

# Chapter 1

## Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

<b>137. What is the relative priority given to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?</b>					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
<b>138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?</b>					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p><b>Questions 137 and 138.</b></p> <p>Decree No. 1282, 19<sup>th</sup> October, 1994, determines that management plans are obligatory for any form of forest exploitation. Decree No. 2788, 28<sup>th</sup> September, 1998, alters Decree No. 1282: Article 1 states that "the exploitation of the primitive forests of the Amazon basin dealt with in Article 15 of Law No. 4771, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1965 (Forest Code), as well as other forms of natural arboreal vegetation, will only be allowed under the form of sustainable multiple-use forest management, which should comply with the principles of the conservation of natural resources, of the preservation of the forest's structure and functions, of the maintenance of biological diversity, of the socio-economic development of the region and to the other technical foundations established by this Decree." ["...a exploração das florestas primitivas da bacia amazônica de que trata o Art. 15 da Lei nº 4.771, de 15 de setembro de 1965 (Código Florestal), e das demais formas de vegetação arbórea natural, somente será permitida sob a forma de manejo florestal sustentável de uso múltiplo, que deverá obedecer aos princípios de conservação dos recursos naturais, de preservação da estrutura da floresta e de suas funções, de manutenção da diversidade biológica, de desenvolvimento socioeconômico da região e aos demais fundamentos técnicos estabelecidos neste Decreto".]</p> <p>Decree No. 2661, 8<sup>th</sup> July, 1998, regulates the sole paragraph Article 27 of Law No. 4771, 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1965 (Forest Code), through of the precautionary norms relating to the use of fire in forestry and agropastoral practices.</p> <p><i>Programa Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico - ZEE</i> [Program for Ecological and Economic Zoning - ZEE]. See comments on Question 70.</p>					
<b>139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?</b>					
a) no					
b) early stages of development	X				
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					
e) review of implementation available					
<b>140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?</b>					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place	X				
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
<b>141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?</b>					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place	X				
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

**142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?**

a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

**143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?**

a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

**Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions**

**144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?**

a) no	X
b) yes – previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	

**145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?**

a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue**

**146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?**

a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X

**147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?**

a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	X
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	

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<b>148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?</b>	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	X
<b>149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X

## *Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism*

<b>150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?</b>	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
<b>151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</b>	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<b>152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?</b>	
a) no	X
b) yes	
<b>154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?</b>	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?</b>	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

## *Further comments on implementation of this Article*

### Question 139.

There are a number of programmes of the Brazilian government which address the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity:

- *Amazônia Sustentável* [Sustainable Amazon]. Numerous projects concerned with the conservation and maintenance of the forest cover while also offering development options which benefit particularly the local populations. The programme also requires the participation of the states, municipalities, non-

