



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

**National Reports to be submitted to the 14th Meeting
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,
Wuhan, China, 2021**

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 the Word form must be sent by email to nationalreports@ramsar.org, by 21 January 2021 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 (optional Section 4 of the National Report Format or on the Word form), the deadline is 24 January 2020.

Ramsar COP14 National Report Format (NRF)

Background information

1. The COP14 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee at its 57th meeting (SC57) for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention.
2. The NRF is being issued by the Secretariat in 2019 to facilitate Contracting Parties' implementation planning and preparations for completing the Report. The deadline for submission of national targets is 24 January 2020 and the deadline for submission of completed National Reports is 21 January 2021 (final dates will be updated once the dates for COP14 are agreed).
3. This COP14 NRF closely follows that used for COP13, 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 COP13 NRF). It is also structured in terms of the Goals and Strategies of the 2016-2024 Ramsar Strategic Plan adopted at COP12 through Resolution XII.2.
4. This COP14 NRF includes 90 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 in accordance with Resolution XII.2.
5. As was the case for previous NRFs, the COP14 NRF 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.
6. 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

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention and are made publicly available on the Convention's website.
8. There are seven main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are:
 - i) to provide data and information on how, and to what extent, the Convention is being implemented;
 - ii) to provide tools for countries for their national planning;
 - iii) to capture lessons and experience to help Parties plan future action;
 - iv) to identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention from the Conference of the Parties;
 - v) to provide a means for Parties to account for their commitments under the Convention;

- vi) to 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) to provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. The data and information provided by Parties in their National Reports have another valuable purpose as well, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention".
10. 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. As for COP13, the COP14 reports will be in an online national reporting system.
11. 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; and
 - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance);
 - 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 COP13 NRF indicators is anticipated for the CBD's post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

The structure of the COP14 National Report Format

12. The COP14 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 90 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 2021 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 COP14 National Report Format

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

13. All Sections of the COP14 NRF should be completed in one of the Convention’s official languages (English, French, Spanish).
14. The deadline for submission of the completed NRF is January 21st 2021. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP14.

15. The deadline for submission of national targets is by 24 January 2020.

16. 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.

17. To help Contracting Parties refer to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP13, for each appropriate indicator a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP13 NRF or previous NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

18. 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.

19. 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 in the National Report Format as the information is provided through the Ramsar Sites Data Base or the Work Plan of the Scientific and Technical Review Panel (e.g. targets 6 and 14).

20. 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).

21. 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 2021
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 2021 and how they contribute to achievement of the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Goals

[Example text] A comprehensive inventory of all wetlands

Note: this field has to be completed when the full report is submitted in January 2021

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 2021 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 COP14 National Reports Database as “No answer”.

22. 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 COP13 to ensure the continuity and consistency of information provided. In the online system there is an option to allow consultation with others.
23. After each session, **remember to save the file**. A recommended filename structure is: COP14NRF [Country] [date], for example: COP14NRFSpain13January 2021.doc
24. 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 2021. If you have any questions or problems, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice at (nationalreports@ramsar.org).
25. 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 COP14 National Report.**

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

National Report to Ramsar COP14

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 <https://www.ramsar.org/search?f%5B0%5D=type%3Aperson#search-contacts>.

Name of Contracting Party: **BRAZIL**

Designated Ramsar Administrative Authority

Name of Administrative Authority:	Ministry of Environment
Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:	Caio Dimitriu Rodighero Altero – Substitute Director of the Department of Ecosystems
Mailing address:	Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, Sala 830 Brasília - DF CEP 70068-900
Telephone/Fax:	+55-61-2028-2028
Email:	caio.altero@mma.gov.br

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Fabio Chicuta Franco – Environmental Analyst
Mailing address:	Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, Sala 830 Brasília - DF CEP 70068-900
Telephone/Fax:	+55-61-2028-2194
Email:	fabio.chicuta@mma.gov.br

Designated National Focal Point for Ramsar Convention Matters

Name and title:	Nicola Speranza – Head of Environment Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mailing address:	Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco H, Brasília - DF CEP 70068-900
Telephone/Fax:	
Email:	nicola.speranza@itamaraty.gov.br

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

Name and title:	Yara Schaeffer-Novelli, Researcher
Name of organisation:	Universidade de São Paulo, Instituto Oceanográfico
Mailing address:	Praça do Oceanográfico, 191, Butantã - São Paulo, SP – Brasil CEP 05058-000
Telephone/Fax:	Telephone: +55-11-3091-6611
Email:	novelliy@usp.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:	Alice Reisfeld
Name of organisation:	BirdLife/SAVE Brasil
Mailing address:	Rua Fernão Dias, 219, cj. 2, Pinheiros 05427-010, São Paulo, SP, Brasil
Telephone/Fax:	+55 (11) 3815-2862/3815-0343
Email:	alice.reisfeld@savebrasil.org.br

Section 2: General summary of national implementation progress and challenges

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP13 reporting):

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

- 1) Publication of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands
- 2) Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Environments - PAN Corals
- 3) Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened and Socioeconomically Important Species of the Mangrove Ecosystem – PAN Mangrove, and publication of the Atlas of Brazilian Mangroves
- 4) Implementation of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Migratory Shorebirds
- 5) Designation of 5 Ramsar Sites, which 3 of them are among the largests of the world and each one includes a cluster of protected areas

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

- 1) Lack of financial and human resources
- 2) Hindrances to integrate and mainstream wetlands wise use and conservation into the sectoral economic policies
- 3) Difficulty to upscale the payment for ecosystem services provided by wetlands
- 4) Ramsar Sites governance implementation
- 5) Difficulty to integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands into the water resource management policies

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

- 1) Valuation and payment of ecosystem services provided by wetlands
- 2) Enable adequate financial and human resources
- 3) Elaborate the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory
- 4) Implementation of the National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands
- 5) Integrate conservation and wise use of wetlands into the national policies

D. Do you (AA) have any recommendations concerning priorities for implementation assistance and requirements for such assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

There are not recommendations

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)

There are not recommendations

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)?

Given the essential role of wetlands for the conservation of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services, the implementation of the Ramsar Convention at the national level is closely related to the promotion of other relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that all Brazilian Ramsar sites are officially protected areas under national legislation, thus contributing to the implementation of Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which is one of the major outcomes stemming from the obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CDB). Another successful example of an integrated approach to the implementation of MEAs lies in the National Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species, which are monitored by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). Those National Plans include the development of indicators to keep track of species populations; hence, they improve the state of knowledge of native species and help raise awareness on the importance of protecting their ecosystems, which may include Ramsar Sites. Therefore, Brazil believes the successful implementation of the Ramsar Convention at the national level substantially benefits from synergies with other relevant MEAs. At the same time, Brazil understands that synergies among MEAs need to consider national circumstances, priorities and capacities. At the multilateral level, initiatives aimed at promoting synergies across MEAs implementation should be carried out in a manner fully respectful of the mandates of each MEA.

- G. How is the Ramsar Convention 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) and how this could be improved?

There is not a direct and specific link between the Convention and public policies, however, all activities that can cause environmental damage must obtain prior environmental licenses, where possible impacts and mitigating measures for wetlands are considered.

- H. According to paragraph 21 of Resolution XIII.18 on *Gender and wetlands*, please provide a short description about the balance between men and women participating in wetland-related decisions, programmes and research

In a general way, women have a large participation in the environmental area in Brazil, although the exact figures have not been compiled. Regarding the Ramsar Sites, of the 20 managers who answered the queries for the preparation of this Report (more information in Section 3 – Target 2.3), 13 are men and 7 are women. Regarding the technical focal point for Ramsar, in the period 2018-2020, we had a man and a woman. In relation to implementation actions, often linked to large projects such as the National Action Plans for the Conservation of Threatened Species or projects financed by the Global Environment Facility, gender equity is always considered a guiding guideline for the actions.

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

There are not general comments

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

Ministry of the Environment;
Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio;
Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute;
Social Service of Commerce – Sesc (Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal);
State Government of Paraná (Terra e Água Institute);
State Government of Minas Gerais (State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development);
State Government of Maranhão (State Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources).

Section 3: Indicator questions and further implementation information

Goal 1. Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

1.1 Have wetland conservation and the identification of wetlands benefits been integrated into sustainable approaches to the following 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:	A
d)	Coastal and marine resource management plans:	A
e)	Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan:	A
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:

The main innovation in normative regulation, for the period 2018-2020, was the publication of the Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands, the national strategy for wetland management (Ministry of Environment Ordinance No. 445/2018), in accordance with the Convention's recommendation to the contracting parties. The Strategy's focus is the effective implementation of Brazilian Ramsar Sites and the promotion of cross-cutting actions at the national level for the wise use and conservation of wetlands.

Regarding the information mentioned in COP13 RFN, the main changes or additions were:

a) National Policy or strategy for wetland management: the Nacional Strategy was published.

c) Water resource management and water efficiency plans:

In Brazil, the water resource management unit is the hydrographic basins, and the application of the instruments is the responsibility of the Basin Committees. In 2019, state committees already operated in the area of about 82.3% of the municipalities and 38.8% of the national territory, covering 83.9% of the population (Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019a).

In 2019, the National Water Security Plan was published, which includes planning the water infrastructure necessary to reduce the impacts of droughts and floods by 2035, considering what was proposed by the United Nations, which defines water security as the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality to meet human needs, the practice of economic activities and the conservation of aquatic ecosystems (Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019b).
<https://cnrh.mdr.gov.br/resolucoes/1974-resolucao-n-181-de-07-de-dezembro-de-2016/file>.

d) Coastal and marine resource management plans:

In Brazil, there is a National Coastal Management Policy ([Law No. 7,661/88](#)) and a National Coastal Management Plan, in force since 1997 (Interministerial Commission for Sea - CIMR Resolution No. 05/97).

There is also the legal determination that the States of the Federation with marine borders must develop State Coastal Management policies and plans. To date, of the 17 coastal states, 10 have coastal management policies, 7 have coastal management plans and 10 have ecological-economic zoning, in at least one coastal sector.

Law 7,661/88 determines that the National and State Plans must provide for the zoning of uses and activities in the Coastal Zone, giving priority to natural, renewable and non-renewable resources; reefs, parcels and seaweed banks; coastal and oceanic islands; river, estuarine and lagoon systems, bays and coves; beaches; promontories, cliffs and sea caves; coastal restinga habitats and dunes; coastal forests, mangroves and seagrass meadows.

e) Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan: The National Water Resources Council (CNRH) established as a priority for the 2016-2021 cycle the goal "Integrating coastal zones into the water resources management system" (CNRH Resolution No. 181/2016).

o) National plans of actions (NPAs) for pollution control and management:

The first National Plan to Combat Garbage at Sea was published, with 30 short, medium and long-term actions (Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2019).

The challenge mentioned in COP13 NRF remains, with the need for greater integration between different sectors and different planning instruments, with greater inclusion of wetland wise use and conservation.

Source:

Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019a. Conjuntura dos recursos hídricos no Brasil 2019: informe anual.

Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019b. Plano Nacional de Segurança Hídrica.

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2019. Agenda Nacional de Qualidade Ambiental Urbana: Plano de Combate ao Lixo no Mar.

