# Annual Report General Instructions

Following the provisions laid down in annex IV of the Convention text, each Contracting Party shall hand in an Annual Report. This format will be reviewed and adapted to the needs that arise to be used in the future writing of the annual reports; therefore, we request that your comments on ways to improve this form are attached as an annex in order to improve it year after year. To complete this Report, it is important that the Focal Points make the necessary consultations to the various stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions or problems with this form, please write to Belinda Dick at [leatherbacks@aol.com](mailto:leatherbacks@aol.com) or [belinda@iacseaturtle.org](mailto:belinda@iacseaturtle.org).

We remind you that the date to hand in this information is April 30th of 2010.

General Instructions:

1. Double click on the sea turtle icons to open the data tables of the report.
2. Do not modify the original tables of the Report; they have been locked to prevent accidental modifications.
3. Please include a glossary of acronyms used for official institutions, NGOs, etc.
4. Use the following codes to list the different species: Cc = *Caretta caretta*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*.
5. For information on nesting, fill in the form using the latest nesting season. For other information, fill in the form according to the information of the latest calendar year.
6. Please complete all tables. Indicate if information exists, but it is not available or unknown (NA) or if no information exists (None).
7. Fill in the blanks using the best information available.
8. Add more lines if necessary.
9. Click the red question marks for additional help.
10. Please read the instructions carefully for each section before answering the questions.
11. We recommend that you print off the instructions to use as a reference while filling out the form.

# General Information

# Please fill out all of the following. Double click on the turtle icons to open the respective spreadsheet

## Directory



Others who participated in the preparation of this Annual Report



Focal Point



1. Biological Information

### Species present

Fill in the respective blanks depending on the oceanographic basin (according to the provisions in Art. III of the Convention) for each species, using the following codes for the different phases: R = reproduction; F = foraging; M = migration; D= phase unknown.

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### Important sites for sea turtle conservation

1. For each phase, indicate the names of priority sites mentioning the species present in each site and its season. Confirmed migratory routes should be integrated as a separate worksheet where relevant data can be added, for example, beginning and ending point (LAT/LON), tag/recovery. If migratory route maps already exist as well as their course in LAT/LON, please add them as an annex so that this information may be included in the GIS of the IAC.
   1. b. Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes and seconds - provide one or two points for nesting places (if available). For migratory routes, please describe them briefly in the observations column.
   2. c. Extension:
   3. - Nesting sites - provide the total length in Kilometers of the beach used by the turtles.
   4. - Foraging sites (or feeding areas) provide the extension in Hectares (if available).
   5. - Migratory Routes: not applicable
   6. d. Category of protection: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area, the name of the Management Category, briefly describe in terms of use or protection offered.

e. Estimations: Select an estimate of the number of clutches and hatchlings per year. The ranges for clutches are: unknown, unavailable, 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-100000, 100001-500000, >500000. The ranges for hatchlings are: unknown, not available, 0-1000, 1001-10000, 10001-50000, 50001-100000, 100001-500000, 500001-1000000, 1000001-1000000, 1000001-5000000, >5000000. On a separate sheet, provide a brief description/justification on why each site that was mentioned is considered important (sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic, others). Include historical information (graphic and/or tables) showing the population status of each species present in the site. If available, provide information on the species for a wider region than the specific nesting place.



### 2. Information regarding the use derived from sea turtles

* 1. a. The types of use (non consumptive/consumptive) may be, among others:

Domestic (for subsistence), cultural, commercial, medicinal, tourism, scientific.

b. Products or parts used: eggs, skin, carapace, meat, oil, craftsmanship, etc.

c. Ocean Basin: Pacific, Atlantic or Caribbean

d. Origin: make reference to the law that forbids/allows it from section 4 (Juridical framework) of this form.

e. Estimated annual quantity:

* 1. - Legal: refer to section 5 (Exceptions) of this form
  2. - Illegal: total amount of eggs or clutches, total animals (per sex, per stage)
  3. f. Actions: refer to section 6 (Actions for conservation) of this form



#### 3. Main threats

Add sheets with additional observations whenever necessary.