- governmental organizations and local communities, under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment (MMA). Budget for 2000-2003: R\$179.2 million. See: [www.mma.gov.br/port/sca/capa/index.html](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sca/capa/index.html).
- *Desenvolvimento da Amazônia Legal* [Development of Legal Amazon]: Objectives includes promoting the socio-economic development of the Amazon region, while conserving environmental resources. Budget 2000-2003: R\$2.4 billion. The main results achieved by the program include support for more than 27,000 projects, attending about 18,000 rural families; the creation of more than 36,000 jobs through financial concessions; and occupational opportunities in family agriculture made available to approximately 75,000 people.
  - *Desenvolvimento da Região Centro-Oeste* [Development of the Central-west Region]. The Brazilian Central-west has undergone a major transformation since the 1980s. In the 1970s, extensive cattle breeding was the major economic activity in the region. Today, the Central-west leads Brazil in the production and export of cereals, mostly soybean and corn. A number of factors contributed to this change: the creation of a transport infrastructure; improvement of the Cerrado soils resulting from the research efforts of EMBRAPA; investments in the modernization of agricultural practices; and increasing numbers of migrants with experience in agriculture. This new economic and social structure requires a strategy for sustainable development, integrating small-scale, family-based production in the regional economy, while respecting the environment. The principal result of the project was the conception and implantation of the *Agência de Desenvolvimento do Centro-Oeste* [Development Agency of the Central-west], as required in the *Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento do Centro-Oeste* [Strategic Plan for the Development of the Central-west]. Budget for 2000-2003: R\$1.6 billion.
  - *Desenvolvimento da Região Nordeste* [Development of the North-east Region]. The Sustainable development of the region is the overarching aim of this project, promoting the establishment of enterprises which involve local communities and respect the environment. Principal measures include: financing of industrial and agricultural development projects; support for the small rural producer; training and capacity building; and studies for the planning and administration of the development of the region. The principal achievement of the programme was the credit provided for more than 48,000 producers and small businesses through contracts with the *Fundo Constitucional de Financiamento do Nordeste - FNE* [Constitutional Loans Fund of the Northeast – FNE]. Businesses classified as small to very small were recipients of 45.4% of the credit. Budget for the period 2000-2003: R\$5.5 billion.
  - Florestar. This programme promotes the sustainable use of forest resources. Principal activities include: support for projects providing technical assistance to settlers farming in the forest, as well as for forest extension services and those promoting forest technology; research and development in conservation, management, the transformation and use of forests, agroforestry, and reforestation. Principal achievements include: reforestation of about 5,000 ha through agreements with states; technical and financial assistance for about 7,000 small rural property owners; and employment and income generation through agreements with the state of Santa Catarina, attending to almost 6,000 small farming families in difficulties. Themes of the *Programa Nacional de Florestas - PNF* [National Programme for Forests – PNF]: expansion of planted forests; expansion and consolidation of forest management on public land; management of native forests on private land; monitoring and control; traditional and indigenous populations; education, science and forest technology; forest ecosystem services ; institutional strengthening and forest extension; modernization of forest-based industries; and marketing and commerce of forest products. Budget for the period 2000-2003: R\$162.5 million. See [www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/pnf/acoef.html](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/pnf/acoef.html).
  - *Florestas Sustentáveis* [Sustainable forests]. The aim of this programme is to promote the sustainable use of Brazilian forests, with emphasis on forest management practices. Principal activities include: supporting and encouraging projects for the sustainable exploitation of forest resources; management of natural resources in tropical forests – (*Programa Piloto para a Proteção às Florestas Tropicais do Brasil PPG7* [Pilot Program for the Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil PPG7]); support for traditional communities in extractivist reserves; control of the commerce and transport of forest products; monitoring management plans for sustainable forests; ordination, planning and management of forest resources. Results include: a training programme - "*Capacitação de Recursos Humanos às Tecnologias Apropriadas às Comunidades Extrativistas*" ["Capacity-building for Human Resources in Appropriate Technologies for Extractive Communities"] - and a support programme "*Apoio às Populações Tradicionais em Reservas Extrativistas*" ["Support for the Traditional Populations in Extractive Reserves"]. The outcomes have exceeded expectations with the participation of community organizations in planning seminars, training and special courses, propitiating the adoption of new techniques which accrue value to extractive production within the Extractive Reserves. With regard to the resources of the National Forests, multiple-use has been achieving productive forests in areas much larger than was foreseen in the Programme thanks to their Management Plans. Programme budget: R\$69.2 million. See [www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/pnf/acoef.html](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/pnf/acoef.html).

