

Ministry of the Environment
and Climate Change



National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan – NBSAP 2025-2030 – Brazil: Executive Summary



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Presentation

This executive summary serves as an essential guide to National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), Brazil's main instrument for implementing the agenda of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). As a signatory to the CBD and under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), Brazil is committed to the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of the vast variability of living organisms—encompassing diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.

The NBSAP, officially established by Decree No. 12,485/2025, goes beyond simple conservation, providing a framework for integrating biodiversity into government planning, promoting political and financial mobilization, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of our megabiodiversity.

The document details the structure of the NBSAP 2025-2030, established by Ministerial Decree GM/MMA No. 1,519, of November 25, 2025, and contains the Vision and Objectives for 2050, the 25 National Biodiversity Targets recommended by CONABIO (National Biodiversity Commission), and a robust Action Plan of the federal government for the period from 2025 to 2030. This Action Plan involves a total of 234 actions and requires the collaboration of 50 Ministries, autonomous agencies and affiliated entities, representing a coordinated effort of high impact.

The executive summary also highlights the Commitments of the Action Plan, which are targets defined within the scope of structuring and priority public programs and policies, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity (GBF). Ultimately, NBSAP is the federal government's fundamental contribution to the protection of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, ensuring social participation and sustainability for the country's future.

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Why does biodiversity matter?

Humanity depends on nature and its healthy, functional biodiversity to survive and thrive (Figure 1). However, according to the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2025, extreme weather events and biodiversity loss, with the consequent collapse of ecosystems, rank first and second among the greatest risks to humanity and the global economy over a 10-year horizon¹. In this context (Figure 1), **Brazil's relevance and leadership in the global biodiversity conservation agenda** are crucial, as it is among the megadiverse countries, has six biomes and a coastal-marine system with diverse ecosystems, and harbours between 10 and 15 per cent of all known species on the planet².

Figure 1. Biodiversidade around the world



Over half of global GDP depends on nature, directly or indirectly.

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM. New Nature Economy Report II: World Economic Forum, 2024. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/new-nature-economy-reportseries/>



Less than 18 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and only 9 per cent of oceanic and coastal areas, are within protected and conserved zones.

PROTECTED PLANET. Relatório Planeta Protegido 2024: UNEP-WCMC, 2024. Available at: <https://digitalreport.protectedplanet.net/>



More than 75% of terrestrial ecosystems, 66% of the ocean, 85% of wetlands, and 50% of coral reefs have been lost or significantly altered by humans since 1870.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (IPBES). Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3553579>



One in every three tree species is threatened with extinction.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE (IUCN). Lista Vermelha de Espécies da IUCN (Global). Available at: <https://www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics>

Source: Carolina Del Lama Marques.

With all its richness and diversity, Brazilian biodiversity faces a complex set of **threats** that endanger its biomes, species and ecosystems; the people who live in and depend directly on nature; the genetic heritage and cultural legacy of these peoples and communities; agricultural production; and the country's full potential for development based on the sustainable use of biodiversity. The main threats to Brazil's biodiversity are habitat loss, climate change, invasive alien species introduction, unsustainable exploitation of biological resources and pollution. These threats place thousands of Brazilian species on the list of endangered species (around 1,288 species of fauna and 3,750 of Brazilian flora), cause the loss of ecosystems, and jeopardize their quality and the services they provide.

¹ The Global Risks Report 2025, 20th Edition, World Economic Forum. Available at: https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_Report_2025.pdf, accessed 13 sep. 2025.

² BRASIL. 6o Relatório do Brasil para a CDB. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biodiversidade1/convencao-sobre-diversidade-biologica>, accessed 13 sep. 2025.



What is the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)?

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) represent the main instrument for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the national level. Since the CBD was established, Brazil has been actively participating in the work of the Convention and in defining global frameworks, as well as aligning the country's priorities and strategies with the objectives defined within the CBD (Figure 2).

