

Federative Republic of Brazil

President: Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva

Vice-President: José Alencar Gomes da Silva

Ministry of the Environment

Minister: Marina Silva

Executive Secretary: João Paulo Ribeiro Capobianco

National Secretary of Biodiversity and Forests:

Maria Cecília Wey de Brito

Director of the Biodiversity Conservation Department:

Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias

CONABIO Technical Team:

Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias

Marina Landeiro

Érica Pereira

Gláucia Zerbini

Design:

Mayko Daniel A. Miranda

Marcelo Rodrigues S. Sousa

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR 2010

The 6th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Hague, The Netherlands, in May 2002, established as a mid-term mission under the Convention's Strategic Plan (Decision VI/26), that "Parties commit themselves to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of life on earth". This target, known as the "2010 Target", was signed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.

The 6th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity also adopted Decision VI/9, creating the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), a framework to facilitate harmonization among existing initiatives directed at plant conservation, identify gaps requiring new initiatives, and promote mobilization of the necessary resources. The long-term objective of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is to halt the current continuous loss of plant diversity through a set of sixteen global targets. In February 2004, the 7th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity approved, under Decision VII/30 (Strategic Plan: future evaluation of progress) a framework of global targets and indicators to guide and monitor implementation of the CBD 2010 Target. This decision approved a set of 21 global targets.

Decision VIII/15, adopted by the 8th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity held in Curitiba, Paraná (Brazil), in March 2006, updated and complemented the targets and indicators framework according to the following table:

Table 1. Provisional Framework of Goals and Targets

Protect the components of biodiversity
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>
Target 1.1 At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
Target 1.2 Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>
Target 2.1 Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.
Target 2.2 Status of threatened species improved.
<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>
Target 3.1 Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.
Promote sustainable use
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.</i>
Target 4.1 Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.
Target 4.3 No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.
Address threats to biodiversity
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</i>
Target 5.1 Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>
Target 6.1 Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.
Target 6.2 Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>
Target 7.1 Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.
Target 7.2 Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.
Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>
Target 8.1 Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.
Target 8.2 Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities

Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

Target 9.2 Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing.

Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Target 10.1 All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.

Target 10.2 Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions

Ensure provision of adequate resources

Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention

Target 11.1 New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.

Target 11.2 Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.



BRAZILIAN NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR 2010.

The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO), a representative council with deliberative and consulting duties which coordinates the implementation of the country's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the principles and guidelines of the National Biodiversity Policy (PNB), convened at IBAMA headquarters its 20th Ordinary Meeting in October 24 and 25, 2006, in the form of a "Workshop to Define National Biodiversity targets for 2010". This theme had already been discussed in previous meetings, when it was decided that it would be convenient to wait for the conclusion of various studies and inventories hired under PROBIO, and which could contribute to discussions on this theme. These inventories include: mapping of the vegetation cover of Brazilian biomes; diagnoses on invasive alien species; update of the threatened fauna and flora species lists; and inventory of information on local varieties and wild relatives of cultivated native plant species; among others.

Experts were invited to the workshop to explain the status of Brazilian biodiversity according to the UN Pressure-State-Response model, and based on the studies and inventories hired under PROBIO, as well as other available studies. All CONABIO members (members and substitutes) were invited, as well as approximately 30 speakers and other experts from academia and civil society, in addition to representatives of the various MMA secretariats and connected agencies.

This workshop had the main objective of contributing to the definition of national targets to reduce the rates of biodiversity loss, correlated to the global targets defined in the CBD Strategic Plan for 2010 (decisions VI/26, VII/30, and VIII/15). Speakers received the following guidelines to organize and standardize data presentation, to support the definition of national conservation targets:

- information sources available in Brazil (geographic and time scope, data quality and limitations);
- status (quantification) of the theme/parameter in Brazil in 2002 (baseline), by biome and national total;
- average annual increase/reduction rate of the theme/parameter in Brazil at the turn of the millennium, by biome and national total;
- indication of a probable/possible target for the theme/parameter in Brazil by 2010 under three scenarios (pessimistic, intermediary, and optimistic), considering the global target adopted by the CBD for the theme/parameter.

CONABIO RESOLUTION Nº 3



**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
SECRETARIAT OF BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTS
DIRECTORATE FOR CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY COMMISSION – CONABIO**
SCEN Trecho 2 -Edifício Sede do IBAMA -Bloco H -70818-900 -Brasília/DF
Fone: (61) 4009-9567, Fax: (61) 4009-9594, e-mail: conabio@mma.gov.br
<http://www.mma.gov.br/conabio>

CONABIO Resolution no. 3 of 21 December 2006

*Concerning National biodiversity
Targets for 2010*

The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO), exercising the legal authority conferred by Decree 4,703 of 21 May 2003, and in light of the provisions of Article 10 of the Annex to Administrative Order 153 of 23 June 2004 of the Ministry of the Environment, and

Recalling the commitments made by Brazil under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ratified by Legislative Decree 2 of 3 February 1994 and promulgated by Decree 2,519 of March 1998.

