



**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 13th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 2018**

The purpose of this Microsoft Word form is to help Contracting Parties to collect data for the National Report. However, the data collected through this form must be transferred to the online National Reporting system at <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send the Word form by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by 21 January 2018 for the official submission of the National Report. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

Please note that for Contracting Parties wishing to provide information in the Online Reporting System on national targets (Section 4 optional) of the National Report Format or on the Word Form the deadline is 30 November 2016.

Ramsar COP13 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee 52 for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (United Arab Emirates, 2018).
2. The Standing Committee through Decision SC52-07 has also agreed that an online National Reporting format could be made available to Parties by keeping the off-line system and requested the Secretariat to present an evaluation for the next COP regarding the use of the on-line system.
3. The National Report Format is being issued by the Secretariat in 2016 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is January 21st **2018**.
4. Following Standing Committee discussions, this COP13 NRF closely follows that of the NRF used for COP12, to permit continuity of reporting and analysis of implementation progress by ensuring that indicator questions are as far as possible consistent with previous NRFs (and especially the COP12 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 as Resolution XII.2.
5. This COP13 NRF includes 92 indicator questions. In addition, Section 4 is provided as an optional Annex in order to facilitate the task of preparing the Party's National Targets and Actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024 according to Resolution XII.2.
6. As was the case for previous NRF, the COP13 Format includes an optional section (Section 5) to permit a Contracting Party to provide additional information, on indicators relevant to each individual Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) within its territory.
7. Note that, for the purposes of this national reporting to the Ramsar Convention, the scope of the term "wetland" is that of the Convention text, i.e. all inland wetlands (including lakes and rivers), all nearshore coastal wetlands (including tidal marshes, mangroves and coral reefs) and human-made wetlands (e.g. rice paddy and reservoirs), even if a national definition of "wetland" may differ from that adopted by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention.

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

8. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
9. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
 - i) provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented
 - ii) provide tools for countries for their national planning
 - iii) capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;

- iv) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;
 - vi) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementing the Convention, and to plan its future priorities; and
 - vii) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
10. 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".
11. To facilitate the analysis and subsequent use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, the Ramsar Secretariat holds in a database all the information it has received and verified. The COP13 reports will be in an online National Reporting system.
12. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing an opportunity to compile and analyze information that contracting parties can use to inform their national planning and programming.
 - ii) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the global, national 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;
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance); and
 - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region;
 - iii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at the COP.
 - iv) 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
 - v) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role on wetlands for the CBD. In particular, the Ramsar Secretariat and STRP used the COP10 NRF indicators extensively in 2009 to prepare contributions to the in-depth review of the CBD programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems for consideration by CBD SBSTTA14 and COP10 during 2010 (see

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/3). Similar use of COP12 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's next such in-depth review.

The structure of the COP13 National Report Format

13. The COP13 National Report Format (NRF) is in five 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 92 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation Goals and Targets in the Strategic Plan 2016-2024, and with an optional 'free-text' section under each indicator question in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of that activity.

Section 4 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on the targets and actions for the implementation of each of the targets of the Strategic Plan 2016-2024.

In line with Resolution XII.2, which encourages Contracting Parties "to develop and submit to the Secretariat on or before December 2016, and according to their national priorities, capabilities and resources, their own quantifiable and time-bound national and regional targets in line with the targets set in the Strategic Plan", all Parties are encouraged to consider using this comprehensive national planning tool as soon as possible, in order to identify the areas of highest priority for action and the relevant national targets and actions for each target.

The planning of national targets offers, for each of them, the possibility of indicating the *national priority* for that area of activity as well as the *level of resourcing available, or that could be made available during the triennium, for its implementation*. In addition, there are specific boxes to indicate the *National Targets* for implementation by 2018 and the *planned national activities* that are designed to deliver these targets.

Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 shows the synergies between CBD Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Ramsar Targets. Therefore, the NRF provide an opportunity that Contracting Parties indicate as appropriate how the actions they undertake for the implementation of the Ramsar Convention contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets according to paragraph 51 of Resolution XII.3.

Section 5 is an optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that so wishes to provide additional information regarding any or all of its Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites).

General guidance for completing and submitting the COP13 National Report Format


Important – please read this guidance section before starting to complete the National Report format

14. All Sections of the COP13 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention’s official languages (English, French, Spanish).

15. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st **2018**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP13.

16. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 30 November 2016

17. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.

Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, as it helps us understand Parties’ progress and activity more fully, to prepare the best possible global and regional implementation reports to COP.

18. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP12, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP12 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

19. For follow up and where appropriate, a cross-reference is also provided to the relevant Key Result Area (KRA) relating to Contracting Parties implementation in the Strategic Plan 2009-2015.

20. Only Strategic Plan 2016-2024 Targets for which there are implementation actions for Contracting Parties are included in this reporting format; those targets of the Strategic Plan that do not refer directly to Parties are omitted (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

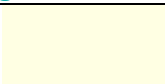

21. The Format is created as a form in Microsoft Word to collect the data. You will be able to enter replies and information in the yellow or green boxes.

For each of the ‘indicator questions’ in Section 3, a legend of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question, but are generally of the form: ‘A - Yes’, ‘B - No’, ‘C - Partially’, ‘D - In progress’. This is necessary so that statistical comparisons can be made of the replies. Please indicate the relevant letter (A, B etc.) in the yellow field.

For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarification, do so in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question. Please be as concise as possible (**maximum of 500 words** in each free-text box).

22. In Section 4 (Optional) for each target the planning of national targets section looks as follows (in the example of Target 8 on inventory):

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:		A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:		A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer

National Targets (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To have comprehensive inventory of all wetlands by 2018
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<i>[Example text]</i> To update the existing inventory so as to cover all the national territory, and to incorporate relevant information about wetlands, including digital information, when possible
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<i>[Example text]</i> A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	

The input has to be made only in the yellow boxes. For **PRIORITY** and **RESOURCING**, the coded answers are given in the right part of the table (always in *italics*). The answer chosen should be typed inside the yellow box at the left side of the coded options. **TARGETS** and **PLANNED ACTIVITIES** are text boxes; here, Contracting Parties are invited to provide more detailed information in the respective box on their National Targets for achievement in implementation by 2018 and the planned national activities that are designed to deliver these targets.

Please note that only ONE coded option –the one that better represents the situation in the Contracting Party– should be chosen. Blanks will be coded in COP13 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

23. The NRF should ideally be completed by the principal compiler in consultation with relevant colleagues in their agency and others within the government and, as appropriate, with NGOs and other stakeholders who might have fuller knowledge of aspects of the Party’s overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the document at any point and return to it later to continue or to amend answers. Compilers should refer back to the National Report submitted for COP12 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there will be also an option to allow consultation with others.
24. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP13NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP13NRFSpain13January 2018.doc
25. After the NRF has been completed using the word version (offline), please enter the data in the NR online system at this link: <https://reports.ramsar.org> or send it by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) by January 21st 2018. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
26. The completed NRF **must be accompanied by a letter that can be uploaded in the online system or send by email (nationalreports@ramsar.org) in the name of the Head of Administrative Authority, confirming that this is the Contracting Party’s official submission of its COP13 National Report.**

If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (nationalreports@ramsar.org).

National report to Ramsar COP13

Section 1: Institutional Information

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

Name of Contracting Party: **BRAZIL**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Environment - Secretariat of Biodiversity
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	José Pedro de Oliveira Costa, Secretary of Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment
Mailing address:	Ed. Marie Prendi Cruz SEPN 505 Norte, Bloco "B" 5 º andar sala 504 CEP: 70.730-542 - Brasília DF
Telephone/Fax:	Telephone: +55 (61) 2028-2039/2028-2192/2028-2056 Fax: +55 (61) 2028-2145
Email:	jose.pedro@mma.gov.br

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters (1)

Name and title:	
Mailing address:	
Telephone/Fax:	
Email:	

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters (2)

Name and title:	Maurício dos Santos Pompeu
Mailing address:	Ed. Marie Prendi Cruz SEPN 505 Norte, Bloco "B" 4 º andar sala 418 CEP: 70.730-542 - Brasília DF
Telephone/Fax:	Telephone: +55 (61) 2028-2066 Fax: +55 (61) 2028-2145
Email:	mauricio.pompeu@mma.gov.br

Designated National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP)

Name and title:	Maria Teresa Fernandez Piedade, Pesquisadora do INPA
Name of organisation:	Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia - INPA
Mailing address:	Av. André Araújo, 2.936 – Petrópolis CEP: 69.067-375 - Manaus - Amazonas
Telephone/Fax:	Telephone: +55 (92) 3643-3377
Email:	maitepp@inpa.gov.br

Designated Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	
Name of organisation:	
Mailing address:	
Telephone/Fax:	
Email:	

Designated Non-Government National Focal Point for Matters Relating to The Programme on Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA)

Name and title:	
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 COP12 reporting):

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

- 1) Elaboration of the proposal “Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Brazil (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB)”.
- 2) Designation of new Ramsar sites.
- 3) Elaboration of the National Wetlands Inventory.
- 4) Greater attention given in 2016 and 2017, by the Ministry of the Environment, to the implementation of the convention in Brazil.
- 5) Experiences exchange between the technical representations of Brazil and international partners on the regional initiatives Corais and Mangrove (PAN Corais and PAN Manguezal) and Prata Basin (Water Resources Plan of the Paraguay Hydrographic Region).

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

- 1) Lack of human and financial resources
- 2) Difficulty of wetlands theme insertion in the water resources management. The National Water Resources Council (CNRH) rejected the CNZU Recommendation No. 7 of 06/2015 about the Brazilian definition and classification of wetlands systems.
- 3) Resistance of key sectors, especially mines, energy and transport for integrate wetlands on the environmental management.
- 4) Poor knowledge about the Ramsar agenda at the national, state and municipal levels. The implementation takes place by other policies, fragmented in sectors.

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

- 1) Searches for fundraising
- 2) Implementation of the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB) as a guiding document for SISNAMA (Brazilian National Environmental System in Brazil, Law no. 6938 of 08/1981) and other Ministries.
- 3) Designation and implementation of large Ramsar sites (mosaics), and strengthening of established sites.
- 4) National Wetlands Inventory completion
- 5) Dissemination of the Ramsar agenda at the national, state and municipal levels.

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

Yes. It would be extremely helpful if the Ramsar Secretariat could: a) Provides financial support to Brazil participates in regional initiatives; b) Provides greater feedback agility to the country; c) Provides technical consultancies for the country, especially for threatened sites; d) Improve the website to facilitate the RIS updating (Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands); and f) Translate the main documents of the convention into Portuguese (e.g. Ramsar Strategic Plan and Handbooks).

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

Yes. It would be extremely helpful if there were: a) The IUCN involvement in the Brazilian Ramsar agenda; and b) The implementation of IOP programs and projects with the Ramsar theme in Brazil.

F. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the 'biodiversity cluster' (Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), World Heritage Convention (WHC), and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)?

We believe that the Ramsar Secretariat could: i) continue to encourage joint actions with MEAs; ii) strengthen discussions forums within other conventions COPs and hold joint events for experiences exchange; and iii) support an observer litigation at the United Nations. This would give a greater interchange to the Ramsar agenda with other conventions and would positively affect all member countries.

At the national level, it would be fundamental to implement joint strategies of complementary goals. As an example, Brazil has initiated a process of joint work between Ramsar and CBD, through the Biodiversity Dialogues (2011) and between Ramsar and CMS, through shorebird projects.

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

In Brazil, the strengthening of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) is essential for integrate the Ramsar principles into the key sectors (water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, development urban, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries) at national, regional and local levels.

In this sense, the participation of members of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Transport and Ministry of Science, Technology, Information and Communication in CNZU would be fundamental. To do so, the Decree s/n of 10/2003, that establishes the CNZU members, would have to be updated.

It is also necessary to strengthen the joint work of the CNZU with the National Water Agency (ANA) and with other ministries, in order to articulate joint actions with the National Environmental System (SISNAMA, Law no. 6938 of 08/1981).

At the regional level, the implementation and management of large Ramsar sites should disseminate and promote sustainable development policies due to the involvement of larger territories and various land-use planning instruments.

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

No.

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

- a) Ministry of the Environment: i) Biodiversity Secretariat; ii) Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) - DIBIO / CGPEQ / COMOB and DMAG / CGCAP / DIMAN; and iii) National Water Agency (ANA) - SER / COOUT.
- b) National Wetlands Committee (CNZU).
- c) Managers of Brazilian Ramsar sites.

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1. *Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level.*

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1.1	Have wetland issues/benefits been incorporated into other national strategies and planning processes, including: {1.3.2} {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	
A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant		
a)	National Policy or strategy for wetland management	A
b)	Poverty eradication strategies	C
c)	Water resource management and water efficiency plans	C
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans	C
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan	C
f)	National forest programmes	C
g)	National policies or measures on agriculture	C
h)	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans drawn up under the CBD	A
i)	National policies on energy and mining	B
j)	National policies on tourism	C
k)	National policies on urban development	C
l)	National policies on infrastructure	B
m)	National policies on industry	B
n)	National policies on aquaculture and fisheries {1.3.3} KRA 1.3.i	C
o)	National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management	C
p)	National policies on wastewater management and water quality	C

1.1 Additional information:

In Brazil, the specific guiding principles for wetlands conservation are being included in the Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Brazil (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB). Until then, they were mainly supported by the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB, Decree No. 4,329, of 08/2002) and the action plans elaborated within the CBD's scope.

The Brazilian political-legal instruments for the management of water resources, coastal and marine resources, forests, sustainable agriculture, tourism, urban development, aquaculture and fisheries, climate change, pollution control and management and poverty eradication, have concerns about the environmental maintenance and can generate measures that contribute to wetlands management. They are:

- i) National Policy on Water Resources (Law 9433 of 01/1997);
- ii) National Policy for Sea Resources (PNRM, Law 5377 of 02/2005);
- iii) National Forest Program (PNF, Decree nº 3420 of 04/2000), Law nº 12651 of 05/2012 and Plans for the Control and Prevention of Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAm, Decree nº 7390 of 09/2010) and Cerrado (PPCerrado, Decree 7390 of 09/2010); Law of the Atlantic Forest (Law nº 11.428, of 12/2006).
- iv) National Tourism Policy (Law 11771 of 09/2008) and the National Tourism Plan 2017-2020;
- v) Statute of Cities (Law no. 10,257 of 07/2001); National Policy for Urban Development (2004); National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS, Law No. 12,305, of 08/2010) and National Solid Waste Plan;
- vi) National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries (Law no. 11959 of 06/2009);
- vii) Hydrological Watershed Pollution Program (PRODES, ANA Resolution 601 of 05/2015);
- viii) National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO Decree No. 7794 of 08/2012), National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO) and National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF, Law No. 3991 of 10/2001).
- ix) National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC, Law No. 12187 of 12/2009 and Decree No. 7390 of 12/2010) and National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA, MMA Ordinance No. 150 of 05/2016).

The greatest challenge is to solidify the integration of wetland management with the above-mentioned policies to the point of applying effective instruments for their consolidation at local and regional scales. It is desirable that a greater effort be applied in the agricultural, infrastructure, industrial, transportation, energy and mining sectors, especially about investment projects considered as priorities in infrastructure or economic production (Decree 8874 of 10/2016).

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone.*

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<p>2.1 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed to support the implementation of the Guidelines for the allocation and management of water for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands (Resolution VIII.1, VIII.2) ? 1.24.</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>2.1 Additional information:</p> <p>In Brazil, the water resources management is carried out in accordance with the National Water Resources Policy and the National Water Resources Management System (SNGRH) (Law 9433 of 01/1997). The National Water Resources Plan (PNRH) (BRASIL, 2006) is the instrument to implement the national policy. It presents the guidelines, goals and programs for i) improve the water supply in quantity and quality, ii) improve the water availability in quantity and quality, and iii) disseminate information about its situation. The CONAMA Resolution No. 357 of 03/2005 establishes the waters parameters of analysis and classification criteria.</p> <p>Regarding the water quantity, Brazil has 2,700 pluviometric stations and 1,900 fluviometric stations to evaluate the rivers flow on the 12 hydrographic regions of the country. In relation to quality, 1,340 points evaluate 4 basic parameters (pH, dissolved oxygen, conductivity and temperature). Other parameters (which require sample collection and laboratory analysis) are monitored with the help of the States, with a density of 0.26 point / 1,000 km² (BRAZIL, 2017).</p> <p>Although the National Water Resources Policy, SNGRH and PNRH mention the importance of integrated management for sustainable development (the PNRH even refers to wetlands), the water quality index (IQA), the main indicator used by the country, evaluates the quality of water for public supply. The IQA is composed of nine physico-chemical and biological parameters: water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand, thermotolerant coliforms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total solids and turbidity.</p> <p>There are no official national water assessment criteria related to the maintaining of the ecological functions of wetlands or other ecosystems. Sporadic studies have been carried out by some agencies, universities and research institutes in Brazil. As an example, the Environmental Company of São Paulo State (CETESB) has developed the water quality index for aquatic life protection (VAT). It evaluates the quality of water for the protection of aquatic fauna and flora. The VAT is composed by: i) a minimum parameter index for the preservation of aquatic life (IPMCA), which considers the concentration of substances that cause toxic effect on aquatic organisms, pH and dissolved oxygen; and ii) the trophic state index (ET).</p>	
<p>2.2 Have assessments of environmental flow been undertaken in relation to mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands (Action r3.4.iv)</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>

2.2 Additional information:

The environmental flow assessments related to the mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of wetlands may be planned after the finalization of the National Inventory of Brazilian Wetlands.