3.1 Habitat and other threats

* 1. a. Using the following list, select the main threats and list the species affected, considering reproduction and foraging sites and migratory routes.
  2. - Accumulation of sand or presence of contention structures (please indicate)
  3. - Sand mining
  4. - Beach Erosion
  5. - Construction and infrastructure on the beach
  6. - Inadequate management of tourism
  7. - Other human activities
  8. - Beach driving
  9. - Noise pollution (explain)
  10. - Artificial light
  11. - Depredation of eggs and hatchlings by domestic or feral animals
  12. - Agricultural, industrial waste and residual/sewage waters
  13. - Oil pollution
  14. - Obstacles on the beach (logs, plastic, etc.)
  15. - Impact on other associated habitats (reefs, mangroves, etc.)
  16. - Waste in the ocean (ropes, fishing gear, bags, etc.)
  17. - Diseases
  18. - Natural phenomena (indicate types)
  19. - Other (indicate)
  20. b. Size of impact: use the same as in the section above: total number of eggs, total animals (per sex, per stage)
  21. c. Geographic region(s) affected: make the most accurate reference, if possible use lat/long of the affected area.
  22. d. Make reference to the full quote in section 9 (Source of information) of this form
  23. e. Actions: briefly explain the threat and mention the actions that are under way to prevent the threat or minimize its effect; if relevant, refer to section 6 (Actions for conservation) of this form.



### 3.2 Capture (Intentional/incidental)

### a. Using the following list, pick the main threats and list the affected species

* 1. - Capture of sea turtles in the ocean
  2. - Capture of sea turtles on the beach
  3. - Egg collection
  4. - Purse sein fisheries
  5. - Gill net fisheries
  6. - Longline artisanal fisheries
  7. - Longline commercial fisheries
  8. - Bottom Trawling
  9. - Pelagic Trawling
  10. - Fishing nets
  11. b. Size of impact: whenever possible provide Capture values per Unit of Effort (CPUE) making reference to the unit of effort (number of boats, lances, man hours, etc), or the total amount of animals or eggs captured/collected.
  12. c. Geographic region(s) affected: make reference as accurate as possible, if possible use lat/long of the affected area.
  13. d. Refer to the full citation as in Section 9 (Source of information) of this form.
  14. e. Actions: briefly describe the threat and mention the actions that are under way to prevent the threat or minimize its effect; if relevant, refer to section 6 (Actions for conservation) of this form.

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### 4. Legal Framework

4.1. International instruments

List international instruments related to sea turtles and their habitat signed or ratified by your country.



4.2. National legislation

List the national legislation in force related to the protection, conservation and use of sea turtles and the habitats on which they depend. Provide a brief description including the sanctions faced when violated

No new legislation was added and the others remain as described in the 2008 report.



4.3. Indicate any legal instruments that are currently in the process of being approved.

Protected Areas:

In Espírito Santo State:

-Environmental Protected Área - Costa das Algas (Serra, Fundão and Aracruz)

-ReVIS de Santa Cruz (Serra, Fundão e Aracruz)

-Foz do Rio Doce Sustainable Development Reserve– Linhares e Aracruz

-Marine Conservation Unit at Franceses Island– Piúma e Itapemirim

-Normative Instructions (MMA) for the definition of temporary restricted areas for oil and gas exploitation.

In Bahia State:

-Wildlife Refuge in Praia do Forte.

-Wildlife Refuge in Arembepe.

In Sergipe State:

- Parque Estadual das Dunas

- Wildlife Refuge in Foz do Rio São Francisco

- Normative Instruction for new dates on trawling time closures and through participative management

Rio Grande do Norte State:

- Monumento Natural de Pipa

4.4. Public and private institutions involved in sea turtle conservation

Based on the national juridical framework, list any public or private institutions with responsibilities and actions in the conservation and protection of sea turtles and their habitat. Briefly describe the responsibilities of each of them.



5. Exceptions

Attach the management plan including limits on the levels of intentional capture and include information regarding such program based on article IV, item 3(a,b,d) of the text of the Convention. According to the provisions in Annex 4, the reports of the exceptions shall include follow up and mitigation measures, specifically relevant information on the number of turtles, nests and eggs affected and on the habitat areas affected by the implementation of this action.

There are no legal take in Brazil for any sea turtle life stage, and no exceptions for this rule.

### 6. Conservation Efforts

6.1 General description of the sea turtle protection and conservation program

Make a brief general description of the national plan for the protection and conservation of sea turtles and of their habitat. (Insert text here)

The actions taken towards sea turtle conservation in Brazil continue as described in the IAC- Annual Report- 2007.

6.2 Relevant Projects and Activities

List the most relevant public or private projects/activities for the conservation of sea turtles in your country; please include general objective or objectives, and the results obtained and the duration of each. Including projects/activities like the enhancement and development of new fisheries to reduce incidental capture and mortality of sea turtles, scientific research, environmental education actions, creation of databases, national plan, management plan, community participation or other kind of planning for the conservation and protection of sea turtles. Add more rows if necessary.



