

# Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development

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# REFLECTION

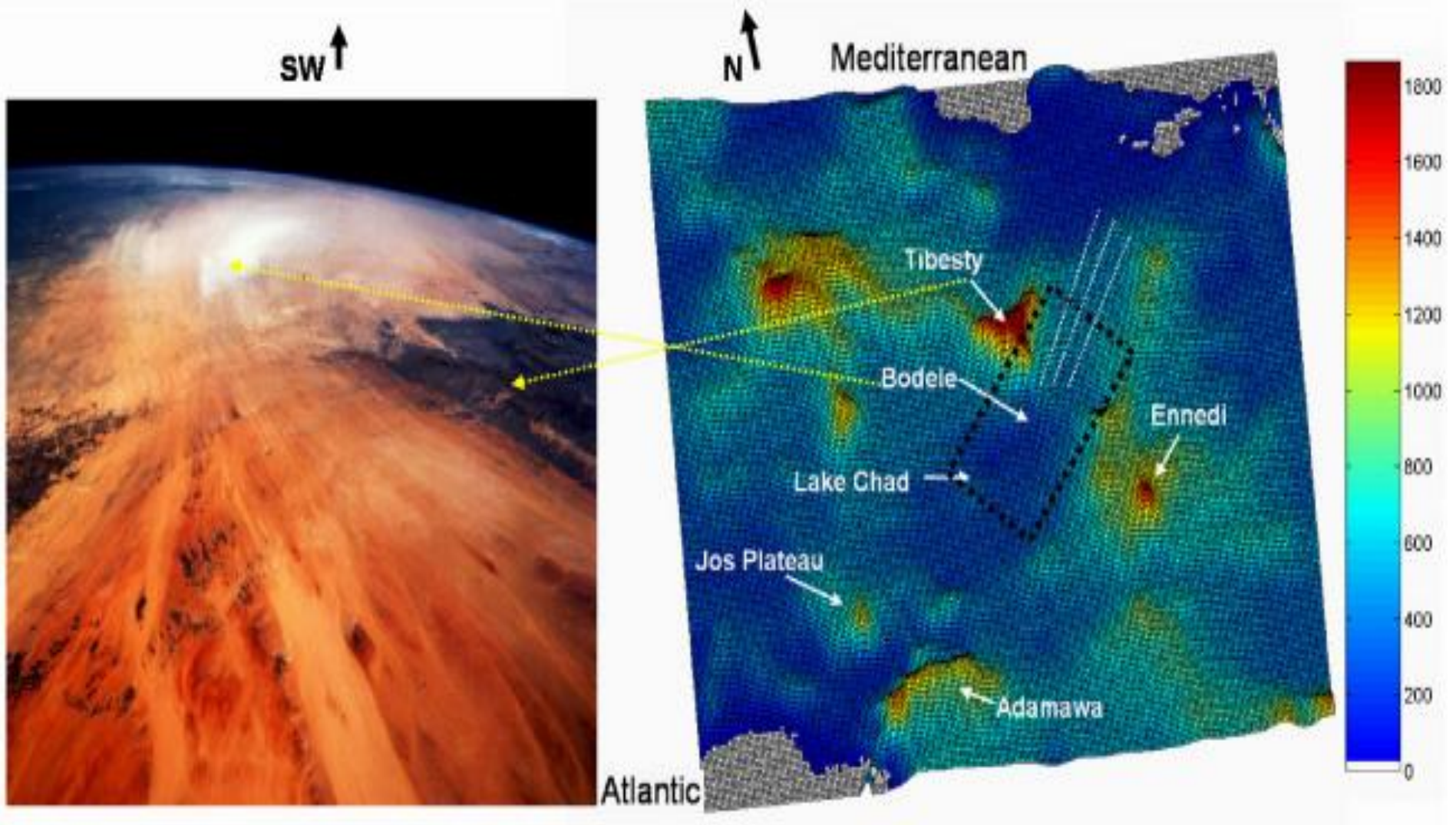
Quickly I would like to put two points for our reflection in order to allow that our feelings of solidarity with nature and less favored society are always conducted by the knowledge that there are, as yet unknown, phenomena that govern life on our planet.

