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*Programa Piloto para a Proteção às Florestas Tropicais do Brasil PPG7* [Pilot Program for the Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil PPG7] - *Projeto Negócios Sustentáveis* [Sustainable Businesses Project]. This project was conceived by the Pilot Program as the main instrument to promote the development of businesses that are financially viable, socially just, and based on the sustainable use of the forest's natural resources. To be viable, sustainable business in these circumstances need to work in harmony with five variables: a) profits, which demonstrate that the product is well-accepted by the market; b) natural resources, an which must be exploited in a way which is environmentally sustainable; c) fair distribution of benefits to generate social equity; d) innovation, which depends on scientific and technological research; and e) human rights, necessary to reach the more sophisticated markets.

*Projeto Reservas Extrativistas (RESEX)* [Extractivist Reserves Project (RESEX)]. The aim of the RESEX project is to develop and test approaches for social, economic and environmental administration and management, based on the knowledge and refinement of the traditional practices of local populations in four Extractivist Reserves: Chico Mendes and Alto Juruá in the state of Acre; Rio Ouro Preto in Rondônia, and Rio Cajari, in Amapá. It is notable that the project has become widely recognized as one of the best examples of shared management between government and traditional communities in terms of the sustainable of protected areas. The RESEX Project is considered to have contributed significantly to the legalization of the reserves, the strengthening of local organizations, improvement in living conditions, and the protection of the natural resources and wildlife in the reserves.

*Programa Nacional de Florestas – PNF* [National Programme for Forests– PNF]. This programme was created by Decree No. 3420, 20<sup>th</sup> April 2000, following public consultation of more than 600 forest institutions. Funds potentially available in 2001, originating from a number of sources, total around R\$658 million. Traditional and indigenous populations comprise one of the themes, the main objective of which is to promote and support their involvement in productive activities, ensuring their subsistence and sustainability in areas with the potential for multiple and rational forest resource extraction. The goals are: to increase the implementation of programmes, projects and activities involving federal, state and municipal governments, NGO's and other business and social sectors, which give value to the knowledge of traditional and indigenous populations.

*Programa Cultura Afro-Brasileira* [Afro-Brazilian Culture Program]. Part of the Pluri-annual Plan of the Brazilian Federal Government, it has a budget of R\$25.3 million for the period of 2000–2003. The *Fundação Palmares* [Palmares Foundation], the organization responsible for the execution of the program and linked to the Ministry of Culture, registered, at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, nearly 700 people remaining from *quilombos* (colonies of fugitive slaves). The Federal Constitution provides for definitive ownership of the land to these communities (Article 215). More information available at [www.palmares.gov.br](http://www.palmares.gov.br).

*Programa Território e Cultura Indígenas* [Indigenous Territory and Culture Program]. Part of the Pluri-annual Plan of the Brazilian Federal Government, it is implemented by the *Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI* [National Indian Foundation –FUNAI], with a budget of R\$115.1 million for the period 2000–2003. Although including programmes related to the maintenance of the traditional knowledge of the Brazilian indigenous peoples, the focus of FUNAI is on regulating and legitimizing title to indigenous lands. For further information see [www.funai.gov.br](http://www.funai.gov.br).

The states of Acre and Amapá have legislated on the control of access to genetic patrimony. ACRE – Law No.1235, 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1997 (see [www.ac.gov.br](http://www.ac.gov.br)). AMAPÁ – Law No.388, 10<sup>th</sup> December 1997 (see [www.amapa.gov.br/servicos/home\\_biodiversidade.htm](http://www.amapa.gov.br/servicos/home_biodiversidade.htm)).

**105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?**

a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	

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**106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?**

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X

**Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)**

**107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?**

a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X

**108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?**

a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - CHM	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X

**109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?**

a) no	X
b) yes	

**110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?**

a) none	
b) some	X
c) all	

**111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?**

a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

**112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?**

a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes (please provide details)	

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<b>113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?</b>	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	X
d) yes – to a significant extent	
<b>114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?</b>	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	X
d) yes – to a significant extent	
<b>115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?</b>	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	X
d) yes – to a significant extent	
<b>116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?</b>	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	X
d) yes – to a significant extent	
<b>118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?</b>	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes – sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes – through the national CHM	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	X

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<b>119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?</b>	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – with specific countries	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	X
<b>120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?</b>	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	
<b>121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?</b>	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	X
d) register fully developed	
<b>122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?</b>	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	X
c) yes	
<b>123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to cooperate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?</b>	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
<b>124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?</b>	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	X
d) fully	

## Further comments on implementation of this Article

### Question 105.

As a component of the *Projeto Estratégia Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Strategy Project], the Ministry of Environment (MMA) supported research which synthesizes traditional knowledge on Brazilian biodiversity. This study collated and analysed all the information on the knowledge and use of biodiversity by traditional populations in Brazil which is available in books, theses, articles, reports, and collections

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mainly published over the last 20 years. The relevant documentation was organized such as to make it accessible to the general public. More than 3,000 titles concerning traditional knowledge were researched in databases and libraries throughout Brazil. In total, 868 titles were selected, of which 483 were related to non-indigenous populations and 385 to indigenous populations. The authors noted that the majority of the studies were published in periodicals, although specialist journals in Brazil which relate to this subject are rare. More than 80% of the studies and reports have been published in the last two decades, demonstrating the growing social and academic interest in the subject, and probably also due to the increasing "political and social visibility" of these populations. The studies are geographically biased, most (56.7%) refer to populations in Amazon, while studies on coastal populations comprise 20.9%, and those on *Cerrado* populations 18.9%. Studies in some form or other have been carried out on or with 106 tribes and communities of the 206 indigenous peoples existing in Brazil today. The authors concluded that studies providing information on traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity in Brazil are still incipient. Available at: [www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/doc/saber.es.pdf](http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/doc/saber.es.pdf).

