



Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

**MMA's contributions  
and progress**  
towards achieving  
the Kunming-Montreal Targets



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## Foreword

Societies around the world are experiencing dramatic impacts caused by climate change, especially in 2024, which is on track to be the hottest year in modern history. Brazil and several other countries have been confronted with extreme weather events, such as the historic flooding in southern Brazil and the drought that has devastated almost 60% of the country's territory, creating an environment conducive to criminal actions that cause devastating fires, significantly affecting millions of people and resulting in the loss of habitats, extinction of species and ecological imbalances.

In this context, preserving biodiversity and restoring global ecosystems are essential and urgent actions for the sustainability of life on Earth. It is no coincidence that this is the central theme of COP 16 on Biodiversity, which will be the first opportunity to discuss the targets and implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBM), approved at COP15 in Montreal, Canada, two years ago.

Brazil wants to lead by example, and to this end it has made important commitments to the biodiversity agenda, such as zero deforestation by 2030, the restoration of 12 million hectares of native vegetation and progress in benefit-sharing policies for our traditional populations, our main allies in the mission to protect forests, cerrados, caatingas, wetlands and tidal flats.

In our country, since 2023, we have already reduced deforestation in the Amazon by more than 50%, preventing the release of 250 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere. With these results, we are promoting the conservation and restoration of our lands, waters and ecosystems, creating opportunities for a new cycle of economic prosperity that combines the fight against social inequalities with the necessary environmental sustainability and climate justice.

We are a megadiverse and multicultural country. For this reason, we are resuming the participation of society on all fronts, and by doing so, we are building understandings and being part of agreements for effective public policies.

I cite as an example the Bolsa Verde Program, which offers economic benefits to low-income families that work in environmental conservation in rural areas. In one year, the program reached more than 40 thousand families, of which 65% are headed by women and 90% are self-identified as black.

In addition, the Resilient Green Cities Program was established with the aim of increasing the environmental quality and resilience of Brazilian cities in the face of the impacts of climate change. The initiative integrates urban, environmental and climate policies, promoting sustainable practices and the valorization of urban ecosystem services, seeking a balance between urban development and environmental protection.

In 2024, Brazil achieved significant advances in the field of sustainability and environmental policies. An important milestone was the establishment of the National Bioeconomy Strategy, in the context of the G20 Presidency, which resulted in the adoption of 10 High-Level Principles on the Bioeconomy. These principles have the potential to attract resources and strengthen international cooperation, reinforcing Brazil's role at the forefront of innovative solutions for sustainability.

To strengthen the climate agenda, Brazil has advanced in the preparation and approval of the National Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies. The National Adaptation Strategy aims to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate impacts, promoting greater resilience and adaptive capacity. The National Mitigation Strategy establishes ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in line with the commitment to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C and achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

In the fight against desertification and mitigation of the effects of drought, Brazil is developing, in a participatory manner, the 2nd Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought – PAB Brasil, reinforcing its actions in vulnerable areas and seeking solutions to minimize the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of droughts.

Another important front was the advancement of Marine Spatial Planning (PEM), an essential instrument for coordinating activities in the ocean, balancing socioeconomic development and environmental protection.

Finally, as this is the Biodiversity COP, we have been working on updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, considering the new Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This process reflects Brazil's commitment to adapt its actions for the protection, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity, in alignment with global guidelines.

Globally, we have been working to strengthen integrated action between developed and developing countries. We recently presented the proposal to establish the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF). This innovative mechanism aims to recognize countries that keep tropical forests standing, effectively leveraging climate balance and the conservation of global biodiversity.

These policies consolidate Brazil's global leadership on climate issues, especially at a time when the country is preparing to host COP-30 in 2025. With a new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), defined after extensive debates anchored in science, Brazil reaffirms its commitment to the global climate agenda until 2035.

All of these actions, as well as the others detailed in this publication, are fundamental to preserving biodiversity and providing essential ecosystem services. They put Brazil on the path to achieving the targets established by the United Nations Conference on Biodiversity, contributing to increasing vegetation cover, reducing fragmentation of productive landscapes and expanding the availability of habitats for endangered species.

The challenge we face is immense, and there is no doubt about its gravity. However, it will only be possible to move forward effectively with the joint engagement of countries, governments, civil society, the private sector and academia. The time to act is now.

**Marina Silva**

Minister of State of Environment and Climate Change



# Presentation

A strategy can be implemented in many ways. First, it serves as a guideline and points out the paths we want and should take to address the problem at hand. In this case, the problem is the loss of biodiversity and the impacts that climate change is having on it. A strategy also serves to agree on commitments, adopt principles, and provide clear communication to all sectors of society about what we should seek as the target of our actions. And so, it is embodied in the actions carried out that are guided by its guidelines.

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework was ratified by Brazil in 2022, and from then on we assumed responsibility for its full implementation. Brazil, through the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), has been conducting a process of participation, listening, negotiations, and establishing commitments to concrete actions to give greater concreteness to the commitments made in the Biodiversity Framework. This work will result in the updating of the National Strategy and Action Plans for the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits from Brazilian biodiversity - EPANB.

Effective results from this effort must come from contributions from all sectors of society and from the construction of a political pact for its effective implementation.

The Global Framework has set ambitious targets, which for a country the size of Brazil, with its biological and cultural megadiversity, will not be a trivial effort to implement. However, it also signals the urgency and need for significant changes

in the way we treat our biomes, ecosystems, biodiversity and ecosystem services essential for living well on earth. It reinforces the centrality of recognizing the role that traditional populations, indigenous peoples and local communities play as guardians of a natural and cultural heritage of undeniable value, and on whose existence we depend profoundly. But it also points to the need to review the form, mechanisms and instruments with which we are financing and stimulating economic development, which needs to be guided by the limits of sustainability.

This document presents a compilation of the efforts made so far within the scope of the MMA through its secretariats and related units (IBAMA, ICMBio, SFB and JBRJ), with concrete actions that seek to advance the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, as agreed in Kunming-Montreal. In the two years of the current government, we have taken solid steps in resuming processes, rebuilding fundamental pillars of social participation, and guiding new plans, programs and projects.

Thus, we must always keep our eyes on the future we want, but knowing that it is achieved through what we do today. May this list of deliverables be out of date tomorrow, because this will mean that new actions have been taken, new partnerships have been established, and our commitments are firm and alive. May this sample inspire other segments to join forces and contribute to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, and may we be successful in confronting the serious biodiversity crisis and climate change! This will only be possible with many hands.

**Rita Mesquita**

National Secretary for Biodiversity,  
Forests and Animal Rights



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## List of Acronyms

<b>AFOLU</b>	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
<b>AMCP</b>	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas
<b>APA</b>	Environmental Protection Area
<b>ARCA</b>	Protected Areas of the Caatinga
<b>ARPA</b>	Amazon Region Protected Areas Program
<b>BID</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CI</b>	Conservation International–Brazil
<b>COP 15</b>	United Nations Biodiversity Conference
<b>EPANB</b>	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans for the conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing of Brazil's biodiversity
<b>FGV</b>	Getúlio Vargas Foundation
<b>FUNBIO</b>	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund
<b>GBF</b>	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>GBFF</b>	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>Ibama</b>	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
<b>ICMBio</b>	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
<b>IICA</b>	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
<b>IIS</b>	International Institute for Sustainability
<b>IKI</b>	International Climate Initiative
<b>JBRJ</b>	Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute
<b>KfW</b>	German Development Bank
<b>GBF</b>	Global Biodiversity Framework
<b>MMA</b>	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
<b>MSF</b>	Sustainable Forest Management
<b>MSP</b>	Sustainable Landscape Management
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>PAB</b>	Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought
<b>PANs</b>	National Action Plans
<b>PATs</b>	Territorial Action Plans
<b>PEM</b>	Marine Spatial Planning
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>PRA</b>	Environmental Regularization Program
<b>RDS</b>	Sustainable Development Reserve
<b>Resex</b>	Extractive Reserve
<b>RPPNs</b>	Private Natural Heritage Reserves
<b>SBC</b>	National Secretariat for Bioeconomy
<b>SBIO</b>	National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights
<b>SECD</b>	Extraordinary Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Environmental Land Management
<b>SECEX</b>	Executive Secretariat
<b>SFB</b>	Brazilian Forest Service
<b>SMC</b>	National Secretariat for Climate Change
<b>SNPCT</b>	National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development
<b>SNUC</b>	National System of Conservation Units
<b>SQA</b>	National Secretariat for Urban Environment, Water Resources and Environmental Quality
<b>TFFF</b>	Tropical Forests Forever Fund
<b>UC</b>	Conservation Unit
<b>WRI</b>	World Resources Institute
<b>WWF-Brazil</b>	World Wide Fund for Nature Brazil
<b>WWF-US</b>	World Wildlife Fund US

# Summary

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In full flight, the scarlet macaw displays its vibrant colors against the sandstone wall of the Buraco das Araras Private Natural Park, in Jardim (MS). A spectacle of beauty and freedom in perfect harmony with the Cerrado landscape.

# 1 Introduction

This publication provides an overview of the initiatives and actions taken by Brazil's Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) in support of implementing the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), established at the United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15).

It brings together approximately 230 deliverables from the MMA and its affiliated agencies, covering the period of January 2023 to October 2024. It also highlights key ongoing projects and others scheduled for implementation in 2025. Its content reflects Brazil's strong commitment to the conservation and preservation of ecosystems and their species, as well as to the sustainable use of biodiversity. It addresses strategic areas such as the creation and management of Protected Areas, sustainable natural resource management, the restoration of degraded areas, the promotion of nature-based solutions, the recognition of rights, and the benefit-sharing from biodiversity.

Organized into five sections, the report begins by presenting the MMA's contributions to the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The second section compiles outcomes, products, and initiatives developed by Ministry related to these goals. The third section highlights regulations and legal instruments issued by the MMA, while the fourth details ongoing projects coordinated by the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights (SBIO/MMA). Finally, the fifth section introduces projects to be launched in 2025, also under SBIO's coordination, which leads the largest number of biodiversity-related initiatives.

The information is organized by MMA units, offering a comprehensive view of the efforts of the Federal Government and its partners across various sectors and segments of society.

In chapter 4, the QR code provide direct access to detailed information on the deliverables and their associated targets, reinforcing the country's commitment to transparency and public engagement. This document is a testament to the country's ongoing efforts to meet global biodiversity goals, contributing to a more sustainable and balanced future.



