Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

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

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

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ABEMA – Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities

ANAMMA – National Association of Municipal Environmental Agencies

APIB – Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil

APPs – Permanent Preservation Areas

BIOFIN – The Biodiversity Finance Initiative

BPBES – Brazilian Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Platform

CAR – Rural Environmental Registry

CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

CEBDS – Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development

CGPNGATI – Steering Committee of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands

CI Brazil – Conservation International Brazil

CGEN – Genetic Heritage Management Council

CNCFlora – National Centre for Flora Conservation

CNI – National Confederation of Industry

CNPCT – National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities

CNPq - National Council for Scientific and Technological Development

CONAB - National (Food) Supply Company

CONABIO – National Biodiversity Commission

CONAMA – National Environment Council

CONAVEG - National Commission of the Native Vegetation Recovery

COP – Conference of Parties

CTNBio – National Biosafety Technical Commission

DAP - Department of Protected Areas of MMA

DCBio – Department for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of MMA

DCDE – Department to Combat Desertification of MMA

DCONAMA - Department of Support to CONAMA and SISNAMA of MMA

DEA - Department of Environmental Education and Citizenship of MMA

DF – Federal District (where the national Capital is located)

DFLO - Department of Forests of MMA

DFRE - Department of Funds and External Resources of MMA

DGAR - Department of Policies for Rural Environmental Management of MMA

DGR - Department of Waste Management of MMA

DMUR - Department of Urban Environment of MMA

DOCEANO - Department of Ocean and Coastal Management of MMA

DOT – Department for Territorial Environmental Ordination of MMA

DPAR – Department of Policies for Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change of MMA

DPCD – Department for Policies to Control Deforestation and Wildfires of MMA

DPCT - Department of Socioenvironmental Management and Peoples and Traditional (=Local) Communities of MMA

DPDA - Department for Protection and Defense of Animal Rights of MMA

DPEB - Department of Incentive Policies for Bioeconomy of MMA

DPES - Department of Fisheries Co-Management of MMA

DPG - Department of Genetic Heritage of MMA

DRMA – Department of Water Resources and the Environment of MMA

DQA - Department of Environmental Quality of MMA

EPANB – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (in Portuguese)

EPAEBs – State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (in Portuguese)

EPALBs -Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (in Portuguese)

FNRB – National Fund for Benefit-Sharing

FUNBIO - National Biodiversity Fund

GBF – Global Biodiversity Framework

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GEF – Global Environmental Facility

GIZ - *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*

GM – Minister´s Cabinet of MMA

GMOs - Genetically Modified Organisms

GT-EPANB –NBSAP Working Group

GYBN Brazil – Brazilian Network of Youth for Biodiversity

IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics

ICMBio – Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation

IBAMA – Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

IPEA – Institute for Applied Economic Research

IUCN -International Union for Conservation of Nature

JBRJ – Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro

LDN – Land Degradation Neutrality

MAPA – Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

MCID – Ministry of Cities

MCTI – Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation

MDA – Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming

MDIC – Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services

MJSP – Ministry of Justice and Public Security

MMA – Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change

MME – Ministry of Mines and Energy

MONITORA - National Biodiversity Monitoring Program

MOP – Meeting of the Parties

MPI – Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

NBSAP – National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

NDC - Nationally Determined Contribution

NIB - New Industry Brazil

PainelBio - Brazilian Biodiversity Panel

PANs – National Action Plans for Threatened Species

PATs – Territorial Action Plans for Threatened Species

PCVR – Resilient Green Cities Programme

PELD – Long-Term Ecological Research Programme

PEM – Marine Spatial Planning

PLANAPO – The National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production

PLANARES – The National Solid Waste Plan

PLANAVEG – Plan for the Restoration of Native Vegetation

Plano ABC - Low Carbon Agriculture Plan

PLANSAB - National Basic Sanitation Plan

PMFS – Sustainable Forest Management Plans

PMMA – Municipal Plans for the Conservation and Recovery of the Atlantic Forest

PNCPD – National Programme for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures

PNGATI - National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands

PNGTAQ - National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of *Quilombola* (= Marrons) Territories

