

NBSAP Status and Synergies among MEAs Brazil

Workshop South –South Cooperation

Nairobi - 2016



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Status of NBSAP preparation

Prior 2010

- No Unique Document
- Broader Set of Programs, Projects, Actions and Tools
- Need - Consolidate NBSAP

2010 – 2015

- 2011- 2012 Dialogues on Biodiversity (20 National Targets)
- 2012 – 2015 PainelBio (Suggested Indicators)
- Need – defined responsibilities

NBSAP – March /16

2015 - 2022

- Adjustment on Strategy focused **SBF responsibility**
- First Consolidated NBSAP Document
- **Next Steps** – review, pact and add national targets and indicators to NBSAP (**CONABIO**)

Key Elements of NBSAP – Priority Agendas

1. Brazilian **Species Conservation**, reducing threats and extinction risk. (Cites, CBD, CMS)
2. Biodiversity Conservation into the **Protected Areas**. (CBD, Ramsar, ITPGRFA, WHC, Cites, CMS)
3. **Ecosystems Conservation** and Landscape Sustainable Management. (CBD, Ramsar, ITPGRFA)
4. Conduction of the National Development of **Access and Benefit Sharing** Strategy (ITPGRFA, CBD, Cites)

Key Elements of NBSAP - Actions

1. National Action Plans for Conservation of Threatened Species
2. Management System of Sharing Fisheries.
3. National Control Program of Exotic Invasor Species.
4. National Strategy for Protected Areas Consolidation.
5. Enhancement of Protected Areas Management Capacity.
6. Protected Areas Conservation Assessment.
7. Updating the Information System of the Protected Areas National Cadaster.
8. Monitoring Program of Land Cover and Use of the Brazilian Biomes.
9. Updating the Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation of the Brazilian Biomes, Marine and Coastal Areas.
10. Native Vegetation Recovering National Plan.
11. Access and Benefit Sharing Legal Framework Regulamentation.
12. National Plan on Capacity Building on Access and Benefit Sharing.
13. Access and Benefit Sharing Informational System.
14. Enhancement of Access and Benefit Sharing Productive Chain.
15. Promotion Strategy of the Brazilian Model of Access and Benefit Sharing at National and Multilateral Forums.



Key Elements of NBSAP – Targets + Indicators

Priority Agenda

National Targets

SBF Indicators

PainelBio Indicators

	Priority Agendas			
	Species Conservation, reducing threats and extinction risk	Biodiversity Conservation into the Protected Areas	Ecosystems Conservation and Landscape Sustainable Management	Conduction of the National Development of Access and Benefit Sharing Strategy
National Targets	6,9,12	11	5,7,10,11,14,15	16,18
SBF Indicators	% of threatened or endangered species covered by Action Plans or another legal framework for recovering or conservation	% of protected Areas enhancing the conservation status	Number of Maps developed by the National Program for Biomes Monitoring (tipe, biome, year)	Number of ABS agreements
PainelBio Indicators	National Fisheries Production	% of the national territory in Protected Areas	Number of fire spots / biome	Number of ABS agreements
	Number of exotic species officially identified	Efectivity of Management	remaining native vegetation coverage	% of Protected Areas (sustainable use) with management tools implemented
	Number of Endangered or Threatened Species/ Biome		Pesticides use level	
	Number of threatened or endangered species covered by Action Plans / Total of of threatened or endangered species		Number of organic farmers registered on enforcement institutions.	
			% of land covered by annual crops using no-till .	
			Número de Terras Indígenas com Planos de Gestão Territorial e Ambiental por bioma.	
			Anthrropic emissions of GHG	



NBSAPs and synergies among BD Conventions

Itamaraty (Foreign Affairs)

DEMA

CBD;
Ramsar;
ITPGRFA;
Cites; CMS

DC

(WHC)

MMA – 6 MEAs

ASIN

SBF

ICMBio; Ibama; JB, SFB and ANA
(Other Institutions)