As explained in Section 3 - Target 2.1, Brazil uses the IQA to monitor the condition of the 12 hydrographic regions of the country. According to the latest Water Resources Report prepared by the National Water Agency (2013), the mean values of the water quality index (IQA) in 2001 monitoring points, distributed in the 12 hydrographic regions, have an optimal condition in 6 % of points, good in 76%, regular in 11%, bad in 6% and very bad in 1%. Analyzing only urban areas, 2% presented optimal condition, 24% good, 30% regular, 32% bad and 12% very bad. In addition to the IQA, the report verifies the availability, quality, demands, multiple uses, balance, water vulnerabilities and management (planning, regulation and inspection) of the Brazilian water resources.

2.3 Have Ramsar Sites improved the sustainability of water use in the context of ecosystem requirements?

X

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned; O= No
Change; X= Unknown

2.3 Additional information:

The water use sustainability in wetlands, in the context of ecosystem requirements, is not yet an attribute analyzed in the country. As well as the indicators of the environmental flow in relation to the mitigation of impacts on the ecological character of the wetlands, the indicator of water use sustainability can be planned after the finalization of the National Inventory of Brazilian Wetlands.

According to the latest Water Resources Report (BRASIL, 2013), the irrigation is the main water use (54%), followed by human urban, industrial, animal and rural human supplies. The National Irrigation Policy (Law 12787 of 01/2013) presents the principle of the sustainable use and management of soils and water resources for irrigation. It foresees their integration with water and environmental policies.

Considering the current high rates of water use for irrigation and the projected investment for the sector until 2023, there is a need for greater attention by management bodies for the sustainable development of water use. It will be necessary, for example, the implementation of irrigation techniques capable of maintain or increase current productivity indices by reducing the consumption of water resources and advancing the wetlands conservation.

In the Ramsar sites, the negative effects of intensive irrigated agriculture practiced around the Araguaia National Park-Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar Site n. 624), for example, has attracted the managers attention.

2.4 Have the Guidelines for allocation and management of water for maintaining ecological functions of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12) been used/applied in decision-making processes. (Action 3.4.6.)

B

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially; D=Planned

2.4 Additional information:

In Brazil, the water allocation and management legislation provide priority use for human consumption and animal feed, especially in situations of scarcity. The National Policy on Water Resources (Law 9433 of 01/1997) has as its guideline the adequacy of water resources management to the physical and biotic diversities. However, according to the National Water Agency (ANA), there is any distinction criteria of water allocation when it comes to wetlands, nor criteria for maintaining ecological functions of these or other ecosystems. This topic had been addressed to ANA years ago, but with no practical consequences on water allocation criteria.

2.5 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action r3.4.ix.)

D

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially; D=Planned

2.5 Additional information:

At the national level, the maintenance of the ecological functions of wetlands is provided by the Brazilian Ramsar Strategy (ERB, in preparation) and the maintenance of the ecosystem in general is provided by the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB, Decree No. 4,329, 08/2002). Both recognizes the importance of the national conservation effort and the sustainable use of natural resources integrated into the sectoral or intersectoral plans, programs and policies. They support actions such as the elaboration of ecological-economic zoning at national, regional, state, municipal or river basin levels.

However, as explained in Section 3 - Target 2.4, the water allocation in Brazil is carried out, as a matter of priority, for human consumption and animal feed. There are no water allocation criteria for the maintenance of ecological ecosystems functions.

The Water Resources Plan of the Paraguay Hydrographic Region is currently under preparation and considers the Pantanal ecological functions in its management. The Pantanal Biome is considered the largest floodplain in the world and corresponds to 2% of the Brazilian territory, extending also to Paraguay and Bolivia. It was recognized by UNESCO as a Natural Heritage Habitat. Three Ramsar sites may be contemplated: the Pantanal Matogrossense National Park (Ramsar site n. 602), the SESC Pantanal Natural Heritage Private Reserve (Ramsar site n. 1270) and the Fazenda Rio Negro Private Natural Heritage Reserve (Ramsar site n. 1864).

Another important management tool for water management and maintenance of the ecological functions of wetlands is the management plan for regional Ramsar sites. It will enable the readjustment of territorial planning instruments, at local and regional scales, for the dissemination and promotion of sustainable development policies.

<p>2.6 How many household/municipalities are linked to sewage system? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E= 1832</p> <p>E=# household/municipalities; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.6 Additional information:</p> <p>In Brazil, the National Water Resources Policy (Law No. 9433 of 01/1997) aims to ensure the availability of water in adequate quality standards to the current and future population. The guarantee of the right to sanitation is provided by the Law 10257 of 07/2001. The Law 11445 of 01/2007 establishes the national guidelines for basic sanitation and the National Plan for Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB, 2013). PLANSAB presents national and regionalized goals for the services accomplishment in national territory.</p> <p>According to the Sanitation Atlas: Depolluting Drainage Basins (2017) of the National Water Agency (ANA), of the 5570 Brazilian municipal offices, 1832 are connected to the sewage system (collecting and treatment). Of these, 769 (41.9%) can remove more than 60% of the Biochemical Oxygen Demand, in accordance with CONAMA Resolution No. 430 of 05/2011. However, only 81 (4.4%) of them can perform 100% of sewage collection and treatment.</p> <p>ANA 's Hydrological Watershed Pollution Program (PRODES), described in Section 3 - Target 1.1, was instituted to implement sewage treatment stations and to reduce the water pollution levels observed in Brazilian river basins. Its goal for 2016-2019 is to remove 72,000 tons of pollutant load from Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (Law 13249 of 01/2016).</p>	

<p>2.7 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E=33%</p> <p>E=# percent; F= Less than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.7 Additional information:</p> <p>The National Plan for Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB) classifies as "adequate care" that one's provided by septic tank (septic tank succeeded by post-treatment or final disposal unit, properly designed and constructed") or by a collection network of sewage treatment (BRASIL, 2013).</p> <p>According to the Sanitation Atlas (2017), 33% of towns (n = 1832) present adequate care, with sewage collection and treatment systems. It covers 55% of the country's population.</p> <p>It should be noted that not all municipalities perform 100% of the collection and treatment of sewage. Currently, the 81 municipalities that make it completely, comprise 7,135,178 of Brazilians (5.4% of the population). According to PLANSAB (BRAZIL, 2013), it was expected that 92% of urban and rural households would present "adequate care" for excreta or sanitary sewage and that 93% of the country's sewage would be collected and treated by 2033. However, this goal will not be achieved, and new deadlines are currently being established by the National Secretariat of Environmental Sanitation.</p>	

<p>2.8 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E=12%</p> <p>E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.8 Additional information:</p> <p>According to Sanitation Atlas (BRAZIL, 2017), the use of septic tanks is considered adequate in places where the installation of collecting networks is impracticable. This system, if well-constructed (septic tank and biological filters or sinks) and operated, generates an effluent with compatible quality with that produced by the secondary treatment processes of the sewage treatment plants.</p> <p>PLANSAB foresees the investment, until 2033, in septic tanks in municipalities of smaller population; ranging from 70% of the network's composition to municipalities with up to 20,000 inhabitants and 10% in municipalities with more than 200,000 inhabitants in the North, Northeast, South and Central-West regions; and between 5 and 60% in the Southeast region (BRAZIL, 2013).</p>	

	<p>A</p>
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<p>2.9 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=,Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.9 Additional information:

In Brazil, domestic and / or industrial wastewater is collected and treated by Sewage Treatment Plants (ETEs), according to Law 11445 of 01/2007 and the National Plan for Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB).

The CNRH Resolution No.54 of 11/2005 establishes wastewater as sewage, discarded water, liquid effluents from buildings, industries, agroindustry and agriculture, treated or not.

<p>2.10 How do the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology perform? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.10 Additional information:

According to the Sanitation Atlas (BRASIL, 2017), the sewage treatment processes most commonly found in Brazil are: i) anaerobic lagoon followed by a facultative lagoon (Australian system); ii) only anaerobic reactor; iii) septic tank associated with anaerobic filter; iv) only facultative pond; and v) anaerobic reactor followed by biological filter. In the Southeastern Region, the anaerobic lagoon is more representative, while in the Northeast, South and Central West regions the anaerobic reactors predominate.

<p>2.11 How many centralised wastewater treatment plants exist at national level? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>E=2768</p> <p>E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.11 Additional information:

According to Sanitation Atlas (BRAZIL, 2017), Brazil has 2768 sewage treatment plants (ETEs) operating in 1592 cities.

<p>2.12 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
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2.12 Additional information:

The Sanitation Atlas (BRAZIL, 2017) identified the removal efficiency of 96% of the 2768 sewage treatment plants (ETEs). According to it, ETEs with BOD removal efficiency in the range of 60 to 80% predominate and are in accordance with CONAMA Resolution No. 430/2011 (which minimum removal efficiency established is 60%). Of these, 970 ETEs have the capacity to achieve above 80% of the BOD removal.

<p>2.13 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p>A=Good; C=Functioning; B=Not Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.13 Additional information:</p>	

<p>2.14 Is there a wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.14 Additional information:</p> <p>The National Water Resources Plan (PNRH), the National Plan for Basic Sanitation (PLANSAB) and Resolutions CNRH No. 54 of 11/2005 and CNRH No. 121 of 10/2010 foresee strategies for wastewater reuse.</p> <p>PNRH considers the reuse as a challenge and an opportunity for the adoption of appropriate techniques and practices in the country, since large industrial companies have implemented wastewater reuse systems and treatment of their effluents. PNRH and PLANSAB expect the promotion of wastewater reuse "considering the socio-environmental specificities, the innovation and the modernization of technological processes, as well as the use of sustainable operational practices ". In Brazil, the Resolutions CNRH No. 54 of 11/2005 and CNRH No. 121 of 10/2010 describe the guidelines and criteria for the practice of non-potable direct reuse of wastewater in the agricultural and forestry modalities.</p>	

<p>2.15 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system? SDG Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">R,S,T</p> <p>R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
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2.15 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.

In Brazil, the wastewater reuse is a practice of rationalization and conservation of water resources and cannot present risks or cause environmental or public health damages (CNRH Resolutions No. 54 of 11/2005 and CNRH No. 121 of 10/2010).

The CNRH Resolution No. 54 of 11/2005 establishes that non-potable direct wastewater reuse can be used for urban purposes (landscape irrigation, washing of public places and vehicles, pipe clearing, civil construction, buildings, fire, urban areas), agricultural and forestry purposes (agricultural production and cultivation of planted forests), environmental purposes (environmental recovery projects), industrial purposes (processes, activities and industrial operations) and aquaculture (raising animals or growing aquatic vegetables).

The Basin Committees must consider, during the proposition of collecting and applying mechanisms of collection resources, the creation of incentives for the practice of wastewater reuse.

Target.3. *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands. {1.10}*

COP13 REPORT	
3.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance (Ramsar handbooks for the wise use of wetlands) in its activities and investments concerning wetlands? {1.10.1} KRA 1.10.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

3.1 Additional information:

In Brazil, there are no actions planned specifically for this purpose. However, there are private protected areas (private reserves under Law 9985 of 07/2000) which are Ramsar Sites and follow appropriate principles to maintain these areas.

Other types of private areas with conservation regulations are the permanent preservation areas (in rural or urban areas) and legal reserve areas (Law no. 12651 of 05/2012). The permanent preservation area constitutes vegetation portions of the marginal ranges of the natural and intermittent natural watercourses; portions of vegetation in areas surrounding lakes and natural lagoons; and vegetation of the areas around artificial reservoirs, springs, slopes, *restingas* and mangroves. The legal reserve area constitutes a portion of native vegetation cover in all rural properties.

Despite these laws, we recognize that to have private activities of large proportion, with best practices for the rational use of wetlands, it is essential to use regulatory, informational and economic application tools; established based on the integration and common principles of Brazilian sectoral instruments. As an example, the [Water Producer Program](#) of the National Water Agency (ANA) supports 16 projects of rural producers to reduce erosion and water sources sedimentation.

At the local-regional level, the Brazilian instrument able to effectively increase the efforts of the public and private sectors for the rational use of wetlands' water is the regional Ramsar site management plan. It will enable, for example, the readjustment of land-use planning tools, at local and regional levels, to promote consonant policies with the principles and Ramsar's guidance.

3.2 Has the private sector undertaken activities or actions for the conservation, wise use and management of? {1.10.2} KRA 1.10.ii:

a) Ramsar Sites

b) Wetlands in general

A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

a) A

b) C

3.2 Additional information:

a) As explained in Section 3 - Target 3.1, Brazil has protected areas with private territories, where nature conservation is compatible with the sustainable use of natural resources (SNUC, Law 9985 of 07/2000).

At the local level, the main tool that allows and encourages actions for the conservation and wetlands' rational use is the protected area management plan. Some examples of projects or actions developed in Brazilian Ramsar sites with the support of the private sector are:

- Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602): i) Homem Pantaneiro Institute (IHP) management support.
- Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603): i) Tourism based on bird's observation.
- Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): i) Research and activities to improve community's life quality and subsistence, and ecosystem maintenance. Developed with Mamirauá Institute (IDSM) and Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS).
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): i) Projects and events to support the sustainable development of the region, promoted by company's representatives and tourism associations, especially the Technical Chamber of Tourism of Costa das Baleias / BA.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): i) Management support through IPÊ and Moore Foundation collaboration.
- Guaratuba (Ramsar site n.2317): i) Braquiária (*Brachiaria subquadripara* and *B. mutica*) Free Zone Project; ii) Guaratuba Mangroves Project; iii) School Boat and Research Project; iv) Bicudinho-do-brejo Restoration Project.

In addition to these, Brazil presents two Ramsar sites of the Private Reserves of Natural Patrimony (RPPN). Conservation actions for wetlands are developed in RPPN SESC Pantanal (Ramsar site n. 1270).

b) As also mentioned in Section 3 - Target 3.1, the management of permanent preservation areas (riparian forest) and legal reserve areas (remnants of vegetation in Brazilian biomes) is carried out in accordance with Law No. 12651 of 05/2012. Its recognition in rural properties and possessions is being carried out by the implementation of the Rural Environmental Cadaster (CAR).

Despite these initiatives, the private sector continues to be the main driver of habitats loss in Brazil. The horizontal expansion of the agricultural sector (mainly livestock and soybeans) is the main cause of deforestation in the country. Examples are the deforestation arc in Amazon (MELLO-THERY, 2011), the Matopiba threat in Cerrado (LORENSINI et al, 2015; SPERA et al 2014) and cattle raising problems in Pantanal (ALHO et al., 1988, HARRIS et al., 2005, JUNK, CUNHA, 2005).

The mining sector considers the Brazilian protected areas (SNUC, Law 9985 of 07/2000) as an obstacle to Brazilian economy, as they participate in 4.2% of GDP and in 20% of the value of Brazilian exports. In Amazon biome, the legalized mining was responsible for 9.2% of total deforestation between 2005 and 2015 (SONTER et al, 2017).

3.3 Have actions been taken to implement incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.1} KRA 1.11.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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3.3 Additional information:

Brazil has been carrying out actions to implement incentive measures that supports the conservation and wise use of wetlands since he joined the Ramsar Convention in 1996 (Decree No. 1905 of 05/1996). As an example, Brazil annually celebrates the World Wetlands Day, with environmental education and outreach activities in Ramsar Sites. Brazil has also developed thematic awareness campaigns according to emerging issues, national priorities, the resources availability and the theme relevance.

In 2015, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA) prepared materials for Ramsar sites to encourage the participation in the photo competition of Ramsar Convention, in which Brazil won the 2nd place.

During 2016 and 2017, MMA elaborated materials for the World Wetlands Day; created new Ramsar sites; disseminated the importance of PARNA Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603) for shorebirds; launched the World Wetlands Day in partnership with INAU in Cuiabá; participated in meetings of conservation units such as PARNA Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603) and RPPN SESC Pantanal (Ramsar site n. 1270); and conducted meetings with indigenous groups and non-governmental organizations in the Rio Negro area about the new Regional Ramsar Site proposal.

In addition, in the last three years the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) has issued two recommendations that encourage the conservation and wise use of Brazilian wetlands. They were:

- CNZU Recommendation No. 07 of 06/2015, which deals with the definition of Brazilian wetlands and the classification system of these areas.
- CNZU Recommendation No. 8 of 01/2017, which refers to the environmental impacts caused by the rupture of the Fundão's dam (municipality of Mariana / MG), occurred on November 05, 2015.

At the national scale, the finalization of the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory will allow the intersection of information to support incentive measures for wetlands conservation and wise use. At the local-regional level, the management plan for regional Ramsar sites will also enable the implementation of incentive measures through the readjustment of territorial planning instruments.

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3.4 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {1.11.2} KRA 1.11.i	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
<p>3.4 Additional information:</p> <p>The measures described in Section 3 - Target 3.3. also serve to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands.</p>	

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment.*

COP13 REPORT	
4.1 Does your country have a national inventory of invasive alien species that currently or potentially impact the ecological character of wetlands? {1.9.1} KRA 1.9.i	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.1 Additional information:</p> <p>In Brazil, the information about existing and potential invasive alien species that affect the terrestrial environment, the marine environment, inland waters, human health and production systems (agriculture, livestock and forestry) are available in the Report on Invasive Alien Species (2006). In all, 543 exotic species have been identified, of which 176 affect the terrestrial environment, 66 affect the marine environment, 49 affect continental waters, 155 affect production systems, and 97 affect human health (BRASIL, 2006).</p> <p>The CONABIO Resolution No. 5 of 10/2009 establishes the National Strategy for Invasive Species (ENEI) and provides a framework and guidelines for the development of subnational plans to prevent, control and monitor invasive species in Brazilian ecosystems, including wetlands. Since 2012, the Advisory Committee on Invasive Alien Species has technically supported the initiatives of the Ministry of the Environment to ENEI's implementation (the Aichi National Goal 9 - Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 - provides the ENEI implementation by 2020). As an example, a plan for control and monitoring the coral-sol bioinvasion (Coral-Sol Plan, MMA Ordinance No. 94 of 04/2016) is being prepared.</p> <p>At the local level of Ramsar sites, the guiding documents that should predict strategies, targets and actions to support the identification, prioritization, control or eradication of invasive alien species and their routes of introduction and expansion are the management plans (SNUC, Law 9985 of 07/2000) and the regional Ramsar site management plans (foreseen in the ERB, currently under development). As example, the PARNA Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602) and APA Estadual de Guaratuba (Ramsar site n. 2317) management plans mention actions to combat invasive species.</p>	

4.2 Have national policies or guidelines on invasive species control and management been established or reviewed for wetlands? {1.9.2} KRA 1.9.iii	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
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4.2 Additional information:

In Brazil, the Emergency Action Plan for golden mussel's control *Limnoperna fortunei* was implemented in 2004.