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.*

[Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8], [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

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

2.1 Additional information:

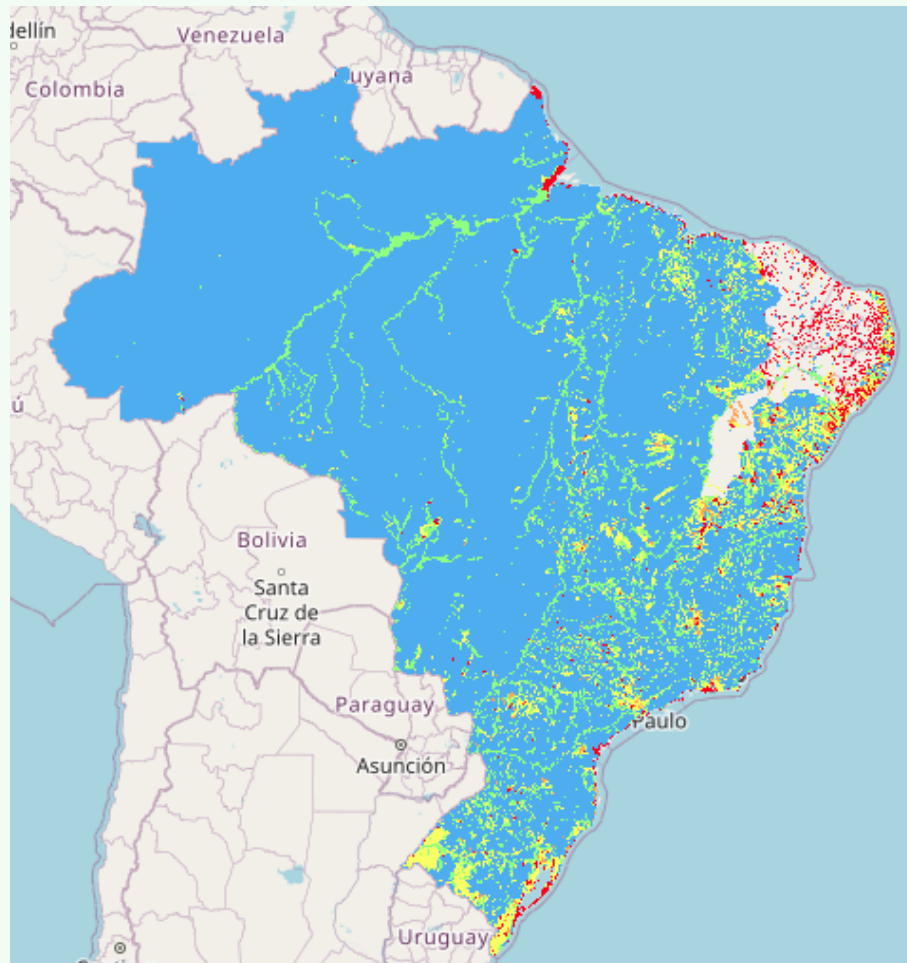
In Brazil, there is no specific instrument or program that monitors and evaluates the quality of the water that supplies wetlands. However, there are programs that assess the country's water availability and quality in general. In order to monitor the quantity and quality of national waters, a National Hydrometeorological Network was established, which had, in 2018, almost 22 thousand stations.

a) Quantity

Considered a country rich in water resources, Brazil has a low rate of water stress (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020; WWAP, 2019). However, the distribution is not homogeneous in the territory. About 80% of this large volume is concentrated in the Amazon Hydrographic Region, one of the 12 hydrographic regions in which the country is divided. The Northeast region, on the other hand, faces frequent problems prolonged droughts (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019a). Events related to water resources, such as droughts and floods, represent most natural disasters that have occurred in Brazil.

So far, there are no significant trends in changes in water availability in any of the hydrographic regions, with drier years (such as 2017) followed by rainy years (2018). However, projections indicate a sharp increase in demand in the coming years, plus the increase in occurrences of extreme weather events. Current calculations and future simulations of the Water Security Index (which considers the four dimensions of the water security concept: human, economic, ecosystem and resilience) identified that 60.9 million people (34% of the urban population in 2017) who live in cities with less guaranteed water supply (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019b).

For the 2035 horizon, the total population at risk rises to 73.7 million people. The figure below, the result of the projection of the ecosystem dimension of the Water Security Index for 2035, shows a scenario of excellent water security for ecosystems in the majority of the territory. One of the objectives of the National Water Security Plan (mentioned in Section 3 – Target 1.1) is to improve regions with lower rates.



Projection of the ecosystem dimension of the Water Security Index for 2035 – Blue: maximum; green: high; yellow: medium; orange: low and red: minimal. Source: <http://www.snirh.gov.br/snirh/snirh-1/aceso-tematico/planejamento>

b) Quality

Water quality is regularly assessed at the stations of the National Hydrometeorological Network. The parameters analysed include *Escherichia coli* indices, dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, conductivity, turbidity (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019b). However, the analysis assesses only quality for public supply, disregarding the needs related to ecosystem functions.

Based on monitoring data from most populated areas (Atlantic coast and midwest region), the National Water Agency also estimates the overall water quality through the Water Quality Index, which combines information on nine parameters: water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), thermotolerant coliforms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total solids and turbidity.

The worst values are found close to the large capital cities of the Southeast and Northeast. The improvement in the control of water pollution, notably through the treatment of sewage, and the

improvement of the control of industrial pollution and agricultural practices can improve this scenario and should be points of effort in the coming years.

Thus, the analysis of water quality in water bodies in the Mata Atlântica biome, where large cities and most of the Brazilian population are concentrated, showed that, of the 278 sampling points, 6.5% had good quality; 74.5% were classified with regular quality; 17.6% had poor quality; 1.4%, terrible quality. None of the sampled points were of optimal quality. Values remained constant between 2018 and 2019 (SOS Mata Atlântica, 2019).



Water quality index for 2017 - Blue: excellent; green: good; orange: regular; red: bad and brown: terrible. Source: Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019.

Source:

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. WWAP (UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme). 2019. The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019: Leaving No One Behind. Paris, UNESCO.

Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019a. Conjuntura dos recursos hídricos no Brasil 2019: informe anual.

Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019b. Plano Nacional de Segurança Hídrica.

SOS Mata Atlântica. 2019. Observando os Rios. SOS Mata Atlântica.

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)	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
2.2 Additional information: No progress since COP13 RNF.	
2.3 What, if any, initiatives have been taken to improve the sustainability of water use (or allocation of water resources) in the context of ecosystem requirements across major river basins (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.12)? (Action 3.4.6.)	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; O= No Change; X= Unknown
2.3 Additional information: As mentioned in Section 3 – Target 1.1, in 2019, the National Water Security Plan was published, which brings integrated and consistent water infrastructure planning with regional and strategic relevance, until the horizon of 2035, to reduce the impacts of droughts and floods. The Plan considers water security as the availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality to meet human needs, the practice of economic activities and the conservation of aquatic ecosystems and adopts the Water Security Index (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019a). To calculate the ecosystem dimension of the Index, the following variables were used: adequate amount of water for natural uses, adequate water quality for natural uses and safety of tailings dams (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019b). Source: Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019a. Plano Nacional de Segurança Hídrica. Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019b. Índice de segurança hídrica – Manual metodológico.	
2.4 Have projects that promote and demonstrate good practice in water allocation and management for maintaining the ecological functions of wetlands been developed (Action 3.4.ix.)	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned

2.4 Additional information:

There are some projects at the local level throughout the country, which are the result of partnerships between local governments with different actors such as the National Government, private companies, and rural technical assistance companies. Some examples are presented:

a) The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Regional-Local – the project was implemented from 2012 to 2019, which sought to “promote the integration of ecosystem services in the decision-making processes in public policies and business activities, aiming at the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development.” The project highlights the benefits that biological diversity and ecosystem services promote for society, as well as the increasing costs arising from their loss or degradation, integrating ecosystem services into economic development planning. Although it was not a specific project for wetlands, these were considered in case studies supported by the project, such as “Support for the development of the ecosystem economy and biodiversity initiative in the state of São Paulo” and “Participatory mapping of ecosystem services in the territory of the municipality of Duque de Caxias”.

b) Programa Produtor de Águas (Water Producers Program) - created by the National Water Agency* in 2011, the program uses the concept of Payment for Environmental Services, which encourages farmers to invest in the conservation of the water resources, receiving technical and financial support to improve and implement local action. The program, since its implementation, has supported several projects in the country, with the financing of payments having, over time, with resources from the Federal Government and private companies. In 2018, the Water Producer had 80 linked projects, in different phases of implementation and regions of Brazil and 37 municipal laws regulating Payment for Environmental Services policies were edited as a result of the Program (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2019). Two examples of successful projects supported by the Program are:

1. Projeto Protetor das Águas (Water Protector Project) in the municipality of Vera Cruz (Rio Grande do Sul State) - in force since 2011, it was created with the aim of protecting the springs and guaranteeing the preservation of the water resources of Arroio Andreás, by paying farmers of small properties for the supply environmental services for the protection of springs and riparian areas that are located on their properties. Currently, the project has the participation of 63 producers who preserve 68 properties, totaling 103 water sources, spread over 144.48 protected hectares (Schwartz, 2019).

2. Projeto Produtor de Água do Pipiripau (Water Producer Project of Pipiripau) at Federal District - in force since 2011, it was created with the aim of conserving water and soil in the hydrographic basin of the Pipiripau stream. The project has several objectives, among them: recovery of degraded Permanent Preservation Area (APP)**, that mostly include riparian forests; encouraging the use of less impacting agricultural practices and the rational use of water, which includes the replacement of conventional irrigation systems with those that consume less water flow. In 2020, the Project was announced as one of the [12 finalist projects at the Water ChangeMaker Awards](#), an award that recognizes

initiatives from around the world that promote socio-environmental changes through water.

* The National Water Agency (Agência Nacional de Águas) is the federal government agency responsible for implementing and coordinating the shared and integrated management of water resources and regulating the access to it, promoting its sustainable use for the benefits of the current and future generations .

** Permanent Preservation Area: according to Law No. 12,651/2012, it is a protected area, whether or not covered by native vegetation, with the environmental function of preserving water resources, the landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitating the gene flow of fauna and flora, protecting the soil and ensure the well-being of human populations.

Source:

Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019. Conjuntura dos recursos hídricos no Brasil 2019: informe anual.

Schwantz *et al.* 2020. Análise da satisfação dos agricultores integrantes do programa “protetor das águas” no município de Vera Cruz/rs. Revista Gestão & Sustentabilidade Ambiental, 8 (4), 552-566.

2.5 Percentage of households linked to sewage system ?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

68%

2.5 Additional information:

Data from 2019 show that about 68.3% of households have a sewage collection network or septic tank connected to the general network. However, the implementation of sewage collection systems is uneven across regions, with higher levels in the South / Southeast, where most of the population is concentrated, with 89% of households connected and only 24% in the North (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, 2020).

Source:

Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. 2020. Características gerais dos domicílios e dos moradores: 2019.

2.6 What is the percentage of sewerage coverage in the country?
SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.

E=45%

E=# percent;

F= Less than # percent;

G= More Than # percent;

X= Unknown;

Y= Not Relevant

In 2018, of the 5,570 thousand municipalities in Brazil, 2,518 (45%) have a public sewage system, according to the latest Diagnosis of Water and Sewage Services (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional, 2019a) available. However, it is worth mentioning that only 4,050 municipalities responded to the Diagnosis (73%), which means that the number of municipalities with a public

sewer system may be higher. About 46% of the sewage generated is collected. Of these, 74% is processed.

Regarding the data presented at COP13 NRF, although the source of the data is the same (the Diagnosis of Water and Sewage Services), the method of collection and analysis was different in the updated version and, therefore, they are not directly comparable. The values equivalent to those presented for the previous years are: 2,443 (44%) municipalities with a public sewage system in 2017 (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional, 2019b); 2,495 (45%) in 2016 (Ministério das Cidades, 2018); 2,314 (42%) in 2015 (Ministério das Cidades, 2017). Bear in mind that the response to the Diagnosis is voluntary and the number and identity of the municipalities that respond each year may vary slightly.

