

Chapter 1

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. 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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253. 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 252 and 253.

Brazil maintains important partnerships for technical and scientific cooperation. They include Cooperation Agreements with a number of countries and international organizations, for example, Japan, France, the United Nations Development Program – UNDP, and the Organization of American States – OAS. See: www.abc.mre.gov.br.

The *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação* – ABC [Brazilian Cooperation Agency – ABC] is guided by Brazilian foreign policy, established by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) and national development priorities, in the various governmental sectoral plans and programmes.

There are cooperative programmes related to biodiversity. CNPq oversees cooperative agreements with over 50 countries (www.cnpq.br). Examples include: Studies on Human Impact on Forests and Floodplains in the Tropics – SHIFT, Germany (see comments on Questions 11 and 12) with the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA] (www.embrapa.gov.br); the Large-Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment in Amazon – LBA with the *Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais – INPE* [National Institute for Space Research – INPE] (www.inpe.gov.br) (see comments on Question 178); and Plants of the Northeast (United Kingdom).

Rede Amazônica de Recursos Fitogenéticos – TROPIGEN, [Amazon Network for Phylogenetic Resources – TROPIGEN]. See comments on Question 129.

Programa Cooperativo para o Desenvolvimento Tecnológico do Cone Sul – PROCISUL [Cooperative Programme for Technological Development of the Southern Cone PROCISUL]. See comments on Question 129.

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]. See comments on Question 84.

Projeto Jacarandá [Jacarandá Project]. The project “*Pesquisas da Floresta Amazônica Brasileira*” [“Brazilian Amazon Forest Research”] – Phase I (1995-1998) is the result of bilateral technical cooperation between the governments of Brazil and Japan, through the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT) and the *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação – ABC* [Brazilian Agency for Cooperation – ABC] and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). It is carried out by the *Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia – INPA* [National Institute for Amazon Research – INPA], Manaus, and the Research Institute on Forests and Forest Products – FFPRI, Tsukuba, Japan. The general objective of the project is the restoration of areas which have been abandoned and/or degraded following different uses of the soils in Amazon, using forestry practices appropriate for the region. Specific objectives include providing INPA with the capacity to use remote sensing to map forest types and areas which have been degraded; to increase our understanding of forest structure and functioning in areas subject to degradation; to evaluate the dynamics of degradation; and to research alternatives for forest cultivation and management for the restoration of abandoned and/or degraded areas. During the first phase, efforts have concentrated on strengthening institutional infrastructure, training personnel, and the implementation of research programmes. Seven researchers from INPA (mainly from the *Coordenação de Pesquisas em Silvicultura Tropical CPST/INPA* [Coordination of Research in Tropical Silviculture - CPST/INPA]) travelled to Japan for training and/or technical visits (average one month each). The project, in turn, has received 14 Japanese researchers (mainly from the FFPRI), 10 for short visits (around three months) and four for longer periods (three years). With funds from JICA and the MCT, the Project has set up a nursery for seedling production, a laboratory for remote sensing and

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geographical information analysis, a forest seeds laboratory (processing, dehydration and storage), and a laboratory for forest seed physiology, and has re-equipped the already-existing laboratory of plant nutrition. It has also resulted in repairs to and the maintenance of the ZF-2 vicinal road, besides the EEST and ZF-2 field camps. Equipment has been acquired for the three research components, including two all-purpose vehicles. The various research projects were presented at a Final Workshop (28th-29th September, 1998), resulting in an edited volume summarizing the activities and scientific results of Phase I. (Higuchi, N., Campos, M.A.A., Sampaio, P.T.B. and Santos, J. dos (eds.). 1998. *Pesquisas Florestais para a Conservação da Floresta e Reabilitação de Áreas Degradadas da Amazônia* [Forest Research for the Conservation of the Forest and the Restoration of Degraded Areas in Amazon]. MCT-INPA/JICA, Manaus, Amazonas. 264pp.). Additional information available at: www.mct.gov.br/prog/ppg7/projetos/projjacaranda.pdf.