In addition, several National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species or Speleological Heritage (PANs) highlight the need to combat the introduction of invasive species, such as: PAN-Paraíba do Sul, PAN-Baixo e Médio Xingu, PAN-Mogi, Pardo Grande, PAN-Herpetofauna do Sul, PAN-Manguezal; PAN-Quelônios Amazônicos, PAN-São Francisco, PAN-Herpetofauna do Sudeste, PAN-Coral and PAN-Baixo Iguaçu. The Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, currently under development), for example, provides for the elimination or control of invasive species in wetlands and Brazilian Ramsar sites.

Within the Ramsar sites, Guaratuba (Ramsar site n.2317) presents a project to eradicate *Brachiaria* (*Brachiaria subquadripata* and *B. mutica*), an exotic invasive species established due to the contamination of pasture areas.

Considering that the National Report on Invasive Alien Species (2006) described in Section 3 - Target 4.1 constitutes a general diagnosis of the situation in the country, it is desirable to update it, as well as the future crossing of its data with the National Wetlands Inventory to evaluate possible ecological character and propose, where appropriate, specific guidelines for these ecosystems.

4.3 How many invasive species are being controlled through management actions?.	Y E= # species; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
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4.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the year of assessment and the source of the information):

The emergency action plan control of the golden mussel *Limnoperna fortunei*, implemented in 2004, was considered irrelevant, since it was not observed the decrease of the process of dispersion of the mussel and that it was verified the increase of its incidence in certain areas of the country (ARAÚJO JR, OLIVEIRA, 2016).

4.4 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>4.4 Additional information:</p> <p>The emergency action plan for the control of the golden mussel was considered inefficient, especially due to the inadequacy of planning and the absence of preventive character (ARAÚJO JR, OLIVEIRA, 2016).</p>	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1.}*

COP13 REPORT	
5.1 Have a national strategy and priorities been established for the further designation of Ramsar Sites, using the <i>Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List</i> ? {2.1.1} KRA 2.1.i	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
<p>5.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The national identification and prioritization of conservation units to be designated as Ramsar sites is provided by the CNZU Recommendation No. 5 of 06/2012. It was performed based on the biome representation criteria; on the representation of inland aquatic ecoregions of inland waters and marine ecoregions; on the biological importance of priority areas for conservation, sustainable use and sharing of the benefits of Brazilian biodiversity; on the importance for bird's conservation; on the percentage of wet areas; and in the location in watersheds with fish of restricted distribution.</p>	
5.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its tools being used in national identification of further Ramsar Sites to designate? {2.2.1} KRA 2.2.ii	B A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

5.2 Additional information:

As explained in Section 3 - Target 5.1, the national identification for the designation of new Ramsar sites is carried out based on Recommendation CNZU No. 5 of 06/2012.

Brazil recognizes the importance of the Convention's Ramsar Information Service as a tool to support research, especially for the science of comparative politics using Ramsar sites. According to Faria (2005), the conduct of research comparing public policies has importance: a) for the science of Brazilian environmental policy; b) to the ability to reveal effective actions that can be used to improve existing programs or to prepare new proposals; c) using successful programs to close, restart or revitalize policy cycle actions; d) in the use of successful programs by those interested in knowing effective projects; and e) for social scientists and other evaluators who seek to learn from the findings and the methodologies employed.

At the national level, information is available on the [Ministry of Environment website](#). The Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, currently under preparation) foresees the organization of a network of managers of Brazilian Ramsar sites, both for the dissemination of information and for the evaluation of ERB implementation in the country.

<p>5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have an effective, implemented management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E=1 E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.4 For how many of the Ramsar Sites with a management plan is the plan being implemented? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E=15 E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.5 For how many Ramsar Sites is effective management planning currently being implemented (outside of formal management plans ? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>Y E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:

The Management Plan for Ramsar sites is called, in Brazil, as conservation unit (UC) management plan. According to SNUC (Law 9985 of 07/2000), the management plan is a technical document whereby, based on the general objectives of unit creation, establishes its zoning and the norms that should govern the use of the area and the management of natural resources, including the implementation of the physical structures necessary for management. It should cover the UC's area, its buffer zone and ecological corridors, and include measures to promote their integration into the economic and social life of neighboring communities. Its elaboration, updating and implementation must be carried out with the participation of the resident population. Management plans for the Brazilian UCs are available on the [ICMBio website](#).

Of the 22 Brazilian Ramsar sites, 16 have management plan. They are: Araguaia National Park-Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624), Lagoa do Peixe National Park (Ramsar site n. 603), Pantanal Matogrossense National Park (Ramsar site n. 602), Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623), Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural SESC Pantanal (Ramsar site n. 1270), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n. 1902), Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900), Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n. 2190), Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n. 2259), Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n. 2295), Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar site n. 2296), Guaporé Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n. 2298), Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station (Ramsar site n. 2305), Lund-Warming (Ramsar site n. 2306), Guaratuba State Environmental Protection Area (Ramsar site n. 2317) and Ilha Grande National Park (Ramsar site n. 2316).

The Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe (Ramsar site n. 2310) presents an elaborated management plan, but it awaits judicial decision to implement it.

Regarding the Regional Ramsar sites, is expected to draw up a land management plan that will allow the relationship between management tools under different authorities.

5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (through formal management plans where they exist or otherwise through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii

B

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

5.6 Additional information:

We understand that the evaluation about the appropriate wetland management implies the use of a multi-thematic set of data and information, of different natures, to describe the pressures, the state and the responses of the phenomena's that occurs in the territory. To do so, it would be necessary to establish partnerships to produce, integrate and analyze data, and produce information to support decision-making.

However, the evaluation of management effectiveness is carried out at some Ramsar sites by the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe) of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). It is described in Section 3 - Target 5.9 of this report.

Others monitoring activities are made by the National Action Plans (PANs); the Project Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangroves in Brazilian Protected Areas (GEF-Mangue); the National Monitoring Program for Biodiversity Conservation in Federal Conservation Units and Endangered Species of ICMBio; the Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA); the Protected Marine and Coastal Areas Project (GEF-Mar); and the Brazilian Biome's Environmental Monitoring Program. All of them are described in Section 4 – Target 7.

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

E=16

E= # sites; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;

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

In Brazil, the trans-sectoral management committee is called as management council of the conservation unit (UC). Also regulated by SNUC (Law 9985 of 07/2000), it can be advisory or deliberative. According to ICMBio, the management council is the main instrument of relationship between the UC and the society. It should be composed by representatives of society and federal, state and municipal public bodies. Among its competences are: elaboration of its internal regiment and action plan; monitoring the preparation, implementation and review of the UC's management plan; guarantee a participatory management; and integrate the UC to its environment.

Of the 22 Brazilian Ramsar sites, 16 has management councils. They are: Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624), Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603), Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602), Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920), Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900), Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n.2190), Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n.2259), Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295), Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar site n.2296), Guaporé Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n. 2297), Taim Ecological Station (Ramsar site n. 2298), Guaraqueçaba (Ramsar site n.2317), Lund-Warming (Ramsar site n. 2306), Ilha Grande National Park (Ramsar site n. 2316), Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe Environmental Protection Area (Ramsar site n. 2310).

<p>5.8 For how many Ramsar Sites has an ecological character description been prepared (see Resolution X.15)? {2.4.5}{2.4.7} KRA 2.4.v</p>	<p>E=22</p> <p>E=# sites; F=Less than #; G=More than; C= Partially #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.8 Additional information (If at least 1 site, please give the name and official number of the site or sites):</p> <p>The ecological character of Brazilian Ramsar sites is described briefly in the fact sheets of the designated Ramsar sites available on Ramsar Information Service. Their full description can be found in their management plans (Law 9985 of 07/2000), since they must gather "information of different natures, such as biotic and abiotic, socioeconomic, historical and cultural data of interest about UC and how these are related" (ICMBio, 2017). Management plans for the Brazilian UCs are available on the ICMBio website.</p>	
<p>5.9 Have any assessments of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management been made? {2.5.1} KRA 2.5.i</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites</p>

5.9 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15, and the source of the information):

The Brazilian Ramsar sites effectiveness management is evaluated through the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe) tool of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). SAMGe's objectives are to support decision making at the local level, systematize and monitor information on a common basis, and generate reports. It is a evaluation protocol based on the analysis of resources and values (to be maintained in the protected area), uses (interfaces between resources and values and society) and management actions carried out by the managing body. Reformulated in 2015 and institutionalized in 2016 by ICMBio Ordinance no. 306 of 05/2016, SAMGe constitutes a more complete version of METT, defined from the global indicators of management effectiveness described by IUCN. So far, SAMGe is applied in federal management conservation units (BRAZIL, 2017).

Of the 16 Ramsar sites with federal management, 09 (47%) participated in the SAMGe evaluation in 2016. They were:

- Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.28; Products = 0.69; Results = 0.84; Planning = 0.61; Inputs = 0.65; Processes = 0.83.
- Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.5; Products = 0.74; Results = 0.61; Planning = 0.94; Inputs = 0.87; Processes = 0.86.
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.51; Products = 0.78; Results = 0.37; Planning = 0.84; Inputs = 0.78; Processes = 0.79
- Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n.2190): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.51; Products = 0.78; Results = 0.71; Planning = 0.54; Inputs = 0.73; Processes = 0.92.
- Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n.2259): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.50; Products = 0.50; Results = 0.80; Planning = 0.50; Inputs = 0.94; Processes = 0.88.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.34; Products = 0.73; Results = 0.90; Planning = 1.00; Inputs = 0.73; Processes = 0.96.
- Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar site n.2296): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.50; Products = 0.66; Results = 0.69; Planning = 0.39; Inputs = 0.69; Processes = 0.68.
- Taim Ecological Station (Ramsar site n. 2298): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.21; Products = 0.50; Results = 1.00; Planning = 0.42; Inputs = 0.88; Processes = 0.81.
- Lund Warming (Ramsar site n. 2306): SAMGE Score 2016: Context = 0.28; Products = 0.33; Results = 0.31; Planning = 0.71; Inputs = 0.57; Processes = 0.64.

About the other Ramsar sites, the intention is to strengthen the relationship with ICMBio, so all could be evaluated in the future.

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6.}

COP13 REPORT	
7.1 Are mechanisms in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of negative human-induced changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.1} KRA 2.6.i	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned
<p>7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):</p> <p>All Ramsar site managers in Brazil are committed to inform the management authority about changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites. The main mechanism used is email.</p>	
7.2 Have all cases of negative human-induced change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar Sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2? {2.6.2} KRA 2.6.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Cases; O=No Negative Change
<p>7.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some cases', please indicate for which Ramsar Sites the Administrative Authority has made Article 3.2 reports to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made):</p> <p>Brazil informed the Ramsar Secretariat about the threats on Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920) and Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603). A threatened complaint was also received from the three Ramsar sites in the Pantanal biome due to the construction of small hydroelectric plants.</p> <p>However, it was not possible to report the construction of a large dyke near the mangrove area of the three Ramsar sites in Maranhão State (Reentrâncias Maranhenses - Ramsar site n. 640, Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area - Ramsar site n.1020 and Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios - Ramsar site n. 1021). The construction presents predictions of impacts and changes in the ecological character of wetlands.</p>	
7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, including requesting a Ramsar Advisory Mission? {2.6.3} KRA 2.6.ii	Z A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
7.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):	

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i

COP13 REPORT	
8.1 Does your country have a complete National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
8.1 Additional information: The Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory was initiated and should be finalized in 2018. It identifies and describes, on a national scale, the types of wetlands in the country. It uses the CNZU classification system provided by the CNZU Recommendation No. 07 of 06/2015.	
8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information: After the completion of the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory, it is expected its periodic update.	
8.3 Is wetland inventory data and information maintained? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.3 Additional information: After the completion of the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory, its periodic update will allow the monitoring of the wetland stock in the country. The allocation of financial and human resources to the National Ramsar Focal Point is critical to do it.	

<p>8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>D</u></p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>8.4 Additional information:</p> <p>After the completion of the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory, it is planned to disseminate it by digital means. The intention is to involve the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) so the inventory could serve as an instrument to support decision making in other management sectors and territorial levels.</p> <p>IBGE is Brazil's main provider of data and information for various segments of civil society and government agencies, which use them for decision-making, management monitoring and research. Examples are: social and demographic statistics, agricultural and livestock, economic, price indices, national accounts system; and geographical information such as geographical, topographic and municipal mapping, territorial structures and natural resources and environment.</p> <p>In addition, the establishment of the National Network of Ramsar site managers under the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (currently under development) will also contribute to the dissemination.</p>	

<p>8.5 Has the condition* of wetlands in your country, overall, changed during the last triennium? {1.1.3}</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) wetlands generally</p> <p>Please describe on the sources of the information on which your answer is based in the green free- text box below. If there is a difference between inland and coastal wetland situations, please describe. If you are able to, please describe the principal driver(s) of the change(s).</p> <p>* 'Condition' corresponds to ecological character, as defined by the Convention</p>	<p>N=Status Deteriorated; O=No Change; P=Status Improved</p>
<p>a) O b) O</p>	
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>In Brazil, it is not possible to confirm precisely about changes in the ecological character condition of Ramsar sites or wetlands in general, since the National Inventory of Wetlands is being finalized and there is not a specific standardized monitoring system for all wetlands.</p> <p>As mentioned in Section 3 - Target 2.1 of this report, the Water Quality Index (IQA) is the main indicator of the water resource condition used by the country. It assesses the water quality for public supply. The ANA's Water Resources Assessment reports indicate that in 2013 the condition of the 12 Brazilian hydrographic regions was optimal in 6% of the analyzed points, good in 76%, reasonable in 11%, bad in 6% and very bad in 1%. Analyzing only urban areas, 2% presented optimal condition, 24% good, 30% regular, 32% bad and 12% very bad. In 2009, the IQA of hydrographic regions had an optimal condition in 9% of the points, good in 70%, reasonable in 46%, bad in 5% and very bad in 2% (BRAZIL, 2013).</p> <p>Concerning the Brazilian Ramsar sites, Mamirauá, Araguaia-Ilha do Bananal National Park and Rio Doce State Park, the managers have noticed changes as: the increase of environmental illicit pressure in areas close to the headquarters of the surrounding municipalities; the increase of the area affected by fires; illegal entry of livestock; the increase of fishing pressure; and the scarcity of rainfall. On the PE site of Rio Doce, the impacts from the environmental disaster of the mining company Samarco (described in Section 3 - Targets 12.1 and 12.2) have not yet been mitigated or compensated.</p> <p>On the other hand, positive changes were observed by the managers of the Taim Ecological Station site (there was an increase of the protected area), Ilha Grande National Park (there were irregular removals from inside the site; the support to solve issues involving professional fishermen and beekeepers; and the creation of the advisory council) and Abrolhos Marine National Park (there was the recovery of the foundry system and the recovery of the visitation planning of the site).</p>	

<p>8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a baseline figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2017. SDG Target 6.6</p>	<p>E= 757.186,20 E= # Km² ; F=Less than #; G=More than #; A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>8.6 Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years.</p> <p>The extent of Brazilian wetlands calculation of 757,186.20 km² represents 8.9% of the national territory. In this calculation, only the coastal and inland, natural and anthropogenic wetlands were considered. The marine territory was not added (BRAZIL, 2017).</p>	

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3.}.*

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<p>9.1 Is a Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) that promotes the wise use of wetlands in place? {1.3.1} KRA 1.3.i (If 'Yes', please give the title and date of the policy in the green text box)</p>	<p>D A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB).</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p>B A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information:</p> <p>At the national level, the National Wetlands Committee has issued recommendations, where appropriate, to reflect Ramsar commitments in Brazilian legislation.</p> <p>Examples were the CNZU Recommendations No. 1 of 11/2005, about the recognition of <i>apicuns</i> and <i>salgados</i> as an integral part of the mangrove ecosystem; Rec. CNZU nº 2 of 05/2010 about the need to elaborate the Pantanal Law; Rec. CNZU nº 3 of 05/2010, about the legal protection of wetlands; Rec. CNZU No. 4 of 08/2011, about the maintenance of the mangrove ecosystem as a permanent preservation area in the Brazilian forest code; and Rec. CNZU No. 6 of 09/2012, about the territorial management of the Upper Paraguay River Basin.</p> <p>Despite these efforts, no changes were made on existing Brazilian legislation to reflect Ramsar commitments.</p>	

<p>9.3 Do your country's water governance and management systems treat wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basins? {1.7.1} {1.7.2} KRA 1.7.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.3 Additional information:</p> <p>As explained in Section 3 - Targets 2.1 and 2.4 of this report, the instruments for governance and management of Brazilian water resources (National Water Resources Policy, Law No. 9433 of 01/1997, National Water Resources Management System -SNGRH and National Plan of Water Resources) do not treat wetlands as a natural water infrastructure integrated with water resources management. For this reason, they also do not present water allocation criteria to the maintenance of wetlands ecological functions or other ecosystems. In Brazil, the water management legislation provides priority use for human consumption and animal feed, especially in situations of scarcity.</p> <p>However, as pointed out in Section 3 - Target 1.1, these governance and management instruments have, as a guideline, the adequacy of water management to physical and biotic diversities (among others) in Brazilians regions. They also present the promising character of integrated management for the sustainable development. As an example, the Water Resources Plan of the Paraguay Basin is currently being drafted and their implementation instruments consider actions to maintain the ecological functions of the Pantanal biome.</p>	
<p>9.4 Have Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management (see Resolution X.19)? {1.7.2}{1.7.3}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>

9.4 Additional information:

According to CNRH Resolution 98 of 03/2009, the principles and foundations of the National Environmental Education Policy (Law no. 9795 of 04/1999 and Decree No. 4281 of 06/2002) and the National Policy of Water Resources (Law No. 9433 of 01/1997), such as protection, conservation and sustainable use of water as the basis of life, development and environment; are guiding the actions of environmental education, capacity development, social mobilization and information dissemination in the integrated management of Brazilian water resources.

