5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biodiversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid areas

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	X
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

Questions 1 and 2.

Important progress in the Administration and Management of Water Resources in Brazil. A significant step was the publication of Law No.9433, 8th January, 1997, which established the *Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos* [National Policy for Water Resources], to be implemented by the *Agência Nacional de Águas - ANA* [National Water Agency - ANA] (see www.ana.gov.br).

Questions 1-10.

Policies for the conservation of biodiversity in Brazil have tended to privilege forest ecosystems such as those of Amazon and the Atlantic Forest. To address this bias, from 1998 to 2001 the Ministry of Environment, through the *Projeto de Conservação e Utilização Sustentável da Diversidade Biológica Brasileira* – PROBIO [Project for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity], financed by the GEF, held five workshops to determine priority areas for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as well as for the sharing of the benefits resulting from the acess to the genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge in five principal biome groups of the country: 1) Cerrado (bush savannah of central Brazil) and Pantanal (floodplains and swamps of the upper Rio Paraguay); 2) Mata Atlântica (Atlantic Forest) and Campos Sulinos (southern grasslands); 3) Caatinga (xerophytic forest and semi-desert thorn scrub) of the Northeast; 4) Amazon (tropical rain forest and savannahs); and 5) the Coastal and Marine Zones. Each workshop counted on the participation of an average of 200 specialists and resulted in full reports and an executive summary for each biome, with maps of the priority areas and recommendations for their use and conservation. These five evaluations were published together (in Portuguese) in *Biodiversidade Brasileira: Avaliação e Identificação de Áreas e Ações Prioritárias para Conservação, Utilização Sustentável e Repartição de Benefícios da Biodiversidade Brasileira* [Brazilian Biodiversity: Evaluation and Identification of Priority Areas and Actions for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of Benefits of Brazilian Biodiversity], No.5 of the "Biodiversity" Series of the MMA (available at www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/chm/relpub.html#biodivbr). (See Chapter 3 of this report.) Nine hundred areas were identified as of priority for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and for benefit sharing resulting from the access to the genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge, and summary recommendations were made for actions within each, including, for example, management and recuperation and the creation of protected areas when appropriate. Priority for the protection of these areas was ranked as: "Extremely high", "High", or "Medium", and many were classified as "Insufficiently known". The recommendations arising from the assessments of each biome are being adopted in programmes and initiatives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by government and non-governmental organizations. As an example, the *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente – FNMA* [National Environment Fund – FNMA], which finances projects to support the *Política Nacional do Meio Ambiente* [National Environment Policy], has established funding opportunities for projects in the priority areas selected by the workshops.

Two Brazilian states, Pernambuco and Minas Gerais, have carried out the following independent priority-setting initiatives:
- The Atlas of Biodiversity of Pernambuco. A publication which identifies priority actions for the conservation of the state's biodiversity, including an insert with numerous maps of the ecosystems and priority areas for the different taxonomic groups. One hundred and seventeen researchers were involved in the project. The Atlas, with more than 100 articles providing a comprehensive evaluation of the biodiversity of the state of Pernambuco, was published in 2001 in two volumes by the Massangana Publishing Company.
- The Atlas of Biodiversity for the State of Minas Gerais. A pioneering initiative in regional planning of the state of Minas Gerais in 1998 included a workshop involving the scientific community and environmentalists, which defined and mapped priorities for the conservation of its biodiversity. The results of the discussions and deliberations were summarized in a publication, *Biodiversidade em Minas Gerais: Um Atlas para sua Conservação* [Biodiversity in Minas Gerais: An Atlas for Its Conservation]. The information provides the wherewithal for the strategic planning of conservation actions in the state, especially those involving the creation of protected areas, and defines the priorities for inventories and research.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority given to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions of your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	

12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		X	d) Severely limiting

Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Questions 11 and 12.

Brazil participates in the following international cooperative programme:
- *Programa Brasileiro da Antártica* [Brazilian Antarctic Programme].