Programa *Mangrove Dynamics and Management* - MADAM [MADAM Programme]. This project arose from a cooperative agreement between CNPq/IBAMA/DLR and German and Brazilian institutions: *Zentrum für Marine Tropenökologie - ZMT* [Centre for Tropical Marine Ecology - ZMT], Bremen, Germany; the *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq], through its research institute, the Emilio Goeldi Museum - MPEG, Belém, Pará, and the Federal University of Para - UFPA. It was conceived by Brazilian and German scientists, and is funded by the German government (through the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Technology - BMBF) and by CNPq. MADAM is a programme of LOICZ (Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone), itself a sub-programme of the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP), and has also obtained recognition from the Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme of UNESCO. The objectives include strengthening scientific capacity for applied research programmes in northern Brazil, focusing on mangrove ecosystems in order to understand the interactions between biological, anthropogenic and physical factors, to allow for their rationale development. Based on the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), the findings will contribute to management strategies for this important coastal ecosystem. See: www.cnpq.br/areas/cooperacaointernacional/convenios/madam.htm, and comments on Question 178.

Programa de Ecossistemas Costeiros e Tropicais - ECOLAB [The Coastal Tropical Ecosystems Program - ECOLAB]. A French-Brazilian cooperation programme resulting from a Workshop held in 1992, in Cayenne, French Guiana. The aim is to carry out research on the dynamics of mangrove ecosystems and map the distribution of mangroves along the northern coast of the South American continent, between Suriname and north-eastern Pará using remote sensing and geoprocessing: information vital for the sustainable use of their natural resources. Amazon ecosystems are considered to extend as far as the bay of São Marcos in Maranhão.

Man and The Biosphere Program - MAB/UNESCO. The *Programa de Consolidação das Reservas de Biosfera Brasileiras* [Programme for the Consolidation of Brazilian Biosphere Reserves] was set up in 1996 through a technical cooperation agreement between UNESCO and the Brazilian government. The Brazilian programme *O Homem e a Biosfera - BRAMaB* has to date resulted in the creation of five Biosphere reserves representing major Brazilian biomes:

- Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve (including the São Paulo City Green Belt with an area of 1,540,032 ha, and extending through 14 states), 29,473,484 ha - 1993-2002;
- Cerrado Biosphere Reserve (varied savannah and forest ecosystem of central Brasil), 29,652,514 ha - 1993-2001;
- Pantanal Biosphere Reserve (wetlands of the upper Rio Paraguay) 25,156,905 ha - 2000;
- Caatinga Biosphere Reserve (deciduous forest and desert scrub in the North-east of Brazil), 19,899,000 ha - 2001;
- Central Amazon Corridor Biosphere Reserve (contiguous protected areas from the Rio Tefé (south of the Rio Solimões) and the Juami-Japurá Ecological Station (north of the river), east through the Rio Negro / Rio Japurá-Solimões interfluvium to the Uatumã Biological Reserve and Nhamundá State Park, east of the Rio Negro, 20,859,987 ha - 2001.

The objective of the Project is to consolidate of the Biosphere Reserve system as true instruments for environmental management and sustainable development, promoting an improvement in the quality of life of the populations within them. Specific measures are also implemented to strengthen the management of the Reserves, and pilot-projects have been defined by the Management Councils for each. The UNESCO office in Brazil is responsible for the execution of the project, together with the coordinating institutions for each Reserve and their counterparts. The *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação - ABC* [Brazilian Agency for Cooperation - ABC] and the *Comissão Brasileira para o Programa sobre o Homem e a Biosfera - COBRAMAB*

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[Brazilian Commission for the Man and the Biosphere Programme supervise and monitor the execution of the project. The UNESCO office in Brazil has:

- Recruited consultancy services at the national and international level;
- Outsourced services, whenever necessary, to support the Brazilian government's strategy to establish Biosphere Reserves in each of the Brazilian biomes; and
- Secured the administrative, technical and financial management of the agreement, as set out in the project documents.