The numbers indicate that if there is an increase in the coverage of the sewage treatment, it is quite slow.

Source:

Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional. Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019a. Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento: 24º Diagnóstico dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos – 2018.

Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional. Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019b. Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento: Diagnóstico dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos – 2017.

Ministério das Cidades. 2018. Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento: Diagnóstico dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos – 2016.

Ministério das Cidades. 2017. Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento: Diagnóstico dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos – 2015.

2.7 What is the percentage of users of septic tank/pit latrine if relevant to your country? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	E=19%
	E=# percent; F=Less Than # percent; G= More Than # percent; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant

2.7 Additional information:

This information is difficult to obtain. As mentioned in Section 3 – Target 2.5, there are septic tanks that are connected to the public sewer system network and, therefore, are counted together with the entire collection system.

The septic tank not connected to the general network was present, in 2019, in 19% of households in the country, whereas in the North and Northeast the percentage was 43% and 31%, respectively. In the Southeast, this modality was used by 5.5% of households.

Other forms of sanitary sewage present in the country include rudimentary cesspool, ditch, river, lake or sea and other forms of drainage, and are present in 13% of households.

Source:

Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. 2020. Características gerais dos domicílios e dos moradores: 2019.

	A
2.8 Does the country use constructed wetlands/ponds as wastewater treatment technology? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	A= Yes, B= No; C= Partially, D=Planned X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
<p>2.8 Additional information:</p> <p>Several techniques are used in the country. Constructed wetlands is one of them.</p> <p>The treatment system based on the constructed wetlands seems to be an interesting option for Brazil, due to the availability of adequate temperature, area and hours of solar energy, mainly for the North and Northeast regions where, as a location, access to the general network of the public system is reduced (Machado <i>et al.</i>, 2017).</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>Machado <i>et al.</i> 2017. Overview of the state of the art of constructed wetlands for decentralized wastewater management in Brazil. Journal of Environmental Management, 187, 560-570.</p>	

	E=3,668
2.9 Number of wastewater treatment plants (or volume treated exist at national level)? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	E= # plants; F= Less than #; G=More than #; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant
<p>2.9 Additional information:</p> <p>According to National Water Agency, in 2019, Brazil has 3,668 sewage treatment plants operating in 2,007 cities.</p>	

<p>2.10 How is the functional status of the wastewater treatment plants? If relevant to your country SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning; C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.10 Additional information:</p> <p>About 46% of the sewage generated is collected. Of these, 74% is processed (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional, 2019).</p> <p>Data for the year 2017 indicated that the country's effluent treatment stations differed in efficiency in removing pollutants. Most stations reached a removal level of 80%, however, some did not reach 60% efficiency in removing biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). As in the other indicators above, the best results are in the Southeast and South regions (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2018).</p> <p>Source: Agência Nacional de Águas. 2018. Conjuntura dos recursos hídricos no Brasil 2018: informe anual.</p> <p>Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional. Agência Nacional de Águas. 2019. Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento: 24º Diagnóstico dos Serviços de Água e Esgotos – 2018.</p>	
<p>2.11 The percentage of decentralized wastewater treatment technology, including constructed wetlands/ponds is? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>A=Good; B=Not Functioning C=Functioning; Q=Obsolete; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.11 Additional information:</p> <p>The constructed wetlands are used in some small towns or rural areas, but their total occurrence in the country has not been quantified. A summary can be found at Machado <i>et al.</i> (2017).</p> <p>Source: Machado, et al. 2017. Overview of the state of the art of constructed wetlands for decentralized wastewater management in Brazil. <i>Journal of Environmental Management</i>, 187, 560-570.</p>	

2.12 Number of wastewater reuse systems (or volume re-used) and purpose? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	#
<p>2.12 Additional information:</p> <p>There is no compiled data for the entire country. The National Water Agency estimated, in 2017, that direct non-potable reuse in Brazil would be 2 m³/s. The proposed target for direct non-potable reuse in Brazil for 2030 is approximately 13 m³/s (Agência Nacional de Águas, 2018).</p> <p>Some of the state sanitation companies are already implementing reuse (e.g. São Paulo and Ceará) while others are in the study phase (e.g. Minas Gerais). In São Paulo there is a system to produce water for industrial reuse and infrastructure installed for its transportation. According to the Basic Sanitation Company of the State of São Paulo, currently, on average, 1 billion liters of water are produced per month for use in a Petrochemical Pole 17km away from the sewage treatment station.</p> <p>In Ceará, two sewage treatment plants, located in an industrial and port hub, already operate the reuse system.</p> <p>Source: Agência Nacional de Águas. 2018. Conjuntura dos recursos hídricos no Brasil 2018: informe anual.</p>	

2.13 What is the purpose of the wastewater reuse system if relevant to your country ? SDG 6 Target 6.3.1.	<p>T</p> <p>R=Agriculture; S=Landscape; T=Industrial; U=Drinking; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>2.13 Additional information: Please indicate if the wastewater reuse system is for free or taxed or add any additional information.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the documented cases are for industrial use, and their supply is charged by the supply company.</p>	

2.14 Does your country use a wastewater treatment process that utilizes wetlands as a natural filter while preserving the wetland ecosystem?	<p>X</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown;</p>
2.14 Additional information: If Yes, please provide an example	

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}
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

<p>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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>3.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Private sector is not continuously encouraged to apply the Ramsar wise use principle and guidance, however some examples of related activities are presented.</p> <p>As mentioned in COP13 NRF, in several programs and actions aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of environmental resources, the Federal and State governments seek the involvement of the private sector. The Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands had the participation of representatives of this sector in its elaboration, as well as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, linked to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and in the plans for the conservation of local and endangered species and for the control of invasive alien species.</p> <p>The vegetation surrounding the marginal ranges of natural watercourses, lakes and lagoons, as well as mangroves and <i>restingas</i> vegetation, even in private areas, are areas of permanent preservation in Brazil, and their suppression is not allowed, bringing substantial contribution for wetlands health.</p> <p>In addition to the regulations mentioned in COP13 NRF, in 2012 the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR in Portuguese) was created by Law No. 12,651/12, a mandatory electronic public registry for all rural properties in the country. The CAR contains: owner data; data on proof of ownership and / or possession documents; georeferenced information on the perimeter of the property, areas of social interest and areas of public utility, with information on the location of the remnants of native vegetation, Permanent Preservation Areas, Restricted Use areas, consolidated areas and Legal Reserves (area covered by native vegetation that must be delimited and maintained in all rural properties, with the objective of assisting the conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes and promoting the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the shelter and protection of wild fauna and native flora and ensure the economic sustainable use of natural resources in rural properties). Until January 2020, the number of registrations exceeded 6.4 million across the country, covering an area of more than 540 million hectares, exceeding the estimated registration area (Ministério da Agricultura, 2020). This fact reflects the overlapping of areas and the possible incorrect layout of the properties, which must be corrected with the analysis of each of the records.</p> <p>Another project that involves the private sector is the GEF Private Areas, which aims to support initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, expand sustainable landscape management and the provision of ecosystem services in private areas, lasting from 2018 to 2023.</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>Ministério da Agricultura. Serviço Florestal Brasileiro. 2020. Cadastro Ambiental Rural. Boletim Informativo, Edição especial.</p>	

<p>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:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites b) Wetlands in general</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X= Unknown; Y= Not Relevant</p> <p>a) C b) C</p>
<p>3.2 Additional information:</p> <p>As mentioned above, in general, the planning of public policies for environmental conservation in Brazil has the participation of the private sector, which also may be responsible for implementing actions. In the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, for example, 5.2% of the 721 actions are the responsibility of the private sector (MMA, 2020).</p> <p>Although the private sector continues to hold responsibility for habitats losses, as mentioned in COP13 RNF, some initiatives demonstrate the sector's potential to support conservation projects. Other examples are added to those already presented at COP13 RNF, such as:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Sites</p> <p>1. Natura – is Brazilian multinational company in the cosmetics sector. It uses natural products from the Brazilian Cerrado and Amazon in the composition of cosmetics. Several of them occur in wetlands, such as ucuúba (<i>Virola surinamensis</i>) or andirobeira (<i>Carapa guianensis</i>). Natura maintains a benefit-sharing program (Goal 16 of Aichi) and support the value chains, which seeks to encourage environmental conservation, strengthening cooperatives and local communities. One of the company's areas of activity is the Ramsar Site of Rio Juruá (Ramsar Site n. 2362).</p> <p>b) Wetlands in general</p> <p>1. Votorantim – is a Brazilian multinational company that operates in the sectors of metals, steel, cement, cellulose, energy, finance and production of orange juice. It has two large nature reserves, Legado das Águas, with 31 thousand hectares, and Legado Verdes do Cerrado, with 32 thousand hectares. Both aimed at the preservation of springs and water courses, contribute to the achievement of 12 Aichi goals (1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18) (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020).</p> <p>2. Fundação Grupo Boticário de Proteção à Natureza – is a non-profit organization maintained by Grupo Boticário, a Brazilian cosmetics company. It has two natural reserves, one in the Mata Atlântica biome (Salto Morato Natural Reserve), with 2,253 hectares, and another located in the Cerrado biome (Serra do Tombador Nature Reserve), with 8,730 hectares. Both preserve springs and water courses. In addition, the Foundation has maintained, for more than two decades, a program to support scientific research projects aimed at environmental conservation.</p> <p>Source: Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>	

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

3.3 Additional information:

Brazil continues to celebrate and publicize World Wetlands Day annually.

From 2018 to October 2020, the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU in portuguese) published two recommendations aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands:

- CNZU Recommendation 10, of January 22, 2018, which posts for the conservation of dam-free sub-basins in the Upper Paraguay Basin and the Paraguay River (located in the Pantanal biome).
- CNZU Recommendation 11, of January 22, 2018, which supports a ban on the cultivation of grains and silviculture on the Pantanal plain.

In the same period, five new Ramsar Sites were designated, with wide dissemination in the national media:

- Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (10,9 thousand hectares) (Ramsar Site n. 2333);
- Rio Negro (12 million hectares) (Regional Ramsar Site n. 2335);
- Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves (3,8 million hectares) (Regional Ramsar Site n. 2337);
- Rio Juruá (2,1 million hectares);
- Taiaí Ecological Station (11,5 thousand hectares) (Ramsar Site n. 2363).

Considering positive incentives for the conservation of biodiversity in general, Brazil has some good examples public policies, such as:

- CAR: the governmental electronic registry required from all rural properties, as mentioned in Section 3 – Target 3.1;
- Value-added Tax on Services and Circulation of Goods – ICMS Ecológico: is a tax collected by Brazilian states from commercial transactions involving the sale of products or services. According to the Brazilian Federal Constitution, 25% of the Tax on Services and Circulation of Goods (ICMS) collected by states must be transferred to municipalities. Of this amount, 75% must be distributed according to constitutional criteria and the remaining 25% can be distributed according to criteria defined by state law. Since the beginning of the 1990's several states included environmental aspects as criteria for the distribution of resources collected by this tax, the so-called Ecological ICMS (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020). To date, 16 of the 27 states of the federation have already adopted the ICMS, of which 8 specifically use criteria with direct impacts on wetlands, such as basic sanitation level, preservation of water catchment areas for public water supply and the water quality indexes (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020).
- Policy on Minimum Price Warranty for Products from Socio-biodiversity – PGPM Bio: is an initiative that provides subsidies for the commercialization of 17 products from extractive activities. Some of them are sustainable production based on wetlands: assai, andiroba,

extractive rubber, buriti, carnauba, murumuru, and piassava, thus supporting the development of local communities and the environmental conservation. The policy operates through direct disbursements in the form of a bonus, when extractive workers provide proof of sale of extractive products at a price below the minimum established by the federal government. From 2009 to May 2020, approximately 72 million reais were disbursed in grant operations aimed at more than 100 thousand tons of non-timber forest products (Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento, 2020).