7. International Cooperation

Describe the programs or projects involving cooperation of other states or international bodies, among others, within the area of the Convention. (Insert text here)

Archie Carr Center For Sea Turtle Research

IUCN/MTSG

NOAA/NMFS – National Marine Fisheries Service

ASO (Grupo de Especialistas en Investigación y Conservación de Tortugas Marinas en el Atlántico Sudoccidental)

DINARA (Dirección Nacional de Recusos Acuáticos)

KARUMBÉ – Uruguay

SOUTH ATLANTIC SEA TURTLE NETWORK

WIDECAST

SWOT

##### 8. National Directory

List the contacts (persons and/or institutions, public or private) related to the objectives of this Convention (specialists in fisheries, economy, statistic or others). Include at least name, specialty, telephone number, fax and e-mail address. Add more rows to accommodate all relevant personal



9. Sources of Information

Include all the references used to fill in this form. In Annex 10. 1 you will find examples as to how the citations should be referenced. (Insert text here)

1. Araújo, R.M.; Longo, G.O.; Yoshida, E.T.E.; Barrera, E.A.L. Ingestão de Lixo por *Chelonia Mydas* na Costa de Santa Catarina, Sul do Brasil. In: JORNADAS DE CONSERVACIÓN E INVESTIGACIÓN DE TORTUGAS MARINAS DEL ATLÂNTICO SUR OCCIDENTAL (ASO). 4., 2009. Mar del Plata, Argentina. Libro de Resúmenes... p.112-114.
2. Baptistotte, C.; Scalfoni, J.T.; Gallo, B.M.G.;Santos, A.S.; Castilhos,, J.C. De; Lima, E.H.S.M.; Bellini, C.; Barata, P.C.R. 2001. Prevalence of sea turtle fibropapilomatosis in Brazil. Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation, Proceedings..., U.S.Department of Commerce. Philadelphia.
3. Becker, J. H., Gallo, B., Macedo, S., Almeida, B. A. D. L., Fernandes, J. S., Giffoni, B. B., Werneck, M. R., Ottoni, G. F. Captura incidental de tartarugas marinhas em cercos flutuantes em Ubatuba, Sâo Paulo, Brazil. ). 2007. In: JORNADA DE CONSERVACIÓN E INVESTIGACIÓN DE TORTUGAS MARINAS EN EL ATLÂNTICO SUR OCIDENTAL, 3, Piriápolis. Libro de resumenes... [S.l.: s.n.], 2007.p.44 – 45
4. Bugoni, l.; Neves, T.S.; Leite Junior, N. O.; Carvalho, D.; Sales, G; Furness, R.W.; Stein, C. E; Peppes, F. V.; Giffoni, B. B.; Monteiro, D. S. Potential bycatch of seabirds and turtles in hook-and- line fisheries of the Itaipava Fleet, Brazil. Fisheries Research, New York, v.90, p.217–224, 2008
5. Domingo, A.; Sales, G.; Giffoni, B.; Miller, P.; Laporta, M.; Maurutto, G. Captura incidental de tortugas marinas con palangre pelagico en el Atlantico Sur por las flotas de Brasil y Uruguay. Collective Volume of Scientific Papers ICCAT, Madri, v.59, n.3, p. 992-1002, 2006.
6. Fernandes, J.S.; Giffoni, B.B.; Macedo, S.; Gallo, B.M.G.; Becker, J.H. 2002. Análise da sazonalidade das capturas de Chelonia mydas, em cerco flutuante na Ilha de Anchieta, Litoral, Norte do Estado de São Paulo. Congresso Brasileiro de Zoologia, Resumos..., Univali, Itajaí.
7. Gallo, B. M.; Macedo, S.; Giffoni, B. De B.; Becker, J. H.; Barata, P. C. R. 2000. Projeto TAMAR’s station in Ubatuba ( São Paulo State, Brazil ): sea turtle conservation in a feeding area. Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Conservation and Biology. Proceedings..., U.S.Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-SEFSC. Miami, Orlando.
8. Gallo, B.M.G.; Macedo, S.; Giffoni, B. de B.; Becker, J.H.; Barata, P.C.R. 2006. Sea turtle conservation in Ubatuba, Southeastern Brazil, a feeding area with incidental capture in coastal fisheries. Chelonian Conservation and Biology. Massachusetts, v.5, n.1, p. 93-101.
9. Giffoni, B., A. Domingo, G. Sales, F. N. Fiedler, P. Miller. 2008. Interacción de tortugas marinas (C*aretta caretta* y D*ermochelys coriacea*) con la pesca de palangre pelágico en el atlántico sudoccidental: una perspectiva regional para la conservación. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 62(6): 1861-1870.
10. Lima, E.H.S.M.; Melo, M.T.D.; Barata, P.C.R. Incidental capture of sea turtles by the lobster fishery off the Ceará coast, Brazil. Submitted MTN.
11. López-Mendilaharsu M., Rocha C.F.D., Miller P., Domingo A. & Prosdocimi L. 2009. Insights on leatherback turtle movements and high use areas in the Southwest Atlantic Ocean. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology
12. Marcovaldi, M.Â. & Marcovaldi, G.G. 1999. Marine turtles of Brazil: the history and structure of Projeto TAMAR-IBAMA. Biological Conservation, 91:35-41.
13. Marcovaldi, M. A.; Chaloupka, M.; Conservation status of the loggerhead sea turtle in Brazil: an encouraging outlook. Endangered Species Research, Alemanha, v. 3, p.133-143, 2007.
14. Marcovaldi, M.A.; Lopez, G.G.; Soares, L.S.; Santos, A.J.B.; Bellini, C.; Barata, P.C.R. 2007. Fifteen years of Hawksbill sea turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) Nesting in Northern Brazil. Chelonian Conservation and Biology. Massachusetts, v.6, n. 2, p.223-228,.
15. Marcovaldi, M.A.; Sales, G.;Thomé, J.C.A.; Silva, A.C.C.D.Da.; Gallo, B.M.G.; Lima, E.H.S.M.; Lima, E.P.; Bellini, C. 2004. The Brazilian National Plan to Reduce the incidental capture of sea turtles in fisheries: Progress Report. Technical Consultation on Sea Turtles Conservation and Fisheries. Bangkok.