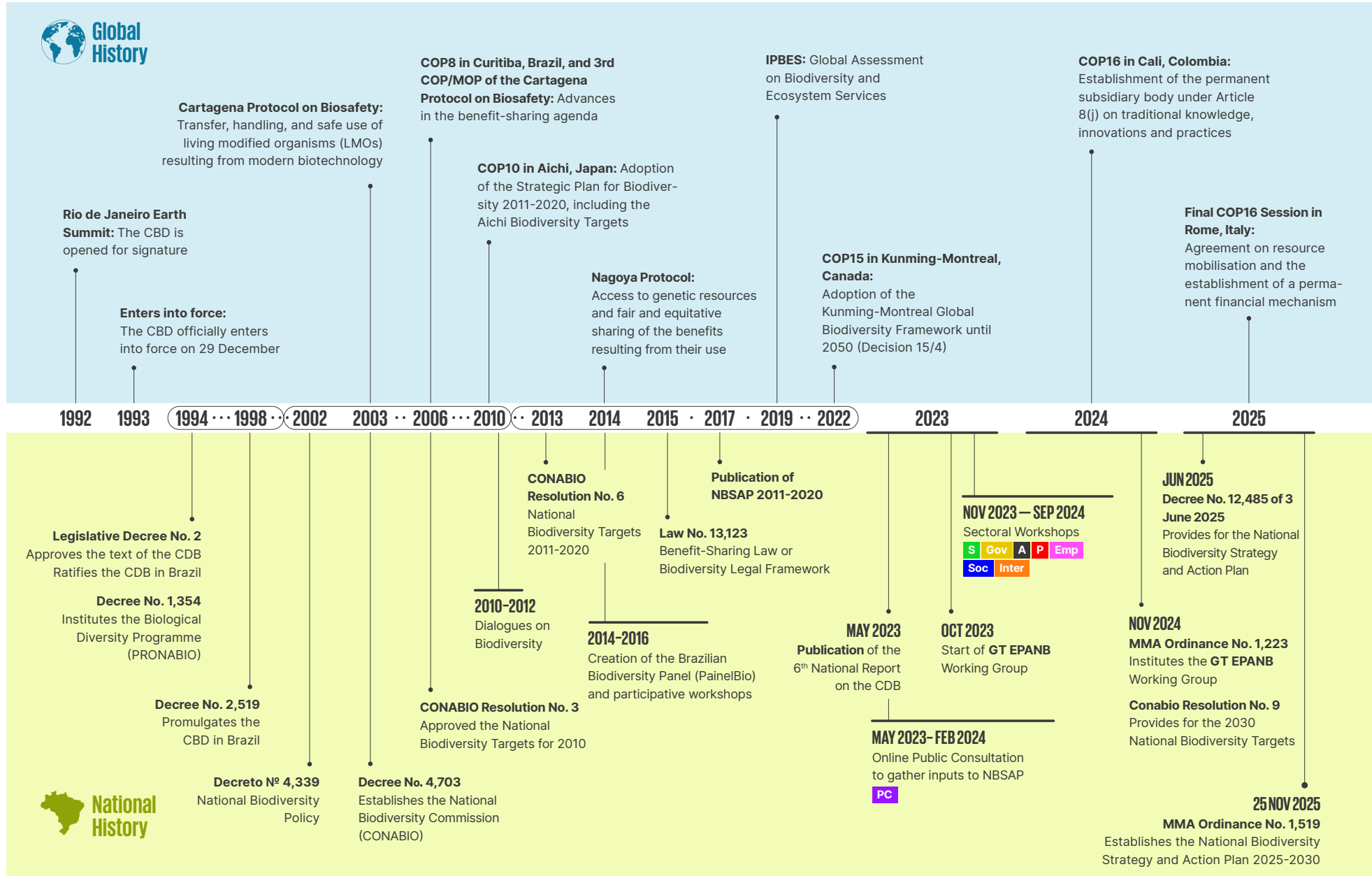
The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, defined in Decree No. 12,485/2025, is the Brazilian Federal Government's main framework for coordinating action in support of biodiversity, engaging multiple levels of governance and sectors of society, including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The Strategy provides a framework for integrating biodiversity into planning and decision-making processes, while also fostering political and financial mobilisation to advance actions for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of the benefits of biodiversity.

The objectives of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are to:

- I. **Implement actions** aimed at the conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing of biodiversity at the federal level, in coordination with federal, state, federal district and municipal agencies and entities, members of the National Environmental System (Sisnama), civil society, academia and the private sector.
- II. **Monitor progress towards the 2050 Vision**, the national targets and the action plan and its respective objectives.
- III. **Integrate policies, programmes and sectoral plans** relevant to the conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing of biodiversity.
- IV. **Promote the engagement** of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the implementation of the national biodiversity targets.
- V. **Identify and operationalize financing mechanisms** for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
- VI. **Disseminate information** on biodiversity and on Brazil's actions and commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The National Biodiversity Strategy 2025-2030, established by Ministerial Decree GM/MMA No. 1,519, of November 25, 2025, was built in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity, within the scope of the CBD, through a participatory process coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). In total, approximately 600 people from more than 200 institutions from different sectors of society participated, including more than 100 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Figure 2. Timeline of key events in the history of the CBD (in blue) and, in parallel, Brazil's trajectory in implementing and nationalising the CBD agenda (in green)



Sectoral Workshops:

- S** States
- Gov** Federal Government
- Emp** Business Sector
- P** PIPCTAFs
- A** Academia
- Soc** Civil Society
- Inter** National Intersectoral
- PC** Public Consultation

Legend:

- Years
- ◻ Decades



What are the elements and governance of EPANB?

