

# Implementation Mechanisms and Needs: General thoughts and examples from Brazil

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## What do we need for an effective implementation of our CBD commitments?

- Good information available
- Clear targets and priorities
- Adequate legal framework
- Effective governance structure
- Effective stakeholders participation
- Effective policy control instruments
- Effective policy incentive instruments
- Responsible consumption patterns
- Business environmental responsibility

## **Good information Available**

- Assessments (what, where, how much)
- Monitoring (what, where, how fast)
- Future scenarios and trends
- Valuation of goods and services (Natural Capital)
- Public perceptions (opinion polls)
- Threatened & overexploited ecosystems
- Threatened & overexploited species
- Threatened genetic resources
- Vulnerability to natural disasters

## **Clear Targets and Priorities**

- National biodiversity targets
- Biogeographical priority areas
- National GHG emission reduction targets
- Cultural diversity targets and areas
- Economic development goals
- Human development goals

## **Effective Governance Structure**

- Agencies with adequate mandate
- Agencies with sufficient human resources
- Agencies with sufficient budget
- Environmental statistics available
- Policy-decision support tools available
- Adequate inter-agency coordination
- Civil society participation mechanisms
- Governance effectiveness indicators

## **Effective Stakeholders Participation**

- Public education and awareness
- Public perception data (opinion polls)
- Access to government information
- Civil society organization
- Financial support to NGOs
- Participation in policy-decision bodies
- Consumer rights legislation
- Collective (diffuse) rights legislation
- Partnerships with government and business



## Effective Policy Control Instruments

- Environmental licensing legislation & bodies
- Environmental compensation legislation
- Protected areas system legislation & bodies
- Environmental-economic zoning
- Renewable natural resources controls
- Monitoring fishing efforts (GPS and catches)
- Monitoring deforestation and fires
- Monitoring water and air pollution
- Frontier and quarantine controls (invasives)

## Effective Policy Incentive Instruments

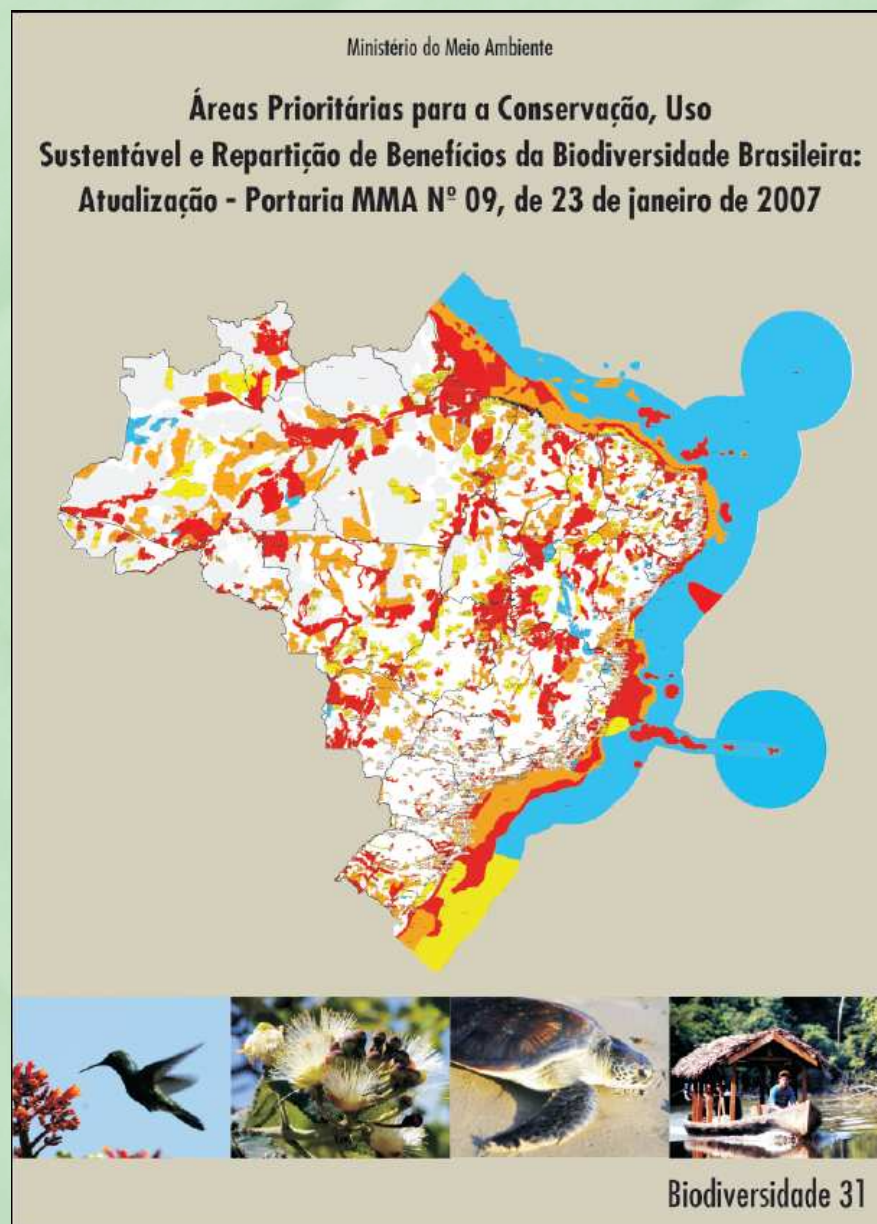
- Fiscal incentives
- Low interest rates credit lines
- Payment for ecosystem services
- Environmental funds
- Environmental prizes
- Voluntary certification mechanisms
- Government sustainable procurement
- Responsible consumer choice
- Free press