The Res. CNRH nº 98 of 03/2009 considers the environmental education programs as a teaching-learning processes that contributes to the development of capacities, individuals and social groups aiming to the participation and social control in the management and implementation of water policies. It considers social mobilization as a process that sensitize, involve or call society for the critical and continuous action, guided by policies of water resources, environment and environmental education, aiming to the strengthening environmental citizenship.

It is worth to mention that the National Environmental Education Policy (Law 9795 of 04/1999) is current the main Brazilian instrument for communication, capacity development, education, participation and environmental awareness. It recognizes environmental education (including information on wetlands) as an essential and permanent component of national education, and must be present, in an articulated way, at the formal and non-formal educational process.

For more information about CEPA tools in Brazil, please see the Section 4-Goal 16 of this report.

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

C

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

9.5 Additional information:

In Brazil, there are no policies on the role of wetlands in mitigating climate change, since Brazil considers mitigation through the reduction of greenhouse gases an action strictly implemented by the National Climate Change Policy (PNMC, Law 12187 of 12/2009 and Decree nº 7390 of 12/2010). The PNMC is an umbrella policy that proposes integrated management, but its implementation in the nine sectoral plans does not foresee explicit goals or actions for the conservation of wetlands as a carbon sink (TOZATO, 2015).

However, three PNMC instruments indirectly contribute to the conservation and adaptation of wetlands: the PPCDam (Decree 7390 of 09/2010), PPCerrado (Decree 7390 of 09/2010) and the National Adapting Climate Change Plan (PNA, Ordinance MMA nº 150 of 05/2016). They are described in Section 4 - Goal 12 of this report.

Both the PNA and the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation) consider that management plans for protected areas (including Ramsar sites) should incorporate adaptation actions, especially in the case of fires.

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

C

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

9.6 Additional information:

The major role of Brazilian water resources is its use for irrigation of agricultural systems (54%), followed by human urban, industrial, animal and rural human supply (Section 3 - Target 2.3). The National Water Resources Policy and the National Water Resources Management System (Law No. 9433 of 01/1997) do not have criteria for the maintenance of services ecosystems of these or other ecosystems (Section 3 - Target 2.4).

However, other policies have the indirect capability to sustain and improve the role of wetlands by supporting and maintaining viable agricultural systems as: the National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO, Decree No. 7794 of 08/2012), the National Agroecology and Organic Production Plan (PLANAPO), the Strengthening of Family Agriculture (PRONAF, Law no. 3991 of 10/2001) and the Bolsa Verde Program (Law no. 12512 of 10/2011, Decree nº 7572 of 09/2011).

At the local-regional level, the Brazilian instrument capable of sustaining and improving the role of wetlands in supporting and maintaining viable agricultural systems is the management plan for regional Ramsar sites. It will enable, for example, the readjustment of land-use planning tools, at local and regional levels, for the dissemination and promotion of policies in line with Ramsar principles and wise use guidance.

9.7 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

{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i

A=Yes; B=No;
D=Planned

a) A
b) A
c) A

9.7 Additional information:

a) In Brazil, besides the research carried out in the universities, an important institution of technological innovation and generation of knowledge and technology for Brazilian agriculture is the [Brazilian Agricultural Research Company](#) (EMBRAPA) linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA). Its objective is to develop opportunities for research and for the development of public policies that combine agri-environmental efficiency and sustainability. There is research throughout all the country, including in humid regions. Twenty-two projects were developed in the Pantanal biome, 17 in the Amazon, 11 in the Atlantic Forest, 20 in the Cerrado and 7 in the Caatinga biome.

b) In relation to studies on climate change, in addition to research carried out in universities, two important national research and development institutions are the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) and the National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alarms (CEMADEN). Both are linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology, Information and Communication (MCTIC). CCST-INPE conducts research on modeling, diagnostics and scenarios of climate change. CEMADEN monitors natural threats in risk areas in Brazilian municipalities and conducts research and technological innovations to improve its early warning system. In the Ramsar sites, Tozato (2015) and Tozato et al (2013) studied climate change in the last 40 years in the Pantanal biome sites and proposed actions to support decision making, especially the Pantanal Matogrossense National Park (Ramsar site n. 602).

c) The description of the ecosystem services of Ramsar sites, as well as the ecological character (Section 3 - Target 5.8), can be found in the management plans of conservation units (Law 9985 of 07/2000), since they bring together " information of different natures, such as biotic and abiotic, socioeconomic, historical and cultural data of interest on the site. An example of a study is Prado et al (2016), which presents the current panorama and potential application of the ecosystem services approach in Brazil.

It should be emphasized that the finalization of the National Wetlands Inventory and the implementation of the ERB proposal could allow a greater incentive for research on agriculture-wetland interactions, climate change-wetlands and on ecosystem services evaluation in wetlands, especially in Ramsar sites.

9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):

Brazil has sent a request for Mostardas (RS) accreditation as Ramsar City in 2017. The city is located around Lagoa do Peixe National Park (Ramsar site n. 603) and the Municipality of Environment of Mostardas has developed projects, in partnership with the site, which meet the criteria set out in Resolution XII.10 "Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention".

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.*

COP13 REPORT	
10.1 Have the guiding principles for taking into account the cultural values of wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19) been used or applied?.(Action 6.1.2/ 6.1.6)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1= Partially; D= Planned; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
10.1 Additional information: The management of conservation units (including Ramsar sites) is carried out according to SNUC (Law 9985 of 07/2000) (Section 3 - Target 3.1). The SNUC aims to protect the relevant cultural characteristics of the areas and respect and value the culture of traditional populations. To ensure them, the protected areas (PAs) management plans should provide the conservation of cultural values of wetlands, including traditional knowledge.	
10.2 Have case studies, participation in projects or successful experiences on cultural aspects of wetlands been compiled. Resolution VIII.19 and Resolution IX.21? (Action 6.1.6)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
10.2 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands). Some examples of successful experiences on the cultural aspects developed at the Ramsar sites are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602): i) Research project, conducted in 2014, at Morro do Caracará archaeological site. • Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): i) Fish management plans; ii) Forest management plans; iii) Standing Forest Program; iv) Volunteer Environmental Agents Program. • Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624): i) Regulation of Javaé Indians commercial fishing by the Conduct Adjustment Term (TAC). 	

- Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900): i) Contos e Causos Project (history rescue associated with site conservation); and ii) Project VAn pro Parque (site visitation incentive).
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): i) Environmental education and communication projects developed by the site; ii) Environmental Interpretation Plan.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): i) Project for community integration and local development under the ARPA Program.
- Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe (Ramsar site n. 2310): i) Management Plan review.

The Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation) provides experiences exchange, documentation and encouragement of good practices in Ramsar sites management. The establishment of the national network of Ramsar site managers could, for example, allow the compilation of case studies and the participation in successful projects or experiments about wetlands cultural aspects.

10.3 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied. (Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

10.3 Additional information: (If the answer is “yes” please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)

The participation of local communities in the management council of conservation units (including Ramsar sites) is provided in SNUC (Law 9985 of 07/2000) (Section 3 - Target 5.7). According to the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation), the same is established for the regional Ramsar site management plans. In the case of indigenous lands, participation in the management of areas (including wetlands) is fundamental for the implementation of the Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) provided by the National Policy for the Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI, Decree nº 7747 of 06/2012).

Examples of successful experiences to establish and strengthen the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples on Brazilian Ramsar sites are:

- Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): i) Indigenous Communities Activities; ii) Community Organization; iii) Community Meetings; iv) Situational Meetings; v) General Assembly of Residents and Site users; vi) Site council meetings; vii) Leaders empowerment; viii) Management body partnerships and institutions support;
- Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624): i) TAC signature for Fisheries; ii) Joint Administration Meetings.
- Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900): i) Implementation of the management council.
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): i) Mobilization for participation in the Consultative Council; ii) Communication and environmental education activities developed these public.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): i) Encouraging the formation of social groups associations still lacking formal representation (such as tourism); ii) Empowerment of community members on management issues during their performance as brigadistas and squadron heads; iii) Advisory Council.
- Ilha Grande National Park (Ramsar site n. 2316): i) Professional fishermen and beekeepers’ permanence evaluation; ii) Indigenous people land creation evaluation on site region; iii) Management Council activities.
- Guaratuba (Ramsar site n.2317): i) Participation in the Management Council and in the Thematic Management Chambers.

10.4 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)

D

A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation;
D=Planned

10.4 Additional information:

The establishment of the national network of Ramsar site managers could, in addition to the compilation of successful experiences (Section 3 - Target 10.2), facilitate the exchange of experiences between managers and encourage the adoption of common procedures

based on the Convention guidelines, including the traditional knowledge documentation and application. To do so, it would be necessary (among others) the development of capacity building, workshops and meetings with site managers and national focal point about a methodologically systematized planning.

Two successful examples of encouraging the application and documentation of traditional knowledge for the rational use of wetlands in site management practices are:

(i) Abrolhos Marine National Park: Open Eyes for Science Project, developed by Conservation International. It supports the realization of scientific initiation projects developed by local residents, among them a research proposal and documentation of the traditional knowledge of artisanal fishermen region.

(ii) Viruá National Park: Practices aimed to stimulating and organizing ecotourism.

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}*

COP13 REPORT	
	C1
11.1 Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>In Brazil, the Extrema Conservator Water Project (Extrema, MG) was established in 2014. It is a pioneer in regulation and effective application of the Payment for Environmental Services (PSA). It is a national reference for the diagnosis and monitoring of the biotic and abiotic characteristics (biotic environment, sub-basins, topographic profiles, vegetation cover, environmental sanitation, soil conservation) present on the municipality's territory.</p> <p>Regarding Ramsar sites, although the identification of their ecosystem services can be found in the management plans, the evaluation of their status has not yet been carried out. Such information may be compiled in the future, either through the updating or elaboration of new plans, or through monitoring actions inside the sites.</p>	
11.2 Have wetland programmes or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives or food and water security plans been implemented? {1.4.2} KRA 1.4.i	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

11.2 Additional information:

The Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA, Decree 8505 of 08/2015) aims to enhance the role of protected areas in sustainable development and poverty reduction. It was implemented 15 years ago and is in its third phase (2014 to 2039). During the first phase, the program invested around R \$ 1.6 million in 14 community projects around six conservation units. Phases II and III continued the projects that demonstrated institutional and managerial capacity and promoted local capacities to sell goods and services. Three Ramsar sites integrate the ARPA Program: Cabo Orange National Park, Viruá National Park and Anavilhanas National Park.

Another instrument that contributes to poverty alleviation is the Bolsa Verde Program (Law no. 12512 of 10/2011, Decree nº 7572 of 09/2011). It was created under the Brazil Mis-Poverty Program for families living in extreme poverty and located in relevance areas to environmental conservation. By 2017, 70 conservation units had 19875 beneficiaries; 813 settlements had 23,398 beneficiaries; and 60 municipalities with riverside communities had 4860 beneficiaries.

At the local level, some examples of socioeconomic and cultural projects supporting poverty alleviation were developed at

- Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603): i) Training of fishermen and their children as tourist guide to work within the park; ii) Strengthening of the surroundings native field for improve the cattle meat production.
- Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): i) Education projects for forest or fishery management; ii) Community-based tourism.
- Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624): i) Fisheries management and predatory fishing control.
- Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900): i) Surround degraded areas recovery; ii) River spring recovery; iii) Nursery plant to native seedlings production (it is a reference in the state to Atlantic Forest recovery).
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): i) All the planning actions of the site aim to guarantee the maintenance of the fish stocks that are the base of support of hundreds of families in the region, contributing to the sustainability of this activity. ii) Professional training activities: promotes opportunities for employment and income alternatives for the local community.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): i) Ecotourism improvement, to ensure the community participation on sustainable tourism support and to promote family income.
- Taim Ecological Station (Ramsar site n. 2298): i) Organic cattle, rice and soy Project (developed with EMBRAPA); ii) Pink pepper ecological corridors; iii) Sustainable practices with artisanal fishers; iii) Sustainable local tourism in partnership with SEBRAE.

<p>11.3 Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>The conservation units (including Ramsar sites) management is carried out according to SNUC (Law 9985 of 07/2000) (Section 3 - Target 10.1). It aims to protect the natural resources necessary for the subsistence of traditional populations, respecting and valuing their knowledge and culture and promoting them socially and economically. To ensure this, the conservation of the socioeconomic and cultural values of wetlands must be foreseen in the management plans. According to the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation), the same is forecasted for regional Ramsar site management plans.</p> <p>At the local level, the examples of projects developed in Brazilian Ramsar sites described in Section 3 - Target 11.2 also include the socioeconomic and cultural values of wetlands in the management planning.</p>	

<p>11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>11.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar Sites and their names):</p> <p>Explained in Section 3 - Targets 11.2 and 11.3. In addition to these, other examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): Sustainable management of pirarucu (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>) fishery. • Mamoadate Indigenous Land: Re-population and sustainable management of tracajá (Amazonian freshwater turtle). • Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624): i) Amazonian Chelonia Project; and ii) Pirarucu Community Management. • Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602): i) School Gardens Project; ii) Participatory Ecotourism; iii) Monitoring of water quality and quantity - conducted by government agencies and universities (SEMA, ANA, UFMT, UFRS). • GEF Mangrove Project: This project is working with local and traditional communities that use mangroves along the Brazilian coast to introduce conservation and sustainable extraction practices. 	

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}

COP13 REPORT	
12.1 Have priority sites for wetland restoration been identified? {1.8.1} KRA 1.8.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>12.1 Additional information:</p> <p>In Brazil, the priority sites for restoration were partially identified (Section 3 - Target 5.9). The Ministry of the Environment presents the River's Planters Project whose objective is the restoration of areas of permanent preservation (APP), protected by Law nº 12651 of 05/2012.</p> <p>The Brazilian Ramsar sites Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900) and Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920) needs urgent attention for their restoration. It concerns the environmental impacts caused by Fundão's dam disruption (municipality of Mariana / MG) of Samarco's mining company. It occurred on November 5, 2015 and caused 600 km of environmental destruction between the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo. Several technical reports describe it as the largest global environmental disaster in the mining sector in terms of volume of tailings, size of affected area and damage's extension. The CNZU Recommendation No. 8 of 01/2017 requires solutions to the problems of water resources, vegetation, fish fauna, avifauna, mastofauna, identity and social symbols, among others, in both Ramsar sites.</p>	
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

12.2 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, if available the extent of wetlands restored):

The [Renova Foundation](#) was established by Samarco mining's company on 06/2016 to repair and compensate the Fundão's dam disruption effects (municipality of Mariana / MG, occurred on November 05, 2015) according to the Conduct Adjustment Term (TTAC). It is expected the implementation of 20 socio-environmental and 22 socio-economic programs in the thematic axes people and communities, land and water, and reconstruction and infrastructure. A water quality monitoring program (for human use) was implemented on 07/2017 in Rio Doce basin to monitor if the restoration actions are taking effect.

The federal and state governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo have also imposed fines against Samarco (nearly \$162,4 million) and has been charging the company's actions to contain and repair the damages caused by the tragedy. However, until this moment, only a third of Renova Foundation's actions to repair damages were implemented and only 1% of the value of environmental fines was paid by Samarco.

Target 13. *Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods*

COP13 REPORT	
13.1 Have actions been taken to enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands?	D
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

13.1. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate the actions taken):

Although there are no measures in Brazil to increase the sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, and fisheries when they affect wetlands, all activities considered capable of causing environmental degradation in ecosystems (including wetlands) require an environmental license to install, expand/modify and operate.

Concerning the Ramsar sites, some examples of successful experiences are:

- Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602): i) Ecotourism, fishing tourism; and ii) Professional fishing on the buffer zone.
- Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603): i) Licensing (or not) of many projects with or without propose mitigating measures.
- Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): i) Small power generators in some communities; ii) Community-based tourism initiative; iii) Subsistence agriculture; iv) Fishing management and fishing rate; v) Improvement of forest management and cassava flour production mechanization.
- Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624): i) Creation of the Rio Formoso River Basin Committee.
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): i) Park Visitation Plan; ii) Maintenance of fish stocks and consequently the sustainability of fisheries in the surrounding region.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): i) Tourism sustainable practices; ii) Fishing and solid waste management sustainable practices; iii) Planned measures for the agriculture and aquaculture sectors, in partnership with Embrapa and SEAP.
- Taim Ecological Station (Ramsar site n. 2298): i) Proposing sustainable techniques for local community development.
- Guaratuba (Ramsar site n.2317): i) Environmental licensing; ii) Monitoring.

