

Secretary of Biodiversity and Forests – SBF Ministry of the Environment November 2013





THE BRAZILIAN BIODIVERSITY

Brazil is the most biodiverse country in the world

Nº Species	Amazon	Atlantic Forest	Cerrado (Savannah)	Caatinga	Pampa	Total
Plants	13,993	18,951	13,014	4,508	1,675	43,693
Mammals	399	298	251	153	102	701
Birds	1,300	1,020	837	510	476	1,832
Reptiles	284	197	202	107	110	721
Amphibians	250	340	150	49	50	875
Fish	1,800	350	1.000	185	150	3,000
Invertebrates						96,660- 129,840



THE BRAZILIAN BIODIVERSITY

Brazil is one of the most important megadiversity country of the world

Taxon	Nº Species		
Plants	43,693		
Mammals	701		
Birds	1,832		
Reptiles	721		
Amphibians	875		
Fish	3,000		
Invertebrates	96,660-		
	129,840		







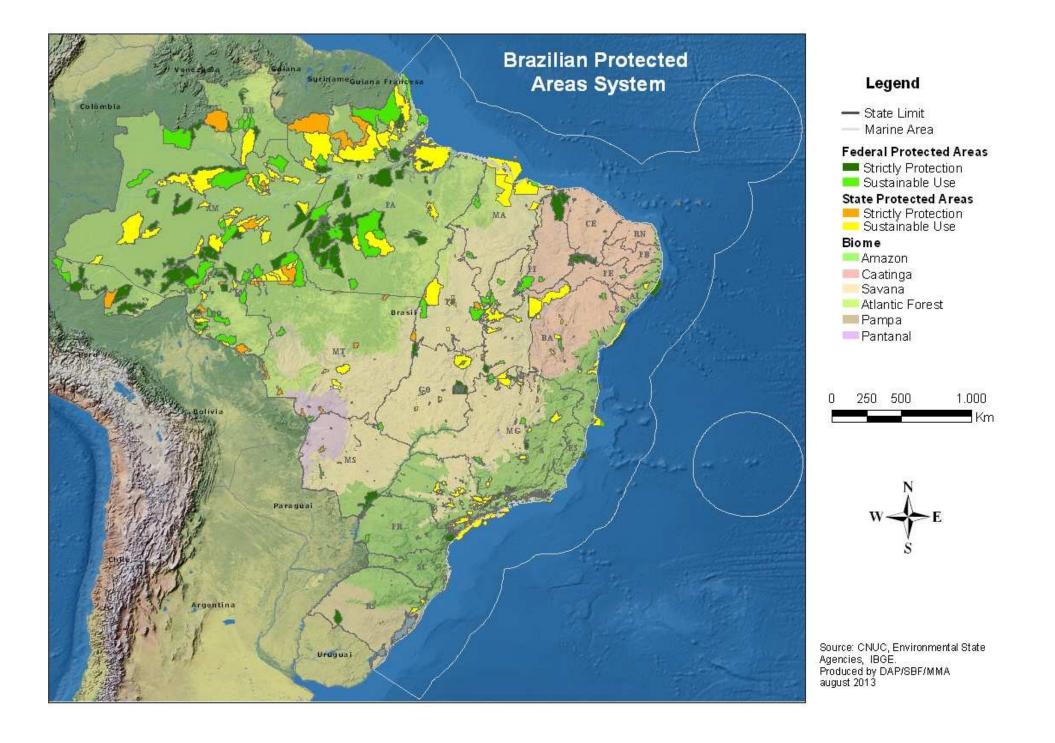


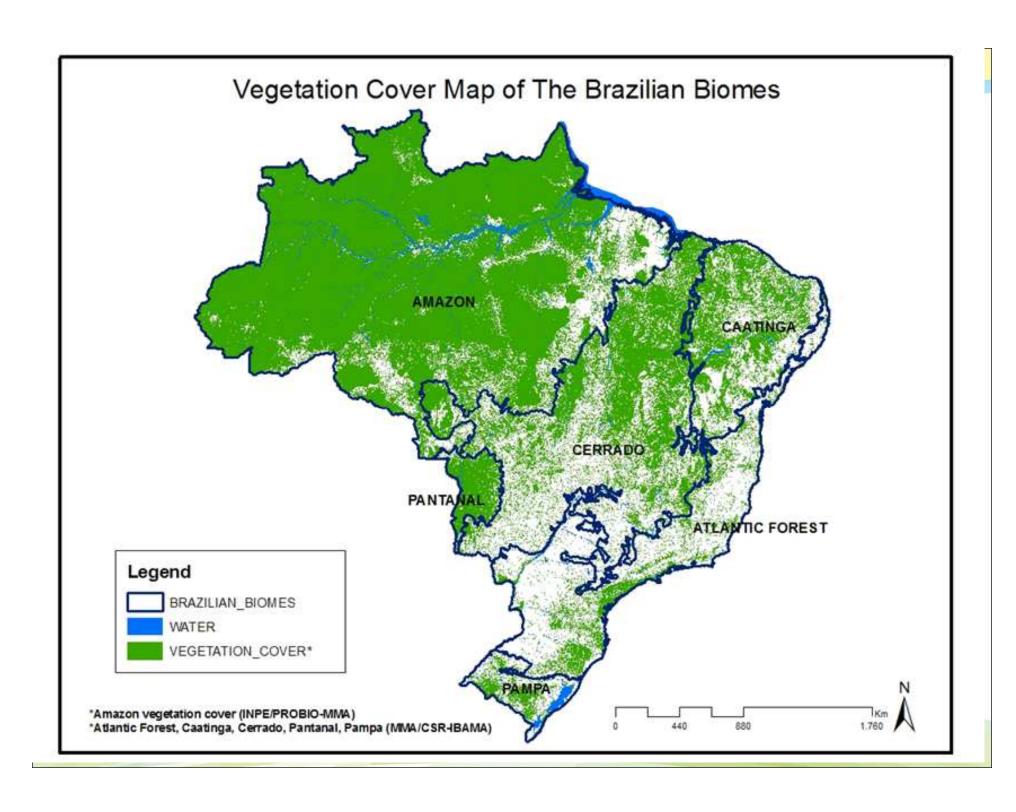












CBD STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2020:

Strategy objective:

Definition of national targets and effective legal instruments for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as to update the National Biodiversity Policy.

Engagement of the whole society required:

The strategy for the internalization of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 has involved the participation of different sectors of the brazilian society in the whole process. It has also allowed the engagement and commitment of everyone for the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.





CBD STRATEGIC PLAN 2011-2020:

Dialogues on Biodiversity

Consultation with Society for drawing up the National Biodiversity Targets

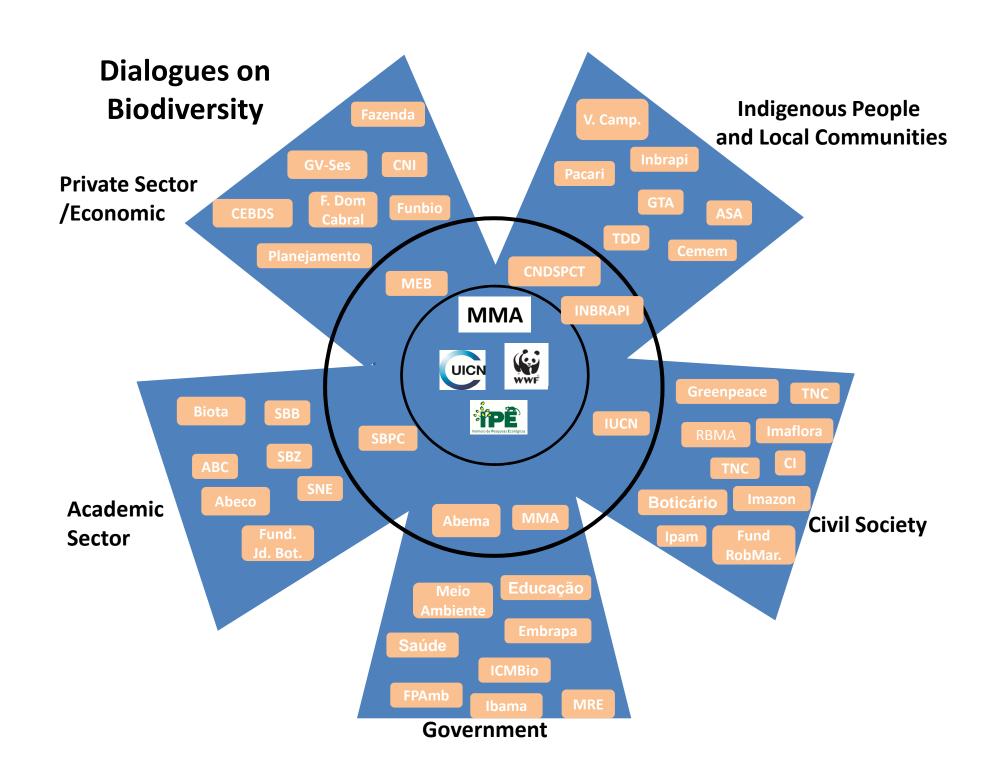
•The National Biodiversity Targets were approved by the Brazilian Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) in September 2013