The NBSAP 2025–2030, established by Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,519 of November 25, 2025, is composed by the Vision and the Objectives for 2050, the 25 National Biodiversity Targets for 2030 recommended by CONABIO and the federal government Action Plan for 2025–2030. Together, these components provide the strategic framework guiding federal government action through the Action Plan and its respective targets and commitments. In addition, the NBSAP includes Monitoring, Financing, and Communication Strategies—key instruments for promoting and ensuring its effective implementation (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Structure and components of the National Biodiversity Strategy

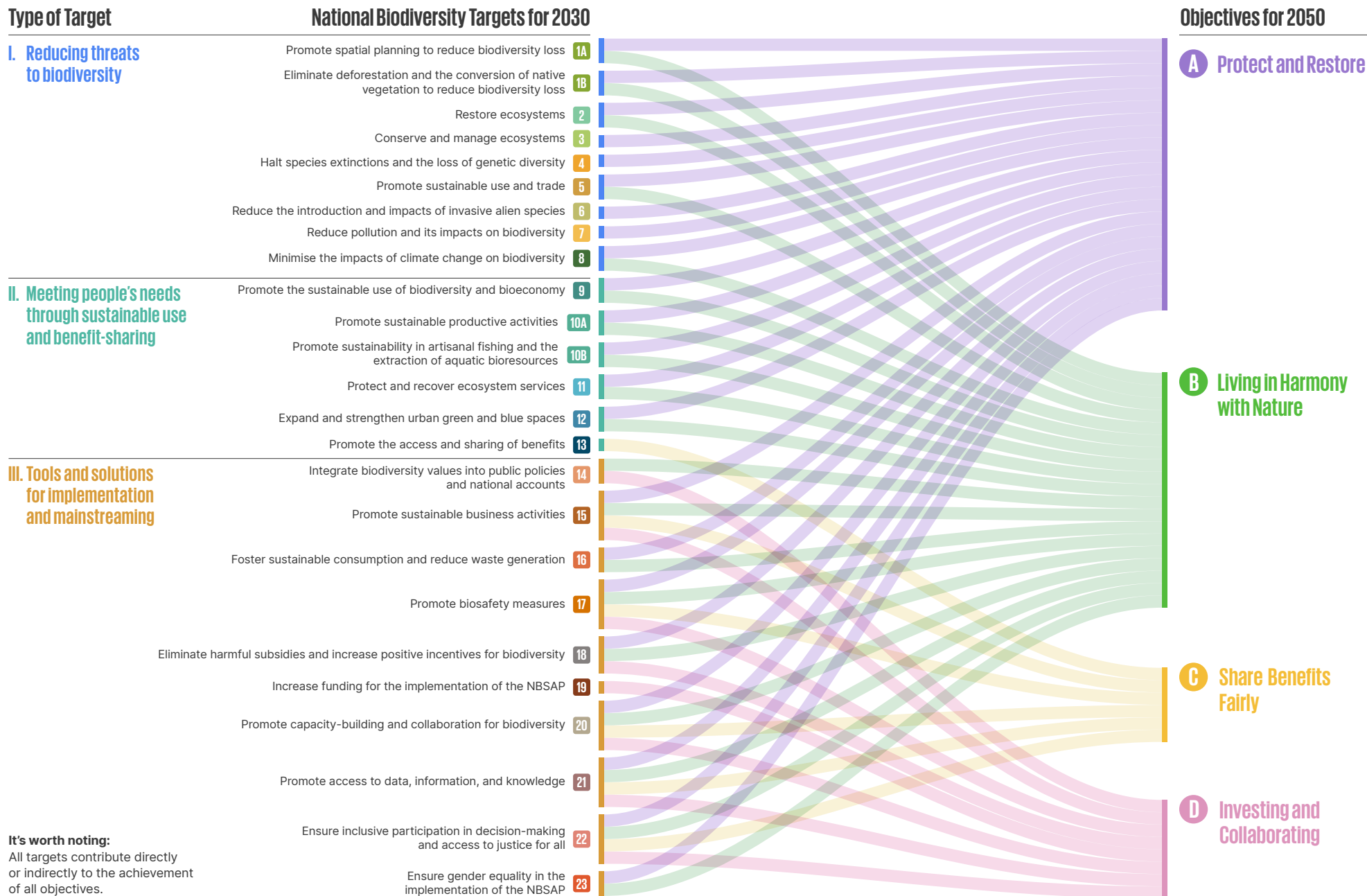


Source: DCBIO/MMA.

The NBSAP Vision for 2050 is of a society in which life exists in harmony with nature, where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, and ecosystem functions and services are maintained, supporting a healthy planet and delivering essential benefits for all people. In this sense, the Strategic Objectives for 2050 are to Protect and Restore; Live in Harmony with Nature; Share Benefits Fairly; and Invest and Collaborate.