13.2 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {1.3.3} {1.3.4} KRA 1.3.ii

B

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Partially;
D=Planned

13.2 Additional information:

In Brazil there is no law that requires the use of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The TCU Judgment No. 464 of 04/2004 recommends its use in the planning of policies, plans and sectoral programs and recommends the technical training of the relevant bodies about this subject. By 2013 (20 years of practice) 40 cases of SEA were performed in the country (RAMOS et al, 2015).

13.3 Are Environmental Impact Assessments made for any development projects (such as new buildings, new roads, extractive industry) from key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries that may affect wetlands? {1.3.4} {1.3.5} KRA 1.3.iii

A

A=Yes; B=No;
C=Some Cases

13.3 Additional information:

Activities as mineral extraction, treatment, industry, civil works, utility services, transportation, terminals and depots, tourism, agricultural activities and the use of natural resources require licensing to install, expand / modify and operate (Section 3 - Target 13.1.).

The environmental licensing is provided for CONAMA Resolution No. 001 of 01/1986 and CONAMA Resolution No. 237 of 12/1997. In the first stage of the licensing process it is necessary to develop the environmental impact study (EIA) and its environmental impact report (RIMA) to establish the environmental diagnosis, impacts and compensatory measures.

However, even with the environmental license regularized, the mining sector in Amazon was responsible for 9.2% of the biome deforestation between 2005 and 2015. There were 11,670 km² of deforestation, with the greatest impacts resulting from the establishment of infrastructure, rather than from the site of extraction (SONTER et al, 2017). This factor evidences the need to evaluate and update the regulations of the licensing process in the country, since the prediction of damages of the future infrastructure associated to the installation of the enterprise is not considered in the environmental impact assessment.

GOAL 4. Enhancing implementation

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

COP13 REPORT	
15.1 Have you (AA) been involved in the development and implementation of a Regional Initiative under the framework of the Convention? {3.2.1} KRA 3.2.i	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned

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

There is involvement in three regional initiatives:

i) National Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Species and Socioeconomic Importance of the Mangrove Ecosystem (PAN Manguezal, MMA-ICMBio Ordinance No. 9 of 01/2015) and National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Environments (PAN Corais, MMA-ICMBio Ordinance nº 19 of 03/2016). Both are Brazilian pioneering instruments and a reference for the South American countries in the elaboration of national action plans as public policies, agreed with society, that identify and guide priority actions for conservation and sustainable development. The plans have motivated the exchange of experiences on wetlands between the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio-Ministry of the Environment-Brazil) and partner countries.

ii) Elaboration of the Water Resource Plan for the Hydrographic Region of Paraguay (PRH-PARAGUAI) in the Prata basin (Plata basin). The initiative has allowed the exchange of experiences between the National Water Agency (ANA-Ministry of the Environment-Brazil) and Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. The plan's objective is to guide the national and state water resources policies of the region, especially in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. Three Ramsar sites are included in the region: Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602), Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal (Ramsar site n. 1270), and Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Fazenda Rio Negro (Ramsar site n. 1864).

iii) Amazon Regional Initiative. The initiative presents an action plan to promote the conservation and sustainable use of Amazon basin wetlands during 2017-2024. Its objectives are: (i) to promote priority wetlands conservation and effective management through the ecological connectivity of its management and / or conservation units and Ramsar sites; (ii) managing dialogue on information and knowledge; (iii) to promote maintenance processes of wetlands restoration with the active participation of communities; and (iv) to promote the integral wetlands management in Amazon Basin, for sustainable use.

For more information on regional initiatives, please see to Section 4-Goal 15 of this report.

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

B

A=Yes; B=No;
D=Planned

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

Target 16. *Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}.*

<p>16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i</p> <p>a) At the national level b) Sub-national level c) Catchment/basin level d) Local/site level</p> <p>(Even if no CEPA plans have been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for CEPA actions have been established, please indicate this in the Additional information section below)</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p> <p>a) C b) C c) A d) A</p>
<p>16.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'In progress' to one or more of the four questions above, for each please describe the mechanism, who is responsible and identify if it has involved CEPA NFPs):</p> <p>a) As explained previously (Section 3 - Target 9.4), the main Brazilian national instrument for communication, capacity development, education, participation and environmental awareness is the National Environmental Education Policy (Law 9795 of 04/1999 and Decree No. 4281 of 06/2002). It recognizes the environmental education as an essential and permanent component of national education. It must be present, in an articulated way, at all levels and modalities of the educational process, both formal and non-formal. Although it covers environmental education in general, it is an essential tool for data and information input about wetlands conservation and wise use.</p> <p>b) At the sub-national level, Brazilian states present their respective State Environmental Education Policies. As well as the national policy, the implementation of state policies is key to disseminate and promote the wetlands conservation and wise use.</p> <p>c) Regarding CEPA activities at the river basin level, many state and interstate river basin committees (provided in the National Water Resources Policy) carry out environmental education projects with multiple actions for the rational management of water resources (SAITO, 2011). The National Water Resources 2016-2020 provides the expansion and strengthening of society's participation in water management, as well as the information sharing. For more information on CEPA tools in Brazil, please see Section 4-Goal 16 of this report.</p> <p>d) In Ramsar sites, environmental education activities are regulated by the management plan of the conservation unit. Some examples of activities related to CEPA have been developed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602): Ecotourism activities. • Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603): i) Migratory Bird Festival, where one of its components is the environmental education; ii) Activities in schools and lectures during the Environmental Week. 	

- Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623): i) Volunteer environmental agents training; ii) Education courses; iii) Community leaderships courses; iv) Courses and workshops to strengthen community organization.
- Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920): i) Activities with schools and other community groups held at the Visitor Center; ii) Volunteer Program.
- Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295): i) Environmental education actions for different social groups, including farmers, fishermen and students. The main partners of these activities are IBAMA, EMBRAPA and schools.

<p>16.2 How many centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established? {4.1.2} KRA 4.1.ii</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <p>b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>E= # centres; F=Less than #; G=More than #; C= Partially; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) E=07</p> <p>b) X</p>
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16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):

b) Regarding the establishment of visitor centers throughout the country, the Green Rooms Project of the Ministry of the Environment has encouraged the implementation of socio-environmental spaces to act as potential Information Centers and Environmental Training. By 2017, there were 357 rooms in the country, especially in city halls, environmental secretariats, education secretariats, federal institutes, universities, management councils of Conservation Units (UCs) and NGOs (MMA, 2017). Examples of establishments especially focused on humid ecosystems include the National Institute of Science and Technology in Wetlands (INAU); the National Center for Research and Conservation of Marine Biodiversity of the Northeast, Center for Research and Management of Fishery Resources of the North Coast and National Center for Research and Conservation of Marine Turtles and Marine Biodiversity of the East (TAMAR) of MMA-ICMbio; and the Center for Environmental Education and Monitoring (NEMA), among others.

The finalization of the National Inventory of Brazilian Wetlands will allow the intersection of information with these databases to recognize the Brazilian centers and institutions in wetlands.

<p>16.3 Does the Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management</p> <p>b) specifically involve local stakeholders in the selection of new Ramsar Sites and in Ramsar Site management?</p> <p>{4.1.3} KRA 4.1.iii</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A</p> <p>b) C</p>
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16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):

(a) The wetlands national planning and management are carried out with the support of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU), whose participants were designated by Decree No. 10/2003. The participants are representatives of the: Ministry of the Environment (MMA); Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE); Ministry of Agriculture; Livestock and Supply (MAPA); Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries; National Water Agency (ANA); Brazilian Institute of Environment and Natural Renewable Resources (IBAMA); Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO); Indian National Foundation (FUNAI); State Environmental Entities Brazilian Association (ABEMA); Ramsar sites managers; business sector; academic and scientific community; and non-governmental environmental organizations.

(b) The designation of new Ramsar sites is carried out with the participation of local stakeholders, who may also express their spontaneously interest application to the administrative authority.

Regarding the sites participatory management, the implementation of a management council in conservation units (Ramsar sites) is provided for in SNUC (Law 9985 of 07/2000) (Section 3 - Target 5.7). The management council should be composed by representatives of society and public agencies (federal, state and municipal levels) and constitutes the main instrument of relationship between the protected area and society. The same is provided for the regional Ramsar site councils.

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

A

A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant

16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):

The National Committee on Wetlands (CNZU) is an advisory body that proposes guidelines and implementation actions related to the conservation, management and rational use of wetlands and Ramsar sites in Brazil. It supports the implementation of the Convention and COP decisions, disseminates the Convention and contributes to the preparation of guidelines and analysis of the strategic planning of wetlands. Since COP 12 there have been three CNZU meetings.

16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP12; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has): Explained in Section 3 - Target 16.4.	

16.6 Are other communication mechanisms (apart from a national committee) in place to share Ramsar implementation guidelines and other information between the Administrative Authority and: a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned a) A b) A c) C
16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place): a) Yes, through the Ramsar site managers list. b) Yes, by exchanging information with other focal points during joint agendas meetings. c) Partially. The sharing of Ramsar implementation guidelines with other ministries takes place through the participation of their representatives in CNZU meetings.	

16.7 Have Ramsar-branded World Wetlands Day activities (whether on 2 February or at another time of year), either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out in the country since COP12? {4.1.8}	A A=Yes; B=No
16.7 Additional information: Every year, Brazil has been promoting the dissemination of the World Wetlands Day themes, proposed by the Ramsar Secretariat, on the Ministry of Environment (MMA) website. Site information are disseminated via e-mail to Ramsar site managers, CNZU members and other interested individuals. As an example, in 2017 we carried out: (i) the dissemination of "Wetlands and the Reduction of Risks of Disasters selection to young people" through the MMA website; (ii) a partnership with INAU for information dissemination on newspapers and round tables held in Cuiabá (MT); (iii) matters for the MMA digital report and Gazeta Digital newspaper.	

16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP12 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
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16.8 Additional information (If these and other CEPA activities have been undertaken by other organizations, please indicate this):

The information dissemination to increase wetlands understanding has also been carried out by academy. As an example, the Institute of Advanced Studies of São Paulo University (IEA-USP) held a specific seminar about Pantanal wetlands - Public Policies and Sustainable Management on 06/2017. The objective was to discuss with the national academic community how the scientific knowledge can contribute and propose public policies to promote conservation. The IEA-USP is one of the main research institutes in the country, especially for its innovative, interdisciplinary and internationally supported character.

On 09/2015 the VIII Brazilian Congress of Conservation Units (CBUC) was held by Boticário Group Foundation. During the event, the Conservation Unit Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe, described in Items Section 3-5.9 and Section 4-Goal 7) was disseminate (REZENDE, 2015). The CBUC takes place periodically since 1997 and the next meeting is scheduled for 07/2018.

Besides these, another important event is the Brazilian Congress of Wetlands (CONBRAU). It has been held since 2012 and is promoted by the Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT), the National Institute of Science and Technology in Wetlands (INAU) and the Pantanal Research Center (CPP). The last CONBRAU was held on 06/2016.

On Ramsar sites, campaigns were conducted with local communities, schools and institutions during the environmental week. In 2017, it happened from 1 to 5 June.

Target 17. Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}

COP13 REPORT	
17.1	B
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2015, 2016 and 2017? {4.2.1} KRA 4.2.i	A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
b) If 'No' in 17.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	
The last payment was made in 2015. To regularize the situation, MMA has worked with the Ministry of Planning to update the Brazilians contributions.	
17.2 Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to non-core funded Convention activities? {4.2.2} KRA 4.2.i	B
	A=Yes; B=No
17.2 Additional information (If 'Yes' please state the amounts, and for which activities):	

17.3 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Has the agency provided funding to support wetland conservation and management in other countries? {3.3.1} KRA 3.3.i	Z A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.3 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the countries supported since COP12):	
17.4 [For Contracting Parties with a development assistance agency only ('donor countries')]: Have environmental safeguards and assessments been included in development proposals proposed by the agency? {3.3.2} KRA 3.3.ii	Z A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable
17.4 Additional information:	
17.5 [For Contracting Parties that have received development assistance only ('recipient countries')]: Has funding support been received from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {3.3.3}	Z A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable
17.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate from which countries/agencies since COP12):	
17.6 Has any financial support been provided by your country to the implementation of the Strategic Plan?	A A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable

17.6 Additional information (If "Yes" please state the amounts, and for which activities):

In 2017, the national financial support was \$ 394,292.32:

- i) Stay meetings and transportation expenses for 3 participants attend the Ordinary Meeting of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU). Period: 02 to 05/07/2017. Value: \$ 3,273.36;
- ii) Ordinary Meeting of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU). Period: 04 to 05/12/2017. Value: \$ 2,185.62;
- iii) Stay meetings and transportation expenses for 1 participant attend the Rio Negro Regional Ramsar Site Meeting of Manaus. Period: 19 to 23/07/2017. Value: \$ 597.32;
- (iv)
- iv) Stay meetings and transportation expenses for 8 participants attend the Workshop Ramsar Convention Strategy Implementation in Brazil. Period: 07 to 08/10/2017. Value: \$ 5,306.96;
- v) Stay meetings and transportation expenses for 1 participant attend the Mangrove Initiative Meeting under the Ramsar Convention. Period: 18 to 22/09/2017. Value: \$ 683.56;
- vi) Consultant contracts to develop the TDR nº 01/2017 (Elaboration of the National Report for COP13); TDR nº 02/2017 (Extension of the Brazilian Ramsar Sites network); TDR nº 04/2017 (National Report of Coral Reefs in Brazil); TDR nº 07/2017 (Methodology to delimit the Brazilian coastal zone in its continental region); TDR nº 08/2017 (Extension of the Ramsar Sites network in the Brazilian Amazon); and TDR # 10/2017 (New concept for the creation and implementation of Ramsar Sites in large Brazilian regions). Value: \$ 56,886.23;
- vii) Meetings for Regional Ramsar sites implementation. Period: 04 to 08/11/2017. Value: \$ 1,646.70;
- viii) Meeting with Lagoa do Peixe National Park about Ramsar city. Period: 09 to 11/10/2017. Value: \$ 359.28;
- ix) Three MMA environmental analyst's salary during 2017. Total value: \$ 323,353.29.

In 2016, the national financial support was \$ 222,865.38:

- i) Stay meetings and transportation expenses for 3 participants attend the 16th Ordinary Meeting of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU). Period: from 20 to 21/09/2016. Amount: \$ 1,368.38.

- ii) Two MMA environmental analyst's salary during the year 2017. Total value: \$ 215,568.86.
- iii) Consultant contract to develop the national inventory of wetlands. Value: \$ 5,928.14.

In 2015, the national financial support was \$ 219,105.77:

- i) Stay meetings and transportation expenses for 6 participants attend the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the National Wetlands Committee / Workshop on Classification and Inventory of Brazilian Wetlands. Period: 12 to 14/05/2015. Value: \$ 2459.07;
- ii) Two MMA environmental analyst's salary during the year 2017. Total value: \$ 215,568.86;
- iii) 12 Ramsar sites banners production. Value: \$ 1077.84.

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

COP13 REPORT	
18.1 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {3.1.1} {3.1.2} KRAs 3.1.i & 3.1.iv	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.1 Additional information:	
As explained in Section 3 - Target 16.3, the Decree No. 10/2003 (which created the National Wetlands Committee - CNZU), guarantees their representation in CNZU meetings.	
18.2 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO)? {3.1.2} {3.1.3} KRA 3.1.iv	C
	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.2 Additional information:	
The UN and other global and regional bodies representatives (such as UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) are usually located in Brasilia and periodically meet the Ramsar Administrative Authority in joint meetings. However, there is no formal mechanism of ongoing collaboration between them and the Brazilian Ramsar Focal Point.	
	B

<p>18.3 Has your country received assistance from one or more UN and other global and regional bodies and agencies (e.g. UNEP, UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNECE, ITTO) or the Convention's IOPs in its implementation of the Convention? {4.4.1} KRA 4.4.ii.</p> <p>The IOPs are: BirdLife International, the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), Wetlands International, WWF and Wildfowl & Wetland Trust (WWT).</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
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18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):

<p>18.4 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {3.4.1}</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
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18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved):

As described in Section 3 - Targets 5.2 and 10.4, the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation) provides for the Ramsar site managers Network implementation in Brazil.

<p>18.5 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites and their status been made public (e.g., through publications or a website)? {3.4.2} KRA 3.4.iv</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
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18.5 Additional information:

Explained in Section 3 - Targets 5.2 and 16.7.

In the local level, the Brazilian Ramsar sites has been divulged information through leadership meetings (including Management Council) and community meetings with residents; blogs; Facebook; local media; websites (including ICMBio website); and education and communication activities.

In addition, Brazil has updated his national actions information through the Americas Regional Focal Point.

<p>18.6 Has information about your country's wetlands and/or Ramsar Sites been transmitted to the Ramsar Secretariat for dissemination? {3.4.3} KRA 3.4.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
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18.6 Additional information:

Since COP12, Brazil has designated ten new Ramsar sites: Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (11/12/2015); Viruá National Park (22/03/2017); Anavilhanas National Park (22/03/2017); Guaporé Biological Reserve (22/03/2017); Taim Ecological Station

(22/03/2017); Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station (05/06/2017); Lund-Warming (05/06/2017); Cananéia - Iguape – Peruíbe Environmental Protection Area (04/09/2017); Guaratuba Environmental Protection Area (21/09/2017); and Ilha Grande National Park (30/09/2017).