16. Marcovaldi, M.A.; Patiri, V. And Thomé, J.C. 2005. Projeto Tamar-Ibama: 25 years protecting Brazilian sea turtles through a community-based conservation program. . Sea Turtles as a Flagship Species. Maritime Studies (MAST). Special Issue 3(2).Amsterdam, pages 39-63.
17. Marcovaldi M. Â., G. Sales, J. C. A. Thomé, A. C. C. D. da Silva, B. M. G. Gallo, E. H. S. M. Lima, E. P. Lima, C. Bellini, 2006. Sea Turtles and Fishery Interactions in Brazil: Identifying and Mitigating Potential Conflicts. Marine Turtle Newsletter No. 112, Page 28.
18. Melo, M.T.D.; Lima, E.H.S.M.; Silva, M.P. Ocorrências de Tartarugas Marinhas Registradas na Área de Atuação da Base do Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio no Ceará durante o ano de 2009. Submitted CBO
19. Patiri, Victor. 1992. Influência da iluminação artificial na reprodução das tartarugas marinhas. XV Seminário Nacional de Distribuição de Energia Elétrica. Compañía de Eletricidade do Estado da Bahia – COELBA.
20. Perez ,J.A.A. and R. Wahrlich (2005). A bycatch assessment of the gillnet monkfish Lophius gastrophysus fishery off southern Brazil. Fisheries Research 72. pp: 81–95
21. Pons, M; Domingo, A; Sales, G, Fiedler, F. N; Miller, P; Giffoni, B. B; Ortiz, M. 2010. Standardization of CPUE of loggerhead sea turtle ( Caretta caretta) caught by pelagic longliners in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean. Aquat. Living Resour. 23, 65–75.
22. Ramalho, F. P.; Lima, E. H. S. M.; Melo, M. T. D.; Spiandorin, M.;Vaismenos, . M.. Presença de resíduos antropogênicos no trato gastro-intestinal de tartarugas marinhas necropsiadas pelo Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio Almofala, CE em 2007. In: CONGRESSO DA SOCIEDADE DE ZOOLÓGICOS DO BRASIL., 33. 2009, Bauru. ANAIS... [S.l.:s.n.], 2009.
23. Rodamilans, G. ; Pires, T.T. ; Rostan, G. ; Garcez Neto, A.F. ; Goldberg, D.W. ; Franke C.R. Ocorrência de resíduos antropogênicos no trato digestório de tartarugas marinhas encalhadas no litoral norte da Bahia. In: ENCONTRO DA ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE VETERINÁRIOS DE ANIMAIS SELVAGENS, 12., 2009. Águas de Lindoia, São Paulo. Livro de Resumos... Águas de Lindóia, São Paulo [s.n.], 2009.
24. Rodenbusch, c.r.; almeida, l.l.; marks, f.s.; baptistotte, c.; pires, t.t.; werneck, m.r.; damasceno, t.; alievi, m.m.; canal, c.n. Detection and characterization of fibropapilloma-associated turtle herpesvirus in marine turtles for Brazil. 2009. Apresentado no XX National Meeting of virology. Virus Reviews & Research, v.14, nov. 2009. Suplemento 1.
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26. Sales, G.; Giffoni, B.B.; Maurutto, G.; Brunzin, M. 2003. Captura incidental de tartarugas marinhas pela frota de rede de emalhe de deriva sediada em Ubatuba, São Paulo- Brasil. Jornadas de Conservación y uso Sustentable de la Fauna Marina, Reunión de Investigación y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas del Atlántico Sur Occidental. Libro de Resúmenes..., Montevideo, p. 65.
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28. Sales, G, Giffoni, B. B., Fiedler, F. N., Azevedo, V. G., Kotas, J. E; Swimmer, Y; Bugoni, L. 2010. Circle hook effectiveness for the mitigation of sea turtle bycatch and capture of target species in a Brazilian pelagic longline fishery. Aquatic Conserv: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst. (2010)
29. Serafini, T. Z., Lopez, G. G. and Rocha, P. L. B. 2009. Nest site selection and hatching success of hawksbill and loggerhead sea turtles (Testudines, Cheloniidae) at Arembepe Beach, northeastern Brazil. Phyllomedusa 8(1):3-17,
30. Silva, A. C. C. D.; Castilhos, J. C.; Lopez, G.G.; Barata, P. C.R. Nesting biology and conservation of the olive ridley sea turtle (Lepidochelys olivacea) in Brazil, 1991/1992 to 2002/2003. J. Mar. Biol. Ass., United Kingdom, v. 87, p. 1047–1056, 2007.
31. TAMAR, 2009. Relatório de Atividades 2009 Annual reports – Fundação Pró-Tamar, Bahia.
32. Thomé, J.C.A; C, Baptistote; L.M De P Moreira; J.T Scalfoni; A.P Almeida;,D.B Rieth And P.C.R Barata. In press. Nesting biology and conservation of the leatherback sea turtle (Dermochelys coriacea) in the state of Espírito Santo, Brazil, 1988/1989 to 2003/2004. Chelonian Conservation and Biology. Massachusetts. v.6, n.1, p.15-27, 2007**.**
33. Werneck, M.R.; Leite, T. De C.; Oliveira, L.De.; Becker, J.H. 2003. Resíduos antropogênicos ingeridos por tartarugas marinhas atendidas na Base do Projeto TAMAR-IBAMA de Ubatuba. Congresso e Encontro da Associação Brasileira de Veterinários de Animais Selvagens. Águas de São Pedro, São Paulo.
34. Werneck, M.R.; Baptistotte, C.; Gallo, B.M.G.; Becker, J.H. 2004. Reabilitação de Tartarugas Marinhas atendidas pela Base de Ubatuba – SP do Projeto Tamar-Ibama – Avaliação dos 100 primeiros casos. Reunión sobre Investigación y Conservación de Tortugas Marinas del Atlantico Sur Ocidental, San Clemente del Tuyu. p.32.