- “Defeso” insurance for artisanal fisheries: is a service allowing professional artisanal fishermen to request the unemployment insurance benefit corresponding to one minimum salary paid monthly during the “defeso” period, which is the temporary suspension of fishing activities to preserve selected species. [From 2018 to 2020, the defeso insurance was paid, on average, to 650 thousand artisanal fishermen per year.](#)

Source:

Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento. 2020. Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos para Produtos da Sociobiodiversidade (Folder informativo).

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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	B A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
3.4 Additional information:	

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.*
{Reference to Aichi Target 9}

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	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
4.1 Additional information: The country has progressed in relation to the diagnosis on invasive alien species, some of them directly related with wetlands. In 2009, the Ministry of the Environment published the report	

“Report on Marine Invasive Alien Species in Brazil”, with information about techniques for the prevention and control, risk analysis, socioeconomic uses, environmental impacts, biology, ecology, invasion history and distribution of 58 detected and established invasive alien species or probable invaders (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2009). In 2016, published the report “Invasive Alien Species in Inland Waters in Brazil”, which included data of information on the biology, ecology, invasion history, dispersal pathways and vectors and the distribution of 163 alien species potentially invasive in the country’s inland waters, including microorganisms, invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, amphibians and aquatic macrophytes (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2016).

The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation – ICMBio* also produced a publication with the list of invasive alien species in protected areas and control and management measures (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, 2018).

At the subnational level, several states have established their specific lists and policies for invasive alien species (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020).

* ICMBio is the of the federal government institution responsible for the National System of Protected Areas and for the promotion and execution of programs for research, protection, preservation and conservation of biodiversity

Source:

Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade. 2018. Guia de orientação para o manejo de espécies exóticas invasoras em Unidades de Conservação federais.

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2009. Informe sobre as espécies exóticas invasoras marinhas no Brasil.

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2016. Espécies exóticas invasoras de águas Continentais no Brasil.

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

<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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>4.2 Additional information:</p> <p>The Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in Brazil has a specific action to promote the prevention, control and monitoring of invasive alien species in the Ramsar Sites.</p> <p>In 2018 was published the second version of National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species with a strategic planning for a 12-year period (2018-2030). This Strategy has the objective to guide the implementation of measures to prevent the introduction and dispersion and significantly reduce the impact from invasive alien species on Brazilian biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as</p>	

to control or eradicate invasive alien species. 365 potentially invasive exotic species were identified in Brazil, 101 of which are from fresh waters and 45 from the marine environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2019).

Another instrument of federal government are the Plans for the Prevention, Contention, Control and Monitoring of Invasive Alien Species, that contains actions for the control and mitigation of impacts to invasive alien species of national relevance. There are two Plans for aquatic species: orange cup coral (*Tubastraea coccinea* and *T. tagusensis*) and golden mussel (*Limnoperna fortunei*), and a Plan for wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), animal that trigger erosion processes and the sedimentation of water bodies.

There is also a Plan to control cats (*Felis catus*) in the Ramsar Site Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (ICMBio, 2019).

The National Action Plans (PAN) for the Conservation of Threatened Species also include specific actions for the diagnosis, prevention, control, monitoring and training on invasive alien species. Of the 45 PAN under implementation for fauna conservation, 17 include specific actions for the control of invasive alien species (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020).

Fonte:

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2019. Estratégia nacional para espécies exóticas e invasoras (folder).

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

[National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of the Orange Cup Coral in Brazil](#) - Ibama Normative Ruling no 3.642, 7 of December 2018.

[National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of the Golden Mussel in Brazil](#) - Ibama Administrative Ruling no 3.639, 10 of December 2018.

[National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of the Wild Boar in Brazil](#) - Inter-ministerial Administrative Ruling no 232, 28 of June 2017.

[National Plan for the Control of Cats \(*Felis catus*\) in the Fernando de Noronha](#) - ICMBio Administrative Ruling no 58, of 4 February 2019.

4.3 Has your country successfully controlled through management actions invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems?	B
	A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown

4.3. Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the successful management actions)

Not yet. However all action plans for the priority species, mentioned in the target above, are in implementation.

The "National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of the Orange Cup Coral in Brazil", the "National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of the Golden Mussel in Brazil" and the "National Plan for the Control of Cats (Felis catus) in the Fernando de Noronha" are valid another three years (2018-2023).

The "National Plan for the Prevention, Control and Monitoring of the Wild Boar in Brazil" is valid another two years (2017-2022).

The most advanced Plan is for the wild boar, which already has a map of priority areas for management; sighting reporting system; slaughter legislation, protocols and program.

4.4 Are there invasive species of high risk to wetland ecosystems that have not been successfully controlled through management actions?	A A=Yes; B=No; X= Unknown
<p>4.4 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please provide examples, including the species name and the challenges to management)</p> <p>As mentioned in the target above, the priority species for control and management have action plans still in execution, therefore they are not fully controlled at the moment.</p>	

4.5 Have the effectiveness of wetland invasive alien species control programmes been assessed?	A A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
<p>4.5 Additional information:</p> <p>The National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species conducts annual monitoring workshops.</p> <p>All current Plans have a Technical Advisory Group to follow up implementation and carry out monitoring and evaluation.</p>	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6, 11, 12]

<p>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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>5.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The first national strategy was only published in 2018 and its main focus was on the implementation, in fact, of the principles of the Convention in the already established sites, seeking integrated and participative management, monitoring and the dissemination of information about the Convention and the sites.</p> <p>On the other hand, in 2012, a process of analysis, identification and prioritization of protected areas to be designated as Ramsar Sites was carried out, listed in CNZU Recommendation No. 05. It was based on the biome representation criteria; the representation of inland aquatic ecoregions of inland waters and marine ecoregions; the biological importance of priority areas for conservation, sustainable use and sharing of the benefits of Brazilian biodiversity; the importance for bird's conservation; the percentage of wet areas; and in its location on watersheds with fish species with restricted distribution. Criteria are to be updated according to this resolution, as well as the priorities.</p> <p>In CNZU Recommendation nº 05, 11 protected areas of freshwater environments were listed. Of these, four were designated Ramsar Sites in the following years (Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2296), Viruá National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2295), Ilha Grande National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2316), and Reserve Biological of Guaporé (Ramsar Site n. 2297)).</p> <p>There were also listed 20 protected areas in the coastal zone and marine environments. Of these, 10 are Ramsar Sites currently (Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe Environmental Protection Area (Ramsar Site n. 2310), Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station (Ramsar Site n. 2305), Taim Ecological Station (Ramsar Site n. 2298), Park Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2190), Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park, Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (Ramsar Site n. 2259), and as part of the Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves Regional Site: Maracá Jipiuoca Ecological Station, Delta do Parnaíba Environmental Protection Area, Soure Marine Extractive Reserve, Terra Grande Pracuuba Extractive Reserve.</p> <p>Due to opportunity and relevance, some of the designated sites are not included in the list of CNZU Recommendation. However, technical analyzes verified the compatibility of these areas with the criteria previously established by the Convention and in Brazil, in addition to being assessed by the National Wetlands Committee. In the future, with the review and updating of the Strategy, the list shall be revised.</p>	
<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</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>

5.2 Additional information:

Brazil recognizes the importance of the Ramsar Information Service as a tool to support research, especially for the science of comparative politics using Ramsar Sites. At the same time, at the national level we have tools and important geospatial databases that allow us to cross information and identify of priority areas to be designated.

<p>5.3 How many Ramsar Sites have a formal management plan? {2.4.1} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E= 19</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.4 Of the Ramsar Sites with a formal management plan, for how many of these is the plan being implemented ? {2.4.2} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E= 14</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>5.5 Of the Ramsar sites without a formal management plan, for how many is there effective management planning currently being implemented through other relevant means e.g. through existing actions for appropriate wetland management? {2.4.3} KRA 2.4.i</p>	<p>E= 5</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>

5.3 – 5.5 Additional information:

For this and other questions that require the information provided directly by the managers of the Sites, a questionnaire was sent to each of the 24 managers (the three Regional Sites do not have a single integrated manager). Responses were obtained from 20 Sites.

Sites with a formal management plan:

1. Taiaimã Ecological Station;
2. Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar Site n. 1900);
3. Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe;
4. Lagoa do Peixe (Ramsar Site n. 603);
5. Cabo Orange National Park;
6. Lund Warming (Ramsar Site n. 2306);
7. Anavilhanas National Park;
8. Ilha do Bananal (Ramsar Site n. 624);
9. Mamirauá (Ramsar Site n. 623);
10. Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal (Ramsar Site n. 1270);
11. Guaratuba (Ramsar Site n. 2317);
12. Ilha Grande National Park;
13. Viruá National Park;
14. Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar Site n. 1902);
15. Parque Nacional del Pantanal Mato-Grossense (Ramsar Site n. 602);
16. Guaporé Biological Reserve;
17. Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve;
18. Reserva Particular del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN) "Fazenda Rio Negro" (Ramsar Site n. 1864);
19. Fernando de Noronha Archipelago.

Sites with implemented management plan:

1. Taiaimã Ecological Station;
2. Rio Doce State Park;
3. Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe;
4. Lagoa do Peixe;
5. Cabo Orange National Park;
6. Lund Warming;
7. Anavilhanas National Park;
8. Mamirauá;
9. Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal;
10. Guaratuba;
11. Ilha Grande National Park;
12. Viruá National Park;
13. Abrolhos Marine National Park;
14. Guaporé Biological Reserve.

Sites with management implemented through other relevant means:

1. Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station;
2. Taim Ecological Station;
3. Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area (Ramsar Site n. 1020);

4. Reentrâncias Maranhenses (Ramsar Site n. 640);
5. Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol (Ramsar Site n. 1021).

The management documents used by the Sites that do not have a formal management plan include legal documents for the creation of the protected area, action plans of the protected area council, management and environmental surveillance plans, and specific state programs.

The Ramsar Regional Sites (Ramsar Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves, Rio Negro and Rio Juruá) are composed of more than one protected area. In part of these sites local discussions were initiated, regarding the need to promote an integrated planning among the protected areas, enhancing financial and technical resources. It will also allow the definition of strategies for aligning and making the management plans of each area compatible with the objectives of each Site. Such new experience, dialogue is being carried out with managers from similar areas in Brazil, such as Mosaics, Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites that have more than one protected area in their composition.

<p>5.6 Have all Ramsar sites been assessed regarding the effectiveness of their management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ? {1.6.2} KRA 1.6.ii</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>5.6 Additional information:</p> <p>About 67% of the Sites carry out an assessment of effectiveness. The most used instrument is the Management Analysis and Monitoring System (SAMGe), implemented by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, which analyzes management effectiveness based on an adaptation of the global effectiveness indicators, described by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.</p>	
<p>5.7 How many Ramsar Sites have a cross-sectoral management committee? {2.4.4} {2.4.6} KRA 2.4.iv</p>	<p>E=18</p> <p>E= # sites; F=Less than # sites; G=More than # sites; X=Unknown, Y=Not Relevant;</p>

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

Sites with cross-sectoral management committee:

1. Taiaçã Ecological Station (Regional Ramsar Site n. 2363);
2. Rio Doce State Park (Ramsar Site n. 1900);
3. Cabo Orange National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2190);
4. Lund Warming (Ramsar Site n. 2306);
5. Anavilhanas National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2296);
6. Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station (Ramsar Site n. 2305);
7. Mamirauá (Ramsar Site n. 623);
8. Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal (Ramsar Site n. 1270);
9. Ilha Grande National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2316);
10. Taim Ecological Station (Ramsar Site n. 2298);
11. Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol (Ramsar Site n. 1021);
12. Viruá National Park (Ramsar Site n. 2295);
13. Abrolhos Marine National Park (Ramsar Site n. 1902);
14. Guaporé Biological Reserve (Ramsar Site n. 2297);
15. Fernando de Noronha Archipelago (Ramsar Site n. 2333);
16. Ramsar Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves (Regional Ramsar Site n. 2337);
17. Rio Negro (Regional Ramsar Site n. 2335);
18. Rio Juruá (Regional Ramsar Site n. 2362).