Diegues, A. C. and Arruda, R. S. V. (eds.). 2001. *Saber.es Tradicionais e Biodiversidade no Brasil*. Biodiversidade 4. Secretaria de Biodiversidade e Florestas, Ministry of Environment, Brasília, Núcleo de pesquisas sobre Populações Humanas e Áreas Úmidas do Brasil – NUPAUB, Universidade de São Paulo (USP), São Paulo. 176pp

Areas under study for the creation of Extractivist Reserves (RESEX). Auatí-Paraná; Lower Juruá; Lago do Tucuruí; Rio Jutai; Riozinho da Liberdade; Lago do Catuá; Batoque (Marine); Delta do Parnaíba (Marine); Soure (Marine); Itacaré (Marine); Mata Norte (Marine); Arumanduba; Sucuriçu (Marine); Alcobaça (Marine); Pimental; Lago do Capananzinho; Augusto Correia (Marine); Bragança (Marine); Curuçá (Marine); Maracanã (Marine); Santarém Novo (Marine); and São João da Ponta (Marine). See: [www2.ibama.gov.br/resex/nova.htm](http://www2.ibama.gov.br/resex/nova.htm), and comments on the *Projeto Reservas Extrativistas (RESEX)* [Extractivist Reserves Project (RESEX)] in Questions 103 and 104.

## Question 106.

See comments about priority and the availability of resources for Article 8j.

## Question 107.

Only for some groups (indigenous peoples and *quilombolas* [descendants of fugitive slaves]).

## Questão 111.

O Governo Brasileiro considera imprescindível a participação de comunidades indígenas e organizações não-governamentais em reuniões oficiais e representantes de comunidades tradicionais, mas há clara limitação de recursos financeiros para este apoio ser efetuado e portanto não está sendo feito a contento.

## Questions 111, 112, 113 and 117.

A participatory approach as used in drawing up the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy]. It involved the participation of the leadership of approximately 40 indigenous peoples throughout Brazil, along with representatives from numerous other local communities with valuable traditional knowledge, such as the *quilombolas* (descendants of fugitive black Procure other word slaves living in communities called *quilombos*), *seringueiros* (rubber-tappers) and *ribeirinhos* (river bank communities). The Policy takes into account specific measures for the preservation, respect and rescue of traditional knowledge, as well as for the fair sharing of the benefits derived from its commercial use. See <http://www.mma.gov.br/biodiversidade/estrateg/politica/politica.html>.

## Question 114.

*Conselho de Gestão do Patrimônio Genético* [Council for the Administration and Management of the Genetic Patrimony]. See comments on priority and access in article 8j.

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## Question 115.

*Fundo Brasileiro para Biodiversidade – FUNBIO* [The Brazilian Biodiversity Fund - FUNBIO]. FUNBIO supports the following projects which relate to the protection of traditional knowledge and the distribution of the benefits derived from its use:

- *Projeto Monte Alegre: A Biodiversidade em Benefício da Comunidade* [Monte Alegre Project: Biodiversity for Benefits of the Community]. The result of a partnership between FUNBIO, the *Fundação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável – FBDS* [The Brazilian Foundation for the Sustainable Development – FBDS], and Klabin (a Paraná-based forest products company), the project's intention is to be exemplary in following the recommendations of the Convention of Biological Diversity. To this end, the commitment is to follow the correct procedures with regard to biodiversity prospecting through a strategy which ensures the integral conservation of the forest while contributing to the definition of public policy regarding access to genetic resources and the fair sharing of benefits with the local communities enabled through capacity building and training. Costs of the project: R\$5,122,000.00. Location: Municipality of Telêmaco Borba and surrounding areas (Paraná). Biome: Atlantic forest. Project duration: 2000-2004.
- *Projeto FIBRARTE* [Project FIBRARTE]. A project of the *Fundação Vitória Amazônica* [Vitória Amazônica Foundation – FVA]. Support from FUNBIO: R\$144,460.00. Location: Municipality of Novo Airão, Amazonas. Biome: Amazon. Project duration: 2000-2002. Main product: handicrafts of plant fibres. Objective: to create alternatives for income generation for the population of the Rio Negro basin, exploiting the traditional fibre handicraft skills of the local communities. See [www.fva.org.br/pro-fibrarte.html](http://www.fva.org.br/pro-fibrarte.html).
- *Projetos da Mata à Casa, Fibrção e Agenda 21* [From the Forest to the Home, and Agenda 21]. A project of the *Instituto para o Desenvolvimento, Meio Ambiente e Paz - Vitae Civilis* [Institute for Development, Environment and Peace - *Vitae Civilis*]. Support from FUNBIO: R\$166,340,00. Location: Sete Barras, state of São Paulo. Biome: Atlantic Forest. Duration of project: 2000-2002. Principal activities: Sustainable use of medicinal plants, handicrafts and Agenda 21 in Guapiruvu. Products: Medicinal plants and Agro-forest Systems (SAF). See [www.vitae civilis.org.br/vcativ.htm](http://www.vitae civilis.org.br/vcativ.htm).