## **Responsible Consumption Patterns**

- Government sustainable procurement
- Responsible consumer choice
- Voluntary certification mechanisms
- Consumer rights legislation
- Business environmental responsibility
- Public education and awareness
- Public perception data (opinion polls)
- Access to government information
- Civil society organization

## **Business Environmental Responsibility**

- Corporate environmental policy
- Corporate sustainable procurement (supply chain)
- Transparent corporate reporting
- Environmental certification
- Environmental licensing
- Environmental compensation
- Environmental financing requirements
- Voluntary environmental commitments
- Higher Benchmarks for Business



## Revised Priority Areas for Biodiversity

Results: map and data base with information on 2.684 priority areas

The Atlantic Forest and Amazon biomes contain 63% of the total, with 880 e 824 areas respectively; the Cerrado biome has 431 areas, the Caatinga biome has 292, the Pampa biome has 105, the Pantanal biome has 50 and the Marine Zone has 102 areas.



## National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 (CONABIO Resolution 3/2006):

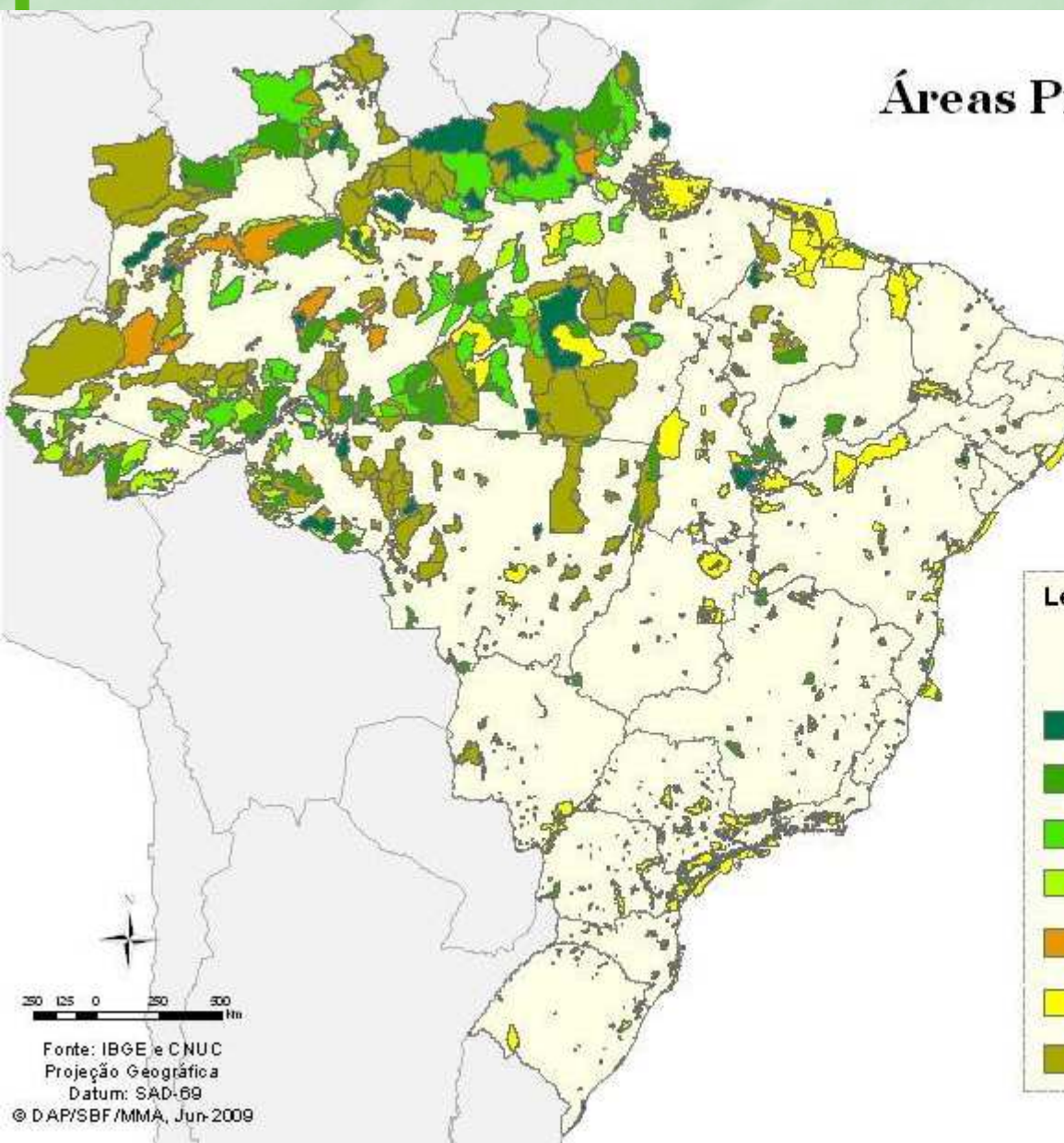