- 1 – Planetary Level -Amazon-Bodélé Desert
- 2 – Microscopic Level- Fungus / Penicillin

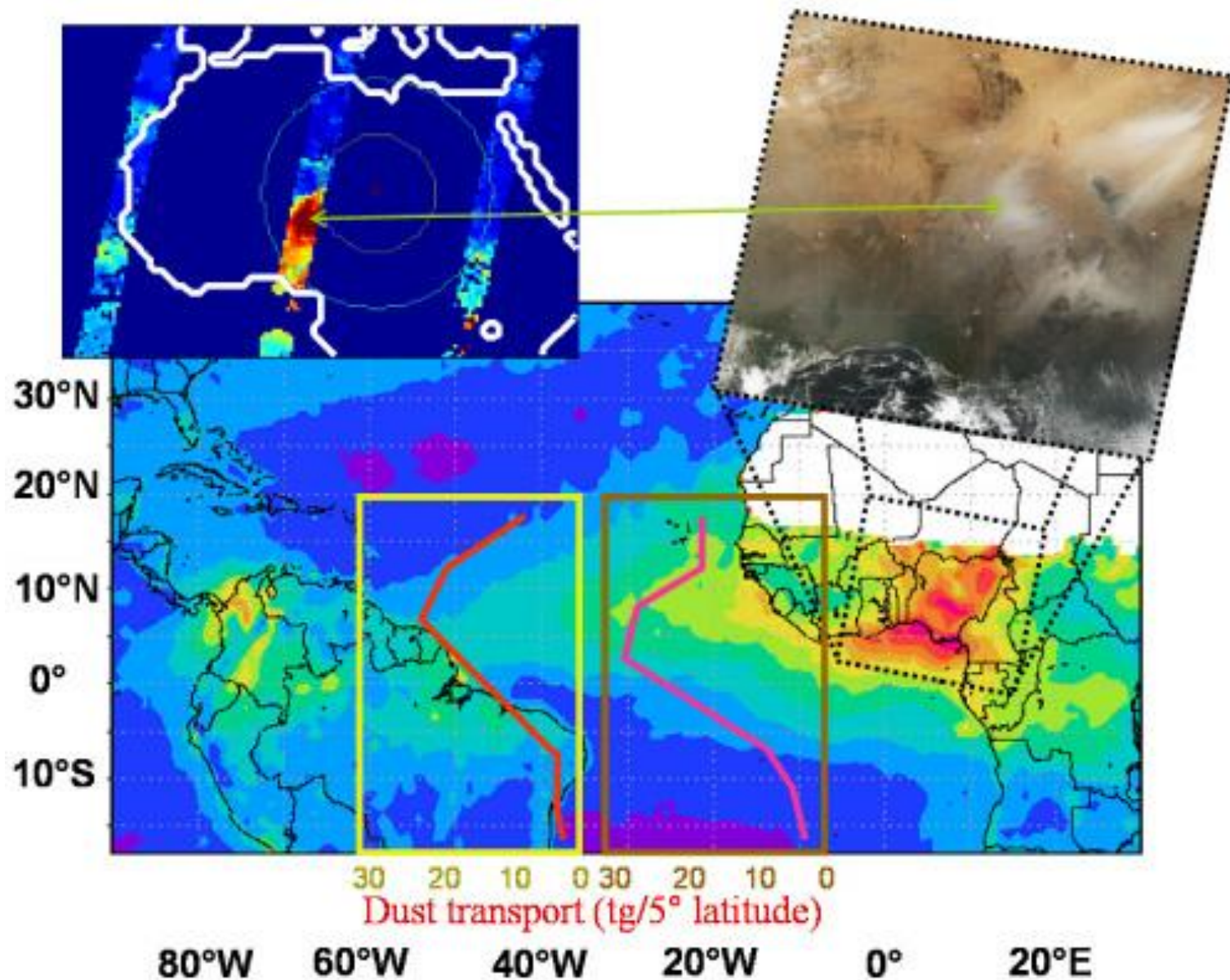


# Bodélé-Chad

- Sand clouds taking off and crossing the Atlantic



# Space view of the sand trip





# Path of the sand clouds

More than 8.000 Km- 40.000.000 Tons/year





**Close to 50% of the entire nutrient requirements of the Amazon Forest flow into the system through this mechanism.**

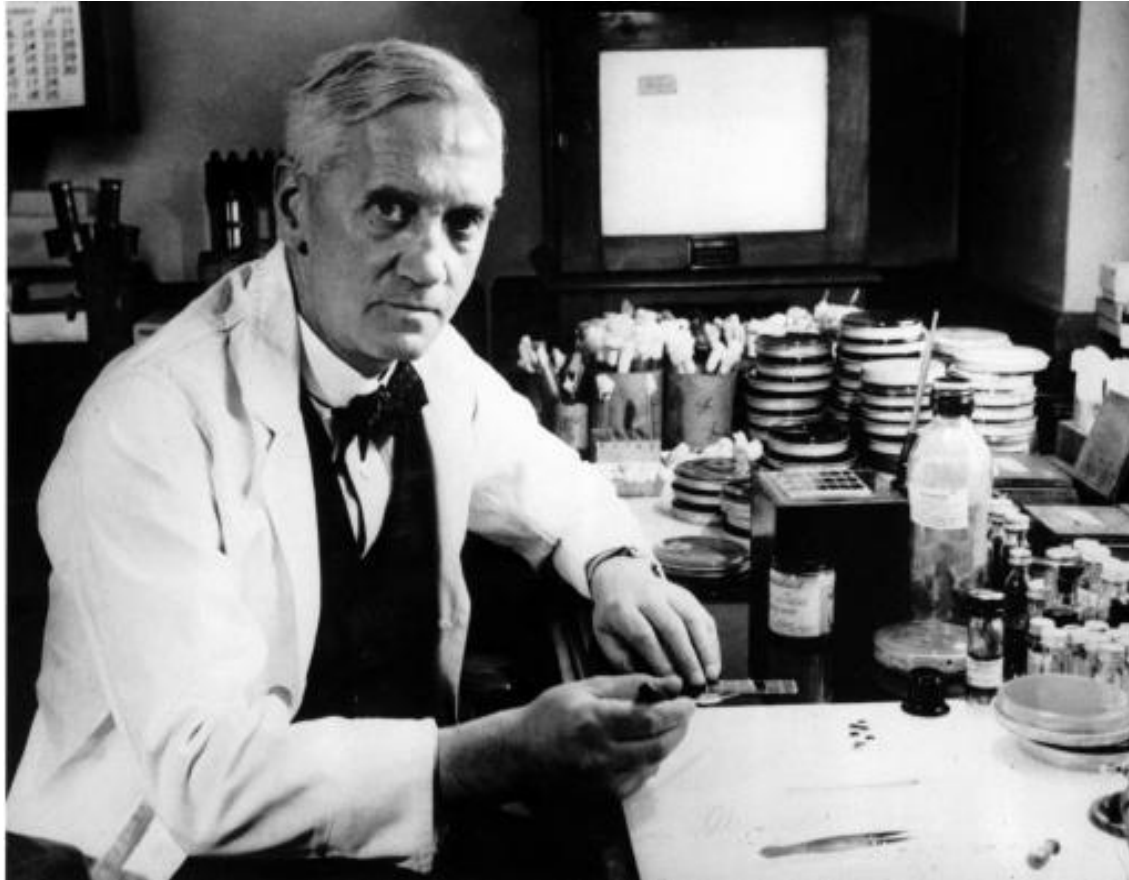


Culture media in a Petri card are used for the diagnosis of infections. The sign on the left shows a staphylococcus infection and the right, streptococcus.



# Alexander Fleming

Penicillium chrysogenum (ou P. Notatum)- 1928



A simple microscopic fungus, among millions of species that make up the planetary biodiversity led to penicillin. Millions of lives were saved.



This examples will bring us to three questions?

Are our biomes so self-sufficient as we believe?

What other secrets are stored in our natural heritage?

How are we handling this issues?






Little investment has actually been done to answer this questions. Paradoxically, the approach of modern global society to this heritage has been absolutely unsustainable. The loss of biodiversity has been increasingly growing and benefits of its use or destruction has not been distributed to benefit the entire society. This is basically an ethical conflict





An aerial photograph of a savanna landscape. A winding river with a light brown, silty flow meanders through the green grassy plain. Scattered trees and shrubs are visible along the riverbanks and throughout the landscape. The overall scene depicts a natural, undisturbed environment.