*Projeto Mutirão Reflorestamento Rural* [Collective Volunteer Community Project for Rural Reforestation]. This project was created as a response to the problems in many of the municipalities in the state of Rio de Janeiro due to intense deforestation and ongoing lack of human concern for the environment. The *Fundação Instituto Estadual de Florestas – IEF/RJ* [The Rio de Janeiro State Forest Institute - IEF/RJ], linked to the *Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Sustentável – SEMADS* [State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainable Development – SEMADS], through the *Diretoria de Desenvolvimento e Controle Florestal – DDF* [Directorate of Forest Development and Control – DDF], set up this project in order to rescue high priority areas for biological conservation: springs and gallery forests in the Atlantic Forest of the region. It promotes integration between state organizations and the 726,425 inhabitants of the 9,585.5 km<sup>2</sup> covered. Fifteen municipalities of the northwestern, northern, and montane regions were included, with the planting of 180,000 seedlings in various watersheds, resulting in the creation of 238 direct jobs. The main concerns of IEF include reforestation, the restoration of degraded areas, and the creation of new forests. Reforestation can be for commercial ends or as a tool for restoring ecological balance; both are considered priority for the state. In ecological reforestation, the IEF uses seedlings of native species, fruit-trees or exotic species in order to restore the ecosystem and form a permanent forest cover which, among other benefits, will prevent soil erosion and landslides following the heavy summer rains.

*Projeto TAMAR-IBAMA* [TAMAR-IBAMA Project]. A programme of the *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA], through its *Diretoria de Ecossistemas – DIREC* [Directorate of Ecosystems – DIREC] and co-managed by the *Fundação Pró-TAMAR* [Pro-TAMAR Foundation], a non-profit NGO declared a federal entity of public utility by decree (7<sup>th</sup> March, 1996, officially published on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 1996). Activities: Management, education, conservation and research on marine turtles. Research and conservation projects include: a) Protection of the reproductive cycle (Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro); b) Programme for the protection of feeding areas (Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo and São Paulo); c) Program of training, capacity-building and the formation of professionals specialists in the conservation of coastal and marine resources (Ceará, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Bahia, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo); and d) Research. See [www.tamar.org.br](http://www.tamar.org.br).

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*Projeto de Apoio ao Manejo Sustentável na Amazônia - ProManejo* [Project for the Support for Sustainable Management in Amazon – ProManejo]. Begun in 1999, the goal is to provide support for the development and use of sustainable timber production systems in the Amazon, which will provide benefits for the region's inhabitants as an alternative source of income, and as such avoid deforestation. The project, expected to last seven years, is financed by the German, British and Brazilian governments. The financing is US\$22.6 million. The following are some of the main activities of ProManejo: support for participatory management and the conservation of the Tapajós National Forest; promising initiatives developed by community groups, NGOs, and the private sector, aiming at testing new methods and systems for the sustainable management of forests; the testing of alternatives for the monitoring and reinforcement of forest policies in two pilot areas; and strategic analyses and recommendations for the reform of public policies in the forest sector in Amazon.

*Programa de Apoio à Produção Extrativista* [Support Programme for Extractivist Production]. This program supports extractivist production in the Cúria Extractivist Reserve and two National Forests in the state of Rondônia. It involves a partnership with the *Instituto de Integração Social, Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Preservação Ambiental - IDESPA* [Institute of Social Integration, Sustainable Development and Environmental Preservation – IDESPA] and is being supported by the Spanish Embassy. The *Centro Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentado das Populações Tradicionais – CNPT/IBAMA* [National Centre for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Populations - CNPT/IBAMA] is responsible for the programme. Funding US\$9 million. See: [www.ibama.gov.br](http://www.ibama.gov.br).

*Programa de criação de RESEX* [Extractivist Reserve Programme]. A programme of the *Centro Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Populações Tradicionais – CNPT/IBAMA* [National Centre for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Populations - CNPT/IBAMA] which deals specifically with the organization and mobilization of extractivist communities in Amazon and in the coastal and marine zones. Currently, there are 26 Extractivist Reserves, 19 continental and seven marine, totaling approximately six million ha. Approximately 45 viability studies have been carried out for the creation of new Extractivist Reserves, 28 of them marine. Financing for this programme (2002-2006), still in the developmental stage, totals R\$500.000,00. For further information, see: [www.ibama.gov.br](http://www.ibama.gov.br).