- The National Biodiversity Committee – CONABIO adopted, as Resolution 3/2006, a set of 51 National Biodiversity Targets for 2010, including 14 targets for conservation, 13 targets for sustainable use, seven targets for impact mitigation, eight targets for access and benefit sharing, three targets for research, three targets for education and information and three targets for financing and technology transference.
- Available at [www.mma.gov.br/PortalBio](http://www.mma.gov.br/PortalBio)



## National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 (CONABIO Resolution 3/2006): NBP 2 – Conservation of biodiversity

- Target 2.1. At least 30% of the Amazon biome and 10% of the remaining biomes and the coastal and marine zone effectively conserved through protected areas within the National Conservation Area System (SNUC).
- Target 2.4. All species officially recognized as threatened with extinction in Brazil the object of action plans and active advisory groups.
- Target 2.5. 100% of threatened species effectively conserved in protected areas.

## Áreas Protegidas Brasil 2009



Fonte: IBGE e CNUC  
Projeção Geográfica  
Datum: SAD-69  
© DAP/SBF/MMA, Jun-2009

### Legenda

#### Áreas Protegidas por Tipo de Uso

- Pesquisa Científica
- Pesquisa Científica e Turismo Ecológico
- Produção Florestal, Pesquisa e Turismo
- Extrativismo, Pesquisa e Turismo
- Agricultura de Baixo Impacto, Extrativismo, Produção Florestal, Pesquisa e Turismo
- Agropecuária, Atividade Industrial, Consolidação Urbana
- Terra Indígena