10. Annexes

Annex I

Information on citing sources

Text adapted from: How to Prepare Manuscripts of the Journal of Tropical Biology (http://rbt.ots.ac.cr/prepare.pdf)

References are ordered alphabetically and strictly follow this format, including details such as spacing, commas, underlining, capitals, etc. (Note: examples are from real references, modified for brevity):

1. Article (Author. Year. Title. Journal volume: pages.)

Bückle R., L.F., F. Díaz H. & S. Espina. 1996. Thermoregulatory behavior and culture of *Procambarus clarkii* (Decapoda: Cambaridae). Rev. Biol. Trop. 44: 123-126.

2. Book, report or proceedings (Author. Year. Title. Organization or publisher, City, State or Province. pages).

Vásquez-Yeomans, L. & A. González. 1991. Ichthyoplankton of two bays in Mexico. 15 th. Larval Fish Conference, Los Angeles, California. 15 p.

3. Chapter in multiauthored book (Author. Year. Chapter title, pages of chapter. In Editor (ed.) Book title. Publisher, City, State or Province.)

Donnelly, T.W. 1992. Geological setting and tectonic history of Mesoamerica, p. 1-24. *In* D. Quinteno & A. Aiello (eds.). Insects of Panama and Mesoamerica. Oxford University, Oxford.

4. Thesis (Author. Year. Thesis type, University, City).

Hedström, I. 1991. The guava fruit fly, *Anastrepha striata* University, Uppsala, Sweden. 43 p.