*Programa de Desenvolvimento Comunitário para as Reservas Extrativistas (RESEX)* [Community Development Programme for Extractivist Reserves (RESEX)] In the initial stage of its development (2002-2006), this is a programme for the implementation, through Multiple Use Management Plans, of 30 Extractivist Reserve. It is being carried out through a partnership between the *Conselho Nacional de Seringueiros – CNS* [National Council of Rubber Tappers – CNS]), the *Centro Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Populações Tradicionais – CNPT/IBAMA* [National Centre for the Development of Traditional Populations - CNPT/IBAMA], the Ministry of Environment – *Secretaria de Coordenação da Amazônia – SCA/MMA* [Secretariat for Amazon Coordination – SCA/MMA], and the associations representing the Extractivist Reserves. The programme is financed through the *Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES* [Brazilian Bank for Economic and Social Development -BNDES]. The CNPT/IBAMA is responsible for the project. Funds available amount to R\$28 million. For further information, see: [www.ibama.gov.br](http://www.ibama.gov.br).

*Unidade de Produção de Sementes Florestais Nativas* [Unit for the Production of Native Forest Seeds]. A programme of the *Centro Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Populações Tradicionais – CNPT/IBAMA* [National Centre for the Development of Traditional Populations - CNPT/IBAMA] to develop a facility for seed production in two Extractivist Reserves: Tapajós-Arapiuns (Amazonas) and Cazumbé (Acre). Partners are the *Conselho Nacional de Seringueiros – CNS* [National Council of Rubber Tappers – CNS]), the Ministry of Environment – *MMA/SCA*, and the associations of the two reserves. Financial support is provided by the Italian Embassy. Funds available: US\$2 million. For further information, see: [www.ibama.gov.br](http://www.ibama.gov.br).

## Question 116.

*Projeto Movimento Interestadual de Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu* [Inter-state Movement of Babassu Palm Fruit Crackers Project]. Part of the *Projeto Alternativas Econômicas Sustentáveis para a Erradicação da Pobreza na Região do Babaçu - ALTECON* [Sustainable Economic Alternatives Project for the Elimination of Poverty in the Babassu Region – ALTECON]. Representatives of the *Movimento Interestadual de Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu – MIQCB* [Inter-state Movement of Babassu Palm Fruit Crackers Project – MIQCB] along with people and institutions involved in advising and supporting the activities of agro-extractivist families in the states of Maranhão, Pará, Piauí and Tocantins, are intensifying their discussions with the relevant

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government institutions about the development of proposals which comprise the ALTECON project. See [www.jornaldomeioambiente.com.br/banco\\_projetos/proj25.asp](http://www.jornaldomeioambiente.com.br/banco_projetos/proj25.asp).

The MDA, through SAF, makes available the rural credit PRONAF Mulheres [PRONAF Women], as well as the PRONAF Capacitação [PRONAF capacity-building], that supported, in 2002, capacity-building projects destined only for women producers.

Edict No. 065, 24<sup>th</sup> March 1999. Article 1 determines the creation of a *Grupo de Trabalho* (GT) [Working Group – GT] for Babassu. The aim of the Group is to; I – promote, coordinate, support and accompany the formulation and implementation of environmental norms, instruments and activities of the *Comunidades Extrativistas das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu* [Babassu Palm Fruit Crackers Extractivist Communities]; and II - to develop studies for the formulation and implementation of environmental programmes to guarantee sustainability. ([www.pronaf.gov.br](http://www.pronaf.gov.br) - actions before 2002)

## Question 118.

Márcio de Miranda Santos. *Estudos de Caso sobre Repartição de Benefícios: Estudo sobre Formas de Repartição de Benefícios em Atividades de Prospecção Biológica* [Case Studies on the Sharing of Benefits: A Study of the Ways to Share the Benefits in Biological Prospecting Activities]. This study compiled and reviewed a large number benefit-sharing systems, including: 1) legislation regulating access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; 2) codes of ethics implemented by research institutions, financing agencies and governments, related to the collection of biological resources and bio-prospecting; (iii) contracts and agreements between parties involved in the development of products and processes derived from the use of biological materials; and (iv) articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity which relate to fair and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources as one of its three principal objectives.

Mamirauá State Sustainable Development Reserve. The largest and most important protected area in Brazil for the Rio Amazonas-Solimões *várzea* forests (white-water flooded forests), the Mamirauá State Sustainable Development Reserve of 1,124,000 ha was created in 1993 (see [www.mamiraua.org.br](http://www.mamiraua.org.br)). It covers the entire known range of two threatened primates, the white uakari (*Cacajao calvus calvus*). A considerable body of wildlife and ecological research is being carried out there, besides community development projects and environmental education. An exemplary Management Plan was drawn up in 1996 following ten years of research and planning. Financial support has derived mainly from the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), through the *Programa de Ciência e Tecnologia para Gestão de Ecossistemas* [Program of Science and Technology for the Management and Administration of Ecosystems], the British Bilateral Cooperation, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), New York, and the European Commission. See [www.mct.gov.br/Temas/meioambiente/alagaveis01.htm](http://www.mct.gov.br/Temas/meioambiente/alagaveis01.htm).

SCM, CNPq, IPAAM. 1996. *Mamirauá Management Plan*. Sociedade Civil Mamirauá (SCM), Tefé, Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), Brasília, Instituto de Proteção Ambiental do Estado do Amazonas (IPAAM), Manaus.