PPBio – Biodiversity Research Programme

PPCDAm - Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon

PPCDs - Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires

PPCerrado - Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires in the Cerrado Biome

PRAs - Environmental Regularisation Programmes

PROBIO – National Biodiversity Project

ProCoral - National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coral Reefs

ProManguezal - National Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazil's Mangroves

PRONABIO - National Biodiversity Programme

PTE - Ecological Transformation Plan

Quilombolas – Marrons (= African descendants local communities)

RBSAPs - Regional Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

RLs - Legal Reserves

SBC – National Secretariat for Bioeconomy of MMA

SBio - National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights of MMA

SECD - Extraordinary National Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Territorial Environmental Planning of MMA

SECEX - Executive Secretariat of MMA

SFB – Brazilian Forest Service

SiBBr - Brazilian Biodiversity Information System

SINAFLOR - National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products

SINBIOSE – Center for Synthesis on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

SisGen - National System for the Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge

SISNAMA - National Environmental (Governance) System

SMC – National Secretariat for Climate Change of MMA

SNPCT – National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities (=Local Communities) of MMA

SNUC - National Conservation Units System (main category of Protected Areas)

SQA – National Secretariat for Environmental Quality of MMA

TNC Brazil - The Nature Conservancy Brazil

TIs – Indigenous Lands

UCs – Conservation Units (the main category of Protected Areas in Brazil)

UNCED – United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

WWF Brazil - World Wide Fund for Nature Brazil

PREFACE

The **Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan - NBSAP 2025–2030** represents a major milestone for Brazil in addressing the two crises of biodiversity loss and climate change, and in building a more just, sustainable and resilient future. Its preparation was the result of a broad participatory process launched in 2023, which brought together representatives from federal, state and municipal governments, civil society, academia, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, family farmers and smallholders, the private sector, and other social actors committed to conserving nature and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources.

The *Brazil´s NBSAP* reaffirms Brazil's commitment to the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)* and to the *Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, adopted in 2022, which sets ambitious targets to reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and long-term goals for 2050. At the same time, it responds to national urgencies and specificities, promoting the alignment of federal public policies with the actions needed to conserve, restore, use sustainably, access, and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of Brazil's biodiversity.

Brazil is possibly the most biodiverse country on the planet. This extraordinary wealth—expressed in its forests, grasslands, rivers, reefs, mangroves and so many other ecosystems—underpins the ecosystem services that sustain life, the economy and the well-being of the entire population. Biodiversity is also an essential pillar for climate change mitigation and adaptation, as intact ecosystems function as carbon sinks, regulate rainfall patterns, reduce the risk of natural disasters and strengthen community resilience in the face of extreme climate events. Protecting this diversity means safeguarding the water we drink, the food we produce, the balance of the climate and the ancestral knowledge passed down through generations. It is a matter of ensuring environmental justice and dignity for the populations who care for the land, waters and forests.

The Brazil´s NBSAP also recognises the vital role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and family farmers as guardians of biodiversity. It seeks to ensure that these groups are protagonists in its implementation, strengthening socio-environmental justice and participatory democracy.

This *NBSAP 2025–2030* is, therefore, a strategic instrument for planning and action. It connects sectoral policies, guides decision-making, promotes the mainstreaming of biodiversity across levels of government and seeks to mobilise the technical, institutional and financial resources needed to meet the challenges of this critical decade for the planet. Therefore, its implementation is cross-cutting, with responsibilities shared among twenty Ministries and thirty bodies of the federal public administration.

I invite everyone to learn about, support, and engage in the implementation of this collective, inclusive and essential strategy for Brazil's present and future.

Marina Silva

INTRODUCTION

As a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Brazil is committed to implementing its agenda under the leadership of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA). The country has been actively engaged in the work of the Convention and in shaping global frameworks, while aligning its national priorities and strategies with the objectives established under the Convention.