Recalling the requests to Contracting Parties to establish national targets for the reduction of the rate of loss of biodiversity linked to the global targets defined in the CBD Strategic Plan for 2010 (decision VI/26 of the Conference of the Parties), the Framework of Goals and Targets (decisions VII/30 and VIII/15) and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9), and

Recalling decision VII/15 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity concerning the framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work, and

Recalling Articles 2 to 6 of Decree 4,703 of 21 May 2003 which assigned coordination of the implementation of the provisions of the CBD in Brazil to CONABIO;

Resolves:

Art. 1: To adopt the set of National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 contained in the attached table.

Art. 2: This decision will enter into force on the date of its publication.

JOÃO PAULO RIBEIRO CAPOBIANCO
Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests
President of CONABIO

Table 2 - National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 and their relationship to the global targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity

National Target	National 2010 Biodiversity Targets
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National Biodiversity Policy Component 1 – Knowledge of biodiversity - (GSPC Focal Area A)

Target 1.1	An expanded and accessible list of formally described species of Brazilian plants and vertebrates, and of invertebrates and micro-organisms, these possibly selectively developed, in the form of permanent databases
Target 1.2	National Taxonomy Programme established, aiming at a 50% increase in scientific records with an emphasis on new species descriptions
Target 1.3	Virtual Brazilian Biodiversity Institute created and the expansion of the Biodiversity Research Programme (PPBio) from Amazonia and the Caatinga to the remaining biomes in order to increase availability of information on biodiversity

National Biodiversity Policy Component 2 -- Conservation of biodiversity (Focal areas 1 and 4 of the CDB framework of goals and targets)

Objective 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

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 2.2	Protection of biodiversity guaranteed in at least 2/3 of the Priority Areas for Biodiversity by means of SNUC Protected Areas, Indigenous Lands, and <i>Quilombola</i> Territories
Target 2.3	Temporary or permanent no-fishing zones, to protect fish stocks and integrated with protected areas, comprising 10% of the marine zone

Objective 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity

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
Target 2.6	25% reduction in the annual rate of increase of threatened species of fauna on the National List and De-listing of 25% of species currently on the National List
Target 2.7	A preliminary national-level assessment of the conservation status of all known plant and vertebrate species and a selective assessment of invertebrates
Target 2.8	60% of threatened plant species conserved in <i>ex situ</i> collections and 10% of threatened plant species included in recovery and restoration programmes
Target 2.9	60% of migratory species are the object of action plans and 30% of these have conservation programmes implemented

Objective 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

Target 2.10	70% of the genetic diversity of socio-economically valuable cultivated or exploited wild plant species and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained
Target 2.11	50% of priority species under the Plants for the Future Project conserved <i>in situ</i> and on-farm
Target 2.12	60% of the genetic diversity of Brazilian wild relatives of cultivated plant species of the ten priority genera effectively conserved <i>in situ</i> and/or <i>ex situ</i>

Objective 8. Maintain the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods

Target 2.13	Capacity of ecosystems within Priority Areas for Biodiversity to deliver goods and services maintained or increased
Target 2.14	Significant increase in actions to support <i>on-farm</i> conservation of the components of agro-biodiversity that ensure maintenance of sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially for local communities and indigenous peoples.

National Biodiversity Policy Component 3 – Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity (CBD focal area 2)

Objective 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption

Target 3.1	30% of non-timber plant products obtained from sustainably managed sources
Target 3.2	Recovery of at least 30% of main fish stocks through participative management and capture control
Target 3.3	40% of the area in Amazonia under forest management plans certified
Target 3.4	80% of Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves benefit from sustainable management of fauna and flora species important for food or economically, with management plans prepared and implemented
Target 3.5	80% reduction in unsustainable consumption of fauna and flora resources in sustainable development protected areas
Target 3.6	No species of wild fauna or flora endangered by international trade in accordance with CITES provisions
Target 3.7	Significant reduction in illegal trade in fauna and flora species within Brazil
Target 3.8	80% increase in innovation and added value for new biodiversity-based products
Target 3.9	80% increase in new sustainable uses of biodiversity in medicine and foods leading to marketable products
Target 3.10	Significant increase in detection, control and repression of bio-piracy
Target 3.11	Significant increase of investment in studies, projects and research on sustainable use of biodiversity
Target 3.12	80% increase in the number of patents deriving from components of biodiversity
Target 3.13	Support of the Commission for Coordination of Ecological and Economic Zoning for the preparation and conclusion of ecological and economic zoning plans for at least 50% of Brazilian states