## Question 120.

Decree No. 3551, 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2000. This decree institutes the *Registro de Bens Culturais de Natureza Imaterial* [Registry of Non-material Cultural Property] - the Brazilian cultural patrimony - and created the *Programa Nacional do Patrimônio Imaterial* [National Programme for Non-material Patrimony]. Initially, there will be four Registries: Knowledge, Celebrations, Forms of Expression, and Places. In practice, it will be a way of preserving the Nations' memory and cultural history, artistic expression and traditional knowledge, including therapies, regional culinary, traditional feasts, legends, myths and markets. Two Working Groups were created – one to draw up a proposal for regulating the Registry, to be presented to the *Conselho Consultivo do Patrimônio Cultural* [Advisory Council for Cultural Patrimony], and the other will define the structure of the National Programme. See [www.cultura.gov.br](http://www.cultura.gov.br).

*Resgate do Etnoconhecimento da Região de Castro - PR* [Recovery of the Ethnic Knowledge of the Castro Region, Paraná]. This project is working with six rural communities in the District of Socavão, municipality of Castro, to study their use of natural resources, especially for medicinal purposes. The communities



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themselves are benefiting from the project, perceiving the value their popular know-how and developing and exploiting their skills and, as such, strengthening their personal and collective abilities to improve their living standards. Financing is provided by the Paraná *Fundo Estadual do Meio Ambiente - FEMA* [State Fund for the Environment -FEMA].

The *Instituto Nacional de Propriedade Industrial – INPI* [National Institute for Industrial Property – INPI] and the *Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI* [National Indian Foundation – FUNAI] have held meetings to discuss protection of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

**Question 121.**

Please see comments on Question 120.

**Question 122.**

Please see comments on Question 111.

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## Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. 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	
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126. 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	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

### Questions 125 and 126.

Resolution No. 266, 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2000, *Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente – CONAMA* [National Environment Council – CONAMA]. This resolution establishes guidelines for the creation of botanical gardens and provides regulations governing their functioning. For further information: [www.mma.gov.br/port/conama/res/res00/res26600.html](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/conama/res/res00/res26600.html).

*Política de Coleções em Jardins Botânicos* [Collections Policy for Botanical Gardens]. The main objective of this document is to assist participating botanical institutions in the preparation of institutional policies based on the principles of access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits [*“assistir instituições botânicas participantes na preparação de políticas institucionais baseadas nos princípios do acesso a recursos genéticos e repartição de benefícios para instituições participantes.”*]. The document was created by a working group coordinated by the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, UK, which included representatives of 23 botanical institutions worldwide. Brazil was represented by the *Instituto de Pesquisas do Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro* [Research Institute of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden]. The document “*Política de Coleções da Rede Brasileira de Jardins Botânicos*” [Collections Policy of the Brazilian Network of Botanical Gardens], based on the principles of the “General Guidelines”, establishes procedures regarding the exchange of genetic resources, observing the norms established by the Convention of Biological Diversity. It was drawn up by the Brazilian Network of Botanical Gardens, a non-profit organization created in 1991 by the directors and technicians of some of the Brazilian botanical gardens to encourage co-operation and knowledge exchange. See [www.jbrj.gov.br/crag/politica.htm](http://www.jbrj.gov.br/crag/politica.htm).

*Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA, Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia – CENARGEN* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA, National Research Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology – CENARGEN]. CENARGEN develops research and routine activities in the enrichment, conservation, characterization and evaluation of germplasm for the conservation and exploitation of genetic variability. Some are registered through the institution’s own information systems. Considering that 80% of food production in Brazil is from exotic species, special attention is given to germplasm which comes from abroad. The Centre also directs the *Sistema Nacional de Curadoria de Germoplasma* [National System for the Curation of Germplasm], which is connected to over 235 germplasm banks, totaling more 250,000 samples of plants, animals and microorganisms. These germplasm banks are part of the *Sistema Nacional de Pesquisa Agropecuária – SNPA* [National System for Agricultural and Cattle-breeding Research – SNPA], co-coordinated by EMBRAPA.

*Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro - JBRJ* [Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden – JBRJ]. The mission of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden is to carry out and divulge technical and scientific teaching and research on the plant resources of Brazil for the understanding and conservation of biodiversity, besides maintaining the scientific collections under its care. Activities include: qualitative and quantitative studies of the diverse plant communities of the country; research on the seed biology and technology of native plants, forest species, fruit trees, and ornamental and medicinal plants; projects in environmental conservation and management; the exchange of species and information with similar national and international organizations. The JBRJ maintains the following collections:

- Herbarium, with over 330,000 dried plant samples
- Fruit collection, with 5,800 dried fruits
- Wood collection, with 8,000 samples of wood
- Library, one of the most complete Botanical Libraries in Latin America, with 66,000 publications and 3,000 rare works.

Further information at: [www.jbrj.gov.br](http://www.jbrj.gov.br).