Implementation of the project includes cooperation with the Division of Ecological Sciences of the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, as well as with other regional offices. The UNESCO coordinates the Brazilian Programme and provides technical, institutional and scientific expertise for its implementation and the design of new proposals. More information available at: www.unesco.org.br/programas/index.html

Programas Pequenos Projetos - PPP [Small Projects Programme -PPP]. The Small Projects Programme (PPP) of the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provides small grants to non-governmental and community-based organizations for projects relevant to the focal areas and operational programmes of the GEF and which result in the improvement of the quality of life of the populations involved. The PPP focuses on the inter-relationship between local communities and their environment and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods. The PPP is implemented in 54 countries worldwide. In Brazil, it is administered by the regional office of the UNDP, supported by the NGO *Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza - ISPN* [Institute for Society, Population and Nature - ISPN]; coordinated by *Coordenação Técnico-Administrativa - CTA* [Technical-Administrative Coordination - CTA]. The implementation of the programme is regulated by the National Strategy and defined by a Program Committee, which includes representatives from a number of governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations.

International Rubber Research and Development Board – IRRDB. Brazil is a member. For information, see www.irrdb.org.

FAO Genetic Resources Commission. Brazil is a member. For information, see www.fao.org/ag/cgrfa.

International Plant Genetic Resources Institute - IPGRI. Brazil contributes to the IPGRI. For more information, see www.ipgri.cgiar.org.

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?

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

255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?

a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	X

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257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	X
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	X
264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	X
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	X

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266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?

a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?

a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	X

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

Question 254.

Brazil has more than 50 scientific cooperation agreements (*Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development] CNPq / *Ministério de Relações Exteriores* [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] MRE).

Question 255.

Programmes with Bolivia (five environmental and five agricultural).

Experimento de Grande Escala sobre Biosfera e Atmosfera na Amazônia – LBA [The Large-Scale Biosphere/Atmosphere Experiment in Amazon - LBA]. See comments on Question 178.

Plano Nacional de Combate à Desertificação – PNCD [National Plan to Combat Desertification – PNCD]. The elaboration of this plan is the object of a technical cooperation agreement between the United Nations Development Program – UNDP and the Brazilian Government, represented then by the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Renewable Resources and Legal Amazon (MMA). The *Fundação Grupo Esquel Brasil* [Foundation Group Esquel Brazil] was designated the implementing agency of the PNCD, which also has technical and financial support from the FAO. Formulation of the plan includes the identification of precise desertification indicators, the evaluation of successful experiences in combating the process, and specific remedial measures at so-called 'desertification nuclei'. More information at: www.esquel.org.br.

Question 256.

There are cooperative procedures for technology transfer, for example, of the Ministry of Environment with United States Development Agency (USDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Technology is also being developed by the *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development- CNPq] and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA], and the *Fundação Instituto Oswaldo Cruz – FIOCRUZ* [Oswaldo Cruz Institute – FIOCRUZ].

Question 258.

Experimento de Grande Escala sobre Biosfera e Atmosfera na Amazônia – LBA [The Large-Scale Biosphere/Atmosphere Experiment in Amazon - LBA]. See comments on Question 178.

Studies on Human Impact on Forest and Floodplains in the Tropics – SHIFT. A German-Brazilian applied research programme for tropical ecosystems. The SHIFT Programme analyses the basic relationships between biotic and abiotic components in tropical ecosystems, anthropogenic impacts and their socio-economic factors. The aim is to develop concepts for the sustainable use of tropical forests and areas of inundation, while preserving their natural characteristics.

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Programa Plantas do Nordeste – PNE [Programme for North-eastern Plants - PNE]. Begun in 1992, this is a multidisciplinary programme to preserve plant biodiversity and promote the rational exploitation of native plants in the Brazilian Northeast, combining basic and applied research, and divulging information on the region's plants and ecosystems to those engaged in improving the living conditions of the populations there. The PNE is the outcome of the collaboration between the *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq], the Royal Botanical Garden of Kew (RBG-Kew), UK, and a number of universities, research institutes and non-governmental organizations in the Brazilian Northeast. A network of Brazilian scientists and research centres has been established, providing information to local communities and strengthening the key institutions in the Northeast.