International agreements:
- Programmes linked to the International Committee of Oceanography
- *Programa de Avaliação Sustentável dos Recursos Vivos da Zona Econômica Exclusiva – REVIZEE* [Programme of Sustainable Assessment of Living Resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone – REVIZEE]

Bilateral Cooperation in Border Areas:
- Studies of Human Impacts on Forests and Floodplains in the Tropics – SHIFT (Germany and USA). A German-Brazilian programme of applied research on tropical ecosystems, SHIFT investigates the relationships between biotic and abiotic components in tropical ecosystems, besides human impacts and their related socio-economic factors. The aim is to develop concepts for the sustainable use of tropical forests and areas of inundation, while preserving their natural characteristics.

Question 12.

The Pluri-annual Plan (PPA) is the Brazilian government's principal planning instrument for medium-term actions, as determined by the Constitution. For the period 2000 to 2003, the plan presented by the Government to Congress received the name of *Avança Brasil* and has had a considerable impact on planning and budgetary systems of the Federal Government. Of the government's 336 Pluri-annual Plans, 17 present interfaces with the theme of Cooperation and one is considered strategic (GENOMA) and for this reason receives the most funding: *Amazônia Sustentável* [Sustainable Amazon] / MMA, *Biotecnologia e Recursos Genéticos - GENOMA* [Biotechnology and Genetic Resources] / MCT, *Ciência e Tecnologia para Gestão de Ecossistemas* [Science and Technology for the Management of Ecosystems] / MCT, *Conservação Ambiental de Regiões Mineradas* [Environmental Conservation of Mining Areas] / MME, *Desenvolvimento da Pesca* [Development of Fisheries] / MAA, *Educação Ambiental* [Environmental Education] / MMA, *Expansão e Consolidação do Conhecimento Científico e Tecnológico* [Expansion and Consolidation of Scientific and Technological Knowledge] / MCT, *Florestar* [Forestry] / MMA, *Florestas Sustentáveis* [Sustainable Forests] / MMA, *Gestão da Política do Meio Ambiente* [Management of Environmental Policies] / MMA, *Proteção da Amazônia* [Protection of Amazon] / PR, *Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico* [Ecological-Economic Zoning] / MMA, *Sociedade da Informação – INTERNET II* [Information Society] / MCT, *Gestão da Política de Ciência e Tecnologia* [Administration of Policies for the Management of Science and Technology] / MCT, *Brasil em Ação* [Brazil in Action] / MP, *Gestão da Política Agropecuária* [Administration of Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Policies], *Programa Antártico Brasileiro - PROANTAR* [Brazilian Antarctic Programme] / MD.

13. Is your country cooperating actively with other Parties with respect to areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
b) international programmes (please give details below)	X
c) international agreements (please give details below)	X

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other institutions

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the proposed initiative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 14.
The *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA] is developing a number of projects for the protection of wildlife with the support of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species Wild Fauna and Flora – CITES, of which Brazil is a signatory, including, notably, the *Projeto Baleia Jubarte* [Humpback Whale Project].

Question 15.

Regarding transboundary protected areas (Decision V/15), Brazil is part of a tripartite collaboration for the conservation of Foz do Iguaçu. There are no transborder conservation areas. Notable, however, are the following initiatives: Guarani Aquifer – transboundary water bodies; recovery of degraded areas along the headwaters of the Rio Madeira; Fisheries Agreement with Paraguay; Creation of the Mountains of Tumucumaque National Park as well as a Biological Reserve in Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay (Pantanal – NABILEQUE); Treaty of the Prata basin.

Question 17.

Documents were drawn up. See www.riomaisdez.gov.br.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	

19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Questions 18 and 19.

The Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests of the Ministry of Environment has been promoting measures for the implementation of this article. The *Projeto Estratégia Nacional de Diversidade Biológica* [National Biodiversity Strategy Project], donation agreement UNDP 97 G 31, with resources from Global Environmental Facility (GEF), has resulted in some progress, the most important being the principles and directives of the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy] of Decree No.4339, 22nd August, 2002. The Ministry of Environment opted for a participatory approach in the elaboration of this document, which began with a nationwide consultation of diverse sectors of society involved with biodiversity. Further information can be obtained at www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade.

In addition, each of the biomes were assessed through five conservation priority-setting workshops (see comments on priorities), available at www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/chm/relpub.html#biodivbr.

Brazilian environmental legislation is being amended and adjusted in order to make it compatible with international agreements. A study by S. Wolff, *Legislação Ambiental Brasileira: Grau de Adequação à Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica, Série Biodiversidade 3* [Brazilian Environmental Legislation: Degree of Compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity, Series Biodiversidade 3], Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests, Ministry of Environment, Brasília, 2000, 88pp., concluded that current legislation lacks compliance with Article 17 of the CBD, is partially compliant with Articles 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19, and fully compliant with Articles 6 and 11.

With regard to Sectarian Policies, there were considerable advances in the development of forestry policies (*Agenda Positiva da Amazônia* [Positive Amazon Agenda]) and in the directives for policies concerning conservation and sustainable use.

Provisional Measure No.2186-16, 23rd August, 2001, regulates access to genetic patrimony, and legislates on protection of and access to the associated traditional knowledge, the sharing of benefits and access to and transfer of technology for its use and conservation. Decree No.3945, 28th September, 2002, defines the composition of the *Conselho de Gestão do Patrimônio Genético* [Council for the Management of Genetic Patrimony] and Provisional Measure No.2186-16 determines the norms for its functioning through the regulation of Articles 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19.

Despite these advances, it is evident that biodiversity, along with other environmental issues, is still not given due priority by the Brazilian government. Of the 396 government pluri-annual programmes, only 50 have some kind of interface with the CBD articles. Fifty-four were given the status of "strategic", and are privileged in terms of funding as a result. Of these 54 strategic programmes, only three interface with biodiversity themes. They are: *Biotecnologia e Recursos Genéticos - GENOMA* [Biotechnology and Genetic Resources] / MCT; *Parques do Brasil* [Brazilian Parks] / MMA, and the *Sistema Nacional de Prevenção e Controle aos Incêndios Florestais – PREVFOGO* [National System for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires – PREVFOGO] of IBAMA / MMA.

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed1	
e) completed and adopted2	X
f) reports on implementation available	

21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed2	
e) completed and adopted2	
f) reports on implementation available	

22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	
c) all articles	X

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	-

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9.Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	X

25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

1/2 Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighboring countries?	
a) no	X
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	

27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	GEF - UNDP

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Questions 20, 22 and 23.

The federal *Programa Biodiversidade e Recursos Genéticos – BIOVIDA* [Biodiversity and Genetic Resources Programme – BIOVIDA], managed by the Ministry of Environment, is considered to be of great importance for the implementation of the CBD in Brazil. The overarching aim is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The budget for the programme is R$56.8 million.

Principal measures include:
- Support for projects on the sustainable management of flora and fauna;
- Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy;
- Promotion of projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - PROBIO;
- Conservation of threatened species;
- Taxonomic studies of the native flora;
- Establishment of a biodiversity information network.

Principal results to date include:
- Publication of 89 research papers on the Brazilian flora, 18 on wild flora and fauna, and 27 studies published on-line about environmental legislation and biodiversity;
- Creation of a website *Rede Brasileira de Informações em Biodiversidade - BINBR* [Brazilian Information Network on Biodiversity – BINBR], with 172 databases;
- Funding and execution of 70 projects; 29 on the conservation of Brazilian biological diversity (PROBIO), 18 on sustainable management of flora and fauna (FNMA), 10 on the conservation of threatened species, and 13 examining vegetation diversity (IPJB-RJ).