The National Biodiversity Targets for 2030, recommended by the National Biodiversity Commission through CONABIO Resolution No. 9 of 28 November 2024, together with the Vision and Strategic Objectives for 2050, constitute the strategic reference framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy. The 25 national targets are divided into three types: Reducing threats to biodiversity; Meeting people's needs through the sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits; and Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming. Progress towards achieving each of the targets contributes directly or indirectly to achieving the Objectives for 2050 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. National Biodiversity Targets for 2030, as recommended by the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO Resolution No. 9, 2024), and their relationship with the Strategic Objectives for 2050



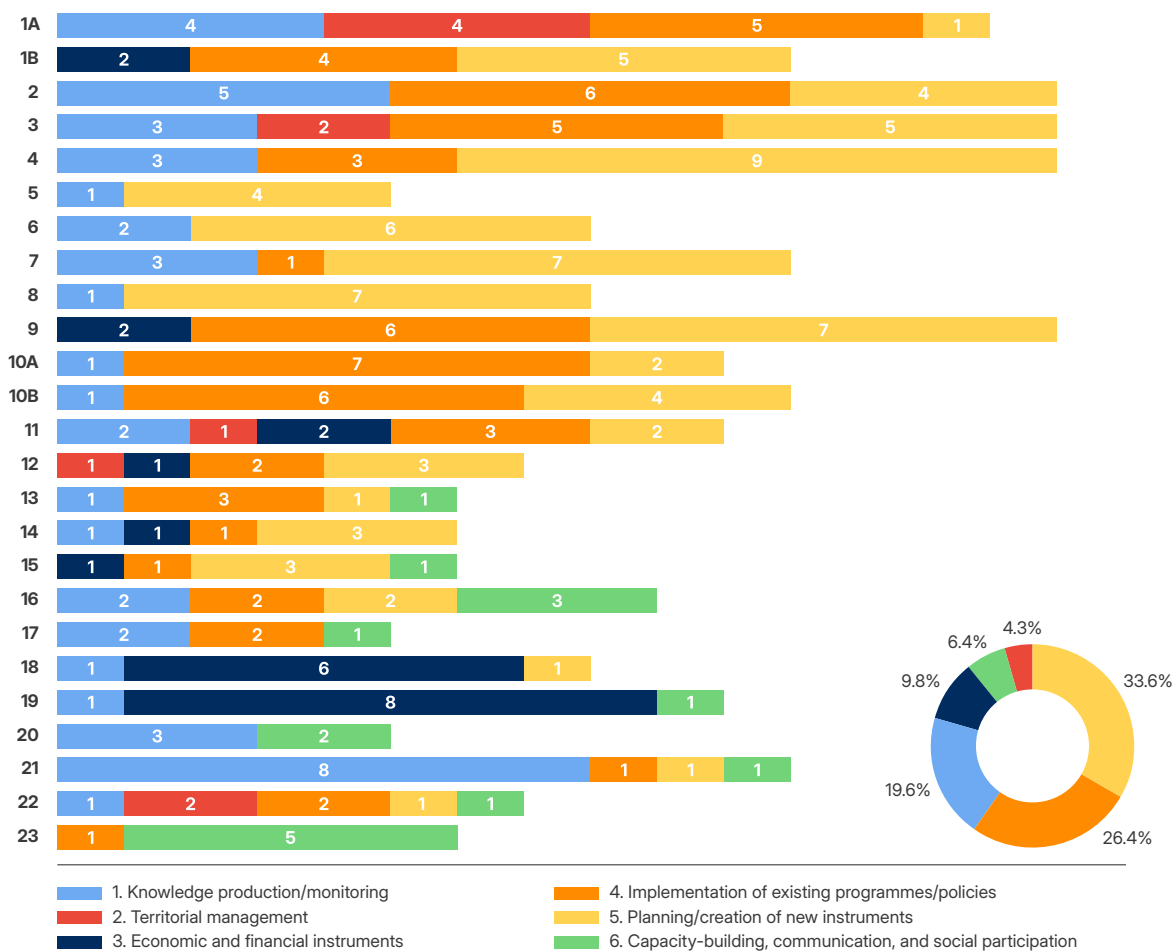
It's worth noting:
All targets contribute directly or indirectly to the achievement of all objectives.