<p>18.7 Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>18.7 Additional information:</p> <p>Brazil has two transboundary wetland systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Prata Basin: Brazil shares waters with Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. ii) Amazon Basin: Brazil shares waters with Suriname, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Guyana 	

<p>18.8 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (for example, in shared river basins and coastal zones)? {3.5.2} KRA 3.5.ii</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>18.8 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):</p> <p>The Prata Basin agreement was signed in 1967 between Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. It enabled the creation of the Prata Basin Countries' Intergovernmental Coordination Committee (CIC) based in Buenos Aires. CIC developed the Framework Program for the sustainable management of water resources in Prata Basin (Bacia del Plata) considering the effects of variability and climate change. It has also listed all Plata Basin transboundary critical issues.</p> <p>The Amazon Cooperation Treaty was signed in 1978. It enabled the creation of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) based in Brasilia. During these 40 years of cooperation, seven projects were developed: Proyecto KfW, Proyecto GEF Amazonas, Monitoreo de la Cobertura Forestal, Acción Regional en el Área de Recursos Hídricos, Fortalecimiento de capacidades en gestión forestal sustentable y conservación de biodiversidad, Pueblos Indígenas en Regiones de Frontera, e o Programa Regional Amazonía. In 2018, it is planned to review the Amazon Cooperation Strategic Agenda, which will define the organization's objectives for the next decade.</p> <p>In addition to these, Brazil started to participate in the Amazon Regional Initiative in 2017 (described in Section 3 - Target 15.1).</p>	

18.9 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>18.9 Additional information:</p> <p>At the national level, ICMBio's National Center for Research and Conservation of Wild Birds (CEMAVE) has worked with national and international collaborators to conserve Brazilian wild birds, migratory birds and their habitats. CEMAVE evaluates the conservation state of Brazilian birds and develops and coordinates National Action Plans (PANs) for bird species conservation. Currently a new partnership is being established with the US for migratory coastal birds' conservation.</p> <p>At the local level, the Lagoa do Peixe National Park and the Environmental Protection Area Reentrâncias Maranhenses participate in the Hemispheric Reserve Network for Migratory Birds (WHSRN). Lagoa do Peixe National Park is developing a project to evaluate the sandbar effect on food availability for migratory wading birds. Reentrâncias Maranhenses is an important area of food and rest for migratory birds.</p>	

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced.

COP13 REPORT	
19.1 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention been made? {4.1.4} KRAs 4.1.iv & 4.1.viii	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>19.1 Additional information:</p> <p>In 2015, the Brazilian Ramsar focal point made a diagnosis about the Ramsar sites management challenges. It was gathered information about develop managers' knowledge, skills or attitudes needs, as well as the priorities for site's implementation.</p>	
19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes}.	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials</p> <p>As previously explained (Section 3 - Targets 9.4 and 16.1), the National Environmental Education Policy (Law 9795 of 04/1999 and Decree No. 4281 of 06/2002) recognizes that the environmental education must be present, in an articulated way, at all levels and modalities of the educational process, both formal and non-formal.</p>	

However, Brazil has many challenges. In relation to water theme, e.g., OTALARA (2008) argues that there is a tendency for elementary school textbook collections to adopt the environmental theme with a utilitarian view of water, with individual and immediate focused proposals. In geography books, although these themes address the student's context, the approaches are often incomplete (FREITAS, MARIN, 2016).

We believe that the finalization of the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory, the implementation of the "Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Brazil" (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB in preparation), and the dissemination of the Convention information could promote greater emphasis of wetland's problems, conservation and wise use on Brazilian formal education programs.

<p>19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP12? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands</p>	<p>a) E=0 b) X</p> <p>E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; C= Partially; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):</p> <p>The Ramsar Focal Point identified the managers' needs (Section 3 - Target 19.1) to provide training opportunities, but the lack of financial resources did not allow the activities development.</p> <p>Anyway, ICMBio, which manages the federal Ramsar sites, has training programs that involves biodiversity management, management and conservation through ACADEBIO. The National Water Agency (ANA) offers online courses on water management and MMA provides water-focused courses on its platform. As an example, the managers of Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623), Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar site n. 624), Ilha Grande National Park (Ramsar site n. 2316), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920), and Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602) participated in trainings in the last three years.</p>	

<p>19.4 Have you (AA) used your previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring implementation of the Convention? {4.3.1} KRA 4.3.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>19.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate how the Reports have been used for monitoring):</p>	

The information from previous reports serves as baseline for implementation actions related to the conservation, management and rational use of wetlands and Ramsar sites in Brazil.

Section 4. Optional annex to allow any Contracting Party that has developed national targets to provide information on those

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

Target 1. Wetland benefits are featured in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level. Contributes to Aichi Target 2

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote actions that increase social participation Ramsar Sites governance and stimulate their integration with environmental and water resources policies; • To incorporate climate change into the Ramsar Sites management; • To promote wetlands conservation through integrated landscape management. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development in territorial management, water resources and environment for involved actors in the Ramsar sites management; • Fostering integration between Ramsar Sites managing councils and other territorial management boards; • Promoting integrated and transversal management of Ramsar Sites, considering climate change vulnerability analyzes; • Management tools harmonization on regional Ramsar sites; • Identification of territorial management instruments with interface with relevant wetlands; • Adequacy recommendation of the existing or under-developed territorial management tools, based on Ramsar guidelines. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the water resources plan of the Paraguay basin, considering</p>	

Sustainable Development Goals	wetlands (in progress); iii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Target 2, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objectives Targets 6.5, 15.9 and 16.6 in the country; ii) Guiding framework to present the benefits of wetlands in local policy strategies and plans related to other key sectors, especially in regional Ramsar sites.

Additional information:

The National Aichi Target 2 (CONABIO Resolution 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) foresees that, by 2020, the values of biodiversity, geodiversity and sociodiversity will be integrated into national and local development strategies. According to the National Strategy and Plan Action for Biodiversity (EPANB), the actions are focused on methodologies for defining priority areas (to the Systematic Conservation Planning) and on biodiversity scientific knowledge integrated to territorial management tools, such as the Economic Ecological Zoning (ZEE).

Regarding the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), the Target 6.5 - Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) provides for the implementation, by 2030, of integrated water resources management at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation. The Target 15.9 - Goal 15 (Life on Earth) provides for the integration, by 2020, of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and account systems. Target 16.6 - Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) supports the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

As explained in Section 3 Target 1.1, the specific guiding principles for wetland conservation are being included in the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB). Until then, they were mainly supported by the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB) and the action plans developed under CBD. All recognize the importance of the national conservation effort and the sustainable use of the natural resources, integrated in sectoral or intersectoral plans, programs and policies, in a complementary and harmonious way.

In addition to ERB and PNB, other sectoral policies cite the environment concern but do not include in their texts or strategies the benefits and actions for the ecological maintenance of wetlands. As an example, CNRH Resolution No. 98 of 03/2009 indicates that programs, projects and actions to develop capacity in integrated management water resources should respect socio-cultural and ecological specificities of each biome (including wetlands). However, the National Water Resources Policy application tools does not consider the maintenance of the ecological functions of wetlands (Section 3 - Targets 2.1, 2.4 and 2.5).

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that could strengthen and promote wetlands on these key sectors are, e.g., the protected areas management plan (Law 9985 of 07/2000), cities master plans and river basin plans. In addition, the site management council's key actors (representatives of public bodies, civil society organizations and the resident population) are essential components for promote the wetlands wise use.

Target 2. *Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone. Contributes to Aichi Targets 7 and 8 and Sustainable Development Goal 6.3.1*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the conservation of wetlands through integrated landscape management. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of capacities in territorial management, water resources and environment for actors involved in Ramsar sites management; Fostering integration between the managing councils of Ramsar Sites and other territorial management colleges; Promotion of integrated and transversal management of Ramsar Sites, considering climate change vulnerability; Harmonization of the management tools of the territorial units that make up regional Ramsar sites; Identification of territorial management tools with interface with relevant wetlands; <p>Adequacy recommendation of the existing or under-developed territorial management tools, based on Ramsar guidelines.</p>	
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the water resources plan of the Paraguay basin, considering wetlands (in progress); iii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress); iii) CNZU Recommendation No. 7 of 06/2015 about the definition of Brazilian wetlands and their classification system.</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 7 and 8, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Target 6.5 in the country; ii) Guiding framework to water use with respect to the wetlands ecosystem’s needs.</p>	

Additional information:

In Brazil, the National Aichi Targets 7 and 8 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be reached by 2020 in the national territory, including in wetlands. Target 7 provides for the dissemination and promotion of sustainable management practices in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, extractivism, forest management and wildlife to ensure biodiversity conservation. Target 8 provides for the reduction of pollution for the good functioning of ecosystems and biodiversity.

Target 6.5 - Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) of the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil) predicts that by 2030, integrated water resources management will be implemented at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation.

As explained in Section 3 - Target 1.1 of this report, the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (in preparation) and the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB, Decree No. 4,329, 08/2002) promote the water use with respect to ecosystem needs. However, in Brazil, the water allocation and management criteria in water management tools (Section 3 - Targets 2.1 and 2.4) do not consider wetlands ecosystem needs to maintain their ecological functions.

The Amazon Waters Initiative, led by Wildlife Conservation Society in Brazil (WCS), aims to build a scientific framework to subsidize investments in integrated development and conservation projects in the Amazon Basin. The initiative emphasizes the connections and dynamics between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions to support water use with respect to wetland ecosystem needs are, e.g., the protected area management plans, cities master plans and river basin plans. As an example, wetlands are being contemplated in the elaboration of the Water Resources Plan of the Paraguay basin.

Target 3. *Public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands.* {1.10}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development): <ul style="list-style-type: none">To promote actions that increase social participation in the governance of Ramsar Sites and their integration with environmental and water resources policies.	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	ERB planned activities (under development):	

- Development of capacities in territorial management, water resources and environment for actors involved in the management of Ramsar sites;
- Fostering integration between the managing councils of Ramsar Sites and other territorial management colleges;
- Harmonization of the management tools of the territorial units that make up regional Ramsar sites;
- Identification of the sectoral planning or projects with great potential of impacts in wetlands.

Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Results: i) Participation of Ramsar site managers and CNZU members in the elaboration of the Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB).

Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 16.6 and 16.7 in the country; ii) Guiding framework to increase the efforts of the public and private sectors in the implementation of guidelines and good practices for the rational use of water and wetlands. As an example, wetlands are being contemplated in the elaboration of the Water Resources Plan of the Paraguay basin.

Additional information:

In Brazil, the National Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020. Target 3 provides for the reduction or reform of incentives that may affect biodiversity. It also provides for the development and implementation of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Target 4 provides for the adoption of measures, as the implementation of sustainable production and consumption plans by the government, private sector and interest groups to mitigate or avoid the negative impacts of natural resources use. Target 7 provides for the dissemination and promotion of sustainable management practices in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, extractivism, forest management and wildlife to ensure biodiversity conservation. Target 8 provides for the reduction of pollution for the good functioning of ecosystems and biodiversity.

In relation to the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), two targets of Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) reinforce the increase of public and private industries with the application of guidelines and good practices for the rational use of water and wetlands. Target 16.6 provides for the development of actions, resources and transparency at all levels and Target 16.7 proposes responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels.

As explained in Section 3 - Target 3.1, the participation of the private sector in the protected areas (PA) management is regulated by the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC, Law 9985 of 07/2000) and supported by the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (in preparation) and by the National Biodiversity Policy. SNUC aims to protect and recover water and soil resources. According to it, the public or private enterprise responsible for water supply or water use, beneficiary of the protection provided by a PA (including Ramsar sites), should contribute financially to the protection and implementation of the PA.

According to the National Environmental Education Policy (Law 9795 of 04/1999), the public and private institutions must promote programs aimed to workers training, aiming the improvement and effective control over the repercussions of the productive process on the environment. According to it, the public power at federal, state and municipal levels should encourage the participation of public and private companies in the development of environmental education programs, in partnership with schools, universities and non-governmental organizations.

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions to support the action's increase by the public and private sectors to implement guidelines and good practices for the rational use of water and wetlands are, e.g., the protected area management plans, cities master plans and river basin plans.

Target 4. *Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are*

prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment. Contributes to Aichi Target 9.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote Ramsar Sites management and monitoring actions. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of integrated, participatory and long-term biodiversity and water resources monitoring programs in Ramsar Sites; Development and implementation of Ramsar Sites protection plans. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress); iii) Elaboration of action plans for exotic species control.</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018	<p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Target 9, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Target 15.8 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for the identification of invasive species, their routes of introduction, as well as their control, eradication and invasion prevention in Ramsar sites.</p>	

Additional information:

In Brazil, the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (in preparation) and the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB, Decree No. 4,329, of 08/2002) provide support for the inventory and mapping of invasive alien species, as well as the ecosystems in which they were introduced to guide studies of the generated impacts and control actions.

In relation to the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), Target 15.8 - Goal 25 (Life on Earth) guide that by 2020, measures to avoid introduction must be implemented to significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; and to control or eradicate the priority ones.

The CONABIO Resolution No. 5 of 10/2009 established the National Strategy for Invasive Species (ENEI). It provides a framework and guidelines for the development of subnational plans to prevent, control and monitor invasive species in Brazilian ecosystems, including wetlands. Since 2012, the Advisory Committee on Invasive Alien Species has technically supported the Ministry of the Environment initiatives to implement this strategy. National Aichi Target 9 (CONABIO Resolution No. 06 of 09/2013) foresees ENEI's implementation by 2020, including all wetlands and with the States participation and commitment.

Several National Action Plans (PANs) highlight the need to recover degraded areas and to combat the introduction of invasive species as: PAN-Paraíba do Sul, PAN-Baixo e Médio Xingu, PAN-Mogi, Pardo Grande, PAN-Herpetofauna do Sul, PAN-Manguezal; PAN-Quelônios Amazônicos, PAN-São Francisco, PAN-Herpetofauna do Sudeste, PAN-Coral e PAN-Baixo Iguaçu.

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions to support the identification, prioritization, control or eradication of invasive alien species and their introduction and expansion pathways are, e.g., the protected area management plans, cities master plans and river basin plans.

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

Target 5. *The ecological character of Ramsar Sites is maintained or restored through effective, planning and integrated management {2.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 6,11, 12.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development):	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote Ramsar Sites management and monitoring actions.
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and application of methodologies for wetlands ecosystem services mapping (including Ramsar Sites); • Implementation of recovery actions for degraded areas, such as permanent preservation areas and legal reserves; • Implementation of actions to eliminate or control pressure vectors at Ramsar sites;
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 6, 11 and 12, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 6.6, 15.1 e 15.5 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for the effective, planned and integrated management of Ramsar sites, allowing the maintenance and / or restoration of the ecological character.</p>

Additional information:

In Brazil, the National Aichi Targets 6, 11, 12 and 14 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 6 provides for the sustainable, legal and ecosystem-based management and harvesting of aquatic organism's stocks to avoid overexploitation; to put in place plans to recovery exhausted species; to avoid adverse impacts on endangered species and vulnerable ecosystems; and to ensure fishery's impacts only on scientifically established ecological limits.

National Aichi Target 11 provides for the Brazilian biomes areas protection by 2020 (30% of the Amazon, 17% of other terrestrial biomes and 10% of marine and coastal areas), mainly in areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services. Target 12 provides for a significant reduction (zero trend) in the extinction risk of endangered species and for the species with largest decline conservation. Target 14 provides for the restoration and preservation of essential ecosystem services providers, including water, considering women, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local community's needs.

Target 6.6 - Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) of the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil) requires the protection of water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes by 2020. Target 15.1 - Goal 15 (Life on Earth) ensures the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of inland terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, in compliance with the international agreements obligations. Goal 15.5 provides for urgent and significant action to reduce natural habitat degradation, biodiversity loss and extinction protection of endangered species.

Brazil presents the National Monitoring Program for Biodiversity Conservation in Federal Conservation Units and Endangered Species. It is a permanent program aimed to monitoring biodiversity and endangered species throughout the national territory. It supports the establishment of measures for species conservation and sustainable use; for protected areas management; and for public policies formulation on multiple geographical scales. Currently, the National Monitoring Program is implemented in Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar site n.2296) and Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n.2190). It should be implemented in Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295), Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920) and Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n.2259).

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions to maintain the ecological character of wetlands are, e.g., the protected area management plans, cities master plans and river basin plans.

Target 7. Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed {2.6}.
Contributes to Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote Ramsar Sites management and monitoring actions. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and application of methodologies for wetlands ecosystem services mapping (including Ramsar Sites); Implementation of recovery actions for degraded areas, such as permanent preservation areas and legal reserves; Implementation of actions to eliminate or control pressure vectors at Ramsar sites; 	
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11 and 12, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Goals 15.2, 15.7, 15.8 and 15.c in the country; ii) Guiding framework for approach pressure vectors that threaten the ecological character of Ramsar sites.</p>	

Additional information:

In Brazil, the National Aichi Targets 5, 7, 11, 12 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 5 provides for the native environments loss reduction (compared to 2009 rates) and the reduction (zero trend) of all Brazilian biomes degradation. Target 7 provides for the dissemination and promotion of sustainable management practices in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, extractivism, forest management and wildlife to ensure biodiversity conservation. Target 11 provides for the Brazilian biomes areas protection by 2020 (30% of the Amazon, 17% of other terrestrial biomes and 10% of marine and coastal areas), mainly in areas of special importance for biodiversity and

ecosystem services. Target 12 provides for a significant reduction (zero trend) of the extinction risk of endangered species and for species with largest decline conservation.

Four targets of Goal 15 (Life on Earth) from the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), support strategies for reducing / suppressing pressure vectors that threaten the ecological character of Brazilian ecosystems. Target 15.2 provides for the promotion, by 2020, i) of the sustainable management implementation of all types of forests; ii) deforestation and restoration of degraded forests; and iii) substantial afforestation and reforestation's increase. Target 15.7 provides for urgent action to stop illegal hunting and species trafficking. Target 15.8 establishes that measures must be implemented to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Target 15.c reinforces the global support for efforts to combat protected species illegal hunting and trafficking, including by enhancing the local communities' capacity to seek sustainable livelihood opportunities.