Question 259.

Support for the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network - IABIN (regional network). A document was produced which discussed the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) as a tool for mediating biodiversity information. See: www.mma.gov.br.

Question 260.

Support for the Binbr project, which has produced information on biodiversity, in partnership with the Tropical Databank (www.bdt.org.br), training technicians for the structuring of the database (www.cria.org.br). The Biodiversity Portal (produced by the Binbr project) is being restructured by the Ministry of Environment (MMA).

Question 261.

Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, Director for Biodiversity Conservation at the Ministry of Environment is the focal point of the CHM in Brazil.

Question 263.

Brazil financed and organized an International Meeting of the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network - IABIN to discuss IABIN concepts in Brasília in 2000. Brazil participates in the biannual meetings.

Question 267.

Brazil supported a meeting and the drafting of documents about the CHM (available at: www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/chm/relpub.html#chm and www.mma.gov.br) and the IABIN (see: www.mma.gov.br). Sub-regional and thematic focal points have yet to be defined. See also comment on Question 263.

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Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

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

a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
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269. 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

There were differences in opinion as to the extent to which Brazil has given priority to compliance with this article. Non-governmental organizations indicated medium to low priority, while representatives from the federal government assessed it as of high priority due to the number of existing accords and agreements.

Questions 268 and 269.

The Biosafety Law, No. 8974, 5th January, 1995, created the *Comissão Técnica Nacional de Biossegurança – CTNBio* [National Technical Commission for Biosafety – CTNBio] (see: www.ctnbio.gov.br), linked to the Ministry of Science and Technology. The Commission is responsible for establishing the norms and regulations regarding activities and projects that involve the creation, cultivation, manipulation, use, transport, storage, commercialisation, consumption, liberation and disposal of GMOs. Normative instructions have been issued (available at: www.mct.gov.br).

National legislation responds perfectly to the demands of the Cartagena Protocol of January 2000, and linked to CBD.

The Resolution of the *Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente – CONAMA* [National Environment Council – CONAMA] No. 305, 12th June, 2002, was based on the results of a Technical Working Group, and established the criteria and procedures to be observed by the competent environmental organizations for the environmental licensing of activities with genetically modified organisms which have the potential of polluting the environment (see www.mma.gov.br/port/conama/res/res02/res30502.html).

Other regulations related to GMO biosafety.

- Decree No.3871, 18th July,2001. Regulates the labelling of packaged foodstuffs that contain, or are produced with, genetically modified organisms, determining that those which contain over 4% of GMOs should present the information on their labels or packaging.
- Decree No.4074, 4th January, 2002. Regulates Law No.7802, 11th July, 1989, regarding research on, experimentation with, production, packaging and labelling, transport, storage, commercialisation, advertising, use, importation, exportation, the final destination of residues and packaging, registration of, classification, control, and inspection and enforcement of agrotoxic chemicals and their components, besides other provisions.

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?

a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	X
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

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271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?

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

Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?

a) not a signatory	X
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 270.

Decree No. 4339, 22nd August, 2002, which institutes the principles and guidelines of the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade – PNB* [National Biodiversity Policy – PNB] stated the need for research on, and the conservation of, *ex situ* of genetic resources collected in Brazil.

Question 271.

The *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade – PNB* [National Biodiversity Policy – PNB] (Decree No.4339, 22nd August, 2002) established various principles and guidelines with this objective. Notable are Guideline 3.1 of Component 3 and Guidelines 5.1 and 5.2 of Component 5 (see Decree, in Chapter 2).

Provisional Measure No. 2186-16, 23rd August, 2001, created the *Conselho de Gestão do Patrimônio Genético – CGEN* [Council for the Administration and Management of Genetic Patrimony – CGEN] and defined rules for access to genetic resources for scientific research, technological development and bioprospection, for the sharing of benefits, and for access to and transfer of technology (see www.mma.gov.br/port/cgen/doc/mp2186i.pdf).