Our modern societie has not invested in atribution of intrinsic value to native biodiversity

We have made use of planetary agrobiodiversity increasingly concentrated on fewer species, replacing the native biodiversity by exotic species, simplifying landscapes and ecosystems with monocultures.

## RESULTS:

Loss of natural heritage and all his not identified riches;

Exclusion of entire societies of the opportunity to access fantastic vocations and collective distribution of life quality.



# Facts about Brazil

## 1 - First observation:

Country is champion of biodiversity and has a fantastic human diversity.

## 2 – Second observation:

Eighth largest economy in the world, but one of the most socially unequal countries in the world.

## 3 - Third observation:

The benefits of the use or destruction of biodiversity are not distributed equally to society.

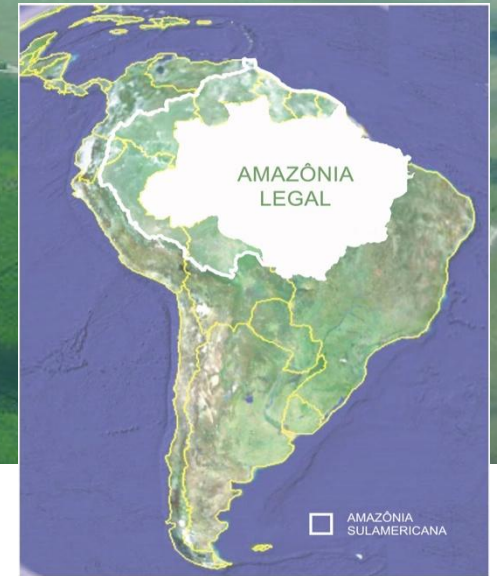
## 4 - Fourth observation:

More than five hundred years of simplification of ecosystems and landscapes show that the paradigms of biodiversity appropriation and distribution of its benefits need to change urgently.



# How is Brazil reacting to all this?

- 1 - Accession to international conventions on conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing arising from the use of genetic resources. (CBD, TIRFAA, etc.)
- 2 - Construction of domestic regulatory framework (Forest Code, the National System of Protected Areas, Ecological and Economic Zoning of Brazil, Brazil without Poverty Program, GreenGrant - Program of Support to Environmental Conservation, the National Plan for the Promotion of Chains of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Improved Nutrition and Human Welfare, National Council for Food Security, National Policy for Genetic Resources, etc.).
- 3 - Large number of programs and demonstration projects with indigenous peoples and traditional communities, with excellent results.



## **The Legal Amazon MACROZEE**

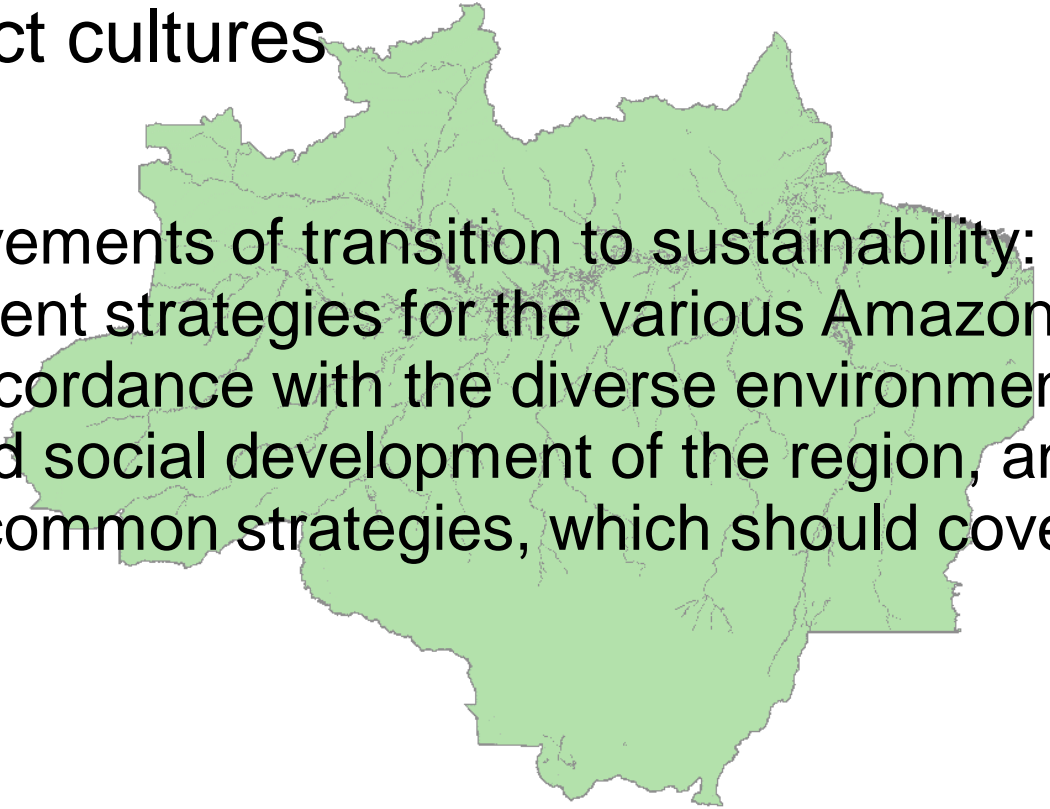
**The Ecological-Economic Macro zoning of Legal Amazon, established by Decree No. 7378 of 1 December 2010, aims to establish strategic indicators for use and occupation of the region, on a sustainable basis, guiding the formulation and spatial distribution of development policies, land use and environmental guidelines as well as the decisions of private agents.**