At the national level, the main instruments addressing threats and ecological change in wetlands are the National Action Plans (PANs), especially PAN- Manguezal, the GEF- Manguezal Project, the National Monitoring Program for Biodiversity, the ARPA Program, the SAMGE System, the GEF-Mar Project and the Environmental Monitoring Program of Brazilian Biomes. They are described below:

- The National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species or Speleological Heritage (PANs) that address the risk of ecological changes prevention (besides highlighting the need to recover degraded areas) are: o PAN- Manguezal, PAN-Paraíba do Sul, PAN-Baixo e Médio Xingu; PAN-Mogi, Pardo Grande; PAN-Herpetofauna do Sul; PAN-Manguezal; PAN-Quelônios Amazônicos; PAN-São Francisco; PAN-Herpetofauna do Sudeste; PAN-Coral, e o PAN-Baixo Iguazu. The National Mangrove Action Plan (PAN Manguezal, MMA Ordinance No. 9 of 01/2015) identifies the main endangered species and species of socioeconomic importance in mangrove ecosystem for which conservation actions are necessary. It is being developed in strategic areas, including the region of Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n.2190), Reentrâncias Maranhenses (Ramsar site n. 640), Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios (Ramsar site n. 1021) and Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station (Ramsar site n.2305).
- The Project Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangroves in Brazilian Protected Areas (GEF-Mangue) implemented the National Program for the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves and the diagnosis of the advance of such threats, such as the impacts of shrimp farming, urbanization, predatory tourism and fishing, oil and sewage pollution, and tree cutting. The GEF Mangue project began in 2008 and is scheduled to be completed in December 2017 (it has no prospect of continuity, due to the financial resources lack). The Ramsar sites that were part of this project were: Reentrâncias Maranhenses (Ramsar site n. 640), Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe (Ramsar site n. 2310) and Guaratuba (Ramsar site n.2317).

- The National Monitoring Program for Biodiversity Conservation in Federal Conservation Units and Endangered Species of ICMBio is a permanent Brazilian program (Normative Instruction No. 3 of 09/2017), aimed at monitoring the state, management and social use of biodiversity and their natural resources and environmental services in federal protected areas. It has three subprograms: Terrestrial, Continental and Marine-coastal. The Terrestrial Subprogramme is being implemented at the Ramsar sites Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar site n.2296) and Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n.2190); and is expected to be implemented in Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295). The Marine-Coastal Subprogramme foresees the implementation of activities at three Ramsar sites: Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920), and Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n.2259).
- The Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA, Decree 8505 of 08/2015) was established 15 years ago and is in its third phase (2014 to 2039). Its objectives are to support the creation and consolidation of protected areas, support their maintenance, propose mechanisms to guarantee their financial sustainability, promote biodiversity conservation and contribute to their sustainable development in a decentralized and participatory manner. Currently, 114 Amazon protected areas are contemplated and is expected to be created other 18. Five Ramsar sites participate: Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar site n.2190), Viruá National Park (Ramsar site n.2295), Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar site n.2296), Mamirauá (Ramsar site n. 623) and Guaporé Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n. 2297).
- The Management Monitoring and Analysis System (SAMGe), mentioned in Section 3 - Target 5.9 of this report, is a management methodology for evaluation and monitoring of Brazilian federal protected areas. It was institutionalized in 2016 (Ordinance of ICMBio nº 306 of 05/2016) and is in continuous improvement by the government. It evaluates three elements related to management: Planning, Inputs and Processes. It aims to subsidize decision making at the local level, systematize and monitor territorial information and generate general or specific reports. It uses logic like the Open Standards for Conservation Practice. To date, it has been applied in 156 federal protected areas and can be adapted to other management areas. Of these, nine Ramsar sites were evaluated in 2016 (Section 3 - Target 5.9).
- The Protected Marine and Coastal Areas Project (GEF-Mar) supports the expansion of a system of marine and coastal protected areas in Brazil, and identifies mechanisms for its financial sustainability. It is in force since 2014 and should be completed in 2019. It covers an area of 1,703,933.31 ha, in which five Ramsar sites are contemplated: Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar site n. 603), Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920), Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar site n.2259) and Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios (Ramsar site n. 1021).

- In 2015, the Brazilian government established the Brazilian Biome’s Environmental Monitoring Program (MMA Ordinance No. 365 of 11/2015) to map and monitor deforestation, evaluate vegetation cover and land use, monitor fires and restore vegetation. It monitors the biomes of the Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pampa and Pantanal through satellite technologies, in real time and periodically, with different spatial resolutions, for online detection. It is currently being implemented in Amazon, Cerrado and Atlantic Forest (2016-2017) and will be soon in Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal (2017-2018).

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

Target 8. National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands {1.1.1} KRA 1.1.i. Contributes to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the basic and applied knowledge about wetland ecosystems, to improve their management and conservation. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	ERB planned activities (under development): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the National Inventory of Wetlands; • Integration of the National Inventory and the database on wetlands with information from the National Information System on Water Resources (SNIRH), the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SIBBr) and the National Register of Conservation Units (CNUC); • Strengthening of scientific research on wetlands; • Promotion of knowledge management on wetlands; • Integration of information on deforestation, land use, recovery of native vegetation, biodiversity and others; • Promotion of analytical tools capable of quantifying cause and effect relationships to guide the decision-making process. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they	Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar	

contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress); iii) Initiation of the National Wetlands Inventory (mapping).

Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18 and 19, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Target 15.1 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for increase basic and applied knowledge of wetland ecosystems, and promote their effective conservation and management.

Additional information:

In Brazil, the finalization of the National Wetlands Inventory (Section 3 - Target 8.1) will contribute to the implementation of several National Aichi Targets in Brazil, such as 12, 14, 18 and 19 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09 / 2013), set to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 12 provides for a significant reduction (zero trend) in the extinction risk of endangered species and for species with largest decline conservation. Target 14 provides for the restoration and preservation of essential ecosystem services providers, including water, considering women, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local community's needs. Target 18 provides for respect for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and for the usual use of biological resources relevant to conservation, indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities. Target 19 provides for the expansion and sharing of the scientific and technological bases for knowledge about values, functioning and trends of biodiversity loss; as well as the support for its sustainable use and its generation of technology and innovation.

Regarding the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), the National Wetlands Inventory will also support the implementation of Target 15.1 (Goal 15 - Life on Earth), which provides for the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and their services, forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance with their obligations under international agreements.

Another important tool is the CNZU Recommendation No. 7 of 06/2015 about the definition and classification of Brazilian wetlands. According to it, Brazil has 11 classes, 6 subclasses and 33 macrohabitats of wetlands.

Several National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species or Speleological Heritage (PANs) provide for increased knowledge about wetlands, such as PAN-Paraíba do Sul, PAN-Pequenos Cetáceos, PAN-Tartarugas Marinhas, PAN-Aves do Cerrado e Pantanal, PAN-Tubarões, PAN-São Francisco (ênfatisa as estratégias de manejo da pesca), PAN-Herpetofauna do Sudeste and PAN-Corais.

Target 9. *The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone {1.3}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote actions that increase social participation in the governance of Ramsar sites and their integration with environmental and water resources policies. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of synergies between river basin councils (CBHs, Art. 38, subsection I of Law No. 9.433 of 01/1997) and Ramsar Sites; Participation encouraging of Municipal and State Environmental Councils in the Ramsar sites councils; Ramsar site managers encouragement to lead integration actions for increase and qualify the social participation; Improvement of the representativeness and social participation of indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities in the managing councils of Ramsar sites; Development of capacities in territorial management, water resources and environment for actors involved in the Ramsar sites management; Promotion of integration between the Ramsar Sites managing councils and other territorial management boards; Encouraging the formation of regional Ramsar sites for wetlands integrated management by coordinating actions between protected areas and other territories. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 4, 6 and 7, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 6.5, 15.9 and 16.6 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for the</p>	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

promotion of integrated management resources on a regional scale, such as river basin or along the coastal zone. Examples are the regional Ramsar sites that will enable the connectivity of ecological processes, through the articulation between different management instruments.

Additional information:

The National Aichi Targets 4, 6 and 7 (CONABIO Resolution No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 4 provides for the adoption of measures, as the implementation of sustainable production and consumption plans by the government, private sector and interest groups to mitigate or avoid the negative impacts of natural resources use. Target 6 provides for the sustainable, legal and ecosystem-based management and harvesting of aquatic organism's stocks to avoid overexploitation; to put in place plans to recovery exhausted species; to avoid adverse impacts on endangered species and vulnerable ecosystems; and to ensure fishery impacts only on scientifically established ecological limits. Target 7 provides for the dissemination and promotion of sustainable management practices in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, extractivism, forest management and wildlife to ensure biodiversity conservation.

The Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), Target 6.5 - Objective 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) provides for the implementation, by 2030, of integrated water resources management at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation. The Target 15.9 - Goal 15 (Life on Earth) provides for the integration, by 2020, of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes and poverty reduction strategies. Target 16.6 - Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) supports the development of developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

As described in Section 3 - Targets 2.1 and 2.4, the water resources management in Brazil is regulated by the National Water Resources Policy, the National Water Resources Management System (SNGRH) (Law 9433 of 01/1997) and by the National Water Resources Plan (PNRH, CNRH Resolution 148 of 12/2012). In 2015, the National Committee on Wetlands (CNZU) prepared the CNZU Recommendation No. 07 of 06/2015 about the classification system and definition of Brazilian wetlands to be adopted by the National Council of Water Resources (CNRH). However, so far, no positive response has been provided.

Other national management tools that provide for the integration of management with river basins are: National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas (PNAP, Decree 5758 of 04/2006); Climate Change National Policy (PNMC, Law 12187 of 12/2009 and Decree nº 7390 of 12/2010); and the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA, MMA Ordinance No. 150 of 05/2016). Some National Action Plans cover wetlands and highlight the need to increase the habitats and populations protection and connectivity, such as PAN-Ariranha, PAN-Baixo e Médio Xingu and PAN-Herpetofauna do Sul.

Target 10. *The traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully*

integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels. Contributes to Aichi Target 18.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote actions that increase social participation in the governance of Ramsar sites and their integration with environmental and water resources policies; • To increase basic and applied knowledge about wetland ecosystems. • To promote knowledge management about wetlands. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the representativeness and social participation of indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities in the management councils of Ramsar sites. 	
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Target 18, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 2.3, 6b, 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for documentation and respect for innovations and practices of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities of Ramsar sites.</p>	

Additional information:

In Brazil, the National Aichi Target 18 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) was established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including in wetlands. The Target provides respect for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and for the usual use of biological resources relevant to conservation, indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities.

Target 2.3 - Objective 2 (Hunger Eradication) of the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil) provides that, by 2030, agricultural productivity and income of small food producers will be doubled. Target 6.b - Objective 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) provides for support and empowerment of local communities to improve water and sanitation management. Target 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) sets out three goals related to Ramsar Target 10: i) Target 16.6 which promotes the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; ii) Target 16.7, which supports responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels; and iii) Target 16.10, which seeks to ensure public access to information and to protect fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

At the national level, the main instruments that recognize the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities are the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Decree No. 6040 of 02/2007), National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI, Decree No. 7747 of 06/2012), National Biodiversity Policy (PNB, Decree No. 4,329, of 08/2002), and the Law on Access to Genetic Heritage (Law No. 13,123 of 05/2015).

In addition to these instruments, the National Environmental Education Policy (Law 9795 of 04/1999 and Decree No. 4281 of 06/2002), the National Environmental Education Program (PRoNEA) and the National Curricular Guidelines for Environmental Education (CNE Resolution No. 2 of 06/2012) encourage the documentation and respect for innovations and practices of traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities.

At the local level, all protected areas (including Ramsar sites) that present management plans foresee strategies, targets and actions (where relevant) for documentation and respect for traditional knowledge and for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in management actions.

Target 11. *Wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated, documented and disseminated. {1.4.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
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Resourcing:	D
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote knowledge management about wetlands.
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of web platforms to disseminate wetlands information; • Information integration about wetlands, with information about deforestation, land use, recovery of native vegetation, biodiversity and other relevant data; • Periodic update information about wetlands; • Standardization of wetlands data with those of water network operations.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13 and 14, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Target 16.10 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for the dissemination and documentation of information on the functions, services and benefits of wetlands.</p>

Additional information

The National Aichi Goals 1, 2, 13 and 14 (CONABIO Resolution No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 1 predicts that by this time, Brazilian population will be aware of biodiversity's values and how to conserve it and use it sustainably. Target 2 foresees that, by 2020, the values of biodiversity, geodiversity and sociodiversity will be integrated into national and local development strategies. Target 13 establishes the development and implementation of strategies to minimize the genetic diversity damage of flora and fauna and cultural diversity loss. Target 14 provides for the restoration and preservation of essential ecosystem services providers, including water, considering women, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local community's needs.

The information demonstration, documentation and dissemination of Brazilian wetlands is supported by Target 16.10 - Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) of the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil). It provides for public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Other important Brazilians tools are the National Environmental Education Policy (PNEA, Law 9795 of 04/1999 and Decree No. 4281 of 06/2002), the National Environmental Education Program (PRoNEA), the National Curricular Guidelines for Environmental Education (CNE Resolution no. 2 of 06/2012) and the National Strategy for Communication and Environmental Education within the National System of Conservation Units (ENCEA). As an example, the CNRH Resolution No. 98 of 03/2009 guides that the principles of PNEA and National Water Resources Policy should guide the environmental education, capacity development, social mobilization, and information dissemination actions of the integrated management water resources in Brazil.

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions for demonstration, documentation and dissemination of wetland functions, services and benefits are, e.g., the protected area management plans and river basin plans.

Target 12. Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation. {1.8.}. Contributes to Aichi Targets 14 and 15.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target :	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development):	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote actions to restore wetlands. • To incorporate climate change into the Ramsar sites management.
<p>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</p>	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and application of methodologies for mapping wetlands ecosystem services (including Ramsar Sites); • Implementation of recovery actions for degraded areas, such as permanent preservation areas and legal reserves; • Implementation of actions to eliminate or control pressure vectors at Ramsar sites; • Integration of National Adaptation Plan areas with Ramsar sites; • Strengthening of adaptive capacities of populations located in wetlands, especially indigenous peoples and other traditional communities, to reduce their vulnerability; • Integration of scientific, traditional and local knowledge that enhances adaptability and reduces the vulnerability of wetlands.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 14 and 15, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Target 1.5, 2.4 and 15.3 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for restoring degraded wetlands and reducing their vulnerability to pressure vectors.</p>

Additional information

The National Aichi Targets 14 and 15 (CONABIO Resolution 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 14 provides for the restoration and preservation of essential ecosystem services providers, including water, considering women, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local community's needs. Target 15 foresees the increase of carbon stocks through conservation and recovery actions of degraded ecosystems contributing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change and combating desertification.

The Target 1.5 - Objective 1 (Poverty Eradication) of Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS) provides for the resilience construction of poor and vulnerable people to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extreme events by 2030. It is related to climate and other economic, social and environmental disasters. Target 2.4 - Goal 2 (Hunger Eradication) provides that by 2030 there will be a guarantee of sustainable food production systems to help ecosystems maintenance. Target 15.3 foresees to be carried out, by 2030, the desertification combat; the restoration of degraded land and soil (including land affected by desertification, drought and flood); and the neutralization of land degradation.

At the national level, the main Brazilian instrument for the establishment of climate change mitigation strategies is the National Policy on Climate Change. For adaptation, it is the National Adaptation Plan. They are described below:

The National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC, Law 12187 of 12/2009 and Decree nº 7390 of 12/2010) is the Brazilian instrument for the establishment of integrated strategies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change at the local, regional and national levels. It aims, among other objectives, the preservation, conservation and recovery of environmental resources, with attention to the great natural biomes considered as National Patrimony: Amazon Forest, Atlantic Forest, Serra do Mar, Pantanal Mato-Grossense, Cerrado, Caatinga and the Coastal Zone (PEC nº 51 of 2003).

The Action Plans for Control and Deforestation Prevention (PPCD) in Brazilian biomes are PNMC implementation tools. The Legal Amazon PPCD (PPCDAm, Decree nº 7390 of 09/2010) was created in 2004 and is in its fourth phase (2016-2020). The Cerrado PPCD (PPCerrado, Decree nº 7390 of 09/2010) was created in 2010 and is in its third phase (2016-2020).

Other tool is the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (PNA, MMA Ordinance No. 150 of 05/2016). Both it and the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation) foresee the incorporation of information on climate change in the management plans of conservation units (including sites Ramsar), especially in relation to the prevention and control of fires.

Regarding the restoration of Brazilian Ramsar sites, CNZU Recommendation No. 8 of 01/2017 provides for solutions to the environmental impacts caused by the rupture of

the Fundão's dam (Mariana, MG) occurred on 11/05/2015. Two Ramsar sites were affected: Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar site n. 1900) and Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar site n.1920).

Target 13. Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods. Contributes to Aichi Targets 6 and 7.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the conservation of wetlands through integrated landscape management. 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of capacities in territorial management, water resources and environment for actors involved in Ramsar sites management; Fostering integration between the managing councils of Ramsar Sites and other territorial management boards; Promotion of integrated and transversal management of Ramsar Sites, considering climate change vulnerability; Harmonization of the management tools of the territorial units that make up regional Ramsar sites; Identification of territorial management tools with interface with relevant wetlands; Adequacy recommendation of the existing or under-developed territorial management tools, based on Ramsar guidelines. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of "Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil" proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the water resources plan of the Paraguay basin, considering wetlands (in progress); iii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p>	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 6 and 7, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 6.5, 15.9 and 16.6 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for the promotion of integrated resource management on a regional scale. Examples are the regional Ramsar sites that will enable the articulation between different management instruments.