On the banks of the Xingu River, a Juruna indigenous boy points to the waters that sustain his community and traditions. In the Miratu village, the river is a source of life and connection with nature.

## 2 MMA Contributions to the CBD Targets

This compilation, which brings together data and information related to the period from January 1, 2023 to October 2024, highlights 121 Results, Products or Actions, and 109 Regulations or Regulatory Instruments generated by a total of 11 units, among the Secretariats of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and its linked agencies. This means that, in this period, on average, every month, each of the 11 units made an important delivery for the contribution of the Federal Government of Brazil to the targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

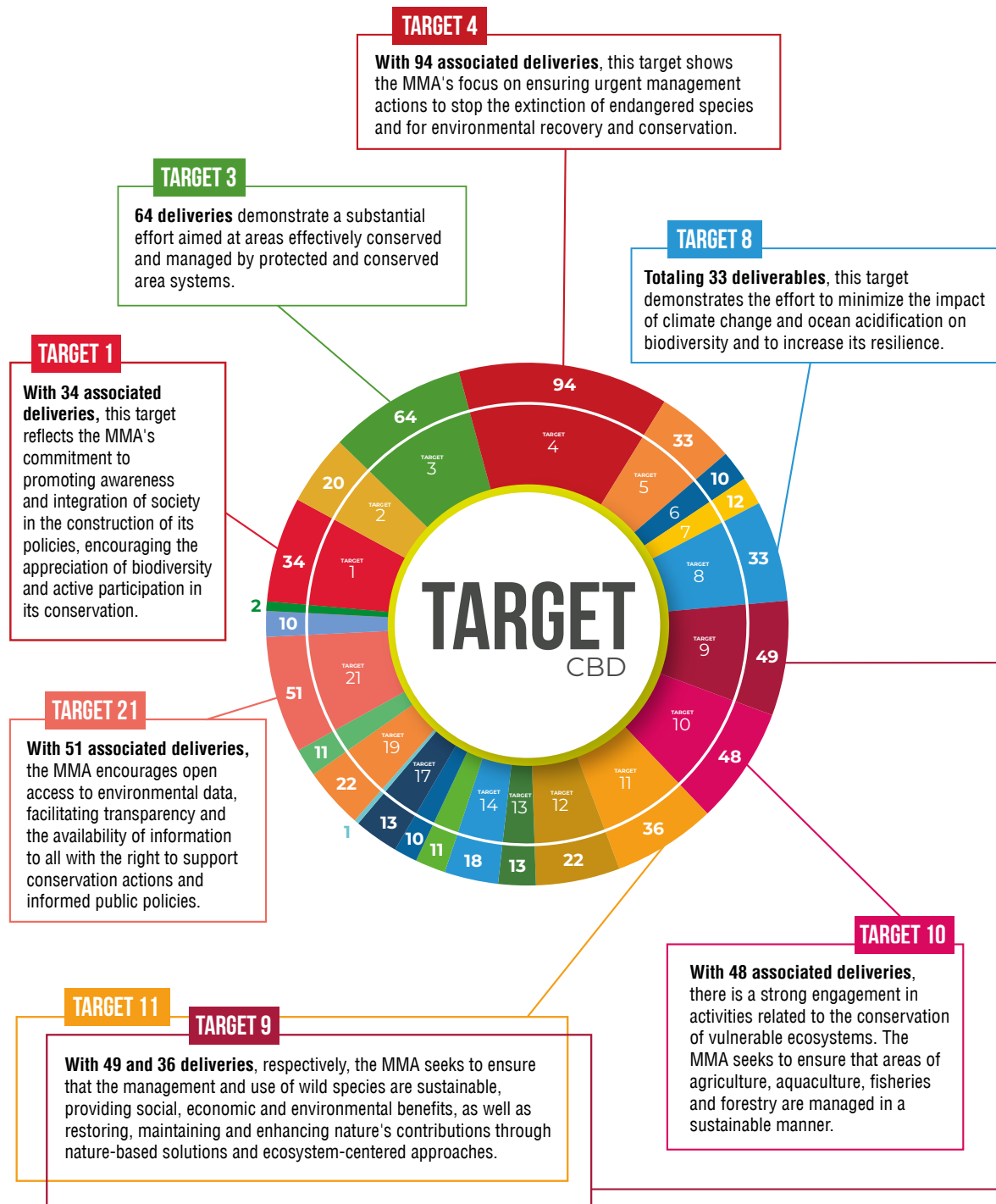
Among Results, Products and Actions, Normative and Regulatory Instruments, and Projects (the latter considered only the main ones, among those coordinated by the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights — SBIO), with the participation of other MMA units and its affiliated agencies, 617 associations with the CBD Targets have been identified.

Targets 3 and 4 (focused on zero extinction, restoration, and protected and conserved areas), respectively, and Targets 5 and 21 (focused on the sustainable use of biodiversity and

access to data), respectively, were those most commonly associated with the different types of deliverables promoted. These targets are more frequently found in the MMA's Results, Outputs and Actions (more associated with biodiversity conservation), while Norms and Regulatory Instruments are more associated with the targets of reconciling biodiversity, the benefits of its use and sustainable production (targets 10 and 9 of the CBD).

While the ongoing projects coordinated by SBIO are more often associated with the CBD Targets focused on conservation and sustainable use, the projects to be launched in 2025 innovate when they value the benefits of biodiversity, nature-based solutions, and access to data (targets 9, 11 and 21).

Presenting these numbers, which together are associated with all 23 CBD Targets, The MMA demonstrates compliance with its commitments and illustrates Brazil's advances and contributions to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, ecosystems and biomes, under a strategic, broad and diversified approach, as shown in figure 1.



## CBD TARGETS

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1 - Integrated planning                            | 9 - Benefits of using species            | 18 - Passive subsidy reform   |
| 2 - Effective restoration                          | 10 - Sustainable rural production        | 19 - Financial resources  |
| 3 - Protected and conserved areas                  | 11 - Nature-based solutions              | 20 - Training and Innovation  |
| 4 - Management for zero extinction and restoration | 12 - Urban green spaces                  | 21 - Data access  |
| 5 - Sustainable use of species                     | 13 - Access and distribution of benefits | 22 - Governance and public access                                   |
| 6 - Management of exotic species                   | 14 - Integration with public policies    | 23 - Gender in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Framework |
| 7 - Pollution reduction                            | 15 - Corporate responsibility            |   |
| 8 - Resilience to climate change                   | 16 - Sustainable consumption             |   |
|  | 17 - Biosafety                           |   |

Figure 1 — Relationship of the 617 associations with the CBD targets  
Source: SBIO/MMA



### 3 MMA results, products and actions

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), through its Secretariats and affiliated bodies, made around 120 strategic deliveries between January 2023 and October 2024. Among the results, products, and actions, these deliveries cover a wide range of topics related to the responsibilities of 11 MMA units. These include, but are not limited to: the inclusion of species in international conventions, reclaiming public management and governance spaces, approving and implementing projects, restoring degraded areas, issuing public procurement calls, publishing reports, updating species lists, and more.

Focusing on the key themes of each of the 23 CBD Targets, this set of deliverables is linked to all of them, with some deliverables addressing up to 16 Targets at once. The targets most frequently associated with these deliverables are: Target 21, focusing on access to data; Target 4, aiming for zero extinction and restoration; Target 5, promoting the sustainable use of species; Target 3, emphasizing protected and conserved areas; and Target 8, addressing resilience to climate change.

**Table 1 — Deliverables of the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights (SBIO)**

RESULT	Target CBD
Creation of a specific chapter in the preliminary draft reform of the Civil Code to deal with animals and recognition of animal sentence.	4 and 5
Publication of the Legal Framework for Brazilian Wildlife: in light of Brazilian Animal Law institutions.	4, 5 and 9
Establishment of the One Health Interinstitutional Technical Committee, within the scope of the Federal Executive Branch, according to Decree No. 12,007, of 04/25/2024.	4, 5 and 9
Submission of a proposal for an additional protocol to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) addressing crimes affecting wild species (fauna and flora).	4
Conservation Management Plan da espécie ameaçada boto-cinza ( <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> ).	3 and 4
Conservation Management Plan da espécie ameaçada boto-de-Lahille ( <i>Tursiops gephyreus</i> ).	3 and 4
Proposal for Concerted Action for the Franciscana ( <i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i> ) between Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, coordinating conservation efforts for this endangered species, reducing accidental fishing, pollution and other environmental impacts.	3 and 4
CMS — Convention on Migratory Species. Inclusion of the Lahille's dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus gephyreus</i> ) in Appendices I and II - species classified as "Endangered" in the Official List of Brazilian Species Threatened with Extinction.	4
CMS — Convention on Migratory Species. Proposal to include the golden bream ( <i>Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii</i> ) in Appendix II.	4
CMS — Convention on Migratory Species. Proposal for inclusion of the piramutaba ( <i>Brachyplatystoma vaillantii</i> ) in Appendix II.	4
CMS — Convention on Migratory Species. Proposal to include the sand tiger shark ( <i>Carcharias taurus</i> ) in Appendices I and II - a species classified as "Critically Endangered" on the Official List of Brazilian Species Threatened with Extinction.	4
CMS — Convention on Migratory Species. Initiative for the conservation of the jaguar (Resolution 14.14) aiming to preserve the integrity of populations and ensure connectivity between transboundary populations, considering support for local communities that coexist with the species.	4
Expansion of the National Registry of Nature Conservation Units (CNUC) with 3,086 registered units, covering approximately 1,780,000 km² of continental areas and 960,000 km² of protected marine areas.	3
Expansion of monitoring of the management effectiveness of Conservation Units through the Management Analysis and Monitoring System – SAMGe, reaching 731 monitored Units (42% of publicly managed CUs).	3
Reconhecimento pela Unesco do Parque Nacional dos Lençóis Maranhenses como Patrimônio Mundial Natural da Humanidade.	3
<b>Public federal conservation units created/expanded (9):</b> Serra do Teixeira National Park - PB; Parima National Forest - RR; Chocoaré Mato Grosso Extractive Reserve (expansion) - PA; Viruá National Park (expansion) - RR; Maracá Ecological Station - RR (expansion); Filhos do Mangue Extractive Reserve-PA; Viriandeua Extractive Reserve - PA; Sauim de Coleira Wildlife Refuge - AM; São Desidério Caves Natural Monument - BA.	3
<b>Private conservation units created (35):</b> RPPN Degraus do Urucuia-MG; RPPN Nina Rosa-SP; RPPN Reserva dos Bugres-SC; RPPN Mangue Umari-RN; RPPN Butiás Ecological Park-SC; RPPN Malhadinha Reserve-CE; RPPN Ipuçaba-CE; RPPN Serra Bonita VI-BA; RPPN Serra Bonita VIII; RPPN Fazenda Santa Bárbara-SC; RPPN Canto da Mata-GO; RPPN Barriguda-GO; RPPN Barriguda Ecological Reserve-GO; RPPN Araçá-SC; RPPN Renascer II-GO; RPPN Etambóia-PR; RPPN Renascer IV-GO; RPPN Renascer III-GO; RPPN Sesc Bonito-MS; RPPN Howard Quigley-MS; RPPN Sonho Camponês-RS; RPPN Kaetés Reserve-ES; RPPN Luis Beethoven Pilo-MG; RPPN Serra Bonita XII-BA; RPPN Anacã Farm-MT; RPPN Negrinho Divino Eustáquio de Souza-MG; RPPN Mysterious Lagoon-MS; RPPN Serra Leste-PA; RPPN Agnar Domingos João - Seu Lico-MG; RPPN Don't leave me Ernesto and Elvira-BA; RPPN Vale dos Encantados-MG; RPPN Serra-TO; RPPN Sanctuary-MS; RPPN Capão da Onça-GO; RPPN Água Santa-GO.	3

