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40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10. Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a major extent	X
e) reports on implementation available	X
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes	
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	X
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

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Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	X
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	X
d) yes - other means (please specify)	X
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 32.

The previously mentioned study of Lewinsohn and Prado (2000) is a first stage in the process of creating a system of national inventories. There is still a lack of coordination among inventory projects such as REVIZEE (see comments on Questions 194 and 195) and the Biota Project, São Paulo (see comments on Question 40).

Question 33.

There are numerous studies which classify Brazilian vegetation types and the structures of its biological communities. The RADAM-Brasil Project carried out in the 70s, provides an extensive database on Brazilian ecosystems. A book by L. Azevedo Cochrane - *As Terras da América Tropical* (1985, CIAT, EMBRAPA-CPAC) - describes the Brazilian vegetation types. The *Programa Nacional do Zoneamento Ecológico e Econômico* [National Program for Ecological and Economic Zoning] produced maps of land use for a number of Brazilian states. The *Sistema de Proteção da Amazônia - SIPAM* [Amazon Protection System - SIPAM] is described in the previous comments on this Article. The *Projeto de Monitoramento de Áreas Desflorestadas na Amazônia Legal* - PRODES [Project for the Monitoring of Deforested Areas in the Amazon Region - PRODES] is carried out by the *Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais - INPE* [National Institute for Space Research - INPE], the goal of which is to map human impacts on the Amazon forest within the limits of Legal Amazon through the classification and interpretation of LANDSAT images obtained from a satellite receiving station in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso. Comparing images in successive years allows for an evaluation of the extent and rates of deforestation. The results are expressed in the form of maps, scale 1:250,000, with vegetation maps of the same scale of the *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE* [Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics - IBGE] as a reference. The data allow for carbon emission estimates and studies of other biochemical cycles (www.dpi.inpe.br/prodes/home).

The *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company] - EMBRAPA is executing a number of projects using the remote sensing for ecosystems monitoring. Twenty-nine projects have been concluded and 11 are being implemented. Further information at www.cnpm.embrapa.br.

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The *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis - IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA] runs a nationwide programme, the *Sistema Nacional de Prevenção e Controle aos Incêndios Florestais – PREVFOGO* [National System for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires – PREVFOGO], for the prevention and combat of forest and savannah fires.

Question 34.

There are some projects which are still in their initial phases:

- The *Programa Brasileiro de Ecologia Molecular para o Uso Sustentável da Biodiversidade da Amazônia – PROBEM* [Brazilian Program of Molecular Ecology for the Sustainable Use of Amazon Biodiversity - PROBEM] of the Amazon Coordination Secretariat of the Ministry of the Environment has a budget of R\$47.6 million for 2000-2003.
- The Brazilian GENOMA Project, a major project for genetic sequencing, is funded by the *Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo - FAPESP* [São Paulo State Research Support Foundation - FAPESP], the *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq], and the *Ministério de Ciência e Tecnologia – MCT* [Ministry of Science and Technology – MCT]. Further information at www.fapesp.br.
- The *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA] has a special unit for genetic studies, the *Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia - CENARGEN* [National Research Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology – CENARGEN]. See www.cenargen.embrapa.br.

Question 35.

IBAMA has a number of programmes for monitoring threatened species and promoting research and action plans for their conservation, including such as marine turtles through the projects of the *Centro Nacional de Conservação e Manejo de Tartarugas Marinhas – TAMAR* [National Centre for Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles – TAMAR] of IBAMA (see www.tamar.org.br), manatees, marine mammals especially humpback whales, and the four species of lion tamarins endemic to the Atlantic forest (www.ibama.gov.br, see *Centros, Projetos e Programas*).

As a non-governmental initiative, it is notable the acting of *Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica* [SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation], a private entity whose main goals are to protect the Atlantic Forest remnants, in order to value the physical and cultural identities of human communities that live at them, as well as to conserve the rich natural, historical and cultural patrimony existent in these regions, aiming at their sustainable development.

Question 37.

Avaliações de Áreas e Ações Prioritárias para Conservação e Uso Sustentável da Biodiversidade Brasileira [Assessments of the Areas and Actions for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biodiversity]. A summary report with recommendations for priority areas and actions for the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of the country's biomes. Available at www.mma.government.br/biodiversidade/doc/biodivbr.pdf.

Reports on deforestation and forest fires. Available at www.cptec.inpe.br/products/queimadas/.

Question 40.