The National Biodiversity Strategy Project has resulted in a number of publications on biodiversity in Brazil (www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/publica.html). From 2000 to 2002, the National Biodiversity Policy was elaborated through consultation with Brazilian states and 10 private sectors: universities, research institutions, NGOs, state agencies, syndicates and trade associations, scientific associations, commercial entities, local communities, Indigenous societies and other spokespersons capable of taking responsibility for filling out the forms in consultation with their peers. Decree No.4339, 22nd August, 2002, provided the principles and directives of the *Política Nacional de Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy], the components of which are aligned with the articles and objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/estrateg/estrateg.html).

Question 24.

Brazil took part in the meeting "*Involucramiento de los Actores Claves en las Estrategias Nacionales de Biodiversidad*" [Involvement of the Key Actors in National Biodiversity Strategies], held 8th-12th February, 1999, and funded by IUCN - The World Conservation Union.

Question 27.

The ARPA Project, an alliance between the World Bank and World Wildlife Fund – Brazil (WWF-Brazil), aims to increase the number of protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon.

Question 28.

With the support of the GEF, Brazil is consolidating its National Biodiversity Strategy (BRA 97 G 31). Including matching funds, resources involved total US $1.5 million.

Question 29.

Some decisions are reached through institutional partnerships. For example, that between the Ministry of the Environment, IBAMA, and the Fundação Biodiversitas in the elaboration of the Brazilian Official List of Species Threatened with Extinction.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority given to the implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	

31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Questions 30 and 31.

Through an initiative of the federal government, T. M. Lewinsohn and P. I. Prado carried out a synthesis of current knowledge of Brazilian biodiversity (UNDP Project BRA/97/G31). A full report was presented to the SBF/MMA, and part of the results was published as a book in 2000 (Lewinsohn, T. M. and Prado, P. I. 2000. *Biodiversidade Brasileira: Síntese do Estado Atual do Conhecimento*. [Brazilian Biodiversity: A Synthesis of Current Knowledge]. Editora Contexto, São Paulo. 176pp). The study involved consultants who assessed taxonomic groups and/or specific environments. The main source of information was a questionnaire of the status of the taxonomy of specific groups in Brazil and globally, the importance of the group, genetic studies, human resources, state and scope of biological collections, and the needs and priorities for progress in our understanding of each. In general terms, the study concluded that the time required for Brazil to achieve a satisfactory level of knowledge of its biodiversity is in the order of decades or centuries. The most serious problems are related to the enormous regional differences in taxonomic research and collections.

The PROBIO/MMA supported rapid inventory projects in the areas indicated as unknown in the biome priority-setting workshops.

Sistema de Proteção da Amazônia - SIPAM [Amazon Protection System – SIPAM]. SIPAM integrates, evaluates and disseminates information vital for the planning and coordination of global government actions in the Amazon, to promote the sustainable development of the region. SIPAM is unique in its complexity and coverage, being responsible for the acquisition of data and the monitoring of 60% of the country. The largest environmental project in the world, it is also of great strategic importance, especially at the present time considering the pressures created by problems in neighbouring Amazonn countries. In addition, the operation of the System creates a new paradigm for public administration, where the organizations will work together, using shared information, besides integrating their actions. The complexity, coverage and strategic importance mean that a continuous operational process for the System will be vital. To address this, the *Centro Gestor e Operacional do SIPAM* – CENSIPAM [Operational Managing Centre of SIPAM - CENSIPAM] was created by Decree No.4200, 22nd April, 2002. CENSIPAM as such replaced the Executive Secretariat of SIPAM, and has the autonomy to sign agreements and accords, train personnel for the Operational Centres, and coordinate the production of operation manuals, beside other attributes. For further information: www.sipam.gov.br.

An initiative of a non-governmental organization worth mentioning is the Rapid Assessment Programme (RAP) of the Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science at Conservation International, and of Conservation International do Brasil, which currently focuses on the Pantanal. See question 42 (comment).

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at the species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	X
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	X
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	X
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	X