Table 1 — Deliverables of the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights (SBIO — Continued)

RESULT	Target CBD
Release of three calls for proposals for phase 2 of Restaura Amazônia, aligned with the Policy and National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg), totaling R\$450 million from the Amazon Fund.	2
The recovery of 4.5 thousand hectares has begun in the Floresta Viva initiative, aimed at ecological restoration with native species in all Brazilian biomes - BNDES partnership.	2
Resumption of the National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (CONAVEG) and creation of Thematic Consultative Chambers to discuss the economy, spatial intelligence, monitoring and arrangements for the recovery of native vegetation, supporting Planaveg 2025-2028.	2 and 6
Approval of the Restore Biomas Project with a donation of US\$ 14,603,000 from GEF 8 and a Brazilian counterpart of US\$ 100,000,000, to restore 600,000 ha of degraded areas and improve sustainable practices in 1,200,000 ha.	2 and 6

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 2 — Deliverables of the National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development (SNPCT)**

RESULT	Target CBD
42,213 families served by the Bolsa Verde Program, of which 65% are headed by women and 90% are self-declared Black, with R\$ 80 million paid in benefits.	1, 10 and 14
Project to recover 31 thousand hectares of Permanent Preservation Areas on the banks of watercourses and springs, and soil conservation in the Parnaíba and São Francisco River Basins, approved by the Account Management Committee of the Eletrobrás Revitalization Program.	2 e 3, 8, 11 and 12
Brazil joins the Freshwater Challenge (FWC), an initiative that aims to support, integrate and accelerate the restoration of 300,000 km of degraded rivers in the world and 350 million hectares of degraded wetlands by 2030, and conserve intact freshwater ecosystems.	2, 3, 8, 11 and 12
Draft Decree Regulating Articles 47 and 48 of the Law of the National System of Conservation Units, to regulate the financial contribution of companies that benefit from water resources in Protected Areas.	8, 11, 13, 14, 19 and 19c

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 3 — Deliverables of the Extraordinary Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Environmental Land Management (SECD)**

RESULT	Target CBD
Edital para iniciar pagamento de serviços ambientais em assentamentos da reforma agrária, para remunerar serviços relacionados à conservação da vegetação nativa e à redução do desmatamento em até 25% no período 2022-2023.	3, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 19
Implementation of governance offices that will support the control and monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation in the 48 priority municipalities that joined the Union with Municipalities Program. In partnership with the Floresta+ Amazônia Project - Institutions Modality, the municipalities will receive technical support, equipment and specialized services to strengthen their actions to combat forest degradation.	1, 3, 8 and 11
The Technical Chamber for Allocation and Land Regularization of Federal Rural Public Lands (CTD) deliberated on the indication of 74 areas to the MMA (totaling approximately 9.5 ha) for studies on the creation of protected areas, forest concessions, and recognition of territories of traditional peoples and communities.	1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14
<a href="#">Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon</a> (5th phase of PPCDAm).	1, 4, 8 and 9
<a href="#">Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado Biome</a> (4th phase of PPCerado).	1, 4, 8 and 9
X Technical-Scientific Seminars on the <a href="#">Causes and Consequences of Deforestation in the Amazon</a> , and of Deforestation and Fires in the <a href="#">Cerrado</a> , <a href="#">Caatinga</a> , <a href="#">Pantanal</a> , and <a href="#">Atlantic Forest</a> .	21

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 4 — Deliverables of the National Secretariat for Urban Environment, Water Resources and Environmental Quality (SQA)**

RESULT	Target CBD
National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants - strategic document that guides Brazil in actions to comply with the obligations of the international convention aimed at the elimination or restriction of highly toxic chemical substances.	7, 15 and 17
Initial Assessment Report of the Minamata Convention on Mercury - a document that analyzes the situation of mercury in Brazil and globally and the effectiveness of the measures adopted by the signatory countries to reduce its production and use, and provides a basis for the implementation of policies and practices aimed at protecting human health and the environment.	7 and 17
Pesticide Monitoring Project - assesses environmental contamination and public health impacts related to the use of pesticides, collecting data on water.	7, 10, 15 and 17
Carrying out Environmental Monitoring of Mercury in Yanomami Indigenous Lands - aims to assess the presence of mercury and other chemical substances in the waters, sediment and fish of the Amazon.	7 and 17
Urban Tree Planting Module of the Urban Environmental Registry (CAU).	1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 15 and 21

Source: SBIO/MMA



Ribeirinho shows off the fruit of his connection with the river: a fish caught with a spear, in the heart of the Amazon. Here, tradition and nature walk side by side, sustaining lives and stories along the waters.

**Table 5 — Deliverables of the National Secretariat for Bioeconomy (SBC)**

RESULT	Target CBD
Carrying out consultative dialogues on Payment for Environmental Services – PSA.	11, 12, 19d, 20 and 21
Formation of the Network of National Institutions partnering with international users of genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge.	13 and 17
Implementation of the support instrument for the National Benefit Sharing Fund, in accordance with the four-year plan approved by the Fund's Management Committee. Award for Sociobiodiversity Guardian Organizations (10/09).	13 and 17
Executive Pilot Projects developed with UCs to improve production chains of fishing resources: Resex Delta do Parnaíba.	9 and 10

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 6 — Deliverables of the National Secretariat for Climate Change (SMC)**

RESULT	Meta CDB
Release of notices and hiring of companies for the preparation of Marine Spatial Planning in the South, Southeast and Northeast regions of Brazil.	1
Start of the Execution of the Terramar 2 Project, in partnership with the German government, which includes actions for marine spatial planning, the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems vulnerable to the effects of climate change.	19
Coordination of the Climate Emergency Strategy for Monitoring Coral Reef Bleaching.	3 and 8
Training of social actors to participate in national Marine Spatial Planning processes.	21
Analysis of oil and gas exploration blocks with the aim of mitigating and reducing the environmental impacts caused by the oil sector on coastal and marine ecosystems, through the Spatial Planning and Management Working Group (GTPEG).	11

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 7 — Deliverables of the Executive Secretariat (SECEX)**

ENTREGA	Meta CDB
Environmental Education Journey for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility, starting in October 2024, with the aim of inspiring dialogues and contributing to the political impact of Environmental Education on an international level.	13, 16, 19f, 20, 21 and 22
VIII Ibero-American Congress on Environmental Education. It will take place from October 16 to 18, 2024 in Cali, Colombia, preceding COP 16 on Biodiversity. It aims to promote the protection of biodiversity and the transition to sustainability, with participatory processes involving various social actors in decision-making.	13, 16, 19f, 20, 21 and 22

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 8 — Deliverables of the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)**

RESULT	Target CBD
489 million hectares inventoried by the National Forest Inventory (IFN), with the release of open data by the National Forest Information System (SNIF) - provides 16 data sets for download and the possibility of access via interactive thematic panels and a map with filter options.	21
6 community forestry enterprises supported in Pará through technical financial assistance, advice and training by the Federal University of Western Pará (UFOPA), and 4 in the Northeast supported with training for production and support for marketing by the Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL).	9 e 10
<a href="#">1st Public Call Notice</a> . Aims to provide support from the federal public administration to identify and characterize forest bioeconomy initiatives, in addition to including the estimation of the activity's potential and the holding of a seminar on the promotion of community and family forest management, covering environmental services in the Brazilian Amazon.	9
<a href="#">2nd Public Call Notice</a> . It is aimed at forest bioeconomy projects to be implemented in the Amazon and Caatinga, financed by the National Forest Development Fund (FNDF) – it covers topics such as forest management, recovery or repositioning of native vegetation, environmental services and development of value chains for forest products.	9

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 9 — Deliverables of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute (JBRJ)**

RESULT	Target CBD
Publication of the <a href="#">Timber species identification guide</a> .	21
Publication of the <a href="#">Catalog of Plants and Fungi of Brazil</a> .	21
Publication of the <a href="#">CU Catalogs 11 new publications in 2023</a> .	21
Publication of the <a href="#">Arboretum Families Series</a> .	21
Creation of the <a href="#">Plant-Pollinator Interaction System</a> - organizes and makes available free of charge, via a web portal, information on plant-pollinator interactions in Brazil (data is available in Portuguese, English and Spanish).	21
Provision of information in the <a href="#">Reflora Virtual Herbarium</a> – a consultation system that enables access to digitized data on Brazilian plants, including specimens from national and international herbaria, thereby facilitating botanical research.	21
21 Botanical gardens supported, at federal, state and municipal levels, regarding implementation, structuring and development.	3 and 4
21 new lists of flora in Conservation Units created - cumulative value of 43.	21
831 species of Brazilian flora officially threatened with extinction are included in National Action Plans (PANs) for conservation and recovery.	4 and 21
3 workshops held to monitor 86 actions in National Action Plans (PANs) for the conservation and recovery of species of Brazilian flora officially threatened with extinction.	4 and 5
Creation of a list of flora to support the creation of Conservation Units.	3 and 21
Field Protocol published with guidelines for data collection on endangered Brazilian flora.	4 and 21
Technical Document published with databases on Brazilian flora and its use in environmental licensing.	4, 10 and 21
The extinction risk assessment of 1,056 species of Brazilian flora was carried out, bringing the total to 9,387 native and taxonomically valid species evaluated to date - representing approximately 24.4% of the total number of Brazilian plant species evaluated to date.	4 and 21
1,060 native species from the Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa have been included and georeferenced in the National Flora Conservation System – ProFlora, within the GEF Terrestre Project. By May 2025, approximately 28% of Brazilian flora will have their extinction risk assessments carried out.	4 and 21