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Zoological Gardens. Brazilian wildlife is protected by Law No. 5197, 3<sup>rd</sup> January, 1967, and Law No. 7173, 14<sup>th</sup> December, 1983, regulates the establishment of zoos. Until 1989, the *Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal - IBDF* (Brazilian Forestry Development Institute – IBDF) was responsible for regulating and monitoring zoological gardens and animal collections. In 1989, the IBDF was absorbed into the newly-created *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis - IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA] (Law No. 7735, 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 1989; Decree No. 97946, 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1989). To regulate Law No.7173 governing zoological gardens, the norms establishing the minimum requirements for a zoo's registration and functioning were drawn up by technicians of IBAMA and the *Sociedade Brasileira de Zoológicos – SBZ* [Brazilian Society of Zoological Gardens – SBZ]. They were made official by Edict No.283/P, 18<sup>th</sup> May, 1989, and the Normative Instruction (IN) No.001/89. The *Comissão Paritária de Zoológicos* [Zoological Gardens Parity Commission] was created by Edict No.209/90, 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 1990. Composed of representatives of IBAMA, the SZB, and NGOs, its purpose is to categorize zoological gardens according to their status and objectives, and to monitor their compliance with the pertinent legislation. Forty-four zoos are registered by IBAMA. For further information see: [www.ibama.gov.br/fauna/zoológicos.htm](http://www.ibama.gov.br/fauna/zoológicos.htm) and [www.szb.org.br](http://www.szb.org.br).

*Criadouros de Vida Silvestre* [Wildlife Breeding Facilities]. The existence of breeding facilities is foreseen in the *Lei de Proteção a Fauna* [Faunal Protection Law] No. 5197/1967, and the *Lei de Crimes Ambientais* [Environment Crimes Law] No. 9605/1998, and its regulatory Decree No. 3179/1999. The legal instruments which regulate the registration and functioning of animal breeding facilities are the following:

- *Criadouros Conservacionistas* [Conservation Breeding Facilities]. Edict No. 139/1993. These facilities provide *ex situ* support IBAMA's species conservation programmes, supporting research in husbandry, management, biology and reproduction. Facilities registered in this category cannot sell or donate animals. Only exchange for breeding purposes with other facilities and zoos is allowed. Currently, there are 209 Conservation Breeding Facilities registered with IBAMA.
- *Criadouros Científicos* [Scientific Breeding Facilities]. Edict No.016/1994 regulates scientific research on captive wild animals. Registration of Scientific Breeding Facilities is only possible for institutions such as universities and research centres already fully recognized by the judicial, executive and legislative powers of the State. Currently, there are 143 Scientific Breeding Facilities registered with IBAMA.
- *Criadouros Comerciais* [Commercial Breeding Facilities]. Edict No. 118/1997. This allows for the breeding and commercialisation of species, either as whole animals animal or of its products and sub-products.
- *Criadouros Comerciais da Fauna Exótica* [Commercial Breeding Facilities for Exotic Fauna]. Edict No.102/1998 regulates the breeding of exotic animals. Currently, there are 665 Commercial Breeding Facilities for both exotic and native species registered with IBAMA.

Further information at: [www.ibama.gov.br](http://www.ibama.gov.br).

<b>127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country (9a)?</b>	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b>128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity originating outside your country (9a)?</b>	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b>129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X

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<b>130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
<b>131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
<b>132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?</b>	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b>134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?</b>	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party – Does not apply</i>	
<b>135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?</b>	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
<b>136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X

## Further comments on implementation of this Article

### Question 127.

*Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA) - Grupo de Conservação da Vida Silvestre* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company (EMBRAPA) Wildlife Conservation Group]. The goals of the group are: to research the status and distribution of Brazilian wildlife species threatened by extinction, as well as those with potential for economic exploitation; to evaluate the genetic variability in their populations;

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to establish wildlife germplasm banks of threatened species; to promote the conservation and/or amplification of genetic variability of wildlife populations; and to maintain Curatorships for Brazilian wildlife. At present the group is concentrating on Brazilian mammals. The programs include: Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) Conservation; Survey of Marsh Deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*) Populations; Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) Reproduction and Management in the Cerrado.

*Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro - JBRJ Programa Conservação* [Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden – JBRJ Conservation Program]. The goal of the Conservation Program is to carry out research projects which support the implementation of conservation measures for rare and threatened species and draw up strategies for *ex situ* conservation in botanical gardens. The Program has two complementary and multidisciplinary projects for the conservation of native species and conservation *in situ and ex situ*.

- *In situ* research supplies information important for the survival of the species, in ecological roles, evolutionary processes and the maintenance of genetic variability;
- *Ex situ* biological and technological research of native species and their seeds to generate practical information for species conservation through germplasm banks.

*Programa Ciência e Tecnologia para Gestão de Ecossistemas - PCTGE* [Program of Science and Technology for the Administration and Management of Ecosystems PCTGE]. The PCTGE includes support for the collections of the *Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia - INPA* [National Institute for Amazon Research - INPA], which maintains 49 germplasm banks. For further information see: [www.mct.gov.br/temas/meioambiente/pctge/](http://www.mct.gov.br/temas/meioambiente/pctge/).

*Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente - FNMA* [National Environment Fund – FNMA] and the *Programa Nacional de Florestas – PNF* [National Program for Forests - PNF]. Public Notice No. 1, 2001 of the FNMA invited project proposals for the structuring of regional information networks and the production, storage and commercialisation of seeds of native forest plant species, and the establishment of technical parameters for production activities, training of public and private agents, and network operation and development. The Public Notice announced R\$2,500,000.00 in financial support. For further information see: [www.mma.gov.br/fnma](http://www.mma.gov.br/fnma).