Lewinsohn, T. M. and Prado, P. I. 2000. *Biodiversidade Brasileira: síntese do estado atual do conhecimento* [Brazilian Biodiversity: synthesis of the current state of knowledge]. Final report presented to the *Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests - SBF/MMA* (UNDP Project BR/97/31).

The Biota Programme is prominent. The Virtual Institute of Biodiversity begun in 1999 aims to create a system for the acquisition, organization and dissemination of information on biodiversity in the state of São Paulo. The main objective of BIOTA-FAPESP is to inventory and classify the biodiversity of the state of São Paulo, defining the mechanisms for its conservation, economic potential and sustainable use. The programme supports 37 scientific projects related to biodiversity in the state of São Paulo. Further information at www.biota.org.br.

Question 42

The Rapid Assessment Programme for Aquatic Ecosystems (AquaRAP) of the Centre for Applied Biodiversity Science (CABS) at Conservation International (CI). A three-week expedition was carried out to survey the

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springs and floodplains of the southern portion of the Pantanal, in Mato Grosso do Sul from 24th August to 14th September, 1998. This expedition was planned based on the preliminary results of the workshop "Priority areas for Conservation of Biodiversity of the Cerrado and Pantanal, held in March 1998 with the support of PROBIO. Information was obtained on water quality, aquatic flora, benthonic invertebrates, crustaceans, fishes, amphibians and reptiles. Based on the experience of AquaRAP, in 2002 the MMA/PROBIO supported further projects for rapid biodiversity inventories.

Question 43.

Lewinsohn, T. M. and Prado, P. I. 2000. *Biodiversidade Brasileira: síntese do estado atual do conhecimento* [Brazilian Biodiversity: synthesis of the current state of knowledge]. Final report presented to the *Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests - SBF/MMA* (UNDP Project BR/97/31).

Question 45.

The publication of a book, Garai, I. and Dias, B. 2001. *Conservação da Biodiversidade em Ecossistemas Tropicais* [Conservation of Biodiversity in Tropical Ecosystems]. Editora Vozes, Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro. This publication was supported by the MMA.

Programa de Avaliação do Potencial Sustentável dos Recursos Vivos da Zona Econômica Exclusiva/MMA (REVIZEE) [Programme for Assessing the Sustainable Potential of the Live Resources of the Exclusive Economic Zone/MMA (REVIZEE)].

Clearance Report for Fires. See: www.obt.inpe.br/prodes.

Question 48.

Garai, I. and Dias, B. 2001. *Conservação da Biodiversidade em Ecossistemas Tropicais* [Conservation of Biodiversity in Tropical Ecosystems]. Editora Vozes, Petrópolis, Rio de Janeiro.

Question 49.

Brazil is collaborating with Bolivia in the transfer of monitoring technology for forest fires.

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Decisions on Taxonomy

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA [part]

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	X
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	
d) being implemented by all major collections	X

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57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	
b) yes - in the previous national report	X
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
d) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	

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64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) applied for unsuccessfully	X
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

Question 50.

Seven documents were produced in 2000, which review knowledge of Brazilian biodiversity: freshwater biodiversity, vertebrate biodiversity, marine invertebrates, terrestrial invertebrates, genetics, terrestrial plants, and microorganisms (see at www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/ctm/relpub.html#biodi). They are summarized in the document *Biodiversidade Brasileira: síntese do estado atual do conhecimento* [Brazilian Biodiversity: synthesis of the current state of knowledge], T. M. Lewinsohn and P. I. Prado, 2000. Final report presented to the Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests - SBF/MMA (UNDP Project BR/97/G31).

Question 51.

Programa de Pesquisa em Biodiversidade – PPBio [Biodiversity Research Programme –PPBio]. Developed by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), this program is based on three working groups: collections, inventories and information dissemination. Among its objectives are the guarantee of the maintenance, growth and qualification of collections, and the systematic generation of information on biological diversity. Further information at www.mct.gov.br.

Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq]. "Science and Technology for the Atlantic Forest" is a cooperative programme between Brazil and Germany (launched in 2002). One of the project support themes of interest is the characterization of the Atlantic forest's diverse ecosystems. This focuses on addressing the gaps, contrasting degrees of knowledge and uneven geographic coverage in terms of biological inventories. A greater understanding of the biogeography of the Atlantic forest will generate the competence needed to

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identify indicator species and species groups and allow for the establishment of micro-scale monitoring programmes. Also important is the need to develop a national capacity to manage the information. See www.cnpq.br/servicos/editais/ct/index-mata-atlantica.htm.