As mentioned above, the three Regional Sites are composed of sets of protected areas, which have management committees. Articulation networks have been formed and are under improvement, in order to integrate the managers of their protected areas, the residents of these areas and partner institutions.

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

<p>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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Some Sites; D=Planned</p>
<p>7.1 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Some sites', please summarise the mechanism or mechanisms established):</p> <p>All Brazilian Ramsar Site managers are committed to inform the management authority about changes in the Ramsar Sites ecological character. The main mechanism used is email.</p>	

<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</p>	<p>B</p>
	<p>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):

In Brazil, it is not possible to confirm precisely about changes in the ecological character condition of Ramsar Sites or wetlands. However, several changes or impacts could be observed in the Sites and in the wetlands in general.

Changes, which may not be permanent, were reported by the Site managers, such as the occurrence of industrial fishing, the withdrawal of timber resources and a decrease in the level of rivers.

Others have more lasting impacts, such as urban expansion in areas legally liable to be occupied without the proper development of the sanitation system, suppression of vegetation and fencing wetlands.

There were 2 major accidents in the country in the period:

- Oil spill on the northeast coast - the source of the oil was not identified, nor was the total amount of oil spilled (Magalhães et al., 2020). The oil spread over more than 3000 km along coast and was detected in [1009 locations, distributed in 130 municipalities and 11 states, from August 2019 to March 2020, when the teams involved with Federal Government response and monitoring actions were demobilized](#). The oil reached the Ramsar Site [Abrolhos Marine National Park](#). It also reached the coast of the State of Maranhão, where three other Ramsar Sites are located (Reentrâncias Maranhenses, Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area and Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol), as well as the Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves. The Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) followed the process of fauna monitoring during the period and, together with several other institutions, carried out preventive actions and management activities for oiled fauna. Some public calls for research support were launched. Nevertheless, the monitoring and studies of the medium-term impacts were hampered due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic (Magalhães et al., 2020). Some long term research groups were already studying physical and biological aspects, which will allow environmental monitoring the affected areas and, thus, will be able to establish a comparison of before and after the disaster, such as the Long-Term Ecological Research Tamandaré Sustentável and the project "Impacts of the oil spill on coastal ecosystems (reefs, estuaries and meadows of marine angiosperms) on the coast of Pernambuco ", with the participation of researchers from 44 researchers of 10 research institutions from several Brazilian states. Samples have been collected and are being analyzed for different parameters and different ecological groups.
- Fires in the Pantanal - [in 2020, the Ramsar Sites Parque Nacional del Pantanal Matogrossense, Taiaí Ecological Station and Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal suffered from the occurrence of fires that hit the Pantanal biome](#). Ramsar Site Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal had the greatest impact ever recorded in history since its designation, according to the Site manager. More than 90% of its total area was affected by forest fires, which corresponds to about 98 thousand hectares.

The consequences of the Fundão Dam rupture in Mariana, reported in COP13 NRF, are monitored periodically, including the 2 affected Ramsar Sites. The disaster released mining tailings containing

metals in Rio Doce. Several changes are reported, which are being evaluated based on time series that consider the cause effect (physical and chemical impacts) and acute and chronic consequences on ecosystems and biodiversity. In the Abrolhos Marine National Park, recent results indicate the accumulation of metals in zooplanktons. In corals there are signs of alteration in the calcification process and high presence of pathogens on the reefs.

Source:

Magalhães, et al. 2020. Oil spill+ COVID-19: a disastrous year for Brazilian seagrass conservation. Science of The Total Environment, 142872.

7.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar Sites have been listed on the Montreux Record, such as 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

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19]

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:	
<p>The Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory mentioned in COP13 RNF was not continued. A new proposal has started in partnership of the Ministry of the Environment with the National Institute of Science and Technology in Wetlands.</p> <p>However, mangrove ecosystems have already been mapped (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, 2018). There are almost 1 million and four hundred thousand hectares of mangroves along the North, Northeast and Southeast coast, 72% of which are within protected areas.</p> <p>Source: Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation. 2018. Atlas dos manguezais do Brasil.</p>	

8.2 Has your country updated a National Wetland Inventory in the last decade?	Y A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
8.2 Additional information:	

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: The Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory is being built in partnership between the Ministry of the Environment and the National Institute of Science and Technology in Wetlands and its results will be duly published, in order to allow its improvement and monitoring. The data and information must be stored by both institutions.	

8.4 Is wetland inventory data and information made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.2} KRA 1.1.ii	D A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
8.4 Additional information: Brazil has a Federal Legislation that obliges the Federal Government Agencies to make databases available as open data, although some exceptions are made (Decree No. 8,777/16). Thus, the national wetland inventory will be widely disseminated and available to all society.	

<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) N</p>	
<p>8.5 Additional information on a) and/or b):</p> <p>a) The condition of wetlands in Ramsar Sites have not changed permanently and extensively, according to the report of the managers of the Sites, as mentioned in Section 3 – Target 7.2. The damage from the oil spill and the fires in the Pantanal, also mentioned in Section 3 – Target 7.2, are still recent and need time for evaluation.</p> <p>b) Brazil still does not have a completed national inventory, in order to allow assertive monitoring. On the other hand, we present some indirect information that supports the answer presented.</p> <p>Water quality is considered good in much of the country, except for large urban centres (Section 3 – Target 2.1). However, there is no improvement in the coverage rates of basic sanitation systems, which have remained constant in recent years, and, consequently, in water quality.</p> <p>The drivers of wetland change in the country are diverse and include climate change; population growth; land use change; poor land governance due to weak policies, besides other anthropogenic activities such as illegal deforestation; and overexploitation of wetland resources (Sarkar <i>et al.</i>, 2020).</p> <p>Source: Sarkar <i>et al.</i> 2020. A conceptual model to understand the drivers of change in tropical wetlands: a comparative assessment in India and Brazil. <i>Biota Neotropica</i>, 20.</p>	
<p>8.6 Based upon the National Wetland Inventory if available please provide a figure in square kilometres for the extent of wetlands (according to the Ramsar definition) for the year 2020 and provide the relevant disaggregated information in the box below. This Information will also be used to report on SDG 6, Target 6.6, Indicator 6.6.1, for which the Ramsar Convention is a co-custodian.</p>	<p>E= 757,186.20</p> <p>E= # Km² ;; G=More than # Km²; X= Unknown</p>
<p>8.6 According to the Ramsar definition and classification of wetlands, the disaggregated information on wetland extent is as follows:</p>	
<p>Area by type of wetland</p>	<p>Total area by category of wetland</p>

Marine/Coastal	e.g Coral Reefs: 106.574 / 1.008,49 Km ²	e.g Estuarine waters xx Km ²	e.g Coastal brackish/saline lagoons: xx Km ²	83.940,3 Km ²
Inland	e.g Permanent freshwater marshes/swamp s: xx Km ²	e.g Non-forested peatlands (includes shrub or open bogs, swamps, fens): xx Km ²	e.g Permanent freshwater lakes: xx Km ²	632.088 Km ²
Human-made				41.157,4 Km ²
Total				757,186.20 Km ²
Date of the inventory: the inventory has not been completed. Same data was presented in COP13 NRF.				
Reference or link:				

Note:

The minimum information that should be provided is the total area of wetlands for each of the three major categories; “marine/coastal”, “inland” and “human-made”.

If the data on inventories are partial or not complete, use the information that is available.

Guidance on information on national wetland extent, to be provided in Target 8 “National Wetlands Inventory” of the National Report Form can be consulted at:

<https://www.ramsar.org/document/guidance-on-information-on-national-wetland-extent>

Additional information: If the information is available please indicate the % of change in the extent of wetlands over the last three years. Please note: For the % of change in the extent of wetlands, if the period of data covers more than three years, provide the available information, and indicate the period of the change.

8.7 Please indicate your needs (in terms of technical, financial or governance challenges) to develop, update or complete a National Wetland Inventory

- Prioritizing the action in the government plan;
- Prioritizing action among researchers;
- Greater financial and technical capacity of the administrative authority;
- Greater financial capacity of the scientific community.

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.}.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].

<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>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.1 Additional information:</p> <p>The Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands was constructed in a participatory approach and published as Ordinance (Portaria) MMA nº 445/18. http://pesquisa.in.gov.br/imprensa/jsp/visualiza/index.jsp?jornal=515&pagina=222&data=30/11/2018.</p>	
<p>9.2 Have any amendments to existing legislation been made to reflect Ramsar commitments? {1.3.5}{1.3.6}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.2 Additional information:</p> <p>The main advance in the period of this report was the publication of the Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands, as indicated in Section 3 – Target 9.1.</p> <p>As mentioned in item 3.3, at the national level, the National Wetlands Committee has issued two recommendations to reflect Ramsar commitments in Brazilian legislation.</p> <p>It is important to mention that the National Wetlands Committee was recreated by Decree No. 10,141/19, thus allowing the reestablishment of this very important space as a locus for discussing the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands in Brazil.</p>	
<p>9.3 Are wetlands treated 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>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.3 Additional information:</p> <p>As explained in COP13 RNF, the instruments for governance and management of Brazilian water resources do not treat wetlands as a natural water infrastructure integrated with water resources management.</p> <p>However, the National Water Agency maintains actions and programs for the assessment and conservation of aquatic ecosystems, such as the National Water Security Plan (mentioned in Section 3 – Target 1.1) and the Water Producers Program (mentioned in Section 3 – Target 2.4).</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>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.4 Additional information:</p> <p>No additional information to COP13 RNF.</p>	

<p>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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.5 Additional information:</p> <p>The Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands states the action “Incorporating climate change into the management of Ramsar Sites”. On the other hand, the recognition of the importance of wetlands in mitigating or adapting to climate change can be improved in the Brazilian legislation (National Climate Change Policy, Law No. 12,187/2009).</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>B</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>9.6 Additional information:</p>	
<p>9.7 Has research to inform wetland policies and plans been undertaken in your country on:</p> <p>a) agriculture-wetland interactions</p> <p>b) climate change</p> <p>c) valuation of ecosystem services</p> <p>{1.6.1} KRA 1.6.i</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A</p> <p>b) A</p> <p>c) A</p>

9.7 Additional information:

a) In Brazil, besides the research carried out by universities, an important institution of technological innovation and generation of knowledge for the Brazilian agriculture is the [Brazilian Agricultural Research Company](#) (EMBRAPA in Portuguese) 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. They develop research throughout the country, including wetlands. The Company has one research center specifically for Pantanal.

b) Regarding studies on climate change, in addition to research carried out by universities, two important national research and development institutions are the [National Institute of Space Research](#) (INPE in Portuguese) and the [National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alarms](#) (CEMADEN in Portuguese). Both are linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology, Information and Communication (MCTIC). INPE conducts research on climate change's modeling, diagnostics and scenarios. CEMADEN monitors natural threats in risk areas in Brazilian municipalities and conducts research and technological innovations to improve its early warning system.

c) O [Relatório Temático Água: Biodiversidade, Serviços Ecossistêmicos e Bem-Estar Humano no Brasil](#) (Water Thematic Report: Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services and Human Well-Being in Brazil) from the Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES in Portuguese) makes an important effort to systematize scientific knowledge based on research in Brazil and in the world regarding ecosystem services, management instruments, among other important chapters.