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- *Programa Pantanal* [Pantanal Programme]. The aim is to promote the conservation and sustainable use of environmental resources in the Pantanal of Mato Grosso, and improve the infrastructure for tourism, by creating highway parks, for example. Support is also being provided for other economic activities such as aquaculture. Principal activities include: enlargement and improvement of the sanitary drainage systems of the upper Paraguay basin; enlargement and improvement of the water supply systems of the upper Paraguay basin; implementation of highways-parks in the upper Paraguay basin; construction of a system for the treatment of solid residues; and monitoring and management of the water resources of the upper Paraguay basin. Programme budget for 2000-2003: R\$261.5 million. See [www.mma.gov.br/port/sqa/pantanal.html](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sqa/pantanal.html).
- *Programa Proteção da Amazônia (Sistema de Proteção da Amazônia - SIPAM / Sistema de Vigilância da Amazônia - SIVAM)* [Amazon Protection Programme (SIVAM/SIPAM)]. See comments on Question 30 and 31 (Article 7).
- *Programa Turismo Verde* [Green Tourism Programme]. The aim of this programme is to stimulate ecotourism in Legal Amazon, with emphasis on partnerships with private initiatives. Principal activities include: training and capacitating, and technical and financial assistance for ecotourism projects in Amazon (*Programa de Desenvolvimento de Ecoturismo da Amazônia Legal - PROECOTUR* [Programme for the Development of Ecotourism in Legal Amazon - PROECOTUR]); development of infrastructure for tourism. The principal results achieved by the programme include: implementation of the technical and managerial structure in Brasília and in the nine states of the Programme; creation of new tour itineraries and programmes on the national and international market. Programme budget for 2000-2003: R\$317 million. See [www.mma.gov.br/port/sca/capa/index.html](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sca/capa/index.html).
- *Programa Zoneamento Ecológico Econômico* [Programme of Economic Ecological Zoning]. See comments on Article 8.
- *Programa BIOVIDA* [BIOVIDA Programme]. See comments on Article 6.
- *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá - IDSM* [Mamirauá Institute of Sustainable Development - IDSM]. Created in May 1999 to guarantee continuity in the implementation of the Mamirauá Project. Its status as a "Social Organization" was made official by Presidential Decree on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1999. The mission of the IDSM is the development of a model for very large protected areas in tropical forests where, through participative management, biodiversity, and ecological and evolutionary processes can be conserved.
- *Projeto Plataforma Plantio Direto* [Direct Planting Platform Project]. This programme arose from the expectations of a number of sectors regarding the development of the Direct Planting System, also referred to as the agricultural "chain of sustainability". Included in this chain are rural producers, rural extension workers, researchers, teachers, technical assistants, agricultural industry (chemical defensives, correctives, fertilizer and machines), and federal, state and municipal ministries and agencies involved in regulating and financing agriculture. The main goal of the Direct Planting Platform Project was to provide the basis for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Direct Planting System, contributing decisively as such to an agriculture which is environmentally sustainable, economically competitive, and socially just. See: [www.embrapa.gov.br](http://www.embrapa.gov.br).

The *Programa de Desenvolvimento Socioambiental da Produção Familiar (Proambiente)* [Program for Social-Environmental Development of Family Production] and the *PRONAF Florestal* can be mentioned. They present actions integrated to strengthen and to stimulate projects of multiple use sustainable management, of silviculture and agroforest systems. Both programmes are developed and implemented through a partnership between the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) and the Ministry of the Environment (MMA):

- Proambiente. Proposal of the representative organizations of rural family producers, already included in the Pluri-annual Government Plan (PPA), which proposes the implementation of a social-environmental development strategy for the rural family producers. This would be accomplished through the introduction of new production systems and productive techniques that permit the generation, certification and the payment of environmental services. In order to achieve the goals, the families interested in being part of the program should organize themselves into territorial units that join a mean of 250 to 500 families.
- PRONAF Florestal. Aiming at the suitable management of natural resources, the PRONAF Florestal stimulates the forest species planting, supporting the family producers on the implementation of sustainable management projects of multiple use, reforestation and agroforest systems. Thus, the Government intends to satisfy the demand for forestal products, preserving the environmental ordering of rural properties.



## Question 140.

*Sistema Nacional para Prevenção e Combate de Incêndios Florestais - PREVFOGO* [National System for the Prevention and Control of Forest Fires – PREVFOGO]. See comments on Question 203.

*Programa de Prevenção e Controle de Queimadas e Incêndios Florestais na Amazônia Legal - PROARCO* [Prevention and Control Programme for Forest and Savannah Fires in the Legal Amazon - PROARCO]. See comments on question 203.

*Projeto de Apoio ao Manejo e Comercialização da Palmeira Murmuru no Vale do Alto Juruá* [Support Project for the Management and Commercialisation of the Murmuru Palm in the Upper Juruá Valley]. The goal of this project is to support the management plan and the development of modern technologies for the exploitation of Murmuru oil, considering especially the socio-economic and environmental impacts. The *Departamento de Comunidades Sustentáveis – DCS* [Sustainable Communities Department - DCS] of the *Secretaria Executiva de Florestas e Extrativismo – SEFE* [Executive Secretariat of Forests and Extractivism – SEFE] is responsible for the project (e-mail: [dc@ac.gov.br](mailto:dc@ac.gov.br)). Budget: R\$37,406.00. Supported by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) (No.99CV00005), and the Government of the State of Acre. Project duration: January-December, 1999.

