

Bioinvasion and Global Environmental Governance: The Transnational Policy Network on Invasive Alien Species

Brazil's Actions on IAS

Description¹⁸

With close to 200,000,000 citizens, Brazil is Latin America's largest democracy and most influential country. Since attaining its independence from Portugal in 1822, Brazil has endured the subjugation of its government to imperialism followed by a string of military dictatorships until the popular vote began to play the foremost role in its politics in 1988. Luis Inacio Lula Da Silva—a former steel-workers union president—was elected president of the Federative Republic of Brazil in 2002; he has succeeded based on a platform of delivering targeted social programs without further jeopardizing the nation's financial situation.

To the east, Brazil's coastline stretches almost 7,500km, while it shares borders with most of South America's nation states: Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. It's three main trading partners, situated on three separate continents, are the United States (their biggest partner by far, accounting for almost 20% of Brazil's imports and exports),¹ Argentina and China. Their top exports include crude oil; iron ore and steelmaking equipment; agricultural produce such as coffee, soy beans, and oranges; textiles; and manufactured goods such as fully built civilian aircraft.

Despite its relatively great wealth and tremendous natural resources, Brazil suffers the second worst level of wealth inequality on Earth.² Still, due to a variety of policy moves by the present and previous administrations, the share of the national wealth going to the country's ultra-poor has increased quite substantially in recent years.³

Overview of Biodiversity

Brazil is classified among one of the world's 17 megadiverse countries, incorporating 70% of the world's catalogued animal and plant species. It is estimated that Brazil hosts between 15-20% of all the world's biological diversity, and the greatest number of endemic species on a global scale.

- [CBD Country Profile](#)
- [Earth Trends Country Profile on Biodiversity and Protected Areas](#)

Legislation Relating to IAS

- [PORTARIA IAP n°095, DE 22 DE MAIO DE 2007](#): First state law recognizing invasive species (a list of which is published in the Annexes) as well as recognizing the criminality of their introduction and the necessity to prevent their introduction or, if necessary, eliminate them.⁶
- Decree No. 5,758: Instituting the National Strategic Plan of Protecting Areas, PNAP 13 April, 2006: declares strategy to “identify productive activities that use invading exotic species and prescribe them as part of the writs of prevention to the invasion in natural environment of units of conservation” as well as the intention to conduct education campaigns on the negative consequences of IAS.⁷

- Normative instruction No. 3 May 5, 2007: outlines the conditions under which a species may be considered exotic and be eradicated, as well as reiterating the illegality of introducing IAS in the natural environment.⁶
- Decree No. 4339 “Establishing principles and guidelines for implementing National Biodiversity” 22 August, 2002: sets out to map the present locations as well as origins of invasive species; promote research aimed at tackling IAS; support efforts by the official organs for sanitary/phytosanitary control, pest control, and health in tackling IAS through prevention, control, and/or eradication of IAS.⁶
- Order No. 108 (October 1994) regulating exotic wildlife breeding centres with scientific purposes.¹⁰
- Order No. 122-P (March, 1985) regulating collect, transport and placing on the market of ornamental and medicinal plants.¹⁰
- Order No. 28-N (July 1991) regulating forest exotic plants export.¹⁰
- Order No. 83-N (September 1991) regulating *Lentiscus* exploitation.¹⁰
- Order No. 29 (March 1994) regulating import-export of Brazilian and exotic wildlife.¹⁰
- [Decree No. 77878](#) (11 October 2007): This Decree, composed of five articles, institutes the national Forest of Negreiros, in Serrita Municipality, Pernambuco State. The conservation of such Forest, which is comprised within an area of 3.000,04 ha, aims at promoting a multiple sustainable use of forest resources and at protecting local species also with the view of protecting water resources and biodiversity. The decree defines the geographical coordinates of the protected forest and stipulates that it shall be administered by the Institute for Biodiversity Conservation "Chico Mendes".¹⁹
- [Decree No. 4.771](#) (15 September 1965): section V pertains to activities for the protection of the integrity of native vegetation, such as: prevention, fire combat and control, erosion control, eradication of invaders and protection of native species, under [Incluído pela Medida Provisória nº 2.166-67, de 2001](#)
- [Law No. 11.516 on the institution of the Institute for Biodiversity Conservation "Chico Mendes"](#): This Law, composed of 16 articles, creates the Institute for Biodiversity Conservation "Chico Mendes". The Institute aims at implementing national policies in the field of nature conservation and sustainable development with specific regards to management, protection, control and monitoring activities carried out at federal level. The Law defines its mission, main objectives, as well as the internal structure.¹⁴

Government Agencies/Departments/Ministries dealing with IAS

- Instituto Ambiental do Paraná
- [Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade](#)
- [Ministério do Meio Ambiente](#) (Ministry of Environment)
 - [Secretaria de Biodiversidade e Florestas](#) (Biodiversity and Forestry)