Management Plans and Conservation Committees for Brazilian Threatened Species. Management plans have been drawn up for a number of species and species groups involving cooperation between Brazilian and foreign institutions. They establish strategies for the transfer of animals between *ex situ* populations and their sound genetic management. For some species, populations overseas outnumber those in Brazilian institutions. The Management Plans and Committees develop detailed analyses of demography and genetics of the captive populations. Management Plans and Conservation Committees have been established for the following: Broad-snouted caiman (*Caiman latirostris*); Golden parakeet (*Garuba guarouba*); Spix's macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixii*); Lear's macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*); Hyacinth macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*); Giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*); South American canids; Small Brazilian cats; Golden lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*); Golden headed Lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*); Black lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysopygus*); Spider monkeys (*Ateles* sp.); Muriqui (*Brachyteles arachnoides* and *B. hypoxanthus*) and capuchin monkeys (*Cebus xanthosternos* and *C. robustus*).

In 1994, the São Paulo Zoo inaugurated the *Centro de Reprodução de Pequenos Felinos* [Reproduction Centre for Small Felines], and in November 2000 the *Fundação Rio Zôo* [Rio de Janeiro Zoo] created the *Centro Regional de Reprodução de Pequenos Felinos* [Regional Centre for Reproduction for Small Felines]; both in partnership with the *Associação Mata Ciliar - AMC* [Mata Ciliar Association – AMC]. A Management Plan for Small Brazilian Felines was produced in 1995, resulting in a database, an identification and management protocol, and breeding programmes for ocelot *Leopardus pardalis*, tiger cat *Leopardus tigrinus*, margay *Leopardus wiedii*, Pampas cat *Oncifelis colocolo*, Geoffroy's cat *Oncifelis geoffroyi*, and jaguarundi *Herpailurus yagouondi*. A partnership has also been set up between the American Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA), IBAMA, AMC, the University of São Paulo (USP) and the São Paulo Zoo, for the integrated management of ocelots and the development of techniques for assisted reproduction using frozen embryos. Ten North American zoos have committed about US\$90,000 for this programme, the training of Brazilian technicians in embryo transfer and artificial insemination of felines, and for habitat recovery projects.

*A Câmara Temática de Patrimônio Genético Mantido em Condições Ex situ* [Thematic Chamber of Genetic Patrimony Maintained *Ex Situ*] was held in October 2002 with the participation of the *Sociedade Brasileira de Zoológicos – SBZ* [Brazilian Society of Zoological Gardens – SBZ] and representatives from various breeding facilities.

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## Question 128.

The *Fundação Zoobotânica de Belo Horizonte* [Zoobotanical Foundation of Belo Horizonte] has maintained a scientific agreement with the American Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) since September 2000, and participates in the Species Survival Plan (SSP) for the western lowland gorilla (*Gorilla gorilla gorilla*).

## Questions 128 and 131.

Conservation *ex situ* is oriented preferentially to species of economic interest for the country. There are a number of significant activities and projects in the *ex situ* conservation of agricultural biodiversity in Brazil. *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA].

*Programa Nacional de Conservação de Recursos Genéticos do Sistema Nacional de Pesquisa Agropecuária* [National Program of Conservation of Genetic Resources of the National System of Agricultural and Cattle-breeding Research]. See [www.cenargen.embrapa.br](http://www.cenargen.embrapa.br).

The following publications provide information on Brazilian botanic gardens: *Diretório dos jardins botânicos brasileiros / Rede Brasileira dos Jardins Botânicos*. 2000. Editora Expressão e Cultura, Rio de Janeiro. 80p.; and *Anais da IX Reunião Brasileira de Jardins Botânicos de Brasília: Sociedade dos Amigos do Jardim Botânico de Brasília*. 2000. Editora Semper, Brasília. 86 p.

## Question 129.

Brazil takes part in two international networks for genetic resources.

- The first is the *Rede Amazônica de Recursos Fitogenéticos – TROPIGEN*, [Amazon Network for Phyto-genetic Resources – TROPIGEN], which operates under the aegis of the *Programa Cooperativo de Investigação e Transferência de Tecnologia para os Trópicos Sulamericanos - PROCITROPICOS* [Cooperative Investigation Programme and Technology Transfer for the South American Tropics – PROCITROPICOS], of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), taking in the largest single block of existing biodiversity of the planet - eight Amazon megadiverse countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.
- The second is a component of the Genetic Resources Sub-program of the *Programa Cooperativo para o Desenvolvimento Tecnológico Agropecuário do Cone Sul – PROCISUL* [Cooperative Programme for the Agricultural Technology Development of South Cone - PROCISUL], which involves Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. Created in 1980, PROCISUL is a joint effort of the National Institutes of Agricultural and Cattle-breeding Technology (INIAs) of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, and the Inter-American Institute of Cooperation for Agriculture (IICA). The *Departamento de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* [Sustainable Development Department] is responsible for the technical aspects of this project in the Inter-American Development Bank – IADB. PROCISUL receives technical support from the *Instituto para a Integração da América Latina e do Caribe – INTAL* [Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean – INTAL]. Currently PROCISUL is executing the Project "*Organização e Gestão da Integração Tecnológica Agropecuária e Agroindustrial no Cone Sul*" [Organization, Administration and Management of the Technological Integration of Agriculture and Cattle-breeding and Agroindustry in the Southern Cone], with financing from the IADB. Due to its highly strategic nature it is considered a "Global Project".