*Projeto de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento do Setor de Produtos Florestais Não-madeireiros no Estado do Acre* [Support Project for the Development of the Non-timber Forest Products Sector in the State of Acre]. Support for management, processing, commercialisation and cooperative organization in the development of non-timber forest product centres in the state of Acre. The *Departamento de Comunidades Sustentáveis – DCS* [Sustainable Communities Department - DCS] of the *Secretaria Executiva de Florestas e Extrativismo – SEFE* [Executive Secretariat of Forests and Extractivism – SEFE] is responsible for the project (e-mail: [dc@ac.gov.br](mailto:dc@ac.gov.br)). Budget: R\$414,569.55. Supported by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) (No.2001CV00011), and the Government of the State of Acre. Project duration: January-November 2002.

*Manejo Florestal Sustentável de Mogno (Swietenia macrophylla, King): Uma Iniciativa Piloto do Governo do Estado do Acre* [Sustainable Forest Management of Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla* King): A Pilot Initiative of the Government's of the State of Acre]. The *Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia – IMAZON* [The Institute of Man and Environment of the Amazon – IMAZON] is responsible for the project, in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the US Forest Service. Budget: US\$1.7 million, initially for five years. For further information: [def@ac.gov.br](mailto:def@ac.gov.br) and [amazon@amazon.org.br](mailto:amazon@amazon.org.br).

## Question 141.

See comments on Question 8j.

*Projeto Reservas Extrativistas (RESEX)* [Extractivist Reserves Project (RESEX)]. Besides those already created in the Amazon, efforts have been made to establish further extractivist reserves in coastal and marine zones in order to stimulate the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources. *Centro Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Populações Tradicionais - CNPT/IBAMA* [National Centre for the Development of Traditional Populations- CNPT/IBAMA]. For further information: [www.unilivre.org.br/centro/experiencias/experiencias/334.html](http://www.unilivre.org.br/centro/experiencias/experiencias/334.html).

EMBRAPA-Krahô. This project of the *Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – EMBRAPA* [Brazilian Agricultural and Cattle-Breeding Research Company – EMBRAPA] involves ethnobiological research, the conservation of genetic resources, and support for the agricultural practices and nutritional welfare of the Krahô people. The Krahô project is managed through an agreement between the *Fundação Nacional do Índio – FUNAI* [National Indian Foundation – FUNAI] and EMBRAPA in 1997, and Kapey, the Krahô Organization in 2000. From 2000 to 2002, results of the Krahô Project included the recovery of their traditional technologies, the management of agricultural systems in Krahô villages, training, and the collection, identification and conservation of genetic resources. Budget for 2000 to 2002: R\$270,000. Consolidation of the first three-year phase.

*Pesquisa Seleção de Linhagens de Fungos Capazes de Degradar Compostos Orgânicos Poluentes do Solo e de Efluentes Industriais (Organoclorados, Corantes Têxteis, Entre Outros)* [Selection of Fungi for the

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Degradation of Soil-Polluting Organic Compounds and Industrial Effluents (Organochlorates and Textile Dies, Among Others)]. Research in progress in the Xixová-Japuí State Park, municipality of São Vicente, São Paulo. A project of the *Instituto de Botânica* [Institute of Botany] of São Paulo [www.ibot.sp.gov.br](http://www.ibot.sp.gov.br) and the *Companhia de Tecnologia e Saneamento Ambiental – CETESB* [Technology and Environmental Sanitation Company – CETESB], São Paulo.

*Projeto Adaptação de Tecnologia para Exploração Sustentável do Óleo de Copaíba* [Technology for the Sustainable Exploitation of Copaíba Oil]. The goal of this project is to encourage the rational exploitation of alternative forest resources by traditional populations, through training courses for management and plant identification, processing and commercialisation. The *Departamento de Comunidades Sustentáveis – DCS* [Sustainable Communities Department - DCS] of the *Secretaria Executiva de Florestas e Extrativismo – SEFE* [Executive Secretariat of Forests and Extractivism – SEFE] is responsible for the project. Budget: R\$93,748.00. Supported by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) (No.CV00003) and the Government of the State of Acre. Project duration: June-December 1999. Further information: [dcs@ac.gov.br](mailto:dcs@ac.gov.br).