Source: Carolina del Lama Marques and Nina Oswald Vieira.

The Federal Government's **Action Plan** is the result of the articulation and alignment process between the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and its affiliated entities, as well as other Ministries and bodies of the federal public administration. It constitutes the outline of measures to be implemented by the bodies of the Federal Executive Branch from 2025 to 2030, within the scope of their institutional competencies as coordinators and executors of national policies. The Plan has a total of **234 actions** of different types, such as territorial management, knowledge production, capacity-building, implementation or planning of new instruments/policies (Figure 5). Its implementation depends on the leadership and collaboration of 50 Ministries, affiliated entities, and other agencies.

The Plan also includes the **Action Plan Commitments**, goals defined within the scope of specific plans, programs, and policies that are structural, high-impact and broad in scope for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Targets and of the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in Brazil. These commitments represent the priorities defined by federal bodies within public policies aligned with the NBSAP.

Figure 5. Composition of the Action Plan, by action type and targets



* The numbers in white refer to the number of existing actions in that category.

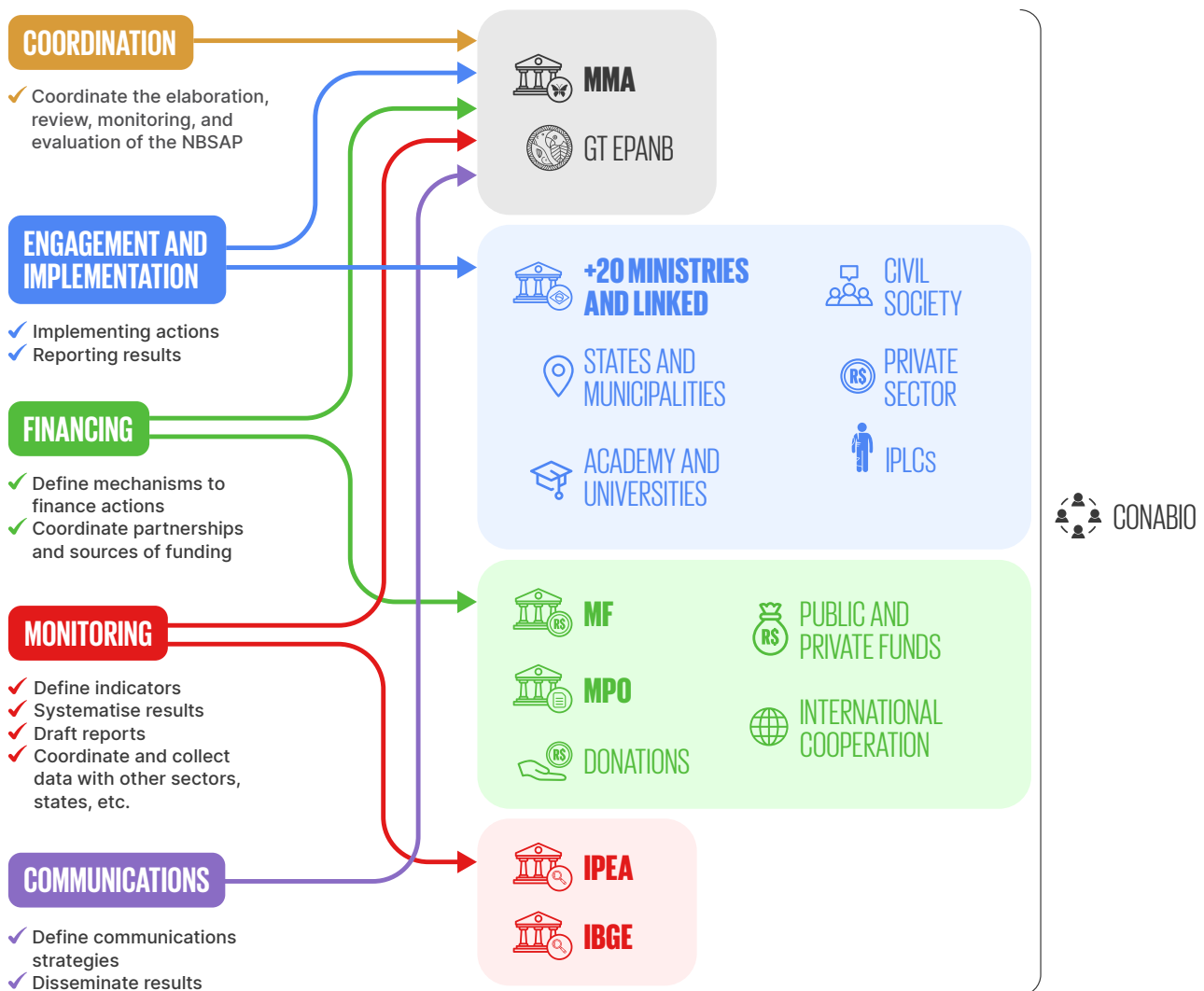
Source: DCBIO/MMA.