## National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 (CONABIO Resolution 3/2006):

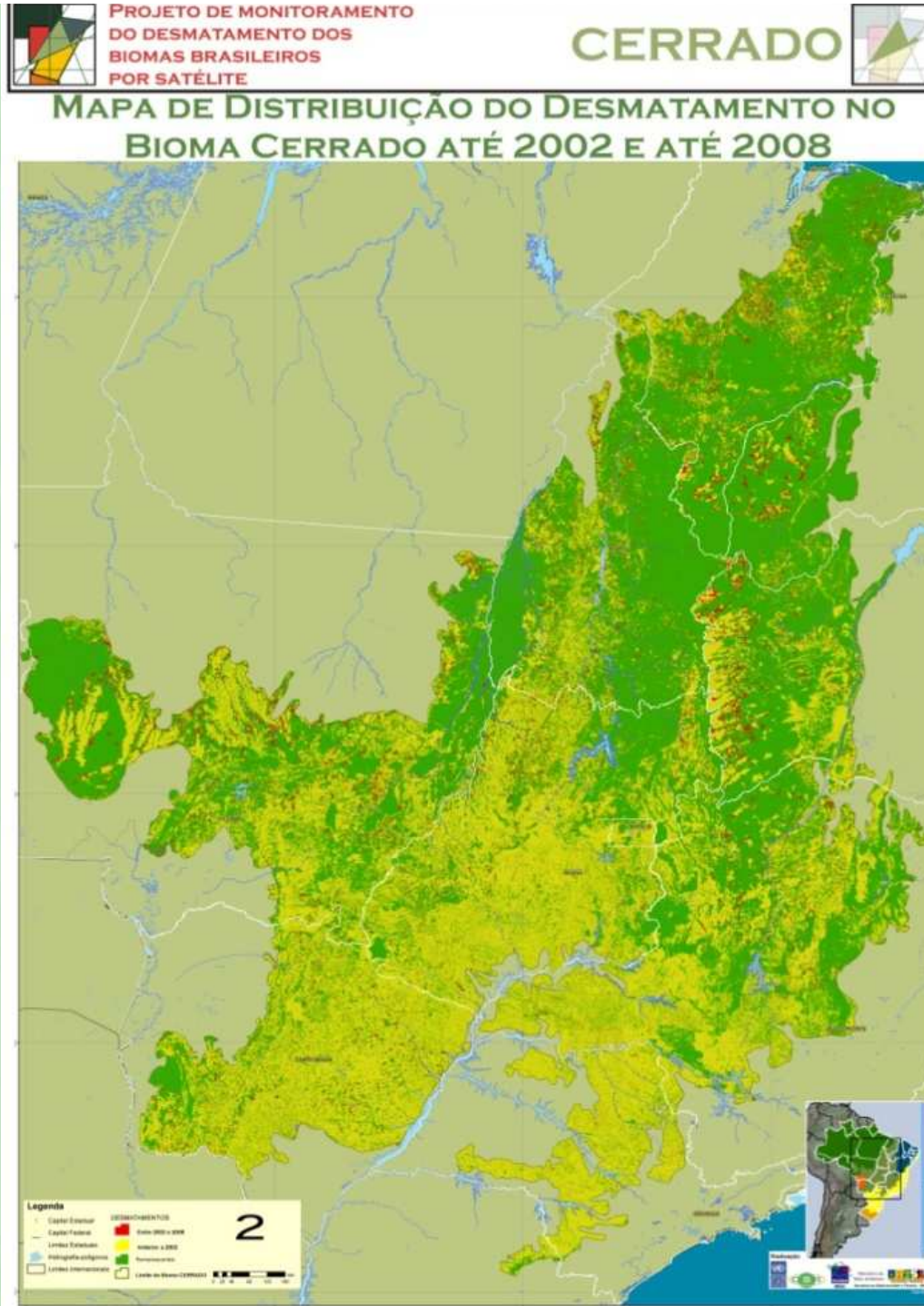
### NBP 4 - Monitoring, assessment, prevention and mitigation of impacts

- Target 4.1. 100% reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Atlantic Forest biome, 75% in the Amazonian biome and 50% in remaining biomes.
- Target 4.2. Overall reduction of 25% in the number of fires (heat spots) in each biome.
- Target 4.3. Creation and consolidation of a systematic and standardized nation-wide biodiversity monitoring network.