*Projeto Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Setor de Produtos Fitoterápicos no Estado do Acre* [Sustainable Development of the Phytotherapeutic Products Sector in the State of Acre]. The goal of this project is to promote the production of phytotherapeutic products in Acre, focusing on market aspects, ecology, processing, regulation, and marketability at regional and national levels. The *Departamento de Comunidades Sustentáveis – DCS* [Sustainable Communities Department - DCS] of the *Secretaria Executiva de Florestas e Extrativismo – SEFE* [Executive Secretariat of Forests and Extractivism – SEFE] is responsible for the project. Budget: R\$203.244,09. Supported by the Ministry of Environment (MMA) (No.99CV0043) and the Government of the State of Acre. Project duration: January-December 1999. Further information: [dcs@ac.gov.br](mailto:dcs@ac.gov.br).

*Projeto de Racionalização da Extração Gomífera em Áreas de Reservas Extrativistas através da Implantação de Ilhas de Alta Produtividade (IAPs)* [Rationalization of Gum Production in Extractive Reserves through the Creation of “High Productivity Centres” (IAPs)]. The aim is to generate a proposal which applicable in biological, socio-environmental, economic, cultural and technical terms for the creation of “High Productivity Centres” in Extractive Reserves, which improve production and productivity of extractive activities and promote product diversification. The *Departamento de Comunidades Sustentáveis – DCS* [Sustainable Communities Department - DCS] of the *Secretaria Executiva de Florestas e Extrativismo – SEFE* [Executive Secretariat of Forests and Extractivism – SEFE] is responsible for the project (e-mail: [dcs@ac.gov.br](mailto:dcs@ac.gov.br)). Budget: R\$134,475.00. Financial support: World Wildlife Fund (WWF-Brazil) No.CBR – 053-00 (September/99 - February/00), No.CBR-084-00 (August/00 - February/01) and No.CBR-111-2001(September/01 - February/02) and Government of the State of Acre.

*Programa Estadual e Federal de Subvenção da Borracha Natural Bruta* [State and Federal Program for the Subvention of Natural Rubber]. In 1999, the Federal Government and the Government of Acre created and implemented the *Subsídio Estadual da Borracha Natural Bruta* [State Subsidy for Natural Rubber]: the payment of environmental services directly to rubber-tappers in Acre upon commercialisation their production), as determined by Law No.9479, 12<sup>th</sup> August, 1997, and the “Chico Mendes Law”, No.1277, 13<sup>th</sup> January, 1999 (R\$0.40 per kg of rubber). The *Secretaria Executiva de Florestas e Extrativismo – SEFE* [Executive Secretariat of Forests and Extractivism – SEFE] is responsible for the project. Budget: rubber subsidies (state and federal) R\$5,267,122.68.

## Question 142.

See comments on Article 8j.

## Question 143.

The *Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* [Secretariat of Sustainable Development] of the Ministry of Environment provides incentives for sustainable practices in the business sector. They include the development of economic tools for environmental administration and management, incentives for environmental labelling through the *Programa Brasileiro de Rotulagem Ambiental* [the Brazilian Program of Environmental Labelling], and incentives for ecotourism.

The *Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação – SNUC* [National System of Protected Areas – SNUC] (Law No.9985, 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2000,) makes the creation of participative management committees obligatory for all protected areas. According to Decree No.4340 which regulates the law, they should include the participation of the private sector in the region. These committees can be advisory or deliberative. DAP-MMA/IBAMA/OEMAs are responsible for overseeing the creation of these committees. In the development stage. For more information see: [www.mma.gov.br/port/sds/capa/](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sds/capa/).