Major Invasive Alien Species⁴

[Achatina fulica](#) (mollusc)

[Ambrosia artemisiifolia](#) (herb)

[Anthonomus grandis](#) (insect)

[Aristichthys nobilis](#) (fish)

[Bambusa vulgaris](#) (grass, tree)

[Bemisia tabaci](#) (insect)

[Carassius auratus](#) (fish)

[Ceratititis capitata](#) (insect)

[*Columba livia*](#) (bird)
[*Cyprinus carpio*](#) (fish)
[*Eichhornia crassipes*](#) (aquatic plant)
[*Elaeis guineensis*](#) (palm)
[*Ficopomatus enigmaticus*](#) (annelid)
[*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*](#) (fish)
[*Lepus europaeus*](#) (mammal)⁵
[*Lespedeza cuneata*](#) (herb, shrub)
[*Leucaena leucocephala*](#) (tree)
[*Limnoperna fortunei*](#) (mollusc)
[*Micropterus salmoides*](#) (fish)

[*Mus musculus*](#) (mammal)
[*Oncorhynchus mykiss*](#) (fish)
[*Oreochromis aureus*](#) (fish)
[*Paratrechina longicornis*](#) (insect)
[*Phyllorhiza punctata*](#) (jellyfish)
[*Ricinus communis*](#) (tree, shrub)
[*Rottboellia cochinchinensis*](#) (grass)
[*Schizoporella unicornis*](#) (bryozoan)
[*Sus scrofa*](#) (mammal)
[*Trachemys scripta elegans*](#) (reptile)
[*Vibrio cholerae*](#) (micro-organism)

Native Species Exported/Introduced to Non-Native Environments⁴

[*Alternanthera philoxeroides*](#) (aquatic plant, herb)
[*Cactoblastis cactorum*](#) (insect)
[*Cedrela odorata*](#) (tree, shrub)
[*Chromolaena odorata*](#) (herb)
[*Egeria densa*](#) (aquatic plant)
[*Eichhornia crassipes*](#) (aquatic plant)
[*Eugenia uniflora*](#) (tree, shrub)
[*Macfadyena unguis-cati*](#) (vine, climber)
[*Miconia calvescens*](#) (tree)
[*Molothrus bonariensis*](#) (bird)

[*Myocastor coypus*](#) (mammal)
[*Myriophyllum aquaticum*](#) (aquatic plant)
[*Phalloceros caudimaculatus*](#) (fish)
[*Poecilia reticulata*](#) (fish)
[*Solanum mauritianum*](#) (tree, shrub)
[*Solanum sisymbriifolium*](#) (herb)
[*Solanum viarum*](#) (shrub)
[*Solenopsis invicta*](#) (insect)
[*Verbena brasiliensis*](#) (herb)
[*Tradescantia fluminensis*](#) (herb)
[*Wasmannia auropunctata*](#) (insect)

Table 1 Actions to prevent, detect and manage IAS categorized into three themes: biodiversity, human health, and economic

Note: Actions (such as projects, publications and programs) are classified according to the most obvious theme but may also fit into the dimensions of another.

Theme	Action
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil currently has 8 Ramsar sites, with a total surface area of 6,434,086 hectares.¹³ • The first South American Regional Workshop on Ballast Water Control and Management and Aquatic Invasive Species was held in Brasilia in April 2004 in order to adopt a Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP)¹⁵ • Was one of the six first participants in the GloBallast program, which is funded by the World Bank's Global Environmental Facility (GEF); the program worked to help states implement the BMO Convention's principles through technical assistance, capacity building and institutional strengthening; the focus within Brazil was the port of Sepetiba.¹⁷ • Capacity-building project to modernize the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Protection Service.⁸

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Horus Institute in partnership with the Nature Conservancy conducted a data gathering project on exotic terrestrial species in Brazil by means of interviews and in six states (Caatinga, Pantanal, Cerrado, Pampa, Mata Atlântica and Floresta Amazônica). This subproject produced a list of 176 invading exotic species that affect the terrestrial environment both fauna (68) and flora (108).¹²
Human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Horus Institute and the Nature Conservancy in continued cooperation produced an invasive species database available via the Universidad Nacional del Sur in Bahia Blanca, Argentina. The database includes a fact-sheet available to the public with detailed information pertaining to the species in question including its physical description, geographic origin, and the nature of its impact on the environment, human health, and other areas of public concern.¹¹
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Comprehensive training on commodity treatments... to satisfy quarantine regulations in major importing countries.”⁹ All plants require a phytosanitary certificate that has been issued by the government of the originating country and approved by the Brazilian Consular Service; this requirement applies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fresh fruits and vegetables insects, snails, bacteria and fungi flower, plants or their parts bulbs, seeds, seedlings and plant stakes soils untreated woods insecticides and herbicides biological material for scientific research or any other purpose.¹⁶

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