Chapter 1

Article 20 Financial resources

273. 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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274. 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

Question 273.

Brazil has difficulties in contributing because it is a developing country. The financial resources applied are below what is required. The official financing source is the *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente - FNMA* [National Environment Fund – FNMA] (www.mma.gov.br/fnma) and the *Projeto de Conservação e Utilização Sustentável de Diversidade Biológica Brasileira – PROBIO* [Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity – PROBIO] (deriving from funds donated by GEF amounting to US\$10 million with Brazilian matching funds of US\$10 million). Since 1996, PROBIO has supported conservation priority-setting workshops for each of the major Brazilian biomes (five projects), and projects for research and information gathering, surveys, and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity within the following themes: The Causes and Consequences of Habitat Fragmentation (15 projects); Conservation of Gallery Forests; Restoration of *tabuleiro* Forests; Zoning of Upland Swamps and Bogs; Management of Threatened and Invasive Species; Support for Sustainable Activities in the Vicinities of Protected Areas; Creation of Protected Areas; Revision of Threatened Species Lists; Coral Reef Management; Proposal for the Management of Pollinators; Biodiversity Information Networks; Zoning of *Araucaria* Pine Forests; Landscape Analyses; Accruing the Value of Natural Resources (capacity building and two case studies) (available at www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/chm/relpub.html#manual); Survey of Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity; and Rapid Biodiversity Inventories in Poorly-known Areas in Brazilian Biomes (see: www.mma.gov.br). PROBIO acts in partnership with the *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq] (see: www.cnpq.br) which, by 2001, had invested over R\$2 million in grants and scholarships resulting in the higher education qualifications of 238 students and the publication of 141 scientific articles.

The *Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade – FUNBIO* [Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO] is a private fund, deriving from a donation by the GEF, and plays a similar role to that of PROBIO, financing conservation projects and research throughout Brazil. See: www.funbio.org.br.

Question 274.

Fifty programmes from the Pluri-annual Plan PPA interface with the Articles of the Convention. Some of these programmes are cited in Annex III.

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?

a) no	
b) yes – incentives only	
c) yes – financial support only	
d) yes – financial support and incentives	X

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If a developed country Party - Does not apply

276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?

a) no	
b) yes	

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?

a) no	
b) yes	X

If a developed country Party - Does not apply

278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?

a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?

a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?

a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	X

283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?

a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	

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284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?		
a) not applicable		X
b) no		
c) not in a standardized-format		
d) yes (please provide details)		
Developed country Parties – Not applicable		
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?		
a) no		
b) yes		
Developing country Parties -		
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?		
a) no		
b) yes		X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?		
a) no		
b) yes (please provide details)		X
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?		
a) no		X
b) not appropriate to national conditions		
c) exemptions under development		
d) exemptions in place		

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 275.

The *Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza – ISPN* [Institute for Society, Population and Nature – ISPN] carried out a survey of 40 potential sources for financing for biodiversity research and conservation during the period 1985-1996. The Ecological ICMS (*Imposto Sobre Circulação de Mercadorias e Sobre Prestação de Serviços de Transporte Interestadual e Intermunicipal e de Comunicação - ICMS* [Tax on the Circulation of Commercial Goods and Transport Services Among States and Municipalities, and on Communications] (see also comments on Question 158), is mentioned as an incentive, besides credit loan agreements as a source of financing: the *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente – FNMA* [National Environment Fund – FNMA], the *Programa Nacional do Meio Ambiente – PMNA* [National Environment Programme – PNMA] Phases I and II, and the Pantanal.

Question 280.

For some fostering agencies. Decree No. 4339, 22nd August, 2002, which establishes the principles and guidelines of the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy], has a component for institutional-strengthening and the institutional arrangements required for the implementation of the Policy. See Chapter 2.

Questions 282 and 283.

The corresponding projects and funding agencies have prepared reports of their activities to demonstrate their financial execution.

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Question 284.