The *Secretaria de Coordenação da Amazônia* [Amazon Coordination Secretariat] of the Ministry of Environment provides incentives for sustainable practices in a number of sectors of society. They are:

- Political agreements. Political agreement with productive sectors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social actions and state and municipal government, through the creation of three working commissions and the elaboration of positive agendas for the state of Amazonas. Positive agenda of Acre, Amapá, Mato Grosso, Rondônia and Roraima.
- *Programa Piloto para a Proteção das Florestas Tropicais do Brasil - PPG7* [Pilot Programme for Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil – PPG7]. This programme was conceived to conserve biodiversity, reduce carbon emissions, and increase our understanding of sustainable activities in tropical forests.
- *Programa de Apoio ao Agroextrativismo* [Support Programme for Agro-extractivism]. This programme supports initiatives to improve infra-structure for the production and commercialisation (including new markets) of extractivist resources, through the creation of mechanisms which give agro-extractivist populations access to formal lines of credit.
- *Turismo Verde* [Green tourism]. Ecotourism exploits the natural and cultural patrimony in a form which is sustainable, encouraging its conservation and promoting an environmentalist conscience, and the welfare of populations involved. The development of ecotourism in the Brazilian Amazon is recognized as one of the key components of its sustainable development. The *Programa de Desenvolvimento de Ecoturismo da Amazônia Legal – PROECOTUR* [Programme for the Development of Ecotourism in Legal Amazon – PROECOTUR] and *Diretrizes para uma Política Nacional de Ecoturismo* [Guidelines for a National Ecotourism Policy].
- PROAPAM. The proposition is to expand and consolidate the system of protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon, prioritizing protected areas of sustainable use, introducing changes in the approach to land use and occupation and the exploitation of natural resources, to ensure biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the region.

See: [www.mma.gov.br/port/sca/](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sca/).

#### Question 144.

Programa sobre Turismo [Tourism Programme]. The *Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo - EMBRATUR* (Brazilian Institute of Tourism – EMBRATUR) is carrying out an innovative tourism programme with local communities which takes into account environmental concerns. See: [www.embratur.gov.br](http://www.embratur.gov.br).

#### Question 145.

Reports and documents for Rio+10. Information is already available (see the journal of the *Secretaria Executiva - SECEX – MMA* [Executive Secretariat– SECEX – MMA]).

The Brazilian Agenda 21 is currently being implemented. It is based on six themes: Sustainable Agriculture; Sustainable Cities; Science and Technology for Sustainable Development; Infrastructure and Regional Integration; Administration of Natural Resources; and Reduction of Social Inequalities. Meetings have been held in all of the Brazilian states, and the *Fundo Nacional do Meio Ambiente – FNMA* (National Environment Fund – FNMA) has supported projects for municipalities to elaborate their own Agenda 21s in 2001. More information at: [www.agenda21.org.br](http://www.agenda21.org.br).

#### Question 146.

Indicators of Sustainable Development. The *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE* [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE] published *Indicadores de Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Brasil* [Indicators of Sustainable Development in Brazil] with information and analyses integrating data on social, environmental, economic and institutional parameters. The complete document is available at: [www1.ibge.gov.br/home/geografia/ambientais/ids/ids.pdf](http://www1.ibge.gov.br/home/geografia/ambientais/ids/ids.pdf). For the definitions of criteria and indicators of sustainability in the use of forest resources, see the home-page [www.mma.gov.br/florestas](http://www.mma.gov.br/florestas). The National Forest Programme Directorate (DIFLOR)/Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests - SBF/*Programa Nacional*



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*de Florestas – PNF* [National Programme for Forests – PNF] – definition and establishment of mechanisms for forest use concessions. *Sistema de Monitorização da Biodiversidade das UC Federais – SIMBIO* [Biodiversity Monitoring System for Federal Protected Areas SIMBIO]/IBAMA/GTZ – definition of Biodiversity Indicators by IBAMA (in progress).

Ecological ICMS. See comments on Question 158

## Question 147.

Technical cooperation with developing countries. The *Agência Brasileira de Cooperação – ABC* [Brazilian Cooperation Agency - ABC] of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides for cooperation with projects in education, health and agriculture. (South-South/Africa and Latin America). Coordination: CTPD (in execution). See [www.abc.mre.gov.br](http://www.abc.mre.gov.br).