Source: SBIO/MMA

**Table 10 — Deliverables of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)**

RESULT	Target CBD
Reanalysis of an active ingredient in a pesticide completed, aiming to protect fauna species.	3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12 and 17
Preparation of NDF/Flora (non-detriment findings) for the genera <i>Handroanthus</i> , <i>Tabebuia</i> , <i>Dipteryx</i> and <i>Cedrela</i> .	3, 4, 10, 13
Development of a methodology to determine the quantity of carbon emissions resulting from deforestation and wildfires in the Amazon region, in order to establish values for assessing environmental damage, to restore degraded or deforested areas, and to describe the environmental damage, considering the impacts on the climate (Technical Note No. 56/2024/ Coust/CGFlo/DBFlo - 20076128).	3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 20 and 21
Preparation of the Diagnosis on Zoos and Aquariums – overview of zoos in Brazil (under review).	3, 4 and 21
Songbirds Project – proposal to include the songbirds <i>Saltator similis</i> (trinca-ferro), <i>Sporophila caerulea</i> (coleirinho) and <i>Sporophila maximiliani</i> (bicudo) in CITES annexes, with a view to promoting greater control of international trade in these species (under development).	3, 4, 5, 9 and 14
Development of the Bem-te-vi Platform – a national platform for sharing and integrating data and information necessary for the management and control of the use and handling of fauna in captivity (ex situ) and for public access (final adjustments).	3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21

Source: SBIO/MMA



In the crystal clear waters of the Formoso River, in Bonito (MS), the Cerrado reveals its importance as the true water tank of Brazil. With numerous springs feeding large river basins, this region is essential for the maintenance of ecosystems and biodiversity.

**Table 11 – Deliverables of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)**

RESULT	Target CBD
Strategic Plan for Research and Knowledge Management of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation ( <a href="#">PEP ICMBio</a> ).	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19d.e, 20 and 21
Book “ <a href="#">Biodiversity Monitoring for Conservation of Marine and Coastal Environments</a> ” - MONITORA Program and GEFMar Project.	15
Executive Summary of the Book “Biodiversity Monitoring for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Environments”, published in March/2024 - product of the Monitora Program and the GefMar Project.	21
MONITORA Program: Publication - Executive Summary of the Third Report of the Forest Component of the Monitora Program (Presented at COP 16, at the event “Challenges and opportunities for biodiversity monitoring in megadiverse regions”); <a href="#">Cerrado in Flores: native species in conservation units of the Federal District</a> ; <a href="#">It's green, but it's not from the Cerrado - invasive alien species in conservation units in the Federal District</a> ; <a href="#">Guide for sampling vegetation life forms and support for the Monitora Program</a> ; <a href="#">ICMBio Biodiversity Monitoring Program</a> ; “ <a href="#">Policy Brief “Population trends of mammals and birds in ARPA-supported conservation areas”</a> ” ; <a href="#">Implementation Guide for the National Biodiversity Monitoring Program</a> ; Book “ <a href="#">Conservation Dialogues: Participatory Monitoring of Biodiversity: Contributions for the Conservation of Protected Areas in the Amazon</a> ” ; Book “ <a href="#">Participatory biodiversity monitoring: experiences, results and lessons learned for biodiversity conservation in the Amazon</a> ”.	4, 6, an 21
MONITORA Program: Publication - Experiences of participatory biodiversity monitoring: <a href="#">Monitoring of Amazonian aquatic turtles in conservation units</a> ; <a href="#">Methodological roadmap for monitoring Pirarucu(Arapaima gigas)</a> ; <a href="#">Monitoring of medium and large terrestrial mammals and land birds under the effect of forest management</a> ; <a href="#">Methodological roadmap for monitoring the conservation and value chain of the Amazon nut (Bertholletia excelsa Bonpl.)</a> ; <a href="#">Methodological guide for monitoring the effect of subsistence hunting on game species in the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve</a> .	5 and 21
Management Agreement: i) Taxonomic validation for the UCs carried out and ii) 54 UCs in the Monitora Program with validated data, for priority action “Validate and make available to society data from federal conservation units participating in the National Biodiversity Monitoring Program”, line of action “1.3.3. Effectiveness of Conservation Units” - data will be made available on a dynamic panel to be launched on 11/6/2024 at the event “Monitora Program: past, present and future”.	21
<a href="#">PRIM-PGMar</a> - Plans to Reduce the Impacts of Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Production Activities on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity.	4, 7 and 8

Table 11 – Deliverables of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio – Continued)

RESULT	Target CBD
<a href="#">Inspection Results Panel in Federal Conservation Units</a> - Development of an application that dynamically provides biweekly updates on ICMBio inspections in all Biomes - filters by Conservation Units, Regional Centers, Regional Coordinations, and by types of infractions (Fauna, Flora and Mining).	4 and 21
GERADE - Deforestation alert management protocol - clear and structured protocol for managing deforestation alerts, technically by Mapbiomas, including inspection, reporting of results, management and investigation with production of structured information for the different levels of management of the units, facilitating the achievement of specific goals of PPCDAM and PPCERRADO.	4 and 21
Sustainable Tourism and Visitor Program at UCs.	12 and 16
Annual Monitoring Report of the National Network of Long-Distance Trails and Connectivity - RedeTrilhas.	21
Guidelines and regulations related to public use.	4 and 21
Preparation of Public Use Plans for Conservation Units.	21
Management of Information on Visitation in Conservation Units.	4 and 21
Training Plan on Topics Related to Visitation.	4 and 21
Environmental Interpretation Project Guide.	4 and 21
Support for a visitation project with an educational objective.	4 and 16
Manual for Environmental Signage Design.	4 and 21
Roadmap for trail and infrastructure planning and management projects.	4 and 21
Visitor Monitoring Data.	4 and 21
Authorization of Events in Conservation Units.	16
Guidelines Manual for the Formalization of Visitation Support Service Providers.	4 and 19
Notice for Accreditation of Providers of Visiting Support Services.	4 and 19
Projects for Concessions of Visitation Support Services.	4 and 19
Manual for Supervision and Monitoring of Concession and Permit Contracts.	4 and 19
Project for Permission of Visitation Support Services.	4 and 19
Training Plan for Employees and Members of the Contract Monitoring and Oversight Committee (CFAC).	4
Regulation of visits to protected areas overlapping with territories of traditional communities.	4 and 21
Roadmap for the preparation of a Simplified Public Use Plan.	4 and 19
Projects for the application of accessory charges.	4 and 16
Action Plan for the Development of Community-Based Tourism (CBT).	4 and 12
Support for the development of Visitor Safety Management protocols.	4 and 12
Guide to Structuring Projects for the Concession of Visitation Support Services	4
Review of the ICMBio website regarding the provision of information to visitors to CUs.	21
Flow and Procedures for Environmental Services in Conservation Units.	4
2023: Deforestation reduction by 58% and 2024: Deforestation reduction by 48%.	2, 8, 11 and 12
Preparation of a Protocol for the removal of cattle raised illegally in protected areas.	3, 4, 6, 10 and 18
55 Integrated Fire Management Plans for federal conservation units approved.	4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 20 and 21
48% increase in the number of traffic tickets judged in the first instance in 2023.	7 e 13
12% increase in the number of traffic tickets judged in the 2nd instance in 2023.	7 e 13
National Border Policy - acceptance of proposal regarding strengthening actions for inspection.	5, 9, 14 and 22
Collaboration with the AMAS Project (Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty): Integrated Tactical Public Security Plan at the request of the Public Security Intelligence System of the State of Tocantins - SISP - TO.	4, 5, 11, 14 and 21
Technical Cooperation Agreement to strengthen the interinstitutional relationship between ICMBio and IBAMA.	20 and 21
Reports: Presence of criminal factions in mining on indigenous lands near Federal Conservation Units; Federal Conservation Units located on the Amazon border, with the aim of increasing security; Processing of documents between the ombudsman's office and units, aiming to improve the effectiveness and security of our employees' actions in protecting biodiversity.	5 e 21
Event: Raising awareness about ICMBio's role in the management and protection of conservation units.	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10
Working with security forces in actions to combat international trafficking of wild specimens and illegal cattle farming in federal conservation units.	5 and 10
Interlocution with national and international security forces, seeking training and expansion of the network of contacts, seeking to improve the performance of civil servants.	5 and 21

Source: SBIO/MMA



In the waters of the Negro River, the igapó forest reveals its beauty and mystery. In the Anavilhanas National Park, the submerged Amazon is home to a unique biodiversity, adapted to flooded ecosystems.

## 4 Regulations and legal instruments published by the MMA

A significant portion of the results, products, and actions generated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) stem from or lead to developments that are formalized through policy regulations, programs, and plans, among other key regulatory instruments. Between January 1, 2023, and October 2024, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change's (MMA) Secretariats and related bodies issued over 100 regulations. These cover a broad spectrum of topics aligned with the CBD's Targets, such as the conservation of endangered species, fishing practice standards, the creation of working groups, chambers, and sectoral commissions, as well as the development of criteria, procedures, priority action areas, and the signing of technical cooperation agreements, among others.

This set of regulations addresses all 23 targets of the CBD, each focusing on key themes. Some regulations are so comprehensive that a single one can cover up to 13 of these targets. The regulations most commonly linked to these targets are, in this order: Target 4, which aims for zero extinction; Target 10, focusing on sustainable rural production; Target 3, addressing protected and conserved areas; Target 1, emphasizing participatory and integrated spatial planning; and Target 9, highlighting the benefits of using biodiversity.

You can access the list of official Brazilian federal government regulations that support the CBD's Targets using the QR Code below. Each regulation includes a link for direct access to its full content.