## Biodiversity: Deforestation

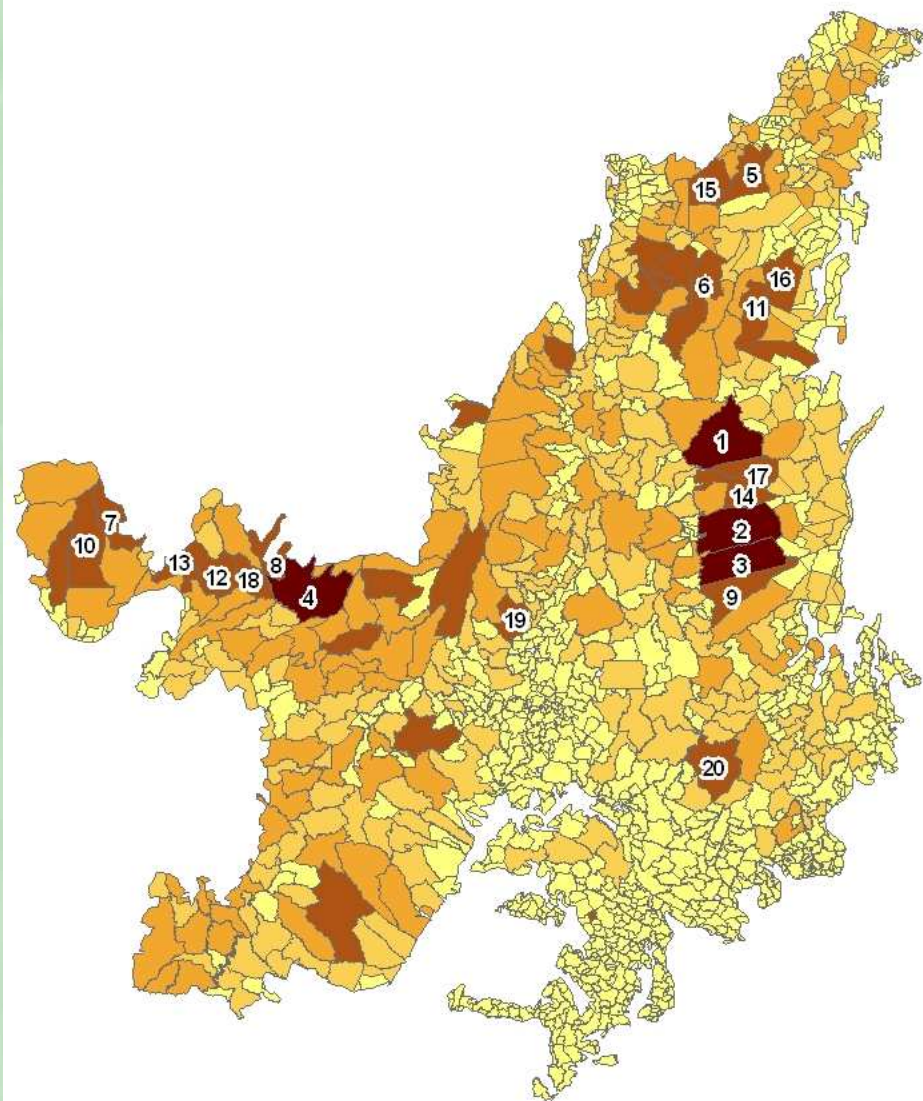
- Since 1985 the Brazilian National Space Institute (INPE) monitors yearly clear-cut deforestation in the Amazon Forest  
[www.obt.inpe.br/prodes/](http://www.obt.inpe.br/prodes/)
- Since 1985 INPE in partnership with NGO SOS Mata Atlântica monitors every 5 years the Atlantic Forest – data available at  
[www.sosma.org.br/](http://www.sosma.org.br/)
- Since 2002-2008 the Ministry of the Environment with IBAMA and partners monitors all extra-amazonian biomes  
[www.mma.gov.br/portalbio](http://www.mma.gov.br/portalbio)





## **Distribuição dos municípios que mais desmataram entre 2002 e 2008.**

	Nome
1	Formosa do Rio Preto
2	São Desidério
3	Correntina
4	Paranatinga
5	Barra do Corda
6	Balsas
7	Brasnorte
8	Nova Ubiratã
9	Jaborandi
10	Sapezal
11	Baixa Grande do Rib
12	Nova Mutum
13	São José do Rio Claro
14	Barreiras
15	Grajaú
16	Uruçuí
17	Riachão das Neves
18	Santa Rita do Trivelato
19	Crixás
20	João Pinheiro