It's important to highlight that the conclusion of the Brazilian National Wetlands Inventory and the implementation of the Brazilian Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands can allow a greater incentive for research on agriculture-wetland interactions, climate change-wetlands and on ecosystem services evaluation in wetlands, especially in Ramsar Sites.

	B
9.8 Has your country submitted a request for Wetland City Accreditation of the Ramsar Convention, Resolution XII.10 ?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.8 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate How many request have been submitted):	

	B
9.9 Has your country made efforts to conserve small wetlands in line with Resolution XIII. 21?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
9.9 Additional information: (If 'Yes', please indicate what actions have been implemented):	

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 18]

<p>10.1 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)</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned</p>
<p>10.1 Additional information: (If yes please indicate the case studies or projects documenting information and experiences concerning culture and wetlands).</p> <p>Several studies and experiences have been carried out and systematized. A relevant compilation of publications that report experiences related to cultural aspects was presented on the national targets and section V of the 6th National Report for CDB. Below are some examples related to wetlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target 6: reports the challenges and some successful experiences of sustainable community fisheries management, with an emphasis on pirarucu (<i>Arapaima gigas</i>) and the dissemination of management techniques in an increasing number of protected areas in the Amazon, especially in Ramsar Sites (Mamirauá and Rio Juruá). • Target 3, 7 and 13: disseminates good practices of socio-biodiversity production (including products such as assai, juçara, buriti, rubber and carnauba). • Target 10: informs about the importance and the direct and indirect interrelation of coral reefs and vulnerable ecosystems, such as mangroves, with local community. • Target 13: reports the contributions of Local Communities in the domestication and conservation of varieties of seeds and plants, including those that occur in wetlands. • Target 14: informs about the participation of territories traditionally managed in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, some recognized as protected areas. In addition, presents the role of seed networks led by indigenous people to promote the recovery of the Xingu. • Target 16: in 6th National Report it was informed that Brazil was already in progress to reach the target, having several mechanisms in place for the implementation of the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity. Subsequently, in August 2020, the Nagoya protocol was approved by the Brazilian Congress. • Target 18: informs about national policies, programs and plans that recognize and promote the citizenship of local communities, respecting their characteristics and representations. • Target 19: informs about the number of requests for access to traditional knowledge related or not to wetlands and the registration of products subject to commercialization. 	

10.2 Have the guidelines for establishing and strengthening local communities' and indigenous people's participation in the management of wetlands been used or applied such as	a) B
a) stakeholders, including local communities and indigenous people are represented on National Ramsar Committees or similar bodies	b) A
b) involvement and assistance of indigenous people's and community-based groups, wetland education centers and non-governmental organizations with the necessary expertise to facilitate the establishment of participatory approaches;	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned
(Resolution VII. 8) (Action 6.1.5)	

10.2 Additional information: (If the answer is "yes" please indicate the use or application of the guidelines)

a) The National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) has been reformulated in 2019 and includes a vacancy for civil society. There has still been no appointment of representatives.

b) The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands strengthens the internalization of the guidelines. In particular, it is worth to highlight the action "Ensuring greater representativeness and social participation with a focus on indigenous peoples and local communities on the Ramsar Sites management councils", which stands out as part of the strategy "1.1. Promote actions that increase social participation in the governance of the Sites and their integration with environmental and water resources policies".

The participation of local communities in the protected areas (including Ramsar Sites) management council is provided by National Protected Areas System ([Law No. 9,985/2000](#)) (for more information, read Section 3 – Target 5.7).

In the case of indigenous lands, the management participation 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. 7,747/2012](#)).

10.3 Traditional knowledge and management practices relevant for the wise use of wetlands have been documented and their application encouraged (Action 6.1.2)	A
	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; D=Planned

10.3 Additional information:

The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands encourages the application of traditional knowledge and practices for the management of wetlands. In particular, it is worth to highlight the action 2.1.2: recognize, highlight and enhance the contribution of traditional territories and indigenous peoples, with their knowledge, technologies and practices for the use and management of natural resources, for the conservation of wetlands and for the formulation and implementation of public policies.

For more information, read Section 3 – Target 10.1.

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14]

<p>11.1 Have ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands been researched in your country, recorded in documents like State of the Environment reporting, and the results promoted? {1.4.1} KRA 1.4.ii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=In Preparation; C1=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>11.1 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, how many wetlands and their names):</p> <p>Ecosystem services are studied by several groups in Brazil and their results are promoted.</p> <p>The country has a series of reports on ecosystem services and biodiversity. One is promoted by BPBES (Brazilian Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services), including a specific volume for water (Water: biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being in Brazil), which connects water safety to ecosystem services and human well-being.</p> <p>Another initiative is led by OTCA (Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization), to prepare a report on biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Amazon, in which Brazil supports and participates.</p> <p>Brazil also has a program to promote scientific studies about biodiversity and ecosystem services, fomenting calls for projects that create and strength interdisciplinary collaborative networks among researchers to work with secondary data in order to integrate perspectives and information to generate new and relevant knowledge, from a scientific and social point of view. This program is called Sinbiose and is led by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq). Among the first approved projects is the "Brazilian reefs in the Anthropocene", which estimates the impacts of biodiversity loss on ecosystem functioning and services to improve future management and livelihoods.</p> <p>The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity Regional-Local project (mentioned at Section 3 – Target 2.4) published a series of documents linking ecosystem services and public and private management.</p> <p>In addition, in December 2018 the IV Brazilian Congress on Wetlands (CONBRAU) was held, which had as its central theme the link between ecosystem services and public policies.</p> <p>Some Ramsar Sites have already carried out or are in the process of evaluating the ecosystem services provided by wetlands, such as Lund-Warming and the Taiaimã Ecological Station.</p>	
<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</p>	<p>C</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>

11.2 Additional information:

At the Ramsar Sites level, some examples of socioeconomic and cultural experiences supporting poverty alleviation were developed at:

- a) Programa Maranhão Verde (Green Maranhão Program) – - implemented by the state government of Maranhão, has two components. First, the program aims to [conserve and recover springs and water courses](#), through the payment of bimonthly financial assistance, training actions, recovery actions and monitoring of natural areas in state protected areas. The Ramsar Sites Environmental Protection Area of Baixada Maranhense and Environmental Protection Area of Reentrancias Maranhenses [are included in this component](#). Second, through the [Indigenous Component](#), the program supports conservation, training and food production actions in indigenous lands.
- b) Programa [Bolsa Floresta](#) (Forest Grant Program) - implemented by State Government of Amazonas in sixteen protected areas of sustainable use. The program is subdivided into four sub-programs: a) income generation, providing support to sustainable production and a strategy to reduce poverty and increase income; b) support to community infrastructure, with the objective to support the development of education, health, sanitation, communications and transport for river-side communities; c) empowerment, with the objective of strengthening the community-based social organization; d) Family Forest Grant, which pays a monthly compensation to women of families residing inside protected areas, when in compliance with nine pre-determined criteria, such as non-deforestation of primary forests, presence at participatory management workshops, engagement in measures to prevent agricultural fires and ensure the children's attendance at school, among others. Many of these sixteen protected areas are part of the Rio Juruá and Rio Negro Regional sites (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020).
- c) The Water Producers Program (mentioned in Section 3 – Target 2.4).

Source:

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

<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>C</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>Of the 18 Ramsar Sites that have a management planning, nine have included socio-economic values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiaamã Ecological Station; 2. Rio Doce State Park; 3. Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe; 4. Lagoa do Peixe; 5. Lund Warming; 6. Anavilhanas National Park; 7. Viruá National Park; 8. Abrolhos Marine National Park; 9. Parque Nacional del Pantanal Matogrosense. 	
<p>11.4 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning for Ramsar Sites and other wetlands including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)? {1.4.3}{1.4.4} KRA 1.4.iii</p>	<p>C</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>Of the 18 Ramsar Sites that have a management planning, seven have included cultural values of wetlands:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taiaamã Ecological Station; 2. Rio Doce State Park; 3. Lund Warming; 4. Anavilhanas National Park; 5. Viruá National Park; 6. Abrolhos Marine National Park; 7. Parque Nacional del Pantanal Matogrosense. <p>The Ramsar Site Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve is not inhabited, so there are no local cultural values.</p> <p>Three Sites are reviewing the management plan and cultural values will be included (Lagoa do Peixe, Cabo Orange National Park and Guaporé Biological Reserve).</p>	

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.}

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

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

12.1 Additional information:

In Brazil, priority areas have already been identified for the recovery of native vegetation in the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes. For the Pantanal, Pampa and Pantanal biomes, studies are being carried out.

As previously mentioned, in Brazil, every rural property has a legal obligation to preserve the so-called Permanent Preservation and Legal Reserve Areas (Section 3 – Target 3.1). As also mentioned, the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) maps all rural properties and allows the assessment of areas of preservation required by law, if weather they are correctly delimited and preserved or not. If they are not, measures are to be taken by the owner of the property, and recovery is the main option. Once the Rural Environmental Registry database has been analyzed and verified, it will be possible to create lists of areas to be recovered across the country.

The [National Policy on the Recovery of Native Vegetation – PROVEG](#) and the [National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation – PLANAVEG](#) composes the main Brazilian public policy focused on the recovery of degraded areas and their ecosystem services, which plans the restoration and reforestation of 12 million hectares of forests for multiple uses by 2030 (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2017a). This policy seeks to create the necessary conditions to enable this large-scale recovery of mainly terrestrial ecosystems, although a significant part is wetlands.

Some other initiatives work with mapping of priority areas to support restoration in the country. The projects are not specific to wetlands, as they are usually made up of biomes, but wetlands are considered. Some examples that can be mentioned:

- a) Modeling the potential for natural recovery of native vegetation in Brazilian biomes - sought to identify areas where landscape conditions favor natural recovery, such as low anthropic impact, greater proximity to fragments of vegetation remnants, predominance of natural areas. Natural recovery is an important tool for recovering degraded areas, as it reduces costs and efforts.
- b) Mapping of Land Use, Hydrographic Basins and Permanent Protection Areas of the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado Biomes - measured the environmental liability in Areas of Permanent Preservation related to water bodies, in order to accelerate the implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry. The inventory identified 2.9 million hectares of degraded water-related areas in the Cerrado and 7.2 million hectares Atlantic Forest biomes (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2020).
- c) Priority Index of Forest Restoration for Water Safety: An application for metropolitan regions of the Atlantic Forest - publication that has the objective of identifying micro-watersheds and water recharge areas that require priority actions of forest restoration and ecosystem conservation to ensure the water supply of the largest metropolitan regions of the Atlantic Forest (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, 2017b).

The Brazilian Ramsar Sites Rio Doce State Park and Abrolhos Marine National Park are being monitored in the long term to better target restoration actions. This is related to the environmental impacts caused by Fundão's dam disruption (municipality of Mariana /MG) of Samarco's mining company (reported in COP13 RNF).

Another area that requires urgent attention is that affected by the new the rupture of the iron ore tailings dam at the Córrego do Feijão mine, owned by Vale S.A., located in the municipality of Brumadinho, in the state of Minas Gerais, which took place on 01/25/2019. The accident caused more than 250 deaths and dumped about 13 million m3 of tailings sludge into the wild, destroying at least 269.84 hectares, with about 70.65 hectares of vegetation along water courses (CPI, 2019).