In addition, the Action Plan includes measures to encourage States, the Federal District and Municipalities to develop their own State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (EPAEBs) and Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (EPALBs), measures corresponding to the Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, in alignment with the National Strategy. It also provides for actions to promote the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the implementation of the

national biodiversity targets. This is fundamental for the effective integration of knowledge related to biodiversity at its different levels and for guaranteeing the future and ways of life of the peoples and communities that depend directly on nature.

Through the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use (DCBIO) of the Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights (SBIO), the MMA coordinates the planning, implementation, financing, monitoring and communication aspects of the National Biodiversity Strategy (Figure 6). However, the engagement of all sectors of society is expected for the effective financing, implementation, monitoring, and communication of the National Biodiversity Strategy.

Figure 6. Schematic representation of Brazil's NBSAP governance and the collaborative relationships among the institutions involved for its effective implementation



Description of responsibilities:

MMA

- ✓ Design, coordinate, and implement monitoring, financing, and communications initiatives
- ✓ Consolidate the National Reports for the CBD
- ✓ Incentivise states, the Federal District, and municipalities to develop their strategies and action plans
- ✓ Promote the engagement of IPLCs in target implementation

CONABIO

- ✓ Monitor, assess, and propose updates
- ✓ Foster subsidies and issue strategic recommendations for the NBSAP
- ✓ Disseminate the NBSAP

GT EPANB

- ✓ Provide technical inputs for the review, implementation, and monitoring of the NBSAP
- ✓ Support stakeholder coordination to implement the NBSAP



Conclusion

The relevance and complexity of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) demonstrate that nature conservation in Brazil is a strategic pillar for human survival and economic stability.

- **Global Risk and Brazilian Leadership:** Biodiversity loss is one of the greatest global risks. As a megadiverse country, Brazil plays a fundamental role, as our biodiversity sustains our lives in the city and the countryside, production systems, and has a great impact on the national GDP.
- **Threats and Structured Response:** Faced with threats such as habitat loss, pollution, climate crisis, and the introduction of exotic species, the NBSAP is a national instrument that translates the Kunming-Montreal Global Framework for Biodiversity, establishes the Vision for 2050 of "a society in which life is in harmony with nature," and focuses on the federal government's contribution to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits and social participation in the conservation of biological diversity.
- **The Way Forward:** The 2030 Strategy with its 25 National Biodiversity Targets, and the Action Plan (2025-2030), with Federal Commitments and 234 actions, is the concrete roadmap built in a participatory manner, with actions focused on the federal public administration, but also providing for the engagement of States, Municipalities, the productive, academic, and social sectors, and indigenous peoples and local communities.

The implementation of the NBSAP requires the mobilization of the entire society. The federal government, through the MMA and its partners, has established the structure, but success in reducing threats and ensuring the sustainable use of biodiversity depends on the integration of policies, funding, and, above all, the engagement of each sector.

The challenge is immense, but the opportunity for Brazil to lead in the conservation of biodiversity and the bioeconomy is unique. The NBSAP is the map; Now, it's time to put it into practice to ensure that biodiversity continues to sustain the planet and provide essential benefits for all people.



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