Biological diversity is understood as the variability among living organisms from all sources, including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part. It encompasses diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Estratégia e Plano de Ação Nacionais para a Biodiversidade (EPANB) is the Portuguese term adopted by Brazil for the official English designation NBSAPs—National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, the main instrument for implementing the CBD at the national level. The Strategy provides a framework for integrating biodiversity into planning and decision-making, as well as for promoting political and financial mobilisation to advance conservation, restoration, sustainable use and benefit-sharing actions related to biodiversity.

In accordance with Decree No. 12,485 of June 3rd, 2025, this document presents the Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) as a planning instrument of the Federal Executive Branch, designed to fulfil Brazil's commitments under the CBD, in line with the National Biodiversity Policy and the recommendations of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO).

The NBSAP 2025-2030 was recognized by Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,519 of November 25, 2025, and comprises the Vision and Objectives for 2050, the **25 National Biodiversity Targets** recommended by CONABIO, and the *Action Plan* for the 2025–2030 period. Together, these elements form the strategic framework guiding the Federal Government's actions. In addition, this NBSAP includes **Monitoring, Financing** and **Communication Strategies,** which are key instruments to enable and ensure its effective implementation.

The Federal Government's **Action Plan** includes a total of 234 actions whose implementation relies on the leadership and collaboration of 20 ministries and 30 affiliated entities and other public agencies. The Plan also features **Action Plan Commitments**—specific federal plans and programmes 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.

The NBSAP constitutes the Federal Government's contribution to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, ensuring benefit-sharing and social participation in the conservation of biological diversity.

Rita de Cássia Guimarães Mesquita

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1 The Global Challenge of Biodiversity Loss and the Importance of Brazil

Humanity depends on nature and its healthy, functional biodiversity to survive and thrive (Figure 1). We rely not only on the air, water and food that nature provides, but also on the ecological processes that sustain life, such as nutrient cycling and soil formation. Sustainable development and innovation in construction, biotechnology, the bioeconomy, science and the energy sector all depend on the wood, fibres, biomass and fuels supplied by biodiversity. Ecosystems also deliver vital climate regulation services, helping to moderate winds, currents and temperatures. Moreover, human health, cultural traditions and heritage, knowledge and recreation are directly connected to the intrinsic values of nature and its biodiversity. Maintaining, conserving and using biodiversity and its services in a sustainable, balanced and equitable manner is essential to addressing the climate crisis and building the solutions that will shape life on Earth in the years to come.

However, looking ahead over the next decade, **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, according to the *World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report 2025*[1]. The combination of these two phenomena—biodiversity loss and extreme weather events—together with **pollution**, and other crises, constitutes multiple and interconnected environmental challenge that humanity currently faces.

Figure 1. Biodiversity 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-natureeconomy-report-series/	**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
Less than 18 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and only 9 per cent of oceanic and coastal areas, are within	**One in every three tree species is threatened with extinction.**

[1] Available at: https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_Report_2025.pdf

protected and conserved zones. PROTECTED PLANET. Relatório Planeta Protegido 2024: UNEP-WCMC, 2024. Available at: https://digitalreport.protectedplanet.net/	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

In this context, **Brazil's relevance and leadership in the global biodiversity conservation agenda** are crucial. As one of the world's **megadiverse** countries, Brazil harbours between 10 and 15 per cent of all known species on the planet (Figure 2). The country plays a leading role in multilateral commitments and agreements aimed at addressing the global biodiversity and climate crises. It is essential to promote a shift in economic, technological and cultural paradigms towards development based on sustainable relations with nature. This is key to enabling the generation of wealth and its fair and shared distribution, thereby improving the quality of life for present and future generations.

Also a leader among the world's largest agricultural producers, Brazil supplies around 10 per cent of global food demand[2]. This productivity relies fundamentally on biodiversity—the original source of all cultivated species and the provider of the ecosystem services essential to agriculture. Examples of such vital services include water availability and quality, pollination and soil fertility (Figure 2).

Biodiversity loss directly undermines agricultural production and human well-being, demonstrating that agriculture, other productive activities and biodiversity conservation are interdependent rather than antagonistic. Different land uses, management practices, business decisions, investment priorities and development plans have a direct impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services[3].