Not applicable; support is limited to social development projects in Angola and Mozambique, and agricultural and health programmes in Latin America and Africa.

Question 286.

The *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente – FNMA* [National Environment Fund – FNMA], the official fund of the Brazilian government for compliance with the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy], is financing projects in the 900 priority areas identified for the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Question 287.

The *Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável - CEBDS* [Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development – CEBDS] and the *Confederação Nacional da Indústria - CNI* (National Federation for Industry – CNI) are preparing documents for Rio+10, summarizing investments and business opportunities. See: www.cebds.com and www.cni.org.br. Additionally, the following book presents the CEBDS' activities: Almeida, Fernando. 2002. *O bom negócio da sustentabilidade*. Rio de Janeiro, Nova Fronteira. 192p.

Question 288.

There is no mechanism for tax exemption in the Brazilian national tax system for donations related to biodiversity, except for that allowed with creation of the *Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural – RPPN* [Private Natural Heritage Reserve – RPPN]. Consulted by the *Secretaria da Amazônia* [Amazon Secretariat], Paulo Haddad, reviewed the existing mechanisms and suggested procedures for modernization.

The RPPN is the only mechanism for tax exemption for rural properties. The RPPN Programme began to take off in 1994, and as of December 2002, there were about 600 in existence, 364 of which are federal (about 400,000 ha). The RPPN Program is one of the most significant alternatives for increasing the number of protected areas in the country, at a minimum cost and, importantly, with the recognition and participation of society. In addition to the ease and speed with which RPPNs can be created, it is worth noting that many threatened and restricted range species are benefiting from protection in these reserves, which have no lower size limit but in many cases result in the conservation of significant areas representing Brazil's major biomes. Certain activities are permitted in RPPNs, such as environmental education, ecotourism and scientific research, which can provide income for the owners. These activities increase and diversify employment and income opportunities for the local communities. RPPNs provide universities and governmental and non-governmental scientific organizations with opportunities for developing research. They also constitute potential gene banks for Brazilian fauna and flora. Botanical surveys in some have demonstrated high potential for germplasm projects for ornamental and medicinal plants and textile fibres. Others constitute important reserves for aquatic fauna and flora, such as, for example, the RPPNs located in Bonito, Mato Grosso do Sul, and in the mangroves of the Baía de Todos os Santos, in the state of Bahia. Significant populations of the endangered golden lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) have been established in forest fragments around the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve, Rio de Janeiro, through the reintroduction programme, and a number have been converted into RPPNs. The Miguel Abdalla RPPN, in Caratinga, Minas Gerais, protects the largest known population of the critically endangered northern muriqui (*Brachyteles hypoxanthus*).

In spite of the heroic efforts of the small team of the RPPN Programme, the present number of RPPNs in the country is still very small. There are RPPNs in only 10% of more than 5,000 municipalities in the country. Sixty-seven RPPNs were officially registered in 2001, a significant number, and the expectations were that many more would be created in 2002. However, they have not been met, due to discouraging changes in the programme, and 2002 was the worst year to date: only 11 RPPNs were registered. Many owners, facing undue difficulties, desisted from their attempts to create RPPNs on their properties. IBAMA has been ineffectual. No promotional events were organized and no informational materials were published and distributed. Undue delay in the registration process was one of the factors that most contributed to undermining the RPPN Program. The hope is that in 2003 the RPPN Programme will receive the recognition, institutionalisation and support it deserves, being as it is one of the most important protected area categories for biodiversity conservation, most especially in such as the Atlantic forest, where the large majority of the remaining habitat is so highly fragmented and in private hands. See: www.ibama.gov.br.

Chapter 1

Article 21 Financial mechanism

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

a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
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290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Question 289.