Source:

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2017a. Planaveg: Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa (Ministério do Meio Ambiente, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento, Ministério da Educação).

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2017b. Índice de Prioridade de restauração florestal para segurança hídrica: uma aplicação para as regiões metropolitanas da Mata Atlântica.

Ministério do Meio Ambiente. 2020. 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

CPI - Comissão Parlamentar de Inquerito. 2019. Relatório Final da CPI de Brumadinho do Senado Brasil.

	A
12.2 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes, plans or projects been effectively implemented? {1.8.2} KRA 1.8.i	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 implementation of restoration projects has been carried out by several initiatives, some led by the Federal, State or Municipal Government, other by civil society organizations and companies. Most of the initiatives are not exclusive to wetlands. However, these areas are generally priorities within these projects, given the legal protection afforded at the federal level and its consequent mandatory reparation. Some examples are:

- a) The [Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest](#) - aims to "articulate public and private institutions, governments, companies, the scientific community and landowners to integrate their efforts and resources in generating results in restoration and conservation of biodiversity in the 17 states of the biome". Among the recovered areas are wetlands, mainly along water courses. The Pact pledged to recover one million hectares of deforested areas by 2020 in the [Bonn Challenge](#) and, now in 2020, it pledged to recover [another million hectares by 2025](#). The Pact recovered about 740 thousand hectares between 2011 and 2015. For 2020, the estimate is to reach between 1.35 and 1.48 million hectares under recovery (Crouzeilles et al., 2019).
- b) The [Pact for the Pantanal](#) - aims to conserve and recover the waters springs and courses that allow the flooding of almost 80% of the Pantanal and maintains biodiversity, ecological processes and the scenic landscape of the Pantanal. It covers 700 kilometers of rivers and at least 50 springs.
- c) [Programa Nascentes](#) - the program directs public and private investments to comply with legal obligations, to offset carbon emissions, to reduce the water footprint, or to implement voluntary restoration projects. At the moment, more than 21 thousand hectares are under restoration.
- d) Water Producers Program – for more information read Section 3 – Target 2.4.

The [Renova Foundation](#) was established by Samarco mining's company on June 2016 to repair and compensate the Fundão's dam disruption effects. A Tailings Management Plan was prepared, considering specific actions for each of the 17 sections in which the affected area was divided. Other actions include planting projects in the impacted areas and the recovery of Permanent Preservation Areas. Until November 2020, 1,355 hectares were in the process of recovery, as well as 1,500 springs. The quality of the water in the Rio Doce basin is monitored. About 720 rural producers participate in the recovery actions and 270 receive Payment for Environmental Services. The Ramsar Site Rio Doce State Park shall receive a significant contribution of resources to promote the consolidation of its management.

To repair the new disaster with the rupture of the iron ore tailings dam in Brumadinho, MG, emergency revegetation actions were carried out, as well as dredging and removal of the tailings. In January 2020, the [Marco Zero program](#) was launched by Vale Company, which aims to restore the original conditions in some areas, with native plants from the riparian forest region, in addition to the recovery of the Paraopeba River, the main river in the region, to where the tailings were carried.

Source:

Crouzeilles et al. 2019. There is hope for achieving ambitious Atlantic Forest restoration commitments. *Perspectives in Ecology and Conservation*, 17, 80–83.

12.3 Have the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands and on Peatlands, climate change and wise use (Resolutions VIII.1 and XII.11) been implemented including?	A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
a) Knowledge of global resources	X
b) Education and public awareness on peatlands	X
c) Policy and legislative instruments	X
d) Wise use of peatlands	X
e) Research networks, regional centres of expertise, and institutional capacity	X
f) International cooperation	X
g) Implementation and support	X
12.3 Additional information: (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate, the progress in implementation:	

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.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

13.1 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
13.1 Additional information:	
13.2 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

13.2 Additional information:

In Brazil, all activities considered capable of causing environmental degradation in ecosystems (including wetlands) require environmental license to install, expand/modify or operate it. It's expected that these licenses enhance sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries.

The environmental licensing is regulated by the CONAMA Resolution n. 01 of 01/1986, which "provides for basic criteria and general guidelines for the assessment of environmental impact" and CONAMA Resolution No. 237 of 12/1997, which "provides for the review and complementation of the procedures and criteria used for environmental licensing". In the first stage of the licensing process it is necessary to develop the environmental impact study (EIA) and the environmental impact report (RIMA) to establish the environmental diagnosis, impacts and compensatory measures.

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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.}

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	B
	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):	
Brazil is involved in three regional initiatives: Regional Initiative for The Integral Management and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs Ecosystems, Initiative for Conservation and Wise Use of The Plata River Basin and Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in The Amazon River Basin.	
a) Regional Initiative for The Integral Management and Wise Use of Mangroves and Coral Reefs Ecosystems – countries: Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Nicaragua, Honduras, Dominican Republic .	
b) Initiative for Conservation and Wise Use of The Plata River Basin – countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Brazil works for the elaboration of the Water Resource Plan for the Hydrographic Region of Paraguay (PRH-PARAGUAI) in the Prata basin (<i>Bacia del Plata</i>).	
c) Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in The Amazon River Basin- Countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.	

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}	A
	A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned
15.2 Additional information (If 'Yes', please indicate the name(s) of the centre(s):	
In a training promoted by Uruguay called curso online Manejo y Gestión de Humedales en la cuenca del Plata, 15 Brazilian participants were enrolled. All of them have professional activities in topics directly related to wetlands.	

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

16.1 Has an action plan (or plans) for wetland CEPA been established? {4.1.1} KRA 4.1.i	A=Yes; B=No; C=In Progress; D=Planned
	a) C b) C c) C d) C
(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)	

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):

The National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands published in 2018 foresees among its objectives “promote training and information on the environmental, economic, social and cultural values of wetlands”, as well as the “promotion and dissemination of public visitation on Ramsar sites”. It lists its respective priority actions to strengthen CEPA. Several actions contribute to these objectives, among which some examples for each level are mentioned below.

It is important to keep in mind that the main Brazilian national instrument for communication, capacity development, education, participation and environmental awareness is the National Environmental Education Policy ([Law No. 9,795/1999](#) and [Decree No. 4,281/2002](#)). 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 and it is an essential tool for data and information input about wetlands conservation and wise use.

a) At the national level:

- The [National Water Agency](#), in partnership with several institutions, offers face-to-face, semi-face-to-face and long-distance courses on the management of water resources at various levels, from basic courses to post-graduate programs
- The National Conservation and Research Center for Marine Turtles and Eastern Marine Biodiversity – TAMAR is one of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation Research and Conservation Centers which coordinates the TAMAR Project, working for the conservation of marine turtles including through [environmental conservation awareness activities targeting visitors at the Project's bases](#).
- Terramar Project is conducting the conscious conduct campaign in reef environments (campanha de conduta consciente em ambientes recifais) in their territories, in which includes 4 states.

b) Sub-national level: information is available at COP13 NRF

c) Catchment/basin level: information is available at COP13 NRF

d) Local/site level: in Ramsar Sites, environmental education activities are regulated by the management plan of the protected area. Some examples of activities related to CEPA have been developed at differentes Ramsar Sites:

- Rio Doce State Park: permanent dissemination of related information was carried out on social networks;
- Lund Warming: a seminar was held in September 2019 for the population of the region, with an audience of over 350 people. Some speakers focused on Ramsar Site Lund Warming's wetlands;
- Mamirauá: a regional radio program was produced twice a week, in which it shares research and conservation information. Training was offered by management groups (fishing, forestry, ecotourism);
- Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal: wetlands are the subject of several environmental education activities throughout the year. In addition, open to the public actions are held every year on World Wetlands Day, February 2;

- Abrolhos Marine National Park: a series of videos in virtual reality was prepared presenting the region from the perspective of the themes and the regular training program for visitors' guides was maintained;
- Rio Negro and Rio Juruá: communication and information dissemination materials about the Sites have been developed and will be distributed. They include paper calendars and digital materials, such as e-cards and newsletters.

<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 #; X=Unknown; y=Not Relevant;</p> <p>a) 07</p> <p>b) X</p>
<p>16.2 Additional information (If centres are part of national or international networks, please describe the networks):</p> <p>a) at Ramsar Sites</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rio Doce State Park; 2. Lund Warming; 3. Mamirauá; 4. Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal; 5. Taim Ecological Station; 6. Abrolhos Marine National Park; 7. Fernando de Noronha Archipelago. 	

<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) C b) A</p>
<p>16.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please provide information about the ways in which stakeholders are involved):</p> <p>a) The Hydrographic Basin Committees (mentioned in Section 3 – Target 1.1) are responsible for the management of water resources and composed of representatives of public bodies, water users and civil society.</p> <p>Initiatives that cause relevant environmental impacts, including in wetlands, are subject to promote public hearings during their licensing process, in order to discuss and collect opinions. Enterprises that generate impacts in areas of indigenous people must carry out prior informed consultation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>All Brazilian Ramsar Sites are also protected areas. Thus, except for the Reserva Particular del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN) "Fazenda Rio Negro", which is a private property, all protected areas should have a management council. This council should be composed of representatives of public agencies, civil society organizations and local communities, if applicable (Law No. 9,985/2000). That is, decisions about the management of the Sites must be discussed with society in general. 80% of Ramsar Sites assessed for COP14 NRF promote stakeholder participation in decision-making on wetland planning and management.</p>	

<p>16.4 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>D</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.4 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) \number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>The National Wetlands Committee (CNZU in portuguese) was established in 2003 and, as informed in Section 3 - 9.2, it was extinguished and reestablished in 2019, undergoing changes in composition over time.</p> <p>a) its membership: Until April 2019, the Committee was composed of: 12 representatives of federal public agencies, 1 representative of the state public agency, 1 representative of the Ramsar Sites in the country, 2 representatives of the private sector, 2 representatives of the scientific community and 5 representatives of organizations of civil society (Decree of November/2008).</p> <p>From November 2019 to the present, the Committee is composed of: five representatives of federal public agencies, 2 representatives of the scientific community and 1 representative of environmental organizations (Decree No. 10,141/2019).</p> <p>b) number of meetings since COP13: One meeting in 2018. In 2019 and 2020, none were held. The current Decree determines the provision of at least one annual ordinary meeting, and calling whenever necessary an extraordinary one.</p> <p>c) what responsibilities the Committee has: The Committee is an advisory body that proposes guidelines and implementation actions related to the conservation, management and sustainable 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.</p>	

<p>16.5 Do you have an operational cross-sectoral body equivalent to a National Ramsar/Wetlands Committee? {4.1.6} KRA 4.3.v</p>	<p>Y</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C= Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>16.5 Additional information (If 'Yes', indicate a) its membership; b) number of meetings since COP13; and c) what responsibilities the Committee has):</p> <p>Explained in Section 3 - Target 16.4.</p>	

<p>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:</p> <p>a) Ramsar Site managers b) other MEA national focal points c) other ministries, departments and agencies {4.1.7} KRA 4.1.vi</p>	<p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p> <p>a) A b) A c) C</p>
<p>16.6 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please describe what mechanisms are in place):</p> <p>a) Yes, through the Ramsar Site managers e-mails. b) Yes, by exchanging information with other focal points during joint agenda meetings. c) Partially. The sharing of Ramsar implementation guidelines with other ministries takes place through the participation of their representatives in National Wetlands Committee meetings.</p>	
<p>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 COP13? {4.1.8}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No</p>
<p>16.7 Additional information:</p> <p>Every year, Brazil has promoted the dissemination of the World Wetlands Day themes, proposed by the Ramsar Secretariat, on the Ministry of Environment website. The website information is disseminated via e-mail to Ramsar Site managers, National Wetlands Committee members and other interested individuals. Several newspapers and other media (blogs, websites, etc.) publicize the day. Events are also organized, involving debates, hikes in Ramsar Sites, planting seedlings, among others.</p>	
<p>16.8 Have campaigns, programmes, and projects (other than for World Wetlands Day-related activities) been carried out since COP13 to raise awareness of the importance of wetlands to people and wildlife and the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {4.1.9}</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned</p>

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

In addition to educational institutions, there are several NGOs operating in the country, maintaining long-term environmental education campaigns. Some events and actions can be mentioned:

- a) The [World Water Forum](#) - held in March, 2018, in Brasilia. About 110 thousand people participated in the event, noting that a large part of the Brazilian public visited Vila Cidadã (Citizen village). Several exhibitors and speakers worked on topics related to the contributions of ecosystem services provided by wetlands.
- b) The [Brazilian Congress of Conservation Units](#) - held periodically since 1997 by Boticário Group Foundation. In 2018 the IX edition took place.
- c) [Brazilian Congress of Wetlands](#) - as described on Section 3 – Target 11.1.
- d) [The National Action Plans for the Conservation of Threatened Species](#) - this plans in general include environmental awareness and education actions. For the wetlands, plans for the conservation of mangroves, coral reefs, sea birds, marine manatees, lake and lagoon systems in southern Brazil, Amazonian aquatic mammals and fish and aeglics of the Atlantic Forest are particularly relevant.
- e) On Ramsar Sites, campaigns were conducted with local communities, schools and institutions.