Point the camera at the QR Code or visit the website:

[gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbio/cop-da-biodiversidade/publicacoes](http://gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbio/cop-da-biodiversidade/publicacoes)



Hands that carry the future of the forest: Brazil nut seeds, collected by those who live and work in harmony with nature in the extractive reserves of the Amazon. A life cycle that unites sustainability and conservation.



The Atlantic Forest, with its exuberant biodiversity and endemic species, is among the most threatened biomes on the planet. Today, only about 12% of its original area remains, reinforcing the urgency of conservation actions to protect this natural treasure.


## 5 SBIO coordinated projects underway

The National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights (SBIO) of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) has made the implementation of strategic projects one of its main mechanisms for carrying out public policies that contribute to the CBD goals. Most of these projects are supported by international cooperation, especially from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and stem from the commitments made by the Brazilian Federal Government to the CBD.

Below, we present information on seven of these major initiatives, along with others underway, detailing their objectives, areas of coverage, duration, main outcomes, and their impacts on all six biomes of Brazil and its coastal zone. These include

tropical forests (Amazon and Atlantic Forest), the Cerrado (the second largest biome in the country and a global biodiversity hotspot), the Pantanal (the largest floodplain on the planet), the Caatinga (a biome found exclusively in Brazil), the Pampa, and the coastal zone, which spans nearly 8,000 km.

Together, these initiatives represent investments totaling approximately 0.9 billion dollars and contribute to 17 of the 23 CBD targets, with an average of 9 targets associated with each initiative, and as many as 15 targets in a single initiative. The most frequently associated targets with these initiatives are, in order: target 3, which focuses on protected and conserved areas; target 4, which focuses on zero extinction and restoration; and target 5, which focuses on the sustainable use of species.



The waters of the Fernando de Noronha Marine National Park are home to an admirable diversity. In addition to its incomparable beauty, this paradise is a symbol of conservation, with continuous efforts and public policies that protect marine biota and preserve ocean ecosystems.

## 5.1 Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project

**Execution Period:** 2014 to 2029

**Source of Resource:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Agency:** World Bank

**Executing Agency:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

**Total project price:** US\$ 117.8 million

**Objective:** support the establishment, expansion and implementation of a globally significant, representative and effective system of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Brazil, and identify mechanisms for its financial sustainability.

### Main targets to be achieved by 2029:

- Increase Marine and Coastal Protected Areas by 5% (equivalent to 17.5 million ha);
- Increase biodiversity protection in at least 9,300 km<sup>2</sup> (930,000 ha) of new or existing marine and coastal Conservation Units;
- Identify, design and prepare for implementation at least two financial mechanisms capable of contributing to the long-term sustainability of coastal and marine protected areas.

### Main results achieved until 2024:

- Increase to 96.1 million ha (or 26.4% of the Brazilian marine area);

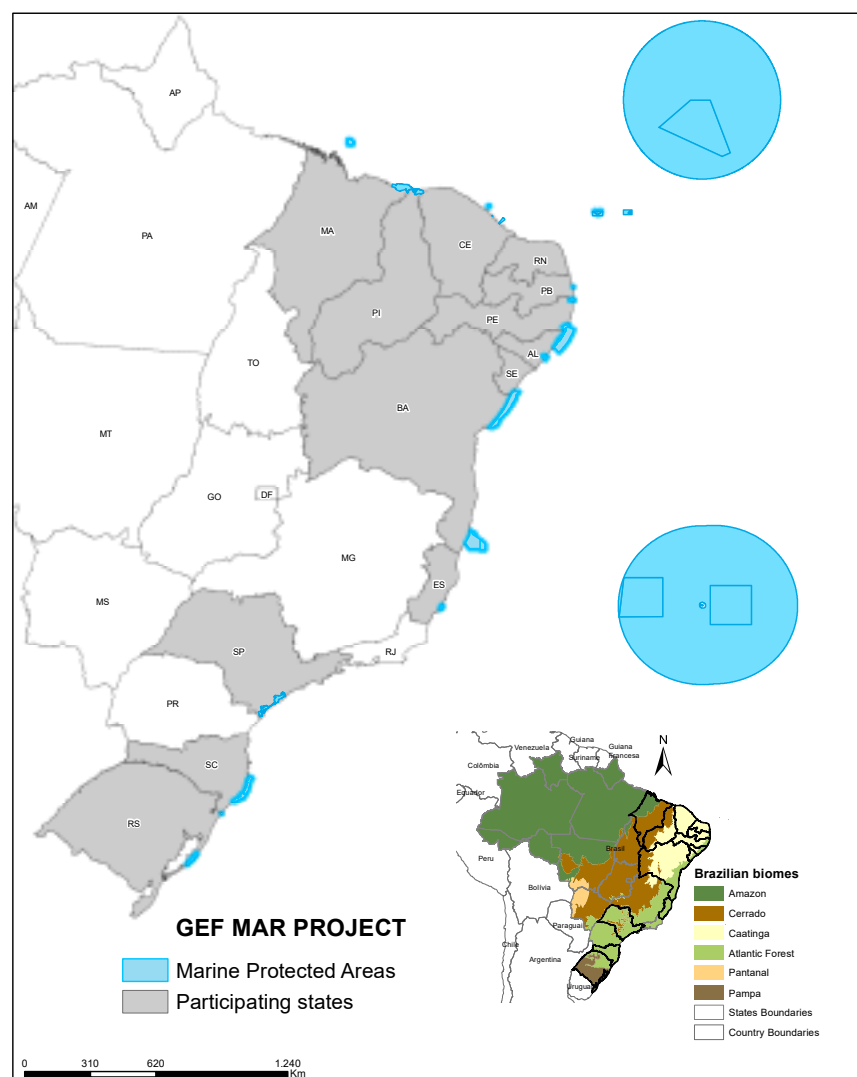


Figure 2 — Area of operation of the GEF Mar project  
Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM



- 95,123,550 ha (28 UCs) with increased management effectiveness, with a change in management level in 93,619,398 ha (12 UCs);
- R\$60 million contributed through a Commitment Term between IBAMA and Petrobras;
- Implementation of federal environmental compensation resources through the Federal Environmental Compensation Fund;
- Creation of the Project Platform Proposal for financing the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas system — AMCP;
- Creation of mechanisms for raising and executing resources to support AMCPs in the long term, known as the Marine Fund;
- Signing of the Project for the Conservation of the Health and Integrity of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in Brazil — GEF Mar II.

### Impacts:

- Reduced deforestation, fires and degradation of native vegetation;
- Protected and conserved biodiversity - expanding protected areas and conserved areas - and the effectiveness of Conservation Units;
- Conserved species, in particular those threatened with extinction;
- Promoted the development of economies oriented towards the sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Improved the socioeconomic situation of traditional people and communities, with an emphasis on the Bolsa Verde Program, and improved the environmental management of rural territories.;
- Promoted the protection, defense and rights of animals;
- Increased adoption of mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change;
- Promoted adequate water quality and proper quantity through conservation, ecosystem recovery and rational use of natural resources.

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 3, 4, 14 and 19.

Figure 2 shows the area covered by the project.

## 5.2 Amazon Protected Areas Program

**Execution Period:** 2014 to 2039

**Source of Resource:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Agency:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

**Executing Agencies:** States of Rondônia, Tocantins, Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso e Pará; Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) and; Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio).

**Total project price:** US\$ 408.8 millions



**Objective:** consolidate at least 60 million ha of Conservation Units in the Amazon biome, in order to ensure the conservation of biodiversity in the region and contribute to its sustainable development sustentável in a decentralized and participatory manner.

### Main targets to be achieved by 2039:

- Create and consolidate 6 million ha of Conservation Units (PAs) for full protection and sustainable use, in addition to strengthening the infrastructure, management and monitoring of existing PAs;
- Ensure the maintenance of these protected areas, promoting monitoring and inspection actions that allow environmental integrity and prevent the illegal exploitation of resources;
- Create long-term financial support mechanisms, guaranteeing permanent resources for the management of the PAs.

### Main results achieved by 2024:

- 33 PAs (6.5 million ha) created;
- Approximately 26 million ha consolidated (49 PAs);
- ARPA Program Transition Fund (Phase III) established.

### Impacts:

- Reduced deforestation, fires and degradation of native vegetation;
- Protected and conserved Biodiversity, expanding protected and conserved areas and the effectiveness of Conservation Units;
- Conserved species, in particular endangered species;
- Improved the socioeconomic situation of traditional peoples and communities, with an emphasis on the Bolsa Verde Program, and improved the environmental management of rural territories.
- Promoted the protection, defense and rights of animals;
- Expanded the adoption of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- Promoted adequate water quality and quantity standards through conservation, ecosystem recovery and rational use of natural resources;

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 3, 4, 5, 14 and 19.

Figure 3 shows the area covered by the project.

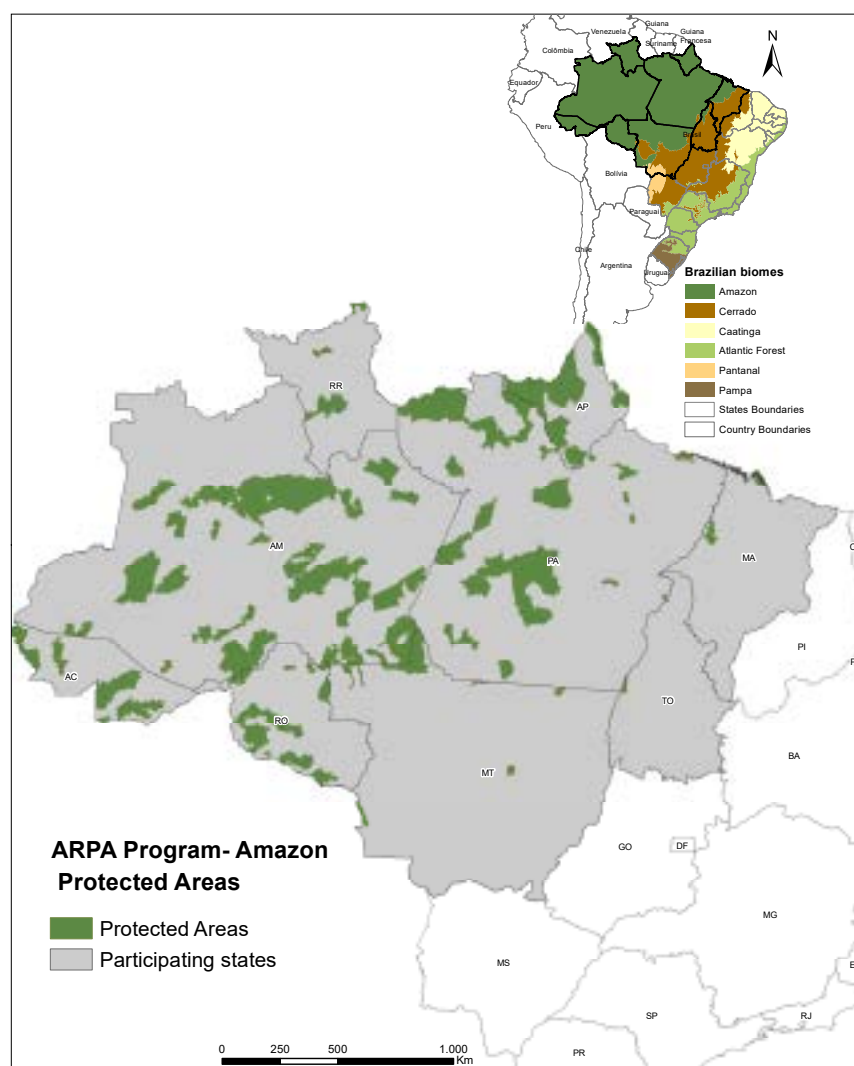


Figure 3 — Area of operation of the Arpa program  
Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM



From above, Anavilhanas National Park reveals the unique beauty of the Rio Negro, which embraces the flooded forest. A majestic encounter between the dark waters and the vibrant biodiversity of the Amazon.

## 5.3 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project

**Execution Period:** 2017 to 2026

**Source of Resource:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Agency:** World Bank

**Executing Agencies:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO), Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brazil) e Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV Europe)

**Total project price:** US\$ 79.61 millions

**Objective:** promote integrated landscape management through the expansion and improvement of the management of Protected Areas in the Amazon, the strengthening of local governance instruments and arrangements, the development of sustainable production practices and the recovery of ecosystems.

### Main targets to be achieved by 2026:

- Improve the management of 11.9 million ha;
- Implement sustainable management practices across 18.1 million ha, including protected areas and rural properties;
- Implement the recovery of native vegetation on 29.2 thousand ha.

### Main results achieved by 2024:

- Created 24 Conservation Units (PAs), totaling 4.3 million ha;

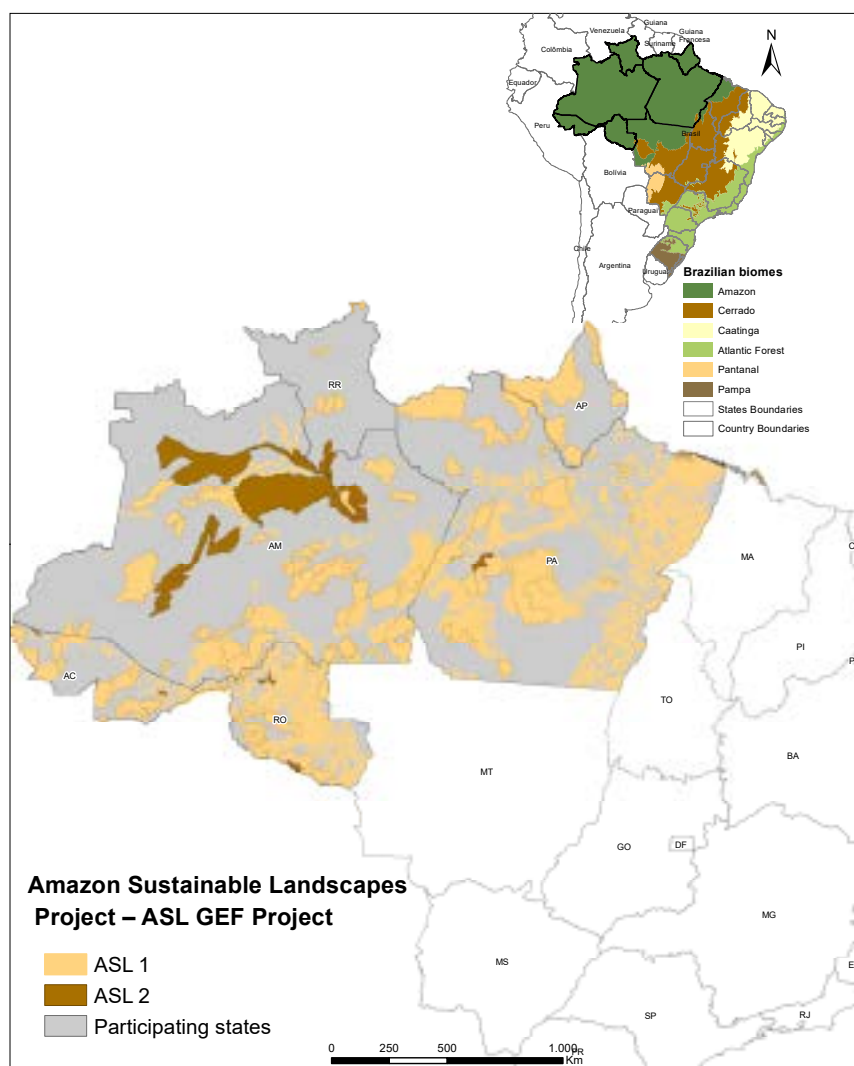


Figure 4 — Area of operation of the ASL 1 and 2 project  
Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM



# ASL Brasil

Projeto Paisagens Sustentáveis da Amazônia

- Developed management plans in seven PAs: APA Tapajós, APA Triunfo do Xingu, Flota do Iriri, Arie Japiim Pentecoste, APA Lago do Amapá, APA Igarapé São Francisco and Resex Alto Juruá;
- Built 42 nurseries for seedlings of native Amazonian species;
- Supported the environmental regularization of 54,344 rural properties in Pará and Acre;
- Developed 13 fishing agreements in the State of Amazonas;
- Supported the monitoring of turtles and the release of 550,000 hatchlings in the Médio Juruá Extractive Reserve (Resex) and the Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS);
- Strengthened six production chains (rubber, cocoa, coffee, chestnut, cassava, honey);
- More than 60 million ha of native vegetation protected by PAs of the ARPA Program (Amazon Protected Areas);
- 1.37 million ha of forests with management plans for forest concession, aimed at sustainable use;
- More than 2.5 million ha of PAs with sustainable management;
- 1.2 million ha of private areas adhering to the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA).

### Impacts:

- Composition of the Transition Fund of the Amazon Protected Areas Program (ARPA), covering the financial needs of 114 Conservation Units (UCs), until 2039;
- Development of 32 incentive mechanisms to reduce deforestation and increase the recovery of native vegetation;
- Construction of nurseries with the capacity to produce approximately 800,000 seedlings of native Amazonian species;
- Strengthening community management, income generation and biodiversity protection, through fishing agreements, contributing to improving community management of productive activities in Amazonian rivers;
- Approximately 88 thousand direct beneficiaries.

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 21, 22 and 23.

Figure 4 shows the area covered by the project.

## 5.4 National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species Project

**Execution Period:** 2018 to 2024

**Source of Resource:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Agency:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

**Executing Agencies:** World Wide Fund for Nature Brasil ([WWF-Brasil](https://www.pwnt.org.br/))

**Total project price:** US\$ 64.4 millions

**Objective:** promote initiatives to reduce threats and strengthen the conservation of endangered species, through the National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species, and engaging society in conservation challenges, aiming at the preservation of species and their ecosystems, ensuring long-term environmental sustainability.

### Main targets to be achieved by 2024:

- Promote the reduction of threats and strengthening the conservation of endangered species in Brazil;
- Integrate conservation into public policies;
- Combat illegal extraction and wildlife trafficking;
- Prevent the invasion of exotic species and;
- Engage society in protecting biodiversity.

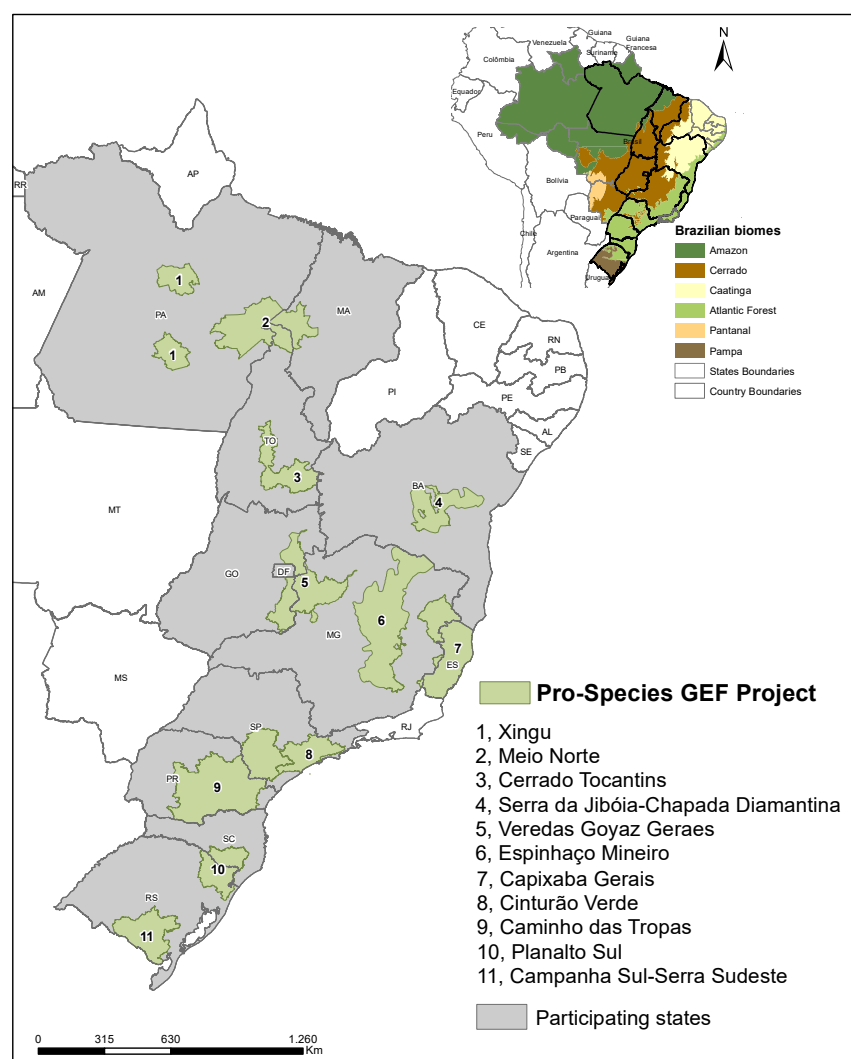


Figure 5 — Area of operation of the GEF Pró Espécies project  
Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM



### Main results achieved by 2024:

- 21 National Action Plans developed and/or implemented, benefiting more than 190 threatened species in different regions of the country;
- 12 areas distributed across 5 of Brazil's 6 biomes, with priority identification and action;
- 4,500 ha of degraded areas restored;
- More than 1,000 professionals trained in protected area management and monitoring of endangered species;
- More than 400 threatened species positively impacted through direct habitat conservation and restoration actions;
- 18 awareness and environmental education actions carried out, reaching around 50 thousand people.