The Global Environmental Facility – GEF, managed jointly by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), had its restructuring approved in the meeting of the Parties that participate in the Fund, in Geneva, 14th-16th March, 1994. The GEF functions on the basis of cooperation and association with its executive institutions (The World Bank, UNDP, UNEP), as a mechanism of international cooperation, with the aim of providing resources to finance the incremental costs arising from the measures required to achieve environmental benefits on a global scale in the following areas: a) climate change; b) biological diversity; c) international waters; and d) destruction of the ozone layer. Project proposals are submitted via the *Secretaria de Assuntos Internacionais – SEAIN / Ministério de Planejamento, Orçamento e Gestão - MPOG* [Secretariat for International Affairs – SEAIN / Ministry of Planning – MPOG], the focal point of GEF in Brazil, and go through the following stages: preparation, presentation, selection, recommendation, approval, execution and supervision. Project Proposals can be submitted to the GEF if they attend to the following general criteria of eligibility:

- Projects which are in countries that have programmes with UNDP and the World Bank, and that have signed the Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD);
- which aim to solve global environmental problems regarding biodiversity conservation, climate changes and international waters;
- which contribute to population welfare, based on national priorities and addressing sustainable development in the country;
- activities based on avoidance and evaluation of potential environmental, social, economic and cultural impacts;
- which promote innovation, test cases, methods and technologies potentially reproducible in other regions of the country and of the world, which increase the knowledge base and potential for the sustainable use of the natural resources;
- projects that involve, right from the initial stages of their formulation, the participation, besides the appropriate levels of government, of society in its various sectors, local communities, academia and the private sector, and which guarantee transparency in their execution;
- financing of incremental costs associated with the global environmental gains to be arising from the project; and
- proposals which have potentially advantageous cost/benefit ratios.

Currently, there are a number of GEF projects in Brazil (see Annex I). SEAIN/ GTAB (the GEF focal point), has carried out a strategic planning exercise for GEF projects in Brazil. Brazil is donor member of GEF.

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Chapter 1

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?

a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	
c) yes, within the previous national report	X
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 291.

The principal support mechanisms for biodiversity projects in Brazil are:

- *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente* – *FNMA* [National Environment Fund – FNMA];
- *Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade* – *FUNBIO* [Brazilian Biodiversity Fund for Biodiversity – FUNBIO];
- *Projeto de Conservação e Utilização Sustentável de Diversidade Biológica Brasileira* – *PROBIO* [Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity – PROBIO];
- *Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico* – *CNPq* [National Council for Scientific and Technological Development – CNPq];
- *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária* - *EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company - EMBRAPA]; and
- *Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo* – *FAPESP* [São Paulo State Research Support Foundation - FAPESP].

The activities of these organizations are available online: PROBIO period from 1997 to 2001 (www.mma.gov.br), FUNBIO (1997-2001) (www.funbio.org.br), FNMA until 2001 (www.fnma.gov.br). There are a number of biodiversity projects soon to be financed, through loans with special interest rates from the banks: Banco da Amazônia - BASA [Amazon Bank], Banco do Nordeste [Northeast Bank](fishers), Banco do Brasil [Bank of Brazil] - BB (PD/A), and BNDES. See comment on BASA for Question 148.

Question 292.

Yes, information is provided for GEF missions in Brazil. Every project financed by GEF provides reports of its results, through formal documents and publications and via the Internet.

Chapter 1

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	13
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	14
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	22
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	12
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	aprox.10
f) COP 6 (Haia)	13

Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17. Finance and budget

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X

If a developed country Party – Does not apply

296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	X
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 295.

Regional meetings of the countries of Latin America and Caribbean (GRULAC) in preparation for the meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

Chapter 1

Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 299.

Brazilians who have provided their services, forming part of the staff of the Secretariat of CBD:

- Ana Clara Sademberg (University of São Paulo) – principal officer of the sector for scientific, technical and technological matters;
- Arthur Nogueira, (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – MRE) – principal officer of the implementation sector;
- Marcos Silva – official of the Programme for the Clearing House Mechanism (mediating mechanism for biodiversity information).

Chapter 1

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice (SBSTTA)

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	2
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	3
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	3
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	3
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	5
f) SBSTTA VI (Montreal)	3
g) SBSTTA VII (Montreal)	4

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 300.

Brazil has sent technical representatives to all the SBSTTA meetings.