NOTE: mention country when city is not widely known, shorten printer’s name (*e.g.*write Wiley instead of Wiley and Sons Publications, Inc., do not write “Press”, “Verlag” and equivalent words). When the author is an institution, cite the author as Anonymous. Do not state edition number.

Annex II

Follow-up on Resolution CIT-COP2-2004 R1

Resolution for the conservation of leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

Indicate the activities and results most relevant for each one of the resolution points noted, quantifying when necessary.

Elaborate and/or implement conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback sea turtle in the Eastern Pacific. (Insert text here)

Not applicable for Brazil

Acquire and evaluate pertinent conservation measures to significantly reduce the use and consumption of leatherback sea turtle products and by-products. (Insert text here)

Not applicable for Brazil

Parties with leatherback sea turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: acquire and evaluate pertinent conservation measures for the protection of nesting sites and habitats, in accordance with Articles IV and Annex II of the Convention. (Insert text here)

Not applicable for Brazil

Collect and facilitate information to the Convention regarding the incidental capture of the leatherback sea turtle in long-lines, gillnets, and other fishing gear used by the artisanal as well as industrial fisheries, in order to evaluate and adopt fishing techniques that reduce their impact on this species. (Insert text here)

* Since 2003, the entire joint-venture fleet must keep on board observers (Decreto 4.810, 19/08/2003; IN conjunta no 1, 29/09/2006); along this regulamentation, different national fisheries have been monitored, in different regions. Studies and tests for evaluating the effects of circle hooks in reducing incidental captures of leatherbacks and other species of marine turtles have been carried out (Sales et al, 2010 28).
* Normative instruction IN n° 166 (July, 2007) and Portaria nº 121\_N (August 1998), were created to regulate all net fishery monitoring and management related issues along the Brazilian coast line.

Establish agreements and/or understandings with countries fishing within international waters, so that they receive the initiative of this Convention to adopt fishing techniques that reduce the incidental capture of leatherback sea turtles. (Insert text here)

- A resolution (03-11) was passed in ICCAT (2003) urging the affiliated countries to report records of sea turtle by catch.

Establish and strengthen cooperative agreements and alliances with pertinent organizations that help in the conservation of the leatherback sea turtle, in accordance with Articles XII and XX of the Convention. (Insert text here)

* Brazil takes part of an international network of South-American countries (ASO – Atlântico Sul Ocidental, *Western South Atlantic*), also including Uruguay and Argentina, aiming to develop joined and integrated actions focused on marine turtle conservation. Brazil is also part of the SASTN (South Atlantic Sea Turtle network) a group of researches aiming to develop knowledge on leatherbacks and loggerheads.