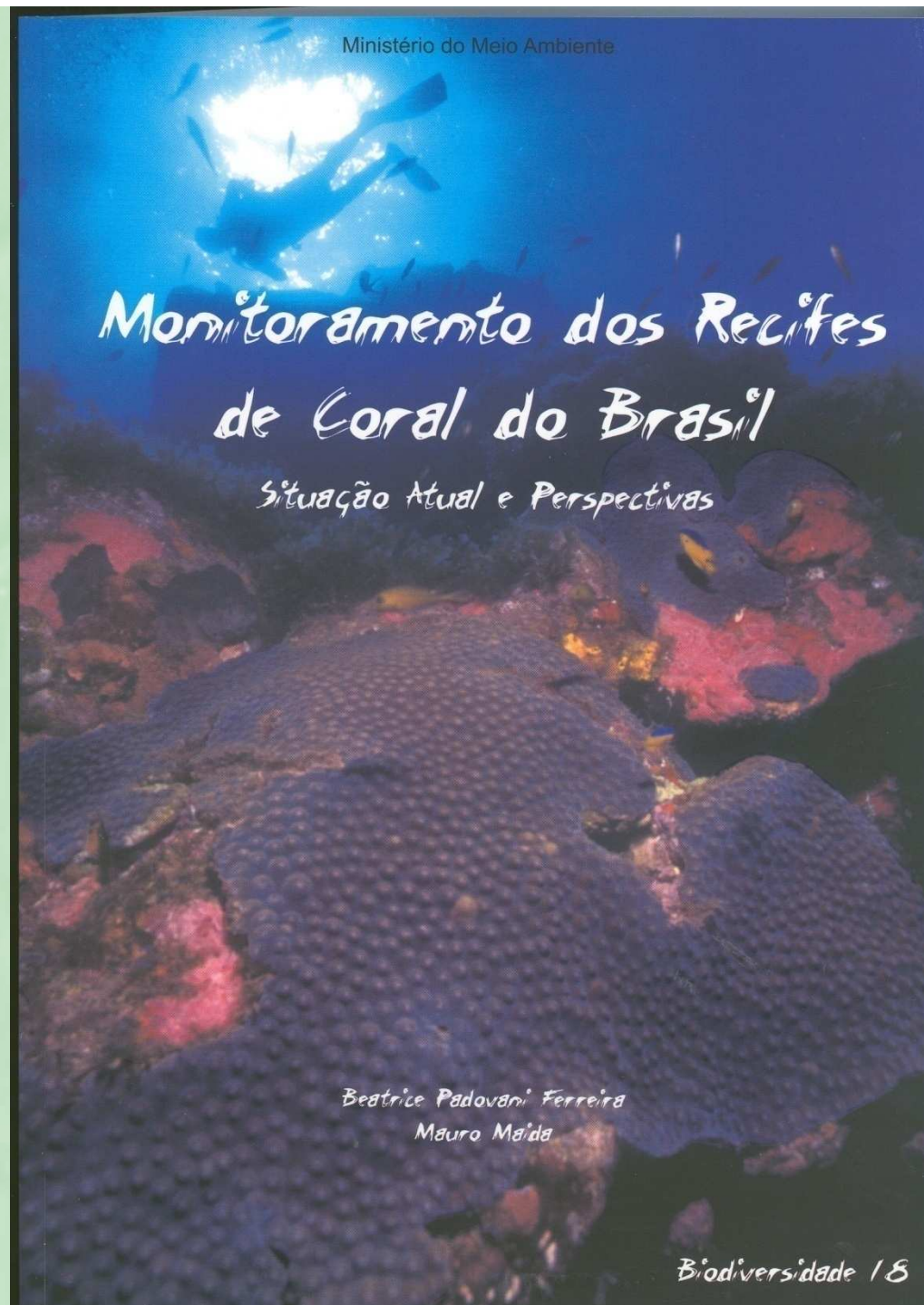




# Monitoring of Coral Reefs in Brazil:

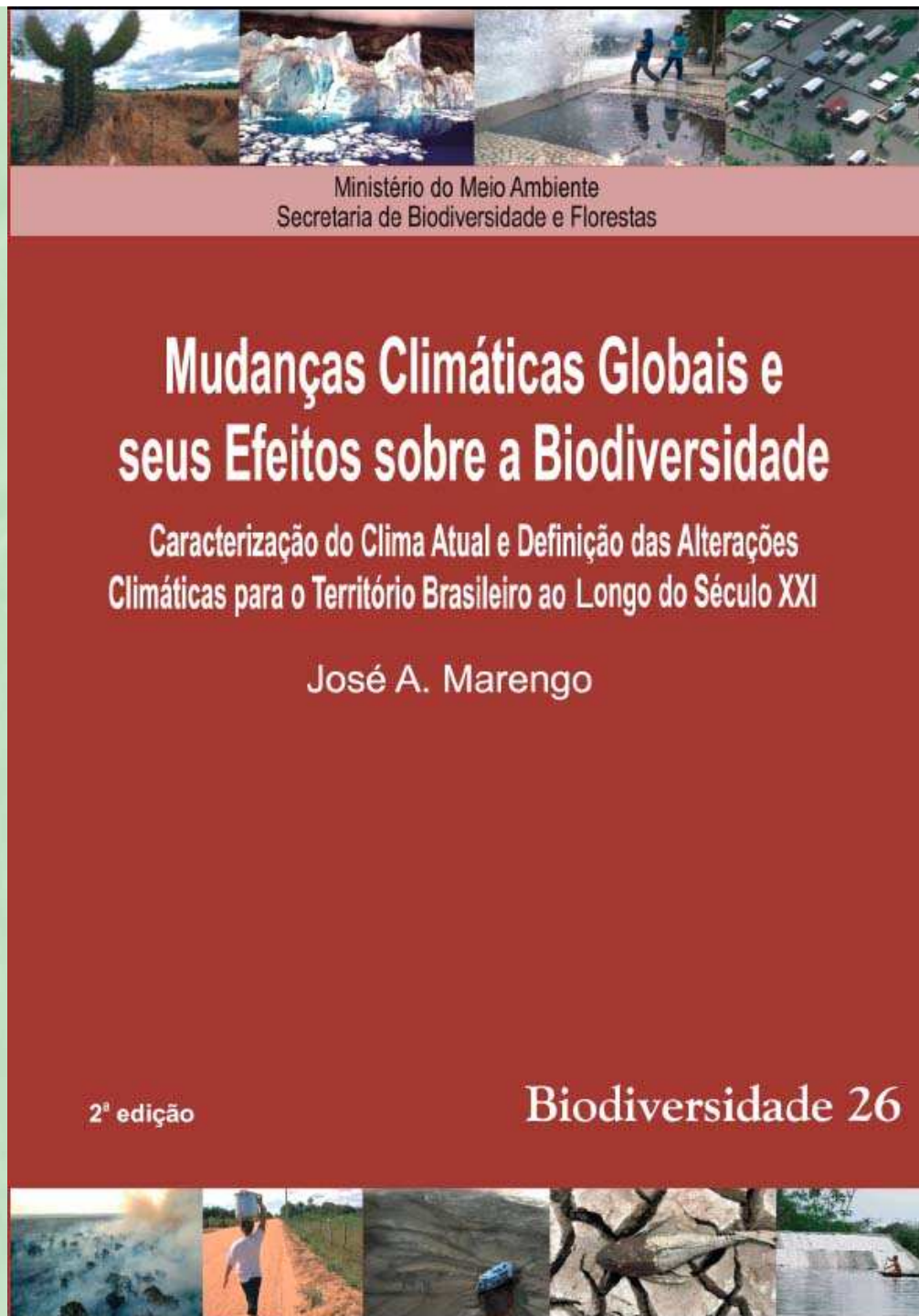
## Current Situation and Perspectives

MMA, 2006



# Global Climate Change and its effects on the Brazilian Biodiversity

MMA, 2007



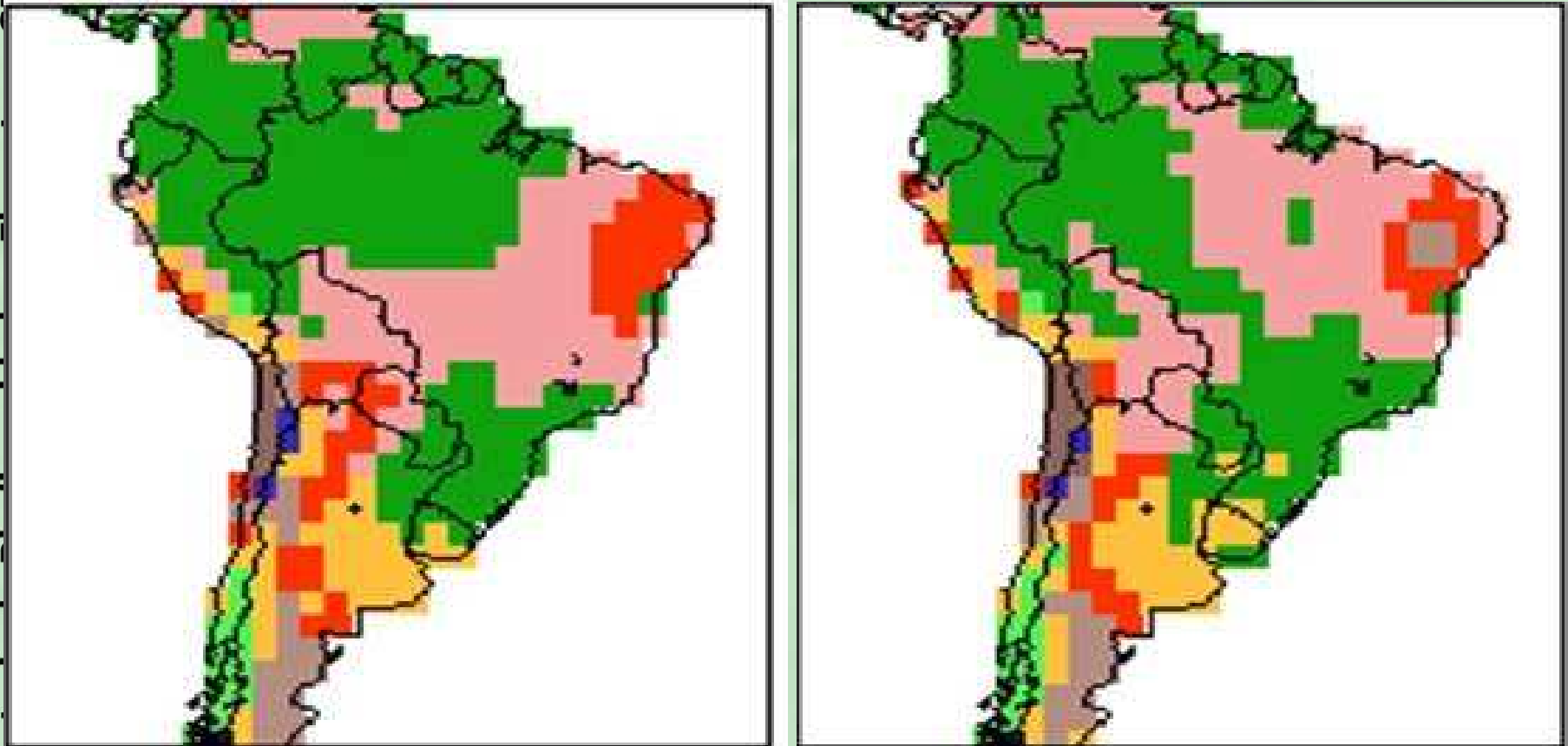


# Future of Brazilian Biomes?

Ministério do Meio Ambiente - MMA

DCBio

Secretaria de Biodiversidade  
Departamento de Conservação da Biodiversidade



forest



savanna



Dry forest



grassland



desert



# Fiscal Incentives

## ICMS Ecológico [=Green VAT]

A % of taxes collected at state level is distributed back to municipalities based of amount of protected areas.

# Credit lines

## Agroecological Zonning

Famers who voluntarily follow agroecological zonning recommendations get a reduced loan rate as reduced risk of crop failure leads to reduced insurance costs to banks

Farmers who don't follow agrobiodiversity zonning for biofuels do not have access to public credit

## Voluntary Commitments of the Business Sector for Bioversity Conservation

- Sustainable Timber
- Moratorium on Soya
- Sustainable Beef