### Impacts:

- Preserved species, in particular those threatened with extinction;
- Promoted the protection, defense and rights of animals.

### Associated CBD targets: 1, 4, 5 and 6.

Figure 5 shows the area covered by the project.



Under the waters of the Negro River, the red dolphin swims in its habitat. A treasure at risk, classified as “endangered” by ICMBio and IUCN, whose survival depends on river conservation actions and public policies aimed at Amazonian biodiversity.

A pair of pampas deer roams an open field. Adapted to the savannas of South America, it is a widely distributed herbivore found in Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina.



## 5.5 Conservation, Restoration and Management Strategies Project for the Biodiversity of the Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal



**Execution Period:** 2018 to 2025

**Source of Resource:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Agency:** Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

**Executing Agency:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

**Total project price:** US\$ 191.8 millions

**Objective:** improve conservation in the Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal through the expansion of the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and integration with other conservation strategies (National Action Plans for threatened species and restoration of degraded areas).

### Main targets to be achieved by 2025:

- Restore 5 thousand ha of degraded ecosystems;
- Implement conservation actions for 30 threatened species of fauna and flora;
- Create or expand 5 Conservation Units;
- Train 1,500 people in sustainable management practices and biodiversity conservation;
- Carry out 10 environmental education campaigns, reaching at least 100,000 people;

- Establish monitoring systems to track at least 10 biodiversity and ecosystem indicators.

### Main results achieved by 2024:

- 5 thousand ha of degraded ecosystems restored;
- More than 30 threatened species, with conservation actions implemented;
- 5 Conservation Units created or expanded;
- More than 1,500 people trained in sustainable management and conservation practices;
- 10 awareness campaigns, reaching approximately 100,000 people;
- 10 biodiversity and ecosystem indicators created promoting the establishment of monitoring systems.

### Impacts:

- Reduced deforestation, fires and degradation of native vegetation;
- Recovered forests and other forms of native vegetation;
- Protected and conserved biodiversity;
- Preserved the species, in particular, the group of endangered species;
- Implemented the National Bioeconomy Policy, promoting the development of economies oriented towards the sustainable use of biodiversity;
- Improved the socioeconomic situation of traditional peoples and communities, with an emphasis on the Bolsa Verde Program, and improved the environmental management of rural territories;
- Promoted the protection, defense and rights of animals;
- Expanded the adoption of measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change;
- Promoted adequate water quality and quantity standards.

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19, 22 e 23.

Figure 6 shows the area covered by the project.

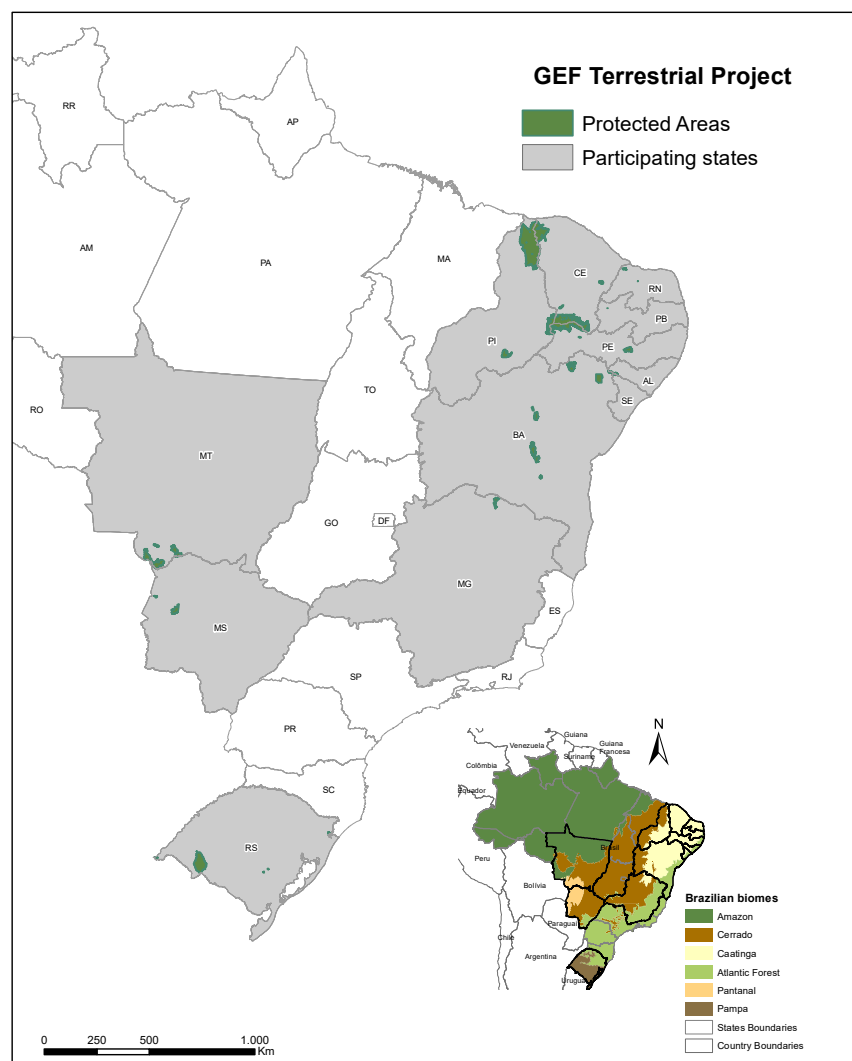


Figure 6 — Area of operation of the GEF Terrestrial project  
Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM

## 5.6 Project Realization of Biodiversity Conservation Potential in Private Areas in Brazil

**Execution Period:** 2018 to 2026

**Source of Resource:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Agency:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Executing Agency:** International Institute for Sustainability (IIS)

**Total project price:** US\$ 8.9 milhões

**Objective:** expand sustainable landscape management and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services in private areas in Brazil.

### Main targets to be achieved by 2026:

- 859,700 ha of protected land areas under greater management effectiveness;
- 7,257 ha of degraded agricultural land recovered;
- 859,700 ha of landscape area under improved practices (excluding protected areas);
- 44,635,758 Mt of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered or emissions avoided in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector;
- 45,081 direct beneficiaries.

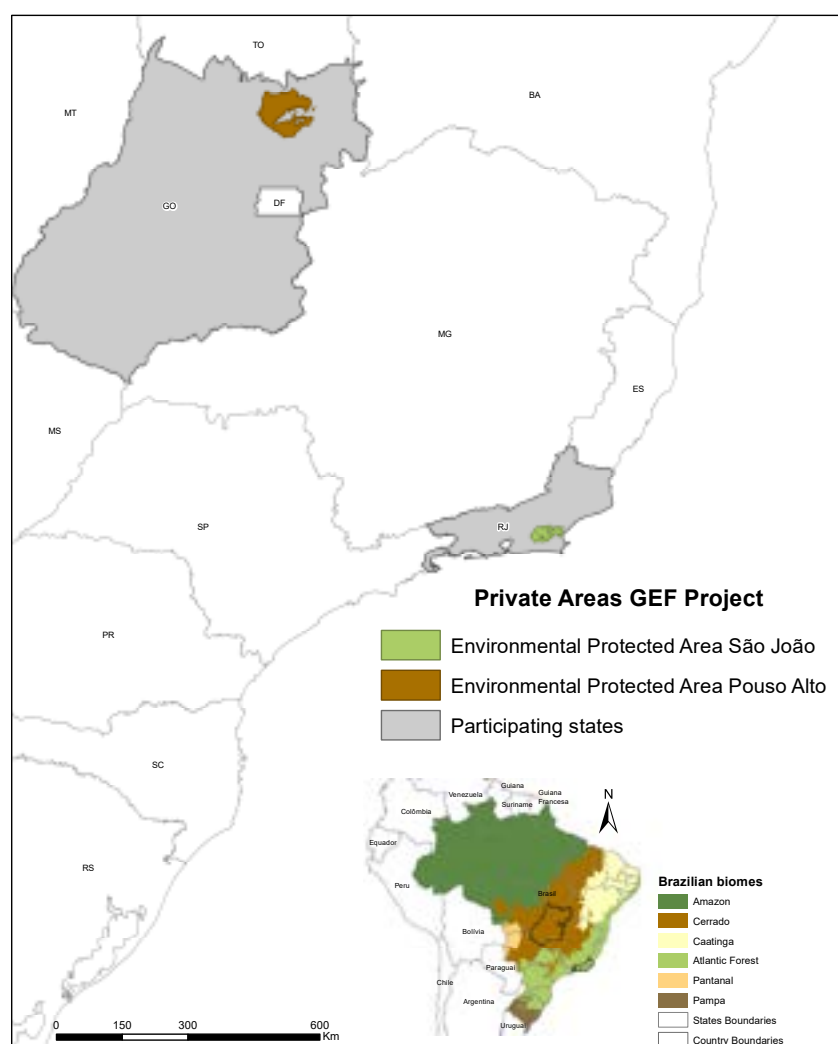


Figure 7 — Area of operation of the GEF Private Areas project  
Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM



**GEF ÁREAS  
PRIVADAS**

CONSERVANDO  
BIODIVERSIDADE E  
PAISAGENS RURAIS

### Main results achieved by 2026:

- Increased vegetation cover, reduced fragmentation of productive landscapes and increased habitat availability for endangered species;
- Promotion of biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services, as well as incentives for Sustainable Landscape Management (SLM), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and the recovery of native vegetation in private areas;
- Formalization of an agreement with companies in the forestry sector and with private properties in the surrounding area for the implementation of improved conservation and restoration guidelines;
- Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services incorporated into the national legal framework, enhancing public policies and management tools to benefit private areas.

