Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – case-studies	
c) yes – other mechanisms (please specify)	X
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: 1) pollinators, 2) soil biota, and 3) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes – pollinators	X
c) yes – soil biota	X
d) yes – integrated landscape management and farming systems	X
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	

343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	
If a developed country Party – Does not apply	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	X
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed – ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X

351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes – through the CHM	
e) yes – other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes – under consideration	X
c) yes – measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on inter alia ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on inter alia ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – regulation needed	X
c) yes – regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, inter alia, the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes – developed but not yet applied	
c) yes – developed and applied	X

358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Question 329.

The *Centro Nacional de Pesquisa de Recursos Genéticos e Biotecnologia - CENARGEN* [National Research Centre for Genetic Resources and Biotechnology – CENARGEN] of the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA] prepared the Brazilian Report for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the country's genetic resources (see: www.embrapa.gov.br). EMBRAPA has programmes on: genetic resources for agriculture, Direct planting, Mycorrhizae, and Integrated Pest Management. An international workshop was organized on Ecological Agriculture, in Acre in 2002. EMBRAPA prepared an Environmental Report on this theme for the Agenda 21 – Sustainable Agriculture Component.

Question 331.

The *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA] is promoting workshops with Program on Environment Quality in Agriculture - IICA.

The *Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE* [Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics – IBGE] produced a publication on indicators for environmental sustainability, in 2002.

Question 332.

Biological agriculture is still incipient, and present mostly in large urban centres, attending to a higher income population. Its diffusion is mostly an initiative of NGOs and associations of rural producers.

Question 333.

A book - *Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators* - was result of the projects financed by *Projeto de Conservação e Utilização Sustentável de Diversidade Biológica Brasileira - PROBIO* [Project for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazilian Biological Diversity – PROBIO].

Questions 334 and 335.

Programa Nacional de Agricultura Familiar - PRONAF [National Program of Family Agriculture - PRONAF]. This programme provides credit lines for financing and investment, training and capacity-building for the family farmer, infrastructure support for the municipalities with family agricultural communities (development of rural cooperatives and associations), technical assistance and rural extension, and support for improvement of the commercialisation mechanisms and processes for family source products. Since 1995, 1,580,502 contracts have been signed, totaling R$4,274,116,000.00. PRONAF is budgeted for R$15.5 billion in the Pluri-annual Plan - PPA (2000-2003). The *Secretaria da Agricultura Familiar* [Secretariat for Family Agriculture] of the Ministry of Agrarian Development is responsible for the programme.

Question 353.

The *Comissão Técnica Nacional de Biossegurança - CTNBio* [National Technical Commission for Biosafety – CTNBio] requires technical and scientific studies for the certification of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). See: www.ctnbio.gov.br.

Question 355.

The *Comissão Técnica Nacional de Biossegurança - CTNBio* [National Technical Commission for Biosafety – CTNBio] is the clearing house for information and research findings. Inspection and control is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Health. See comments on biosafety legislation and Resolution No.305 of the *Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente* – CONAMA [National Council for the Environment – CONAMA] (Questions 79, 90, 196, 268 and 269).