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

[Reference to Aichi Target 20]

17.1	B
a) Have Ramsar contributions been paid in full for 2018, 2019 and 2020? {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 2018. To regularize the situation, Ministry of Environment has worked with the Ministry of Economy 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	<div>Z</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant; Z=Not Applicable</div>
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}	<div>Z</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</div>
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?	<div>A</div> <div>A=Yes; B=No; Z=Not Applicable</div>

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

In 2018 to 2020, the national financial support was R\$ 2,036,314.79 (Brazilian Reais):

- a) Annual contribution for the Convention (payments made on 2018-2020): CHF 258,336 or R\$ 1,1000,000.00
- b) Accommodation and transportation expenses for 2 representatives from the Ministry of Environment of the Brazilian Delegation attending to the COP13: R\$ 27,508.15
- c) 1 Environmental Analyst salary for 3 years period: R\$ 585,000.00
- d) Accommodation and transportation expenses for 2 participants attending to the Ordinary Meeting of the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) on 2018 to 2020: R\$ 2,963.13
- e) Consultancy for the elaboration of application forms for new Ramsar Sites: R\$ 50,462.00
- f) Accommodation and transportation expenses for participants attending to the Rio Negro Regional Ramsar Site meeting in Manaus: R\$ 16.407,33
- g) Accommodation and transportation expenses for participant attending to the Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves Ramsar Site meeting in Belém and Macapá: R\$ 2.497,18
- h) Information and dissemination materials and 7 workshops to discuss and propose an articulation network for Brazilian Ramsar Sites in Amazonian mangroves, including Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves, Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area, Reentrâncias Maranhenses, and Cabo Orange National Park: R\$ 225,000.00
- i) Information and dissemination materials for Ramsar Sites Rio Negro and Rio Juruá: R\$ 26,297.00.

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

<p>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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.1 Additional information:</p> <p>Since its establishment, the National Wetlands Committee (CNZU) has always had the participation of a representative from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the body responsible for foreign policy and international relations in Brazil, acting in all MEAs that the country ratifies.</p>	
<p>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</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned</p>
<p>18.2 Additional information:</p> <p>Please read Section 3 – Target 18.1.</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. 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).	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; X=Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
18.3 Additional information (If 'Yes' please name the agency (es) or IOP (s) and the type of assistance received):		

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}	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.4 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate the networks and wetlands involved): Regional Ramsar Sites (Rio Negro, Rio Juruá, and Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves) are beginning to share among them the experiences in constructing strategic plans and participatory management bodies.		

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	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
18.5 Additional information: Explained in Section 3 - Targets 16.7 and 16.8. In the local level, the Brazilian Ramsar Sites has been publicizing information through official meetings (including Management Council); community meetings with residents; blogs; Facebook; local media; websites (including Ministry of Environment and Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation website); and by education and communication activities. In addition, Brazil has updated its national actions information through the Americas Regional Focal Point.		

18.6	Have all transboundary wetland systems been identified? {3.5.1} KRA 3.5.i	A A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable
18.6 Additional information: Brazil has two transboundary wetland systems: 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>18.7 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>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned; Y=Not Relevant</p>
<p>18.7 Additional information (If 'Yes' or 'Partially', please indicate for which wetland systems such management is in place):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Prata Basin agreement (1967) between Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. b) The Amazon Cooperation Treaty (1978) between Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. c) The Regional Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wetlands in The Amazon River Basin (2017) between Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. d) The Declaration for the Conservation, Integral and Sustainable Development of the Pantanal (2018) among Brasil, Bolívia e Paraguai. e) Amazon Sustainable Landscape (ASL) – the Project is financed with resources from the Global Environment Facility. It aims to promote integrated landscape management through conservation, sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems. One of the components of the Project promote training and regional cooperation between Brazil, Colombia and Peru, improving national capacities and guaranteeing institutional articulation. 	

<p>18.8 Does your country participate in regional networks or initiatives for wetland-dependent migratory species? {3.5.3} KRA 3.5.iii</p>	<p>A</p> <p>A=Yes; B=No; D=Planned; Z=Not Applicable</p>
<p>18.8 Additional information:</p> <p>Brazil participates in several national and international initiatives for the conservation of migratory species, especially birds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Atlantic Flyway Shorebird Initiative - project for the conservation of shorebirds that covers the entire Atlantic route, from Alaska to Argentina. b) The Arctic Migratory Birds Initiative – conservation project of Arctic breeding migratory bird populations. c) The Energy Task Force of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals - multi-stakeholder platform that works towards reconciling renewable energy developments with conservation of migratory species. d) Monitoring and Conservation Project of Migratory Shorebirds – the project is coordinated by the National Wild Bird Research and Conservation Center of Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation in partnership with the New jersey Audubon Society. 	

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

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	B A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.1 Additional information:	

19.2 Are wetland conservation and wise-use issues included in formal education programmes?.	C A=Yes; B=No; C=Partially; D=Planned
19.2 Additional information: If you answer yes to the above please provide information on which mechanisms and materials:	
<p>The conservation and wise-use of wetlands are not an individual feature of formal educational programs.</p> <p>As mentioned in Section 3 – Target 16.1 the National Environmental Education Policy (Law No. 9,795/1999 and Decree No. 4,281/2002) 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> <p>The National Common Curricular Base establishes the knowledge, skills and abilities that all students are expected to develop throughout basic schooling. According to the Base, the following themes should be part of the content taught, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Diversity of Brazilian ecosystems. b) Evaluation of interventions and impacts on ecosystems and their effects on populations. c) Climate change and environmental balance. d) Conservation of biodiversity. 	

19.3 How many opportunities for wetland site manager training have been provided since COP13? {4.1.5} KRA 4.1.iv a) at Ramsar Sites b) at other wetlands	a) E=7 b) X E=# opportunities; F=Less than #; G= More than #; X= Unknown; Y=Not Relevant
19.3 Additional information (including whether the Ramsar Wise Use Handbooks were used in the training):	
a) 7 managers of Ramsar Sites, out of 20 who answered the questionnaire, had training opportunity. 3 of them considered training enough and 4 insufficient.	

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

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

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15]

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.

[Reference to Aichi Target 2]

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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.

{Reference to Aichi Targets 7 and 8}, [Sustainable Development Goal 6, Indicator 6.3.1]

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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}.*
[Reference to Aichi Targets 3, 4, 7 and 8]

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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.*
[Reference to Aichi Target 9]

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

Goal 2. Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 6,11,13,14, 15]

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

[Reference to Aichi Target 6,11, 12]

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

Goal 3. Wisely Using All Wetlands

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]

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.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 12, 14, 18, 19].

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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}.
[Reference to Aichi Targets 4, 6, 7].*

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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.
[Reference to Aichi Target 18].*

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
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Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1, 2, 13, 14].

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
Resourcing:	
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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.}.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 14 and 15].

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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.

[Reference to Aichi Targets 6 and 7].

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021

Additional information:

Goal 4. Enhancing implementation

[Reference to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17]

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= 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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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

[Reference to Aichi Targets 1 and 18].

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):	

Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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

Planning of National Targets

Priority of the target:	A= High; B= Medium; C= Low; D= Not relevant; E= No answer
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Resourcing:	A= Good; B= Adequate; C= Limiting; D= Severely limiting; E= No answer
National Targets (Text Answer):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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

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):	
Planned Activities (Text Answer):	
Outcomes achieved by 2021 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 2021	
Additional information:	

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 COP14 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 COP14 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: BRAZIL

List of indicator questions:

- 5.6** Has the Ramsar Site been assessed regarding the effectiveness of its management (i.e. sites with either a formal management plan) or management via other relevant means where they exist e.g through existing actions for appropriate wetland management ?
- 5.7** Has a cross-sectoral site management committee been established for the site?
- 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 including traditional knowledge for the effective management of sites (Resolution VIII.19)?
- 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	5.6 ○	5.7 ○	11.1 ○	11.3 ○	11.4 ○	16.3 a ○	16.6a ○	Any additional comments/information about the site
602	Parque Nacional del Pantanal Matogrosense	A	B		A	A		A	
603	Lagoa do Peixe	A	B	B	A	B	B	A	
623	Mamirauá	B	A	B	B	B	A	A	
624	Ilha do Bananal	A	B	B	B	B	B	A	
640	Reentrancias Maranhenses	B	B	B	Z	Z	A	A	
1020	Baixada Maranhense Environmental Protection Area	B	B	B	Z	Z	A	A	
1021	Par.Est.Mar. do Parcel Manoel Luís incl. the Baixios do Mestre Álvaro and Tarol	A	A	C	Z	Z	A	A	
1270	Private Reserve of Natural Heritage Sesc Pantanal (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural SESC Pantanal)	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	
1864	Reserva Particular del Patrimonio Natural (RPPN) "Fazenda Rio Negro"	B	B		B	B		A	
1900	Rio Doce State Park	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	
1902	Abrolhos Marine National Park	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
2190	Cabo Orange National Park	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	
2259	Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve	A	B		B	B		A	
2295	Virúá National Park	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	
2296	Anavilhanas National Park	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	
2297	Guaporé Biological Reserve	A	A	B	B	B	B	A	

2298	Taim Ecological Station	A	A	B	Z	Z	A	A	
2305	Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station	A	A	B	Z	Z	A	A	
2306	Lund Warming	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	
2310	Environmental Protection Area of Cananéia-Iguape-Peruíbe	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	
2316	Ilha Grande National Park	A	A	B	B	B	A	A	
2317	Guaratuba	B	B	B	B	B	A	A	
2333	Fernando de Noronha Archipelago	A	A		B	B		A	
2335	Rio Negro	C	A		Z	Z	A	A	
2337	Amazon Estuary and its Mangroves	C	A		Z	Z	A	B	
2362	Rio Juruá	C	A		Z	Z	A	A	
2363	Taiamã Ecological Station	A	A	C	A	A	A	A	11.1 The Ecological Station is also a site for Long-Term Ecological Research and the benefits and services of the ecosystem are part of the ongoing analysis.

- 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