**Associated CBD targets:** 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 22 and 23.

Figure 7 shows the area covered by the project.

The Cerrado, the Brazilian savanna with the greatest biodiversity on the planet, is classified as a global hotspot. The conservation of this biome is essential to protect its unique biota and ensure critical ecosystem services, such as climate regulation and water provision.



## 5.7 Biodiversity and Climate Change Project in the Atlantic Forest

**Execution Period:** 2014 to 2024

**Source of Resource:** International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Ministry for the Environment of the Federal Republic of Germany  
**Implementing Agency:** German Development Bank (KfW Entwicklungsbank)

**Executing Agency:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

**Total project price:** US\$ 7.8 millions

**Objective:** conserve biodiversity and recover native vegetation in the Atlantic Forest, in addition to strengthening the production chain associated with these activities.

### Main targets to be achieved by 2024:

- 2,500 ha of degraded areas undergoing recovery, with a PAs on Private Natural Heritage Reserves – RPPNs;
- 10 nurseries and/or groups of seed collectors promoted, meeting 80% of the demand of supported projects;
- Training of 50 rural landowners in vegetation recovery.

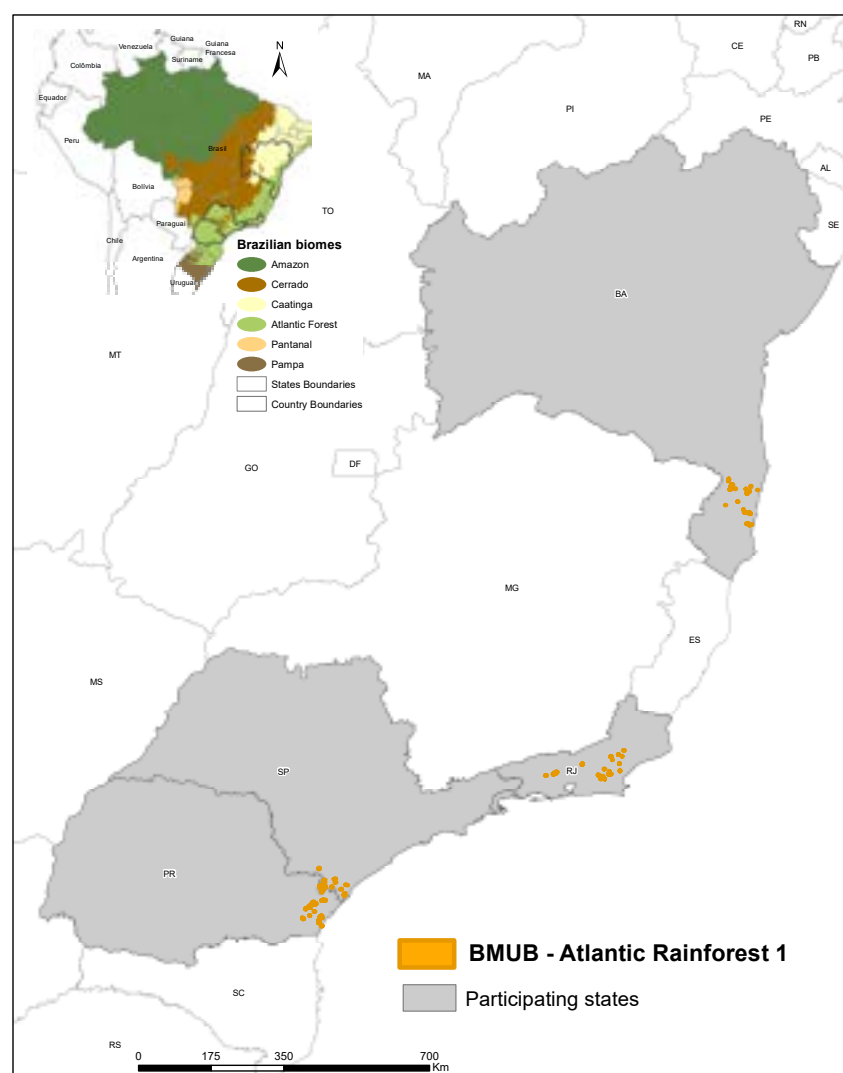


Figure 8 — Area of operation of the BMUB — Atlantic Forest project  
 Source: Isabel Castro — IPAM



**Mata Atlântica**  
 Biodiversidade e Mudanças Climáticas

### Main results achieved by 2024:

- More than 3,100 ha of native Atlantic Forest vegetation recovered, exceeding the initial target of 2,500 ha by approximately 20%;
- More than 50 nurseries producing native seedlings promoted by local communities;
- Dozens of training courses were held on vegetation recovery techniques and the fundamentals of seedling production and seed collection, totaling approximately 1,900 participants.

### Impacts:

- Increased removal of carbon from the atmosphere;
- Favoring climate regulation and water regime;
- Reduction of risks of soil erosion and landslides;
- Promotion of sustainable development.

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19 and 21.

Figure 8 shows the area covered by the project.

## 6 Projects to be started in 2025 coordinated by SBIO

In addition to over ten projects underway from 2023 to 2024, the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights (SBIO) within the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) is set to launch six additional projects in 2025. These initiatives will enhance the Brazilian federal government's efforts in its biomes and strengthen its contributions to the CBD Targets.

Together, these projects represent an investment of over US\$50 million and cover all 23 targets of the CBD, with some initiatives aligning with up to 16 targets. The targets most frequently associated with these projects include Target 11, which focuses on nature-based solutions; Target 21, emphasizing access to data; Target 9, highlighting the benefits of using biodiversity; and Target 3, which concentrates on protected and conserved areas.

Below, we outline the objectives of these projects, which span all of Brazil's biomes. The ASL 3 Project marks the third phase of financial support in the Amazon, amounting to approximately \$100 million. In the Caatinga ecosystem, two projects are underway: Áreas Protegidas da Caatinga (ARCA), which replicates the successful ARPA Program (Amazon Protected Areas) in this biome, and Conecta Caatinga, focusing on regions not included in ARCA, including private lands and collective areas occupied by Indigenous peoples and traditional communities. Additionally, there is a project funded by international philanthropy aimed at studying around 12 million hectares in the Amazon to facilitate their allocation to public forests. In the Cerrado, the project seeks to reconcile conservation with sustainable production, addressing the challenges faced by medium and large commodity-producing properties. Finally, another initiative is dedicated to recovering native vegetation and implementing national policies related to this target.

### 6.1 Caatinga Protected Areas Project

**Funds Source:** Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF)  
**Implementing Organization:** World Wildlife Fund (WWF- US)  
**Executing Organization:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)  
**Capital:** US\$ 9.9 million  
**Duration:** 3 years

**Objective:** Promote the effective conservation of the Caatinga biome by expanding and consolidating the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC) and engaging local communities. The project also aims to protect endangered species, strengthen biodiversity resilience, and improve the livelihoods of communities that rely on this biome. The Caatinga spans over 844,000 km<sup>2</sup> across 9 states, making up 11% of Brazil's territory.

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 21 and 22.

### 6.2 Creation and Establishment of Protected Areas and Identification of Conserved Areas Using the Integrated Sustainable Landscapes Approach

**Funds Source:** Re:wild, Bezos Earth Fund, Wyss/Andes Amazon Fund and Moore Foundation (Protecting our Planet Challenge)  
**Executing Organization:** Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)  
**Capital:** US\$ 9.5 million  
**Duration:** 2 years

**Objective:** The project aims to conduct studies to support the allocation of unused public lands, develop processes for creating Conservation Units (UCs), assist in the establishment of these and other existing areas, and identify conserved areas. Through this, the project seeks to expand protected areas and improve territorial governance in the Amazon by approximately 12 million hectares. It also recognizes the significance of traditional territories for collective use, biodiversity conservation, and their role in mitigating climate change.

**Associated CBD targets:** 3, 4, 8, 9 and 11.

### 6.3 Integrated Landscape Management for Climate Change Adaptation in the Caatinga

**Funds Source:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Executing Organization:** Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)

**Capital:** US\$ 6 million

**Duration:** 5 years

**Objective:** Promote integrated landscape management to combat climate change in the Caatinga biome through actions that support biodiversity conservation and natural resource management, connect public and private areas, restore vegetation and water bodies, and enhance training and communication. The project will focus on four components: strengthening socio-environmental governance, promoting the conservation and collaborative management of ecosystems, stimulating the development of a low-carbon economy, and encouraging innovation in public management and sustainability policies.

**Associated CBD targets:** 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21 e 22 and 23.

### 6.4 Amazon Sustainable Landscapes

**Funds Source:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Organization:** World Bank

**Executing Organization:** Fundação Getulio Vargas (FGV Europe)

**Capital:** US\$ 8.5 million

**Duration:** 5 years

**Objective:** Promote community territorial governance and integrated landscape management; enhance coordination among various public management entities to strengthen federal policies; foster innovative socio-economic solutions; and increase social participation, focusing on youth, women, and traditional peoples and communities. The project will concentrate its efforts in the Lower Xingu region of Pará, targeting protected areas, Indigenous lands, Quilombola territories, and social housing for family farming and other environmentally diverse populations.

**Associated CBD targets:** 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21 and 22.

### 6.5 Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia in Brazil

**Funds Source:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Organization:** World Bank

**Executing Organization:** Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

**Capital:** US\$ 24.3 million

**Duration:** 5 years

**Objective:** Increase the area of sustainably managed and restored land within the beef cattle and soybean value chains in selected landscapes of the Brazilian Cerrado biome.

**Associated CBD targets:** 2, 10, 11, 15 and 21.

### 6.6 Restaura Biomas – Enabling large-scale restoration through the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation in Brazil

**Funds Source:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)

**Implementing Organization:** Conservation International

**Executing Organization:** World Resources Institute (WRI)

**Capital:** US\$ 14.6 million

**Duration:** 5 years

**Objective:** Directly work on support activities, in all of Brazil's biomes, for the recovery of native vegetation, in accordance with the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation. The aim is to conserve biodiversity, increase ecosystem resilience and improve the socio-economic well-being of local communities.

**Associated CBD targets:** 2 and 6.



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Apoio:



Realização:



MINISTÉRIO DO  
MEIO AMBIENTE E  
MUDANÇA DO CLIMA