Therefore, Brazil's challenge begins with the need for integrated, participatory management grounded in science and informed by the traditions and knowledge of those who live in harmony with nature — including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Figure 2. Biodiversity in Brazil

Brazil is among the world's megadiverse countries and harbours about 10 to 15 per cent of global biological diversity. 6th Brazilian Report for the CBD. Available at:	**Approximately 76 per cent of food crop production depends, at least in part, on pollination services provided by animals.** 1st Thematic Report on Pollination, Pollinisers and Food

[2] Thematic Report on Agriculture, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BPBES). Available at: https://www.bpbes.net.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/BPBES_Relatorio-Agricultura-2024.pdf

[3] Ibid.

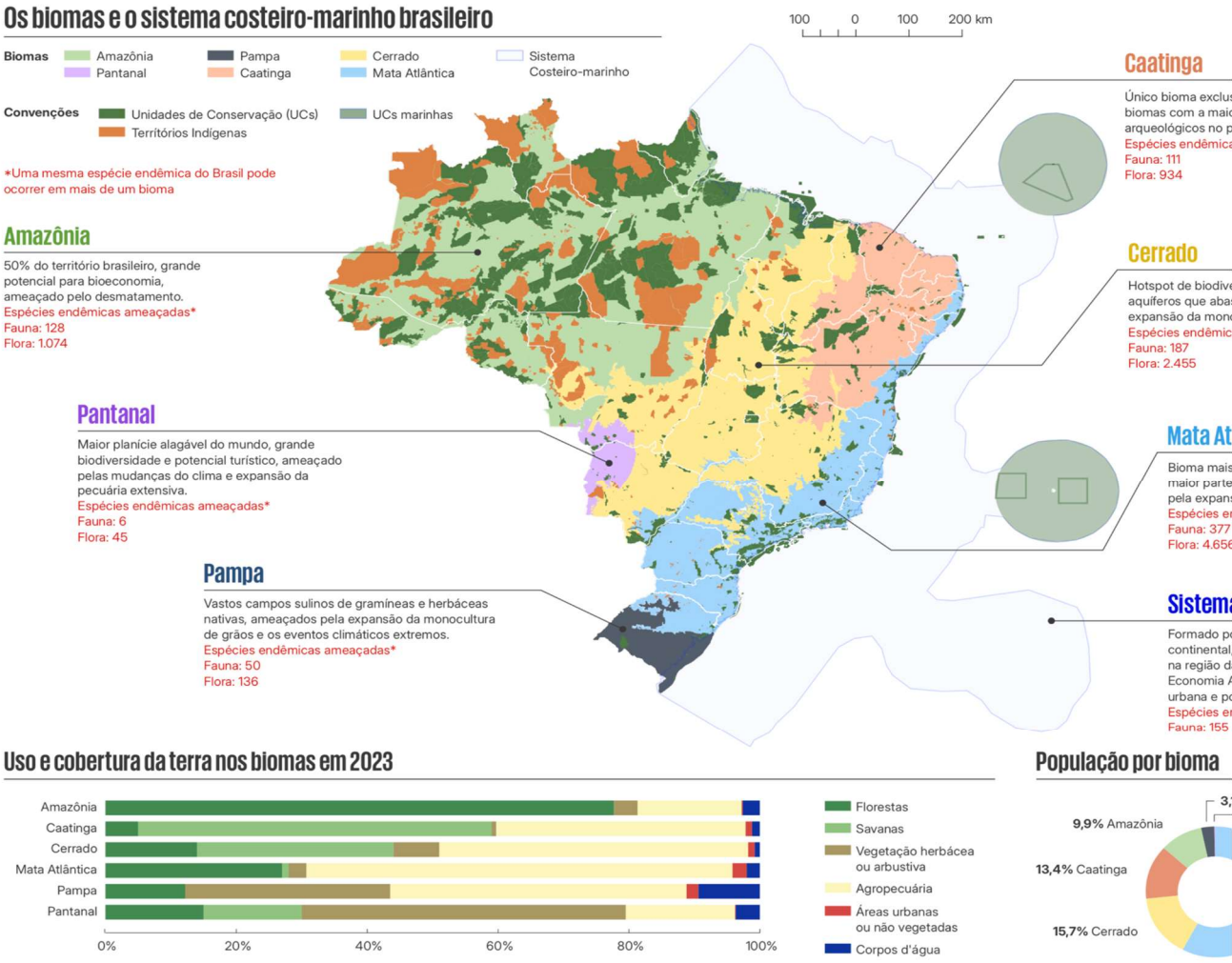
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biodiversidade1/convencao-sobre-diversidade-biologica	Production in Brazil, BPBES. Available at: https://www.bpbes.net.br/produtos/relatorios-e-diagnosticos/
More than 20,000 species of plants, algae and fungi are endemic to Brazil — meaning they are found exclusively within the country's territory. Of these, over 7,700 have been assessed by experts for their conservation status, and more than 3,400 (over 40 per cent) are considered threatened with extinction. Panel Data from the National Centre for Flora Conservation. Available at: https://cncflora.jbrj.gov.br/	**The negative impacts caused by just 16 invasive alien species were estimated to have resulted in losses ranging from USD 77 billion to USD 105 billion between 1984 and 2019.** Thematic Report on Invasive Alien Species, BPBES. Available at: https://www.bpbes.net.br/produtos/relatorios-e-diagnosticos/
Brazil has more than 30 years of experience in implementing access and benefit-sharing policies, with over 17,000 sociobiodiversity products registered. National System for the Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge (SisGen). Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/bioeconomia/patrimonio-genetico/sisgen	**Diversifying agrifood systems through the bioeconomy generates social, environmental and economic benefits, with the potential to create up to BRL 3,500 in annual income and 40 jobs per hectare.** Pathways to the Bioeconomy - Contributions of Society in the context of the G20, MMA. Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbc/comissao-nacional-de-bioeconomia/documentos-de-interesse/caminhos-bioeconomia_g20.pdf