MinC – 1 MEA

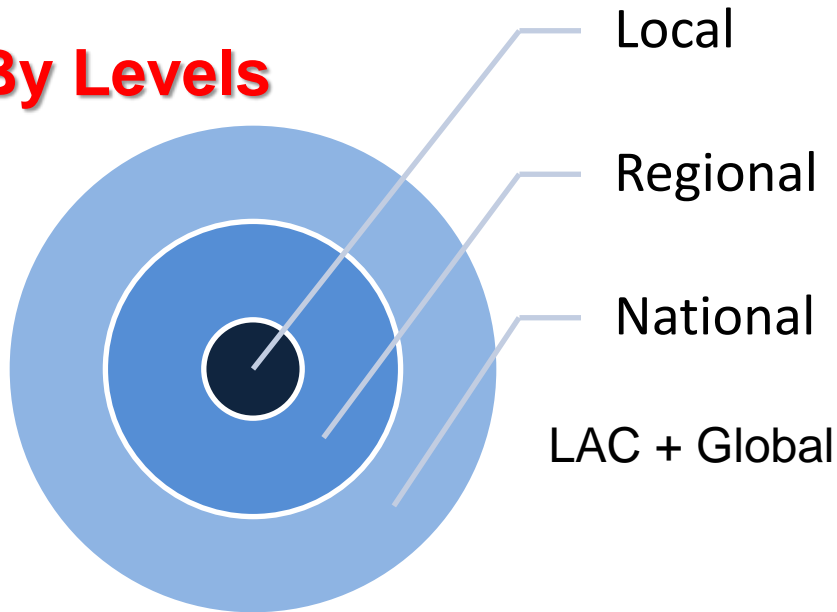
IPHAN

● Political ● Technical

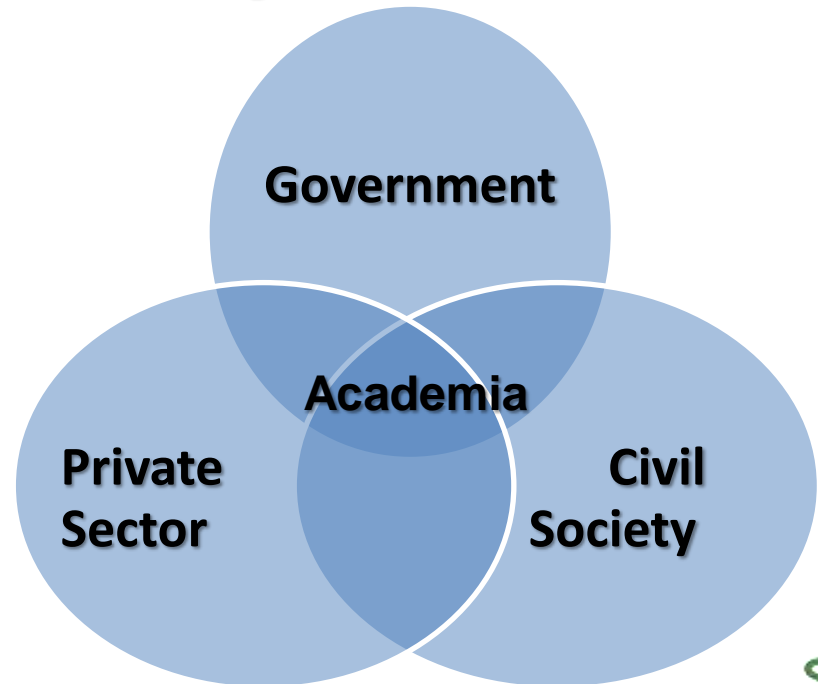


Options for NBSAPs to consider synergies

By Levels



By Sector



Key Challenges

Internal and External Approaches

- Continental dimensions and extremely diverse;
- Innovative policies and tools (**public participation /governance**);
- Bureaucracy (influence timing, contracts, financing);
- Reporting on different Conventions;
- Conflicts among different interests (**Consensus Building**);

Key Challenges – Financing

Internally

- **Administrative** constraints on execution related to **financial rules** may cause delays;
- **Fund raising capacity**, specially at the local level;

Externally

- Conditions to access different International Financing Mechanisms.

Outlook

Communication and Awareness

Financial Mechanisms

Improve Synergies

SBF role on MEAs enhances synergies

SBF Strategic Planning considers and includes the MEAs

Several Actions and Projects ongoing improving synergies MEAs involving other partners

MEAs partners are also involved on the broader process of NBSAP review and discussion

Needs

Immediate

- Submission of NBSAP review by March, 2016;
- Regulating the ABS framework;
- Create the National Fund for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Resources (Genetic included);
- Proposal on COP 17 related to Target 12 (Need to reverse depletion of species);

Needs

Short-term (1-3 years)

- Increase capacity on financial mechanisms;
- Strengthening south-south collaboration (Unep)
- NBSAP Review (Gender, UNFCCC and ODS)
- Improve assessment of MEAs effectiveness by Parties
- Improve Synergies
- VI CBD Reporting, Strategy for Ramsar, CMS

Needs

Medium term (3-5 years)

- NBSAP assessments and reviews (commitments, targets, indicators)
- Improve Communication Strategy (Mainstreaming and CHM)
- Carry out established projects and programs (2022)