National Biodiversity Policy Component 4 – Monitoring, assessment, prevention and mitigation of impacts on biodiversity (CBD focal area 3)

Objective 5. Reduce pressures leading to loss of biodiversity, changes of use and land degradation and unsustainable use of waters

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

Objective 6. Control threats from alien invasive species

Target 4.4	Action plans for prevention and control prepared for all species listed under the National Assessment of Alien Invasive Species
Target 4.5	Management plans implemented for the control of at least 25 of the principal invasive exotic species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species in Brazil

Objective 7. Address threats to biodiversity from climate change and pollution

Target 4.6 Target 4.7	50% of sources of water and soil pollution and their impacts on biodiversity controlled Support to bio-geographic studies to include the predictability of species occurrence associated with potential climate changes using Geographic Information Systems
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National Biodiversity Policy Component 5 – Access to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and benefit sharing (CBD focal areas 5 and 6)

Objective 9. Maintain the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities

Target 5.1	All public policies relevant to traditional knowledge implemented in accordance with Article 8(j) of the CBD
Target 5.2	Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and traditional communities protected
Target 5.3	100% of scientific and general publications deriving from access to traditional knowledge identify the origin of the traditional knowledge
Target 5.4	100% of cases of access to traditional knowledge include prior informed consent, obligatory sharing of knowledge generated and sharing of benefits

Objective 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from the utilization of genetic resources

Target 5.5	Access and benefit sharing legislation, consistent with the CBD, approved by the National Congress and implemented and 100% of access and shipment activities conform to national legislation
Target 5.6	Benefits resulting from commercial utilization of genetic resources effectively shared fairly and equitably in support of biodiversity conservation
Target 5.7	100% of applications for patents on inventions of products or processes deriving from access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge include identification of origin and proof of authorized access
Target 5.8	Sharing of benefits in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture implemented in Brazil

National Biodiversity Policy Component 6 – Education, public awareness, information and outreach on biodiversity (GSPC focal area D)

Target 6.1	Inclusion of the importance of biological diversity and the need for its conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing in communication, education and public awareness programmes
Target 6.2	Increased access to high quality information on conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity
Target 6.3	Establishment and strengthening of action networks for the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity

National Biodiversity Policy Component 7 – Increased legal and institutional capacity for biodiversity management (CBD focal area 7)

Objective 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention

Target 7.1	New and additional financial resources, from public and private, domestic and international sources obtained and available for use in Brazil making possible the effective implementation of its commitments to the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20
Target 7.2	Implementation of initiatives that promote the transfer to Brazil of environmentally sustainable technologies developed in other countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16
Target 7.3	Promotion of the exchange and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies between developing countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16



THE INTERNATIONAL “COUNTDOWN 2010” INITIATIVE

Many scientific reports are confirming the seriousness of the global biodiversity's situation due to the significant loss of habitats, increase in the occurrence of invasive alien species, animal and plant trade, reduction of the genetic variability of wild and human use species, climate change, and loss of traditional knowledge associated to the use of natural resources. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment found that almost two thirds of the ecosystem services are declining; The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Red List included more than 16,000 threatened species; and the average species abundance declined 40% in only 30 years. The Second Report of the Global Biodiversity Outlook concluded that, to achieve the 2010 target, additional unprecedented efforts will be necessary at the national, regional, and global levels.

In Europe, 235 partners, including governmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and civil society, joined efforts to create, in 2004, the Countdown 2010 Initiative – a powerful network with the objective of tackling the causes of biodiversity loss. Partners in this initiative join efforts to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target.

The Countdown 2010 secretariat – hosted by the IUCN office in Europe – facilitates and encourages action, promotes and disseminates the importance of the 2010 biodiversity target, and assesses progress towards achieving this target.

There are seven priority themes:

1. Species and ecosystems need space to develop and recover.
2. Without biodiversity there will be no agriculture.
3. 75% of all fisheries are fully exploited or over-fished.
4. Roads, factories and housing destroy habitats for animals and plants.
5. Climate change is considered to be the greatest challenge for humanity.
6. Invasive alien species are increasing and must be combated.
7. Biodiversity is the foundation for sustainable development.