The Ministry of National Integration has programmes for the reduction of regional inequalities. Two, the *Programa Sub-regiões Diferenciadas* [Differentiated Sub-regions Programme] and the *Programa Nacional de Geração de Emprego e Renda – PRONAGER* [National Programme for the Generation of Employment and Income – PRONAGER] are the most important: both seek greater social and economic equity among the different regions of Brazil.

## Question 148.

See comments on Article 8j and Article 15 (*Conselho de Gestão do Patrimônio Genético* [Council for the Administration and Management of Genetic Patrimony]).

*Natura Cosmetics/Acre* and the *Centro de Educação e Documentação para a Ação Comunitária – CEDAC* [Centre for Education and Documentation for Community Action – CEDAC] (partnership agreement). Private Companies use raw materials extracted in ways which are sustainable. They purchase them from traditional and indigenous populations, while investing in training and capacitating for sustainable exploitation.

Processing Forest Products in the Xapuri Extractive Reserve, Acre. The Directorate of the *Programa Nacional de Florestas – DIFLOR/PNF* [National Programme for Forests– DIFLOR/PNF]. Budget: R\$500,000.00 (*Centro de Educação e Documentação para a Ação Comunitária – CEDAC* [Centre for Education and Documentation for Community Action – CEDAC]). See: [www2.ibama.gov.br/resex/cmendes/visite.htm](http://www2.ibama.gov.br/resex/cmendes/visite.htm).

*Banco da Amazônia - BASA* (Bank of Amazon - BASA). The Bank of Amazon offers credit for activities linked to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Brazilian Amazon. The following activities receive credit:

- Sustainable forest management for the timber industry;
- Restoration of degraded forests, through
  - a. Agroforest Systems, sustained production systems involving mixed native forest trees, and perennial and short-cycle crops,
  - b. Reforestation using plants with short and average growth times, both timber and non-timber for firewood;
- Fine chemistry and bioindustry;
- Forest-based industries with certification of the forest production (including extraction, processing and commercialisation, but excluding isolated grants for sawmills);
- Agroindustries of non-timber products, including the processing of raw materials *in natura*, originating from managed forests, produced partially or totally by the enterprise itself, as well as by a third party;
- Applied technological research and the diffusion and transfer of advanced technologies for management, reforestation and industrialisation, with special preference for cooperatives which exploit for forest resources rationally.

For more information see [www.basa.com.br](http://www.basa.com.br).

The following publication contains several case studies of companies, which incorporate environmental approach in their practices, aiming at a sustainable production: Almeida, Fernando. 2002. *O bom negócio da sustentabilidade*. Rio de Janeiro, Nova Fronteira. 192p.

## Question 149.

*Avaliação e Ações Prioritárias para Conservação e Uso Sustentável da Biodiversidade nos Biomas Brasileiros* [Assessment and Priority Actions for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Brazilian Biomes] (See Chapter 3).

## Question 150.

Ecotourism. *Diretrizes para a Política Nacional de Ecoturismo* [Guidelines for a National Ecotourism Policy]. This is a document put together by the *Instituto Brasileiro de Turismo – EMBRATUR* [Brazilian Institute of Tourism – EMBRATUR] in partnership with the Ministry of Environment. Available at: [www.embratur.gov.br](http://www.embratur.gov.br).

*Proposta de Turismo Sustentável* [Proposal for Sustainable Tourism]. This involves the 73 municipalities of the Cinturão Verde da Cidade de São Paulo Biosphere Reserve.

## Question 154.

The Ministry of Environment (MMA) held a “*Campanha de Conduta Consciente em Ambientes Recifais*” [“Campaign for Conscientious Behaviour in Reef Environments”]. Recognizing the potential impact of tourist visitation on coral reefs, the *Diretoria do Programa Nacional de Áreas Protegidas - DAP* [Directorate of the National Protected Areas Programme – DAP] developed this campaign to promote conscientious behaviour and reduce coral reef depredation and damage. The first stage targeted the marine protected areas (Federal, State and Municipal) of the Brazilian northeast, but it will later be expanded to other areas. Informative material was distributed in the following form:

- Pamphlets for visitors;
- posters for tourist boats and hotels;
- Booklets for local school students.

See [www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/dap/index.cfm](http://www.mma.gov.br/port/sbf/dap/index.cfm).