Programa Plantas do Nordeste / Subprograma de Informação, Disseminação e Treinamento [Plants of the Northeast Programme / Sub-programme for Information, Dissemination and Training]. The principal goals of this programme focus on increasing our knowledge of the taxonomy of the flora in the Brazilian Northeast. They are:

- a) To benefit people in Northeast Brazil through the generation, dissemination and application of knowledge about the plants and natural vegetation of the region;
- b) To promote the conservation of the flora and natural vegetation of the Brazilian Northeast; and
- c) To broaden, through capacity-building and training, the region's understanding of its flora and potential for sustainable use.

The project is funded by the United Kingdom, and the institutions involved include: *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq]; *Associação Plantas do Nordeste - PNE*, the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, UK; and the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), Recife. See www.abc.mre.gov.br.

Question 54.

There are a number of independent programmes and initiatives. Most Brazilian initiatives are remedial rather than long term. The most important are related to informatics and the electronic cataloguing of museum collections. There are projects of the *Programa Piloto para a Proteção às Florestas Tropicais do Brasil PP-G7* [Pilot Program for the Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil PP-G7] which finance infrastructural improvements for taxonomic collections.

The *Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro - JBRJ* [Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden - JBRJ] is the reference centre for botanical collections, and has given priority to the quantitative and qualitative improvement of its collection, as well as research on methods and conditions for its preservation.

Programa de Pesquisa em Biodiversidade - PPBio [Biodiversity Research Programme - PPBio]. See comments on Question 51.

Programa Brasileiro de Pesquisas Ecológicas de Longa Duração - PELD [Brazilian Programme of Long-term Ecological Research - PELD]. It is supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq], and is part of the International Long-Term Ecological Research Programme (ILTER). The PELD has 12 research sites distributed all over the Country. More information at: www.icb.ufmg.br/~peld/.

Programa Ciência e Tecnologia para Gestão de Ecossistemas - PCTGE [Programme of Science and Technology for the Administration and Management of Ecosystems - PCTGE] - See comments on Question 127.

Question 55.

Guiding Rules to enable partnerships among taxonomical institutions in developed and in developing countries are being established.

Question 56.

There are no taxonomic norms and regulations in the country, but the larger national collections follow international standards.

Question 57.

There are numerous training programmes in universities (undergraduate and postgraduate), supported by the *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq] and the *Fundação Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - CAPES* [Higher Education Authority - CAPES] of the Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC). However, there are significant regional differences in taxonomic expertise and capacity, and taxonomists are lacking, or very few in numbers, for many groups.

Question 60.

The *Projeto de Conservação e Utilização Sustentável da Diversidade Biológica Brasileira - PROBIO* [Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity – PROBIO] is divided into subprojects carried out through institutional partnerships. Some of these projects involve taxonomic research. There are no Brazilian regional, national or global initiatives.

Question 61.

Brazil is in a process of establishment of clear rules that guide the international exchange. There are institutions for stimulating research at federal level (CNPq and CAPES) and at state level (state foundations for research support) as well as institutions with their own programs. They stimulate the formation and training of specialists at Undergraduation, with the Scientific Initiation Program, at Graduation and Post Doctoral, with specialization scholarships, as well as with scholarships to foreign visitor researchers at Institutions for Teaching and Research. Although insufficient, these programs are attending an annually increasing number of beneficiaries. See complementary and detailed information on comments of question 174.

Question 62.

The re-training is done through the spontaneous specialists demand to the programmes of scientific capacity-building, but there are no programmes to stimulate the changing of thematic areas.

Question 63.

Incipient programmes are still in the development phase.

Question 64.

Principle taxonomic centres of reference include: the Museum of Zoology and the Institute of Botany of the University of São Paulo; Butantã Institute, São Paulo; Museum of Natural Sciences of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre; Museum of the Federal University of Paraná, Curitiba; Museum of Natural Sciences of the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte; National Institute for Amazon Research (INPA), Manaus; Emílio Goeldi Museum, Belém; *Centro de Pesquisa Agroflorestal da Amazônia Oriental – CPATU* [Centre for Research in Agro-forestry in the Eastern Amazon - CPATU, of the Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA]; *Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia – CENARGEN* [National Research Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology - EMBRAPA-CENARGEN]; University of Brasília; National Museum of Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ); the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ); and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, Rio de Janeiro.

Question 65.