This Initiative has partners in various parts of the world, such as South Africa, Southeast Asia and Caucasus. In South America, this Initiative was launched in April 2007 in Quito, Ecuador, and already engaged the Governments of Ecuador and Peru ("Cuenta Atrás 2010" Initiative – www.countdown2010.net/sudamerica)



Declaración Cuenta Atrás 2010



LA BIODIVERSIDAD – LA RED DE VIDA DE LA TIERRA – ES ESENCIAL PARA LA CALIDAD DEL BIENESTAR DE LOS SERES HUMANOS, Y ES UN ELEMENTO CRUCIAL PARA EL SOPORTE DE LA DIMENSIÓN SOCIAL, ECONÓMICA Y ESPIRITUAL. SIN EMBARGO, LA BIODIVERSIDAD CONTINÚA EN DECLIVE. SE HAN CREADO COMPROMISOS POLÍTICOS PARA FRENAR ESTA TENDENCIA PARA EL AÑO 2010. SE NECESITAN TOMAR PASOS ULTERIORES PARA HONRAR ESTE COMPROMISO Y TRANSFORMARLO EN ACCIÓN.

Nosotros, los abajo firmantes, aprovecharemos toda oportunidad para:

Apoyar los compromisos de frenar o reducir significativamente la tasa actual de pérdida de biodiversidad para el año 2010 contraídos por:

Los Ministros Medioambientales de todo el Mundo en la declaración ministerial de la Haya de la Conferencia de los Partidos del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica en los Países Bajos en 2002;

Los Jefes de Estado de todo el Mundo en el Plan de Implementación en la Cumbre Mundial de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas en Johannesburgo, Sudáfrica en 2002;

Los Jefes de Estado de la Unión Europea y el Gobierno, en las Conclusiones de la Presidencia adoptadas en el Consejo Europeo de Gotenburgo, en Suecia en 2001;

Los Ministros de Medioambiente Europeos y los Jefes de Delegación de la región de la Comisión Económica Europea de las Naciones Unidas en la declaración de la quinta Conferencia Ministerial “Medioambiente para Europa”, en Kiev, Ucrania, 2003.

Animar a las autoridades que toman decisiones en todos los niveles, en los sectores tanto público como privado, a contribuir a estos compromisos y a:

Aumentar la sensibilización y la participación de la población en la conservación de la biodiversidad, incluyendo la promoción de actividades destacadas para el logro del objetivo 2010 de la biodiversidad;

Integrar de mejor manera las consideraciones de biodiversidad en todos los sectores relevantes de política y economía públicas;

Emprender esfuerzos serios para adaptar las actividades humanas a las necesidades de los sistemas naturales;

Apoyar el desarrollo de los instrumentos adecuados para el monitoreo y elaboración de indicadores para valorar el estado de la biodiversidad.

Comprometernos a animar y asistir a las autoridades tomadoras de decisiones y a la sociedad en general para que se alcance el objetivo de biodiversidad 2010, particularmente a través de:

La promoción activa de la Cuenta Atrás 2010 para concentrar la atención y movilizar recursos para alcanzar el objetivo de biodiversidad 2010; La reducción significativa de nuestro propio impacto en la biodiversidad

En particular, nosotros:

Apoyamos el fortalecimiento de iniciativas subregionales, entre las cuales contamos con la Agenda Ambiental Andina 2006-2010, Estrategia de Biodiversidad para los países del trópico Andino, Estrategia Regional Amazónica de Biodiversidad y Programa de Biodiversidad enmarcado en el Plan Estratégico 2004-2012 de la Organización del Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica-OTCA, a fin de fortalecer alianzas estratégicas para su implementación con miras a respaldar la consolidación de una Agenda Ambiental Sudamericana.

Reconocemos la importancia del diálogo y la cooperación regional para promover iniciativas como la Red Iberoamericana de Responsables de Patrimonio Natural y la Biodiversidad, con el propósito de frenar la pérdida de la diversidad biológica para el año 2010 y propiciar la conservación, el uso sostenible del patrimonio natural y la biodiversidad y la distribución justa y equitativa de los recursos naturales.

Nos comprometemos a disminuir la pérdida la biodiversidad en Ecuador, a través de la difusión, facilitación e implantación de programas sobre concienciación, educación y participación ciudadana.

Resaltamos los tres principios de la Convención de Diversidad Biológica en las iniciativas, convenios, declaraciones, programas y proyectos, a nivel nacional

Consideramos el preponderante rol que mantienen las áreas protegidas en la conservación de la biodiversidad, así como la interacción sostenible de las comunidades locales, para lo cual se adoptarán programas de fortalecimiento en tales escenarios..

Why join?

As 2010 is inexorably approaching, immediate action must be taken in the coming years. A firmly established network is a powerful tool in the fight against biodiversity loss. Adhesions to this initiative will promote the strengthening of the network, increasing the chances of a better future for life on earth.