## Distinct strategies for distinct ecosystems and distinct cultures

The strategy combines two movements of transition to sustainability: the first is the indication of different strategies for the various Amazons, defined and characterized in accordance with the diverse environmental, economic, territorial, cultural and social development of the region, and second, the implementation of common strategies, which should cover the entire Amazon.





## **Strengthening of productive sociobiodiversity chains**

**Among the common strategies proposed by the macro zoning of the Amazon, we highlight the need to strengthen the chains of products of sociobiodiversity through fiscal policy and tax differential for such products, the formulation of a clearer legal framework, effective and in fact promote the sharing of benefits and the construction of mechanisms to expand market opportunities for products of sociobiodiversity.**



# Some examples of Strengthening of productive sociobiodiversity chains

## BABASSU PALM



# ASSAÍ PALM





# GOLDEN GRASS



# Rubber Tree

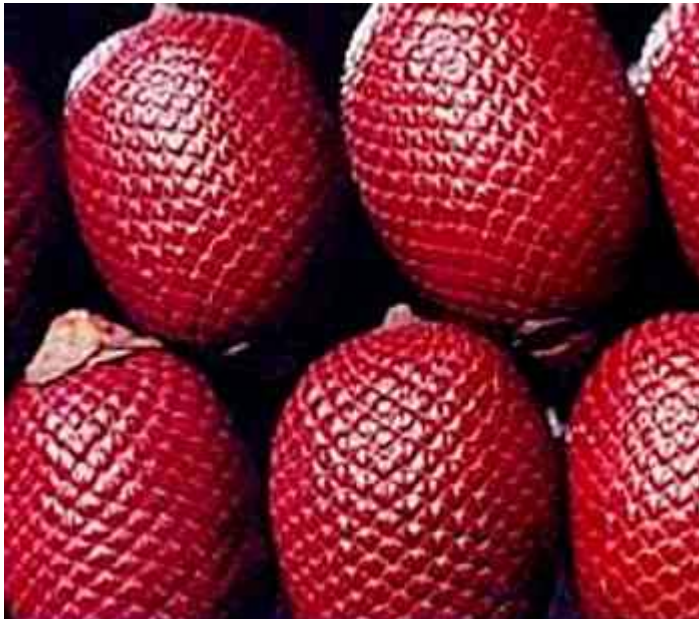




# Brasil Nut



# Buriti Palm





# ECOTOURISM





# BOLSA VERDE- GREEN GRANT

In September 2011 the Federal Government launched the Support Programme for Environmental Conservation, which is included in the Brazil Without Poverty Program and pays 300 Reais per quarter to 73.000 families in extreme poverty. To ensure that payments are continuous, families must be involved in protecting activities of the forest and use sound practices of soil management .

In the Amazon, according to official criteria up to 2,65 million people are living in extreme poverty, representing about 11% of the population of the region.





The question is: Is that enough?  
The clear answer is: NO it isn't.  
How can we improve?  
I believe this is the reason why we  
all are here to learn with each other.