Source: Carolina Del Lama Marques.

1.1 Brazilian biodiversity

With its continental scale, Brazil encompasses a vast diversity of landscapes, soils and geographic formations that underpin its remarkable biological megadiversity. These landscapes exist along a natural gradient divided into **six terrestrial biomes:** the **Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pampa and Pantanal—**as well as the Coastal-Marine System. Each biome and ecological system sustains not only its natural features and species, but also human populations whose livelihoods and productive activities depend, directly or indirectly, on nature (Figure 3).

Figure 3. The Brazilian biomes and the coastal-marine system



Source: Biome and coastal-marine system boundaries: IBGE; population: IBGE; land use and land cover in 2023: Map threatened with extinction: ICMBio and JBRJ. Source: Carolina Del Lama Marques and Samia Gomes da Silva.

As one of the world's most megadiverse countries, Brazil harbours a **vast number of species** in each of its biomes. For example, considering only terrestrial plants, more than 17,000 species are found in the Atlantic Forest (36.5 per cent of all known species in the country), and over 13,000 in the Amazon (27.8 per cent of Brazil's known species). The importance of Brazil's biodiversity is also reflected in its **high level of endemism**—species that occur only within the country and nowhere else. Approximately 55 per cent of terrestrial plant species found in Brazil are endemic[4].

Despite this extraordinary wealth and diversity, Brazil's biodiversity faces a range of threats that place thousands of species on the list of those at risk of extinction. Among fauna, more than 1,200 species are classified as threatened, out of over 15,500 species assessed — including all known vertebrates (around 10,000 species) and more than 5,000 invertebrates (Figure 4). Among fungi and plants, around 3,700 species are considered threatened with extinction, based on assessments of more than 9,400 species. Brazil is currently the only country to have conducted a systematic evaluation of the conservation status of fungi, with 24 taxa assessed to date (Figure 5).

The data on endangered species presented in this document do not correspond to the currently valid Official National Lists of Endangered Species. The Official National List is defined by MMA Ordinances No. 443, 444 and 445, of 2014, updated by subsequent Ordinances of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. In this work, we opted to use the most current information available from ICMBio and JBRJ, considering that the process of reviewing and updating the Official National Lists of Endangered Species is underway, based on the data presented in this document.