In addition, within the Brazilian Amazon, the *Rede de Conservação e Utilização dos Recursos Genéticos Amazônicos - GENAMAZ* [Network for the Conservation and Utilization of the Genetic Resources of the Amazon - GENAMAZ] is currently being structured and already in the first stages of operation. Participation in these networks will make Brazil highly competitive, with broad comparative advantages, while sustained by its intellectual property laws. For further information see: [www.cpatssa.embrapa.br/livrorg/biodiversidade.doc](http://www.cpatssa.embrapa.br/livrorg/biodiversidade.doc).

FAO Commission on Genetic Resources. Brazil is a member of the Commission. More information in: [www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/default.htm](http://www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/default.htm).

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Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI). The following institutions are some of the Brazilian members of the BGCI: *Fundação Zoobotânica de Belo Horizonte* [Zoo-Botanical Foundation of Belo Horizonte]; *Centro de Recursos Genéticos Vegetais e Jardim Botânico* [Centre of Plant Genetic Resources and Botanical Gardens]; *Jardim Botânico de Caxias do Sul* [Caxias do Sul Botanical Garden]; *Jardim Botânico do Ceará* [Botanical Park of Ceará]; *Instituto Plantarum* [Plantarum Institute]; *Jardim Botânico de Pipa* [Pipa Botanical Garden]; and the *Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro* [Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden]. Further information at: [www.bgci.org](http://www.bgci.org).

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute – IPGRI. Brazil contributes to the IPGRI. More information at: [www.ipgri.cgiar.org](http://www.ipgri.cgiar.org).

International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB). An association of the rubber-producing countries of the world, Brazil is a member.

## Question 130.

There are germplasm banks in the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA* [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 – CENARGEN]. The Centre manages the *Sistema Nacional de Curadoria de Germoplasma* [National System for the Curation of Germplasm], which has links with more than 235 germplasm banks, which together maintain 250,000 samples from plants, animals and microorganisms. These germplasm banks are part of the *Sistema Nacional de Pesquisa Agropecuária – SNPA* [National System of Agricultural and Cattle-breeding Research – SNPA], coordinated by EMBRAPA.

In February 2002, the HSBC Bank in partnership with the Earthwatch, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Botanic Gardens Conservation International (BGCI) launched the programme Investing in Nature. For the next five years, this programme will help to protect several threatened plant and animal species; will save and will multiply life in some of the largest rivers of the world; will train scientists; and will offer to 2,000 HSBC Group's employees the opportunity of being volunteers in several projects for environmental conservation worldwide.

## Question 133.

See comments on Question 78 (conservation *in situ*).

Metapopulation management plans for the golden lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) and the black lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysopygus*) include the reintroduction of captive born animals.

## Question 134.

Provisional Measure No. 2186-16, September, 2002. This Provisional Measure regulates access to the Nation's genetic resources, their protection and access to the associated traditional knowledge, benefit-sharing, access to technology, and technology transfer for its conservation and use. The Brazilian government is consolidating the legislation on the theme and will send a proposal for such legislation to the National Congress.

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## Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority given to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
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138. 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	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

### Questions 137 and 138.

Decree No. 1282, 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1994, determines that management plans are obligatory for any form of forest exploitation. Decree No. 2788, 28<sup>th</sup> September, 1998, alters Decree No. 1282: Article 1 states that "the exploitation of the primitive forests of the Amazon basin dealt with in Article 15 of Law No. 4771, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1965 (Forest Code), as well as other forms of natural arboreal vegetation, will only be allowed under the form of sustainable multiple-use forest management, which should comply with the principles of the conservation of natural resources, of the preservation of the forest's structure and functions, of the maintenance of biological diversity, of the socio-economic development of the region and to the other technical foundations established by this Decree." ["...a exploração das florestas primitivas da bacia amazônica de que trata o Art. 15 da Lei nº 4.771, de 15 de setembro de 1965 (Código Florestal), e das demais formas de vegetação arbórea natural, somente será permitida sob a forma de manejo florestal sustentável de uso múltiplo, que deverá obedecer aos princípios de conservação dos recursos naturais, de preservação da estrutura da floresta e de suas funções, de manutenção da diversidade biológica, de desenvolvimento socioeconômico da região e aos demais fundamentos técnicos estabelecidos neste Decreto".]

Decree No. 2661, 8<sup>th</sup> July, 1998, regulates the sole paragraph Article 27 of Law No. 4771, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1965 (Forest Code), through of the precautionary norms relating to the use of fire in forestry and agropastoral practices.

Programa Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico - ZEE [Program for Ecological and Economic Zoning - ZEE]. See comments on Question 70.

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?

a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?

a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?

a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	



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<b>142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?</b>	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b>143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?</b>	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

**Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions**

<b>144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?</b>	
a) no	X
b) yes – previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
<b>145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?</b>	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue**

<b>146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?</b>	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X
<b>147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?</b>	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	X
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	