Additional information

The National Aichi Targets 6 and 7 (CONABIO Resolution No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were established to be achieved by 2020 in the national territory, including all wetlands. Target 6 provides for the sustainable, legal and ecosystem-based management and harvesting of aquatic organism's stocks to avoid overexploitation; to put in place plans to recovery exhausted species; to avoid adverse impacts on endangered species and vulnerable ecosystems; and to ensure fishery impacts only on scientifically established ecological limits. Target 7 provides for the dissemination and promotion of sustainable management practices in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forestry, extractivism, forest management and wildlife to ensure biodiversity conservation.

Regarding the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), the Target 6.5 - Objective 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) provides for the implementation, by 2030, of integrated water resources management at all levels, including through cross-border cooperation, where appropriate. Target 15.9 - Goal 15 (Life on Earth) provides for the integration, by 2020, of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and account systems. Target 16.6 - Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) supports the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

In addition to the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation), there are another 12 national sectoral instruments essential for the sustainable management of wetlands: National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6,938 of 08/1981); National Water Resources Policy (Law No. 9.433 of 01/1997); Environmental Crimes Law (Law of Nature, Law No. 9,605 of 02/1998); National System of Conservation Units (SNUC, Law 9985 of 07/2000); National Policy for Sea Resources (Decree No. 5,377 of 02/2005), National Biodiversity Policy (PNB, Decree No. 4,339, 08/2002); Atlantic Forest Law (Law No. 11,428 of 12/2006); National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas (PNAP, Decree No. 5,758 of 04/2006); National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC, Law No. 12,187 of 12/2009); Forest Code (Law No. 12.651 of 05/2012); National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS, Law No. 12,305 of 08/2010); and National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (PNA, MMA Ordinance No. 150 of 05/2016). However, although these instruments cite in their respective texts the need for integration with other environmental policies, there is little or no mention of other areas such as urban, agricultural, mining or industry planning.

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions to strengthen and promote wetlands in the key sectors are, e.g., the protected area management plans, cities master plans and river basin plans.

GOAL 4. enhancing implementation

Target 15. Ramsar Regional Initiatives with the active involvement and support of the Parties in each region are reinforced and developed into effective tools to assist in the full implementation of the Convention. {3.2.}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support Ramsar regional initiatives 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement and support to regional initiatives Amazon Basin, Prata Basin and Mangroves and Corals 	
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress); iii) Elaboration of the National Action Plans Corals (PAN Corais) and Mangroves (PAN Manguezais); iv) Creation of regional Ramsar sites in the Prata Basin and Amazon (in progress); v) Exchange of experiences between Brazilian technical representatives and partner countries in the framework of regional mangrove and coral initiatives, vi) Elaboration of the water resources plan of the Paraguay basin (Prata basin), considering wetlands (in progress)</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective in the country; ii) Guiding framework to stimulate regional initiatives within Ramsar.</p>	

Additional information

In South America, Brazil has been a pioneer and reference in the elaboration of National Action Plans for the Conservation of Threatened Species of Extinction or of Speleological Patrimony (PAN). These are public policies, agreed upon with society, which identify and guide priority actions for conservation and sustainable development. Two plans have motivated the exchange of experiences on wetlands between the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and partner countries: PAN Corais and PAN Manguezal.

- The National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Environments (PAN CORAIS, Ordinance MMA-ICMBio No. 19 of 03/2016) covers and establishes priority conservation strategies for 52 endangered species of fish and aquatic invertebrates and another 11 beneficiary's species. It began in 2016 and is valid until 2021. It is being developed in 18 areas of the Brazilian coast.
- The National Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Species of Socioeconomic Importance in Mangrove Ecosystems (PAN Manguezal, MMA-ICMBio Ordinance No. 9 of 01/2015) aims to conserve Brazilian mangroves by reducing degradation and protecting focal species. It is being developed in mangroves of the north, northeast, southeast and south of Brazil. It has conservation actions for 74 species, of which 29 are threatened and 45 have socioeconomic importance (these are not threatened). It started in 2015 and is valid until 2020.

In addition, another initiative that has allowed the exchange of regional experiences between the National Water Agency (ANA-Ministry of the Environment-Brazil) and Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay is the elaboration of the Water Resources Plan for the Hydrographic Region of Paraguay (PRH-PARAGUAY) in the Prata basin (Plata basin). Its objective is to guide the national and state water resources policies of the region, especially in Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul. Three Ramsar sites are in the region: Pantanal Matogrossense (Ramsar site n. 602), Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal (Ramsar site n. 1270) and Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Fazenda Rio Negro (Ramsar site n. 1864).

Target 16. *Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness {4.1}. Contributes to Aichi Target 1 and 18.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development):	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote knowledge management about wetlands.
<p>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</p>	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation with ICMBio, IBAMA, ANA, Botanical Garden and other research centers for dissemination and communication, as well as Ramsar sites managers and their networks; • Use of web platforms to promote information about wetlands; • Information integration about wetlands, with information about deforestation, land use, recovery of native vegetation, biodiversity and other relevant data; • Support the insertion of the theme in major events, such as the Brazilian Congress of Conservation Units (CBUC), the Brazilian Seminar on Protected Areas and Social Inclusion (SAPIS), the Water Forum, the National Ecotourism Congress, among others; • Support and strengthening of the Brazilian Congress on Wetlands (CONBRAU); • Development of communication strategies and materials about wetlands' values for society in general and for formal education; • Hold regular events about wetlands conservation.
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of "Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil" proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets 1 and 18, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 6.b and 16.10 in the country; ii) Guiding framework for promote communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness.</p>

Additional information

In Brazil, the National Aichi Targets 1 and 18 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013) were instituted to be achieved, by 2020, in the national territory, including in wetlands. Target 1 predicts that by 2020, Brazilian population will be aware of biodiversity's values and how to conserve it and use it sustainably. Target 18 provides respect for the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and for the usual use of biological resources relevant to conservation, indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities.

In relation to the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), Target 6.b - Objective 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) aims to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in management to improve water and sanitation management. Target 16.10 -Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) aims to ensure public access to information, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

At the national level of management, the main current Brazilian instrument for communication, capacity development, education, participation and environmental awareness is the National Environmental Education Policy (PNEA, Law 9795 of 04/1999 and Decree No. 4281 of 06/2002). PNEA's instruments are the National Environmental Education Program (PRoNEA) and the National Curricular Guidelines for Environmental Education.

In addition, the National Training Program for Environmental Managers (PNC) has trained agents to develop environmental management at the local level. The National Strategy for Communication and Environmental Education within the National System of Conservation Units (ENCEA) aims to reinforce the educational and communication content for public policies implementation in the Brazilian environmental management.

At the local and regional levels, the guiding documents that should envisage strategies, targets and actions to promote communication, capacity building, education, participation and awareness for wetlands conservation and wise use are, e.g., the protected area management plans, cities management plans and river basin plans.

Target 17. *Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available. {4.2.}. Contributes to Aichi Target 20.*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development):	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support the financial resources availability and other resources for effective management in Brazilian Ramsar sites.
<p>Planned Activities (Text Answer):</p>	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of advisory opportunities for wetlands management; • National linkage for the provision of financial resources, for active search for international resources, for the promotion of access to the Small Grants Fund and to the Wetlands Fund for Future Ramsar Sites; • Inclusion of a "Ramsar site" criteria in the procedures for indicating and choosing protected areas benefiting from environmental compensation for significant impact (Art. 36 SNUC); • Inclusion of a "wetlands" and "ramsar sites" criteria in existing economic mechanisms (Terms of Adjustment of Conduct, Fine Conversion, Ecological ICMS, Tourism ICMS, Cultural ICMS, among others).
<p>Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018</p>	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p> <p>Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Target 20, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective Targets 15.a and 15.b in the country; ii) Guiding framework for the provision of financial resources for the implementation of the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 at different territorial levels.</p>

Additional information

Aichi National Target 20 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) provides for assessments of resources need, mobilization and allocation of financial resources for the implementation of National Targets in the Brazilian territory, including wetlands.

In relation to the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS Brazil), two Targets from Goal 15 (Life on Earth) support the mobilization and allocation of financial resources. Target 15.a provides for the mobilization and significant increase of financial resources (from all sources) to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. Target 15.b establishes the significant mobilization of resources (from all sources and at all levels) to promote the sustainable management, including for conservation and reforestation.

Regarding the financial contribution to wetlands management, the Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation) presents guidelines for allocating resources for its implementation throughout the national territory.

Target 18. International cooperation is strengthened at all levels {3.1}

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	ERB National Targets (under development): <ul style="list-style-type: none">To strengthen international cooperation through cooperation projects	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	ERB planned activities (under development): <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encourage the exchange of experiences between Brazilian and international managers;Strengthening existing international cooperation projects such as GEF Sea, GEF Mangrove, GEF Species, GEF Amazon's Landscapes and GEF Private areas.	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	Results: i) Elaboration of "Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil" proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); ii) Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).	

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018

Contributions: i) Implementation of National Aichi Targets, EPANB and Sustainable Development Objective in the country; ii) Guiding framework to strengthen international cooperation.

Additional information

The international cooperation under the Ramsar focal point in Brazil is described in Section 3 - Target 18.8 and Section 4 - Target 15.

Target 19. Capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced. Contributes to Aichi Targets 1 and 17.

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	D	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	<p>ERB National Targets (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement the Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil-ERB). 	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	<p>ERB planned activities (under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ramsar Strategy activities implementation in Brazil. 	
Outcomes achieved by 2018 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals	<p>Results: i) Elaboration of “Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil” proposal (Ramsar Strategy in Brazil - ERB, in progress); Elaboration of the National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity (EPANB, in progress).</p>	
Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2018		

Additional information

In Brazil, the National Aichi Goals 1 and 17 (Resolution CONABIO No. 06 of 09/2013 and EPANB) were instituted to be reached, by 2020, in the national territory, including in wetlands. Target 1 predicts that by 2020, Brazilian population will be aware of biodiversity's values, how to conserve it and to use it sustainably. Target 17 foresees that the national biodiversity strategy must be updated and adopted as a policy tool.

Regarding the Brazilian capacity building for implement the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 in the country, Ramsar Strategy in Brazil (ERB, in preparation) presents guidelines for be updated and adopted as a policy instrument, with effective, participatory and updated action plans, with periodic monitoring and evaluation.

Section 5: Optional annex to enable Contracting Parties to provide additional voluntary information on designated Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites)

Guidance for filling in this section

1. Contracting Parties can opt to provide additional information specific to any or all of their designated Ramsar Sites.
2. The only indicator questions included in this section are those from Section 3 of the COP13 NRF which directly concern Ramsar Sites.
3. In some cases, to make them meaningful in the context of reporting on each Ramsar Site separately, some of these indicator questions and/or their answer options have been adjusted from their formulation in Section 3 of the COP13 NRF.
4. Please include information on only one site in each row. In the appropriate columns please add the name and official site number (from the [Ramsar Sites Information Service](#)).
5. For each 'indicator question', please select one answer from the legend.
6. A final column of this Annex is provided as a 'free text' box for the inclusion of any additional information concerning the Ramsar Site.

Name of Contracting Party:

List of indicator questions:

- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 5.9** If an assessment of the effectiveness of Ramsar Site management has been made please indicate the year of assessment, which assessment tool did you use (e.g. METT, Resolution XII.15), the result (score) of the assessment and the source of the information in the box for additional information.
- 11.1** Has an assessment been made of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by the Ramsar Site?
- 11.3** Have socio-economic values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 11.4** Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for the Ramsar Site?
- 16.3a** Is stakeholder participation in decision-making promoted, especially with local stakeholder involvement in the management of the Ramsar Site?
- 16.6a** Have communication mechanisms been established to share information between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the Ramsar Site manager(s)?

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
602	<i>Pantanal Matogrossense</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Parque Nacional do Pantanal Matogrossense More information available on: BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional do Pantanal Matogrossense. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=175 > BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parna do Pantanal Matogrossense. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2232:parna-do-pantanal-matogrossense >
603	<i>Lagoa do Peixe</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Parque Nacional da Lagoa do Peixe More information available on: BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional do Pantanal Matogrossense. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=140 >. BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). PARNA Lagoa do Peixe. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2259:parna-da-lagoa-do-peixe >.
623	<i>Mamirauá</i>	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá More information available on: BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). RDS Mamirauá. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=986 >.

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
624	<i>Ilha do Bananal</i>	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Parque Nacional do Araguaia-Ilha do Bananal <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional do Araguaia-Ilha do Bananal. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=168 >. BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parque Nacional do Araguaia-Ilha do Bananal. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2096:parna-do-araguaia >.
640	<i>Reentrâncias Maranhenses</i>	B	B	D	Z	Z	B	A	National name: Área de Proteção Ambiental das Reentrâncias Maranhenses <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Área de Proteção Ambiental das Reentrâncias Maranhenses. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=188 >
1020	<i>Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area</i>	B	B	D	Z	Z	B	A	National name: Área de Proteção Ambiental da Baixada Maranhense <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Área de Proteção Ambiental da Baixada Maranhense. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=1887 >
1021	<i>Par. Est. Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios</i>	B	B	D	Z	Z	B	A	National name: Parque Estadual Marinho do Parcel de Manuel Luís incl. Baixios do Mestre Alvaro e Tarol <i>More information available on:</i>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
	<i>do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol</i>								BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Área de Proteção Ambiental da Baixada Maranhense. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=1886 >
1270	<i>Reserva Particular do Patrimonio Natural Sesc Pantanal</i>	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural SESC Pantanal <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). RPPN Estância Ecológica SESC Pantanal. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=2314 > BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). RPPN Estância Ecológica SESC – Pantanal. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=5429:rppn-estancia-ecologica-sesc-pantanal >
1864	<i>Reserva Particular Del Patrimonio Natural Fazenda Rio Negro</i>	B	B	D	Z	Z	B	A	National name: Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural Fazenda Rio Negro
1900	<i>Rio Doce State Park</i>	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Parque Estadual do Rio Doce <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Estadual do Rio Doce. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=394 >

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
1902	<i>Abrolhos Marine National Park</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	<p>National name: Parque Nacional Marinho dos Abrolhos</p> <p><i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional Marinho dos Abrolhos. Available on: <http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=185></p> BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parque Nacional Marinho dos Abrolhos. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2267:parna-marinho-dos-abrolhos >
2190	<i>Cabo Orange National Park</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	<p>National name: Parque Nacional do Cabo Orange</p> <p><i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional do Cabo Orange. Available on: <http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=169>.</p> BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parque Nacional do Cabo Orange. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2262:parna-do-cabo-orange >
2259	<i>Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	<p>National name: Reserva Biológica Atol das Rocas</p> <p><i>More information available on:</i></p>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Reserva Biológica Atol das Rocas. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=203 > BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Reserva Biológica Atol das Rocas. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2270:rebio-atol-das-rocas >
2295	<i>Viruá National Park</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Parque Nacional Viruá <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional Viruá. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=179 > BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parque Nacional Viruá. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=1988:parna-do-virua >
2296	<i>Anavilhanas National Park</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Parque Nacional de Anavilhanas <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional de Anavilhanas. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=49 > BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parque Nacional de Anavilhanas. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=1977:parna-de-anavilhanas >

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
2297	Guaporé Biological Reserve	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Reserva Biológica do Guaporé <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Reserva Biológica do Guaporé. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=206 > BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Reserva Biológica do Guaporé. Available on: < http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=1997:rebio-do-guapore >
2298	Taim Ecological Station	A	A	D	Z	Z	A	A	National name: Estação Ecológica do Taim <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Estação Ecológica do Taim. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=70 >
2305	Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Estação Ecológica de Guaraqueçaba <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Estação Ecológica de Guaraqueçaba. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=54 >
2306	Lund Warming	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	National name: Área de Proteção Ambiental Carste de Lagoa Santa <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Área de Proteção Ambiental Carste de Lagoa Santa. Available on:

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
									<p><http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=20></p> <p>BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Área de Proteção Ambiental Carste de Lagoa Santa. Available on:</p> <p><http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2057:apa-do-carste-de-lagoa-santa></p>
2310	<i>Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe</i>	A	A	D	Z	Z	A	A	<p>National name: Área de Proteção Ambiental de Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe</p> <p><i>More information available on:</i></p> <p>BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Área de Proteção Ambiental de Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe. Available on:</p> <p><http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=14></p> <p>BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). APA de Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe. Available on:</p> <p><http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2241:apa-de-cananea-iguape-peruibe></p>
2316	<i>Ilha Grande National Park</i>	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	<p>National name: Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande</p> <p><i>More information available on:</i></p> <p>BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande. Available on:</p> <p><http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=161></p> <p>BRASIL. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio). Parna de Ilha Grande. Available on:</p> <p><http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/component/content/article?id=2180:parna-de-ilha-grande></p>

Ramsar Site number	Ramsar Site name	5.7 ①	5.9 ①	11.1 ③	11.3 ④	11.4 ④	16.3a ①	16.6a ①	Any additional comments/information about the site
2317	Guaratuba	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	National name: Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual de Guaratuba <i>More information available on:</i> BRASIL. Cadastro Nacional de Unidades de Conservação (CNUC). Área de Proteção Ambiental Estadual de Guaratuba. Available on: < http://sistemas.mma.gov.br/cnuc/index.php?ido=relatorioparametrizado.exibeRelatorio&relatorioPadrao=true&idUc=500 >

- ① A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
 ③ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
 ④ A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; Z=No Management Plan