Chapter 1

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	X
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) Informal distribution?	X
b) publishing the report?	X
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	X

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes – forest ecosystems	
c) yes – alien species	
d) yes – benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Question 302.

The relevant government sectors were consulted for both the 1st and, this, the 2nd National Report. For the 2nd National Report, the sectors consulted include representatives of 50 of the 395 federal programmes of the *Plano Plurianual do Governo* PPA – [Government Pluri-annual Plan – PPA] and all the Brazilian states and Federal District, as well as 65 non-governmental organizations, 19 of which contributed. See "Presentation" of this document. The list of individuals and institutions that contributed to Brazil's 2nd National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity is given in the Annexes II and IV.

Question 303.

The English or Portuguese version of the 1st National Report was sent to all the signatory countries of the Convention (available at www.mma.gov.br).

Chapter 1

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	X
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	X
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Question 305.

The principles and guidelines of the ecosystem approach were incorporated in Decree No.4339, 22nd August 2002 (principles and guidelines of the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy; see Chapter 2]).

Question 306.

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]. The goal of this major programme is to contribute to the conservation of Brazilian biological diversity, using a landscape approach with the implementation of the concept of

Chapter 1

ecological corridors in the Amazon and Atlantic forest. This approach involves essentially the establishment of contiguous protected areas of different categories and the insertion of protected areas into matrices of habitats which allow for the dispersal and passage of wildlife between them. Implicit in this strategy is the need for participatory socio-environmental planning and administration. Above all, corridors are seen as a key strategy for avoiding the isolation of protected areas and the resulting and inevitable gradual loss of the biodiversity they contain. Protected areas are the most important tool for protecting species, and corridors are the key for maintaining the integrity of the protected areas.

Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos – PNRH [National Policy for Water Resources – PNRH]. The PNRH was established in January 1997, creating the framework for a new administrative structure for the regulation and control of water resources in the country. In 1998, the *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA] and the *Secretaria de Recursos Hídricos - SRH/MMA* [Secretariat for Water Resources of the Ministry of Environment – SRH/MMA] signed the Collaborative Agreement 477/98, with the initial aim of providing the technical and operational wherewithal to IBAMA for the regulation and monitoring of water quality, and for IBAMA to support the SRH/MMA in the implementation of the National Policy. In 2000, the *Agência Nacional de Águas – ANA* [National Waters Agency – ANA], with attributes established by Law No. 9984, 17th July, 2000, became responsible for establishing the norms for the implementation, operationalisation, control and evaluation of the National Policy, which determines that water is a resource that must be paid for by its users, in order to encourage its rational use and for financing water resource planning. See: www.ana.gov.br.

Question 307.

A Workshop Programa Parques do Brasil [Parks of Brazil Programme] was held in Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná, in 2000.

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] Subprograma de Projetos Demonstrativos PDA/PP-G7 [Demonstrative Projects Sub-programme PDA/PP-G7]. This programme provides support for local initiatives in conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon and Atlantic forests relevant to public policies. Activities include the development of methodologies for environmental protection, agroforestry and environmental restoration. The *Secretaria de Coordenação da Amazônia* [Coordination Secretariat for the Amazon] of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) is responsible for the programme, in execution since 1995.

Question 308.

The NGO *IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas* [IPÊ – Institute of Ecological Research], Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, offers a number of courses annually on such topics as wildlife management, conservation biology, environmental education and landscape ecology. See: www.ipe.org.br.

Since 1988, the Institute of Biological Sciences of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, has offered a postgraduate course – “Ecology, Conservation and Wildlife Management”.

The *Diretoria de Áreas Protegidas – DAP* [Directorate for Protected Areas] of the Ministry of Environment offers courses to train personnel in the administration and management of protected areas. Courses held include: scientific and instrumental basis for the management of Brazilian wetlands; Studies of Brazilian coral reefs; and training in and the application of remote sensing techniques. Responsible: The DAP and the Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests – SBF are responsible for these courses. Budget: R\$110,000, under development.