Annex III

Follow-up on Resolution CIT-COP3-2006 R-1

Conservation of the hawksbill turtle *(Eretmochelys imbricata)*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RECOMENDATIONS PUT FORTH IN Resolution CIT/COP3/2006/R-1 | Specific recommendation to be implemented | Name of project or relevant document | Location | Objective(s) | Responsible institution/s | Contact | Financial and other support (optional) | Significant Results (both positive and negative) | Duration\* |
| EXHORT the Parties to promote synergies between the IAC and CITES, the SPAW Protocol, CMS, WHMSI, FAO, other pertinent treaties and international organizations, and regional fisheries bodies in order to facilitate regional dialogue on management and conservation of the hawksbill turtle and its habitats; | CITES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SPAW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WHMSI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FAO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other treaties (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regional fisheries bodies (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| URGE the Parties to strengthen monitoring of the use and illegal trade of hawksbill turtles and their products, to enforce pertinent legislation and to stop illegal trade; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EXHORT the Parties to support and strengthen the research and monitoring activities required to improve the scientific basis of conservation measures for the hawksbill turtle, particularly in genetics, migratory behavior, location and conservation status of foraging habitats and food prey, population dynamics in feeding sites, interactions with fisheries, social and economic impacts of conservation measures, and integrity of its nesting beaches; | Genetics | Population structure and hybridization in hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata) feeding and nesting aggregates from Brazil | Bahia, and Pipa, Fernando de Noronha, Atol das Rocas | Describe the analyses of mtDNA haplotypes and autosomal loci with species-specific alleles in the feeding aggregates and the nesting colony found in Brazil. | Laboratório de Biodiversidade e Evolução Molecular (LBEM), Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)  Projeto TAMAR | Fabricio R. Santos. | FAPEMIG CNPq  Fundação PróTAMAR  Centro TAMAR  MMA |  | In progress |
| Migratory behavior | Programa de pesuisa sobre a biología das tartarugas marinhas (Estudo da Biologia das Tartarugas Marinhas através da  Telemetria por Satélite) | Bahia | Describe internesting and post nesting migratory behavior | Projeto TAMAR | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | CENPES/Fundação Pró-TAMAR |  | In progress |
| Location and conservation status of foraging habitats and food prey | Analysys of the diet of stranded or incidentally captured hawksbills along the Bahian coast | Bahia | Analyse diet of stranded or incidentally captured hawksbills along the Bahian coast | UERJ - UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO | GISELE LOBO HAJDU | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio  UERJ |  | In progress |
| Population dynamics in feeding sites | Capture mark recapture program on juvenile hawksbills in feeding grounds | Atol das Rocas e Fernando de Noronha | Analyse the juvenile population structure at Atol das Rocas and Fernando de Noronha feeding grounds | Projeto TAMAR | Armando Barsante – Claudio Bellini | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio |  | In progress |
| Interaction with fisheries |  | In the main nesting and feeding grounds | Assessment and monitoring of fisheries that interact with hawksbills |  | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio |  | In progress |
| Social and economic impacts of conservation and protection measures | Projeto TAMAR Social Inclusion Programm | Along nesting beaches, feeding areas, in BA, RN, | Great job generations and social inclusion for coastal communities | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Over 300 direct jobs | In progress |
| Stability of nesting beaches | - | Along nesting beaches, feeding areas, and oil and gas exploration areas in BA, RN, | Licensing of enterprises along nesting beaches, ports, and oil and gas exploration areas | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio |  | In Progress |
| Other (specify) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| URGE the Parties to evaluate and mitigate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in their jurisdictional waters in accordance with recommendations emanating from FAO’s Technical Meeting on the conservation of marine turtles held in Bangkok 2004 and adopted by the 26th Session of Fisheries Committee of FAO (COFI). Also review the application of IAC guidelines for mitigating fisheries interactions |  | National plan for sea turtle by catch | Main foraging and migratory areas | Monitor and mitigate hawksbill by catch | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR ICMBio |  | In Porgress |
| URGE the Parties to strengthen protection of important hawksbill nesting and foraging habitats by declaration of protected areas and the regulation of anthropogenic activities adversely impacting these habitats |  | Protected Areas  - Wildlife Reserve in Praia do Forte.  - Wildlife Reserve in Arembepe.  - Monumento Natural de Pipa | Bahia  Rio Grande do Norte | Protect the main hawksbill nesting and foraging areas in Bahia  and the main nesting area in Rio Grande do Norte | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio |  | In progress |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SUPPORT a working group within the Scientific Committee to keep the Conference of the Parties informed on the status of the species and its habitats in the Area of the Convention; |  |  |  |  |  | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio |  |  |
| PROMOTE the exchange of technical capacity and collaborative research on the hawksbill turtle on their habitats among Parties as well as non Parties and other involved organizations in the Area of the Convention |  |  | Symposium participation and the WIDECAST | Exchange technical capacity and results | Projeto TAMAR ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR ICMBio |  | In progress |
| SUPPORT the organization of a workshop with recognized experts to evaluate the current condition of hawksbill populations in the Greater Caribbean and Western Atlantic, and present the best available methods of research and conservation for the species in its marine habitats. |  |  |  |  |  | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio | Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio |  |  |

Annex VI

Follow-up on Resolution CIT-COP3-2006 R-2

Reduction of the adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

Please indicate any measures taken in your country regarding the following:

1. Research and follow-up on fisheries aspects:

• What kind of data or information is your country collecting to try and quantify sea turtle interactions with fisheries?

* Qualitative data (turtle species (including biological data), fishery type, beyond, spatial and temporal data) and quantitative data about sea turtle interaction with monitored fisheries. The main fisheries monitored are: longline, bottom trawls, some kinds of gillnets, corrals and pound nets.

• Indicate in which types of fisheries on board observer programs have been implemented.

* In all joint venture fleet, independent of fishery type (IN conjunta nº 1 de 29/09/2006 e Decreto 4.810 de 19/08/2003) and in some vessels of the national fleet, through government enforcement and specific NGOs projects.

• Specify the name of any research projects associated with interactions between fisheries and sea turtles being developed in your country.