Brazilian Action
Plan for Biodiversity
Conservation and
Sustainable Use of
Biodiversity

Detailing the government's actions that reduce the loss of biodiversity and its ability to achieve the Aichi Targets







Dialogues on Biodiversity

Sectoral Consultations	Public Consultation	General Meeting	Awareness	Products
Private Sector				
Government	All sectors and stakeholders			Brazilian
Civil Society		All Sectors	Rio + 20	Biodiversity Targets
Academic Sector	Internet Consultation			***************************************
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities				
August to December 2011	December 2011 January 2012	March 2012	June 2012	September 2013

Dialogues on Biodiversity

- Number of participants 280 institutions and 400 people
- Duration approximately 2 years
- Costs MMA US\$ 232,000 ; DEFRA (UK) US\$ 125,000 ;
 UICN US\$ 50,000 ; TOTAL US\$ 407,000
- Method Seminars by sectors, biodiversity targets groups; consensus
- Partners IUCN, IPÊ, WWF, DEFRA (UK)





• National Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of native environments will be reduced by at least 50% (as compared to rates of 2009) and as far as possible taken to near zero and degradation and fragmentation will be significantly reduced in all biomes.





 National Target 9: By 2020, the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species should be fully implemented with the participation and commitment of the states and the formulation of a National Policy, ensuring continued and updated diagnosis of the species and the effectiveness of the Plans of Action for Prevention, Containment, Control.







• National Target 11: By 2020, will be preserved through conservation units under Law SNUC and other categories of officially protected areas, such as APPs, legal reserves and indigenous lands with native vegetation at least 30% of the Amazon, 17% of each of the other terrestrial biomes and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, assured and respected demarcation, regularization and effective and equitable management, aiming to ensure interconnection, integration and representation in ecological land and seascapes larger.

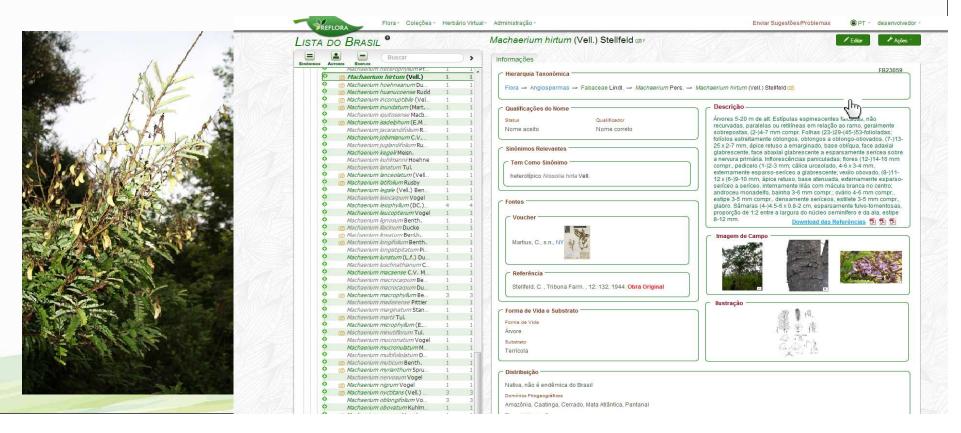








• National Target 19: By 2020 the scientific, and the technologies needed for knowledge about biodiversity, its values, functioning and trends, and the consequences of its loss will have been expanded and shared, and sustainable use, the generation of technology and innovation from biodiversity will properly supported, transferred and applied. By 2017 the complete compilation of existing records of fauna, flora and microbiota, aquatic and terrestrial, will be finalized and available in databases permanent of free access, safeguarding the specificities, in order to identify the knowledge gaps in the biomes and groups taxonomic.



Merci!

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