Although there has been considerable progress in recent years, taxonomic research is still well behind the country's needs.

Question 66.

The project *Flora Neotrópica* [Neotropical Flora] is still in the phase of negotiation - under consideration by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project is a Brazilian initiative in partnership with Colombia and Mexico, which will be the leading countries in its execution. It covers the entire Neotropics, from southern Mexico to northern Argentina, and includes sites recognized as globally significant in terms of species richness and endemism.

Question 68.

Brazil is a member the *Rede Latino-Americana de Botânica* [Latin American Botanical Network]. Relevant also is the Neotropical Flora Project (see comments on Question 66).

Question 69.

Neotropical Flora Project, still under negotiation for funding (see comments on Question 66).

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Article 8 *In situ* conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	X
71. 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 relative priority and on availability of resources			

Question 70.

Law No.9985, 18th July, 2000, established the *Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação – SNUC* [National System of Protected Areas – SNUC]. Decree No.4340, 22nd August, 2002, regulated the articles of Law No.9985 (see www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/dap/leisnuc1.html) and the Law of Environmental Crimes, No.9605, 12th February, 1998, determines penal and administrative sanctions for acts harming the environment (see www.mma.gov.br/port/conama/index.cfm).

Programa Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico - ZEE [Program for Ecological and Economic Zoning - ZEE]. This programme is part of the Pluri-annual Plan of the Federal Government. The principal results to date have been: 1) the conclusion of two broad-scale diagnoses for Legal Amazon and the Coastal Zone; 2) preliminary negotiations for the creation of a ZEE-Brazil Consortium which will allow for greater integration among the public enterprises involved; and 3) a regional seminar series on the ZEE Methodology, which brought together NGOs and specialists and those involved in the execution of the projects. One of the ZEE's objectives is the identification of vulnerable areas for conservation and potential areas for biodiversity use. See: www.mma.gov.br/port/sds/zee/. With a budget of R\$365.5 million, the objectives during 2000-2003 include the economic/ecological zoning of the Rio São Francisco and the Caatinga of the Northeast.

Sistema de Proteção da Amazônia - SIPAM [Amazon Protection System – SIPAM]. See Article 7 (comments on Questions 30 and 31).

Questions 70 and 71.

The sectors consulted demonstrated differing perceptions regarding compliance with this Article. Federal environmental organisms considered conservation *in situ* a theme of high priority while the Brazilian government considered it to be of medium priority. The amount of Union's financial resources are lesser than necessary. Furthermore, there is a high limitation concerning the human resources to implement the laws.

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	X
c) national protected area systems plan in place	X
d) relatively complete system in place	
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	X
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	

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74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	X
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

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80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a develop country Party - Does not apply</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision II/7. Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case studies	X
c) regional meetings	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 72.

Law No.9985, 18th July, 2000, established the *Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação - SNUC* [National System of Protected Areas – SNUC]. The *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis - IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA] manages a national register of protected areas (see the First National Report).

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Programa Parques do Brasil [Brazil Parks' Programme]. A programme of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and IBAMA to increase the number and efficacy of protected areas throughout the country. Budget R\$178.4 million. The main actions include:

- Implementation of federal protected areas;
- Development of infrastructure for ecotourism in protected areas;
- Development of techniques for the management of Brazilian ecosystems;
- Administration and management of protected areas, and the control/elimination of illegal activities which threaten their integrity.

Question 73.

Besides the SNUC Legislation, which regulates protected areas (see text above), IBAMA provides guidelines for the implementation of protected areas.

Question 74.

There are specific Laws, programmes and projects for threatened species; EMBRAPA and IBAMA provide manuals on the introduction of invasive species in agriculture. There are also regulations and technical committees to determine quotas and the prohibition of fisheries. Likewise, there are regulations for deforestation and the use of forest resources, and specific laws regulating the use of genetic resources.

Question 75.

Despite the existence of such actions, there are problems in the representation of ecosystems and species. Important measures include: SNUC (see above), and the creation of the *Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural – RPPN* [Private Natural Heritage Reserve – RPPN] (see the First National Report). Some Brazilian states are adopting their own protected areas systems.

IBAMA manages five programmes for the protection of threatened species: the Humpback Whale Project; Spinner Dolphin Project; Marine Mammals of the Southern Coast; the Iara Project; and Brazilian orchids (see: www.ibama.gov.br).

Projeto Conservação do Mico-Leão-Dourado [Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Programme - GLTCP]. See comments on Question 78.

Protected Areas. Approximately 2.61% of the country is given over to strictly protected areas ("conservation units of indirect use") and 5.52% to protected areas for sustainable use ("conservation units of direct use" or "conservation units of sustainable use"). Considerable efforts have been dedicated to expanding the protected areas system. The two types of protected area combined represent 8.13% of the national territory. A total of 241 federal protected areas (approximately 45 million ha) are managed by IBAMA. Federal protected areas are divided into the following categories:

- 31 Areas of Environmental Protection – APA
- 25 Extractivist Reserves – RESEX
- 25 Biological Reserves – REBIO
- 29 Ecological Stations – EE
- 60 National Forests – FLONA
- 19 Areas of Relevant Ecological Interest – ARIE
- 52 National Parks – PARNA
- 364 Private Natural Heritage Reserves– RPPNs

There are also numerous protected areas of equivalent categories created and managed by the state governments (about 460), with a total area of about 20 million ha. The Mountains of Tumucumaque National Park of 3,877,393 ha was created on 22nd August, 2002, in an entirely uninhabited area in the state of Amapá on the frontier with French Guiana. It is the largest National Park in South America and the largest in the world protecting tropical forest. Eleven national parks were created from 1998 to 2002:

Chapter 1

National Park	Year	State	Biome	Area (ha)
Serra da Mocidade	1998	Roraima	Amazon Forest	350,960
Viruí	1998	Roraima	Amazon Forest	227,011
Descobrimento	1999	Bahia	Atlantic Forest	21,129
Pau Brasil	1999	Bahia	Atlantic Forest	11,538
Cavernas do Peruaçu	1999	Minas Gerais	Caatinga	56,800
Serra da Bodoquena	2000	Mato Grosso do Sul	Pantanal	76,481
Saint Hilaire/ Lange,	2001	Paraná	Atlantic Forest	25,000
Serra da Cutia	2001	Rondônia	Amazon Forest	283,611
Rio Parnaíba	2002	Piauí	Cerrado	729,000
Jericoacoara	2002	Ceará	Coastal Marine Zone	8,416
Montanhas de Tumucumaque	2002	Amapá	Amazon Forest	3,879,000
TOTAL				5,668,946

Ações da Rede Nacional Pró-Unidades de Conservação [Actions of the National Network for Conservation Units]. *Coordenação geral dos Congressos Brasileiros de Unidades de Conservação* [General Coordination of the Conservation Unit Meetings of Brazil]. Motivated by the lack of knowledge and serious discussions about experiences on Conservation Units in Brazil, the National Network for Conservation Units organized the Conservation Unit Meetings of Brazil. There were three meetings: the first meeting occurred in Curitiba, Paraná State, in 1997; the second one, in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul State, in 2000; and the third one in Fortaleza, Ceará State, in September 2002.

Question 76.

Resolution No.13, 6th December, 1990, of the *Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente – CONAMA* [National Environment Council – CONAMA] regulates land use adjacent to protected areas: "Article 2 - In areas adjacent to the Conservation Units, extending 10 km from the boundary, any activity that might affect the biota must be licensed by the competent environmental institution." [Art. 2^o - *Nas áreas circundantes das Unidades de Conservação, num raio de dez quilômetros, qualquer atividade que possa afetar a biota, deverá ser obrigatoriamente licenciada pelo órgão ambiental competente.*] Article 25 of Law No.9985, 18th July, 2000 (SNUC – see comments on Article 8) regulates the buffer zones of protected areas.

Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente – FNMA [National Environment Fund – FNMA] and the *Projeto de Conservação e Utilização Sustentável da Diversidade Biológica Brasileira - PROBIO* [Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity - PROBIO] - Public Notice 03/2001. FNMA-PROBIO provided funding (R\$6 million) for projects on the sustainable use of biodiversity in the vicinity of strictly protected areas in non-forest ecosystems. The scope of the proposals requested included planning and interventions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by local communities surrounding federal, state (including the Federal District) and municipal strictly protected areas. Information at www.mma.gov.br/fnma.

Programa de Jovens da Reserva da Biosfera do Cinturão Verde da Cidade de São Paulo [Youth Programme for the São Paulo City Green-belt Biosphere Reserve]. This programme creates opportunities for training and qualification in the so-called "eco-market", especially in protected areas and their vicinities. Around 400 students were trained during 2000-2002. The Youth Programme received the award "30 Years of MaB" (UNESCO), in Montevideo.