* Programa interação tartarugas marinhas e pescarias (Program “Interaction between sea turtles and fisheries”) - Projeto Tamar/ICMBio.
* Monitoramento da interação entre tartarugas marinhas e pescarias no Rio Grande do Sul (Monitoring of sea turtles and fisheries at Rio Grande do Sul) – Núcleo de Educação e Monitoramento Ambiental NEMA (NGO).
* Projeto Tartarugas (Sea Turtle Project) – Instituto de Pesquisas Cananéia – IPEC (NGO).
* Projeto BIOPESCA – Monitoring sea turtle bycatch on the fishing fleets in the counties of Itanhaém, Mongaguá, Praia Grande, Santos e Guarujá, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil.

• Report on whether vessels of non Party States that fish in jurisdictional waters, have provided information on the capture and mortality of sea turtles. If yes, was this information included in Table 3.2?

* We don’t have vessels of non party states. We have foreign vessels fishing with Brazilian flag rented by Brazilian fisheries companies

• Inform on whether cooperation mechanisms have been established with non Party states to obtain information on sea turtle capture and mortality in areas of interest of the Convention.

1. Mitigation measures

Indicate any measures your country is taking to reduce interactions between fisheries and sea turtles in the following fisheries:

* Shrimp Trawl

Turtle excluder device (TED), timing closed areas. This strategy is been reevaluated by the Brazilian government, through Ibama, ICMBio and MPA, with a review of the general data on each specific fishery, in order to evaluate if there is interaction among the fisheries and sea turtles, which species and at what extent. This way, for each case, the adoption of mitigation measures are been discussed, among them, a more effective monitoring of the fisheries, the development, and use of TEDs adapted to each particular situation.

* Long Line

Circle hook 18/0, 10° off set, line cutter, de hooker, post capture handling. (although none of these are mandatory, we have been working hard for their constant use). Some fishermen are as volunteer exchanging the hooks in their fleets. The comparative tests between 18/0 10° offset and J 9/0 hooks were published in Aquatic Conservation: Mar. Freshw. Ecosyst. (Sales et al, 2010 28)

1. Training, education and divulgation

Indicate training, education and divulgation activities that have been organized in your country regarding the topic of reducing incidental captures of sea turtles in fisheries.

* Training of onboard observers about sea turtles data, target species and other catches.
* Training of ship masters and fishermen about use of mitigation measures and post capture handling.
* Use of the vídeo “a pescaria de espinhel de superfície e as tartarugas marinhas” (the longline fishery and sea turtles - by Projeto Tamar), on board of longline vessels.
* Educational campaign along the main feeding and nesting areas “ Nem tudo que cai na rede é peixe”.

4. Harmonization of policies and legislation

Indicate if any national legal instruments have been modified in order to harmonize them with the IAC and its resolutions.

* Yes

Normative Instruction nº 26 - 19/07/2005 (discuss the obligation of spreadsheet-board

in different fisheries already addressing sea turtle by catch).

Normative Instruction nº 1 - 29/09/2006 and Decree nº 4.810 - 19/08/2003 (discuss the obligation of on board observers)

Normative Instruction n° 166 – 18/07/2007 and Portaria IBAMA nº 121-N – 24/08/1998 (discuss the planning and management of net fisheries throughout Brazil).

5. Capacity building

Did your country create a National Sea Turtle Committee?

* Yes – The Brazilian National Action Plan to Reduce Incidental Capture of Sea Turtles in Fisheries – Projeto TAMAR-ICMBio is responsible for all sea turtle related issues in the country.

What networks have been organized to achieve better interaction between interested groups in sea turtles and fisheries?

* In 2006 the Brazilian government (trough federal agency of environment) created the by catch committee. (Portaria IBAMA nº 83 de 06/11/2006)
* Participation on the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Advisory Committee for management of Tunas – CPG Atuns e Afins (Instrução Normativa SEAP n° 4, de 25/05/2004).
* Participation on committee of onboard observer program (Normative Instruction nº 1 - 29/09/2006)

6. Financing

Specify the type of financing or support obtained to implement the guidelines of resolution CIT COP3/2006/R-2.

a) Governmental funds through ICMBio/MMA and MPA for expenses with employees and researches working on the monitoring and diffusion of mitigation measures on the main fisheries interacting with sea turtles.

b) Resources applied by Fundação Pró-Tamar and in cooperation with NMFS/USA and as funding from other technical cooperation projects.

c) Resources from other NGO's (NEMA de Rio Grande, UFPR and Mar Brasil on the coast of Paraná) that are applied in the National Action Plan for Sea Turtle conservation from Centro Tamar.

7. Socio-economic issues

Indicate socio-economic activities that have been implemented in your country regarding interactions between sea turtles and fisheries.

None

8. Other aspects

Indicate if your country considers the potential effects of mari culture projects on sea turtle populations in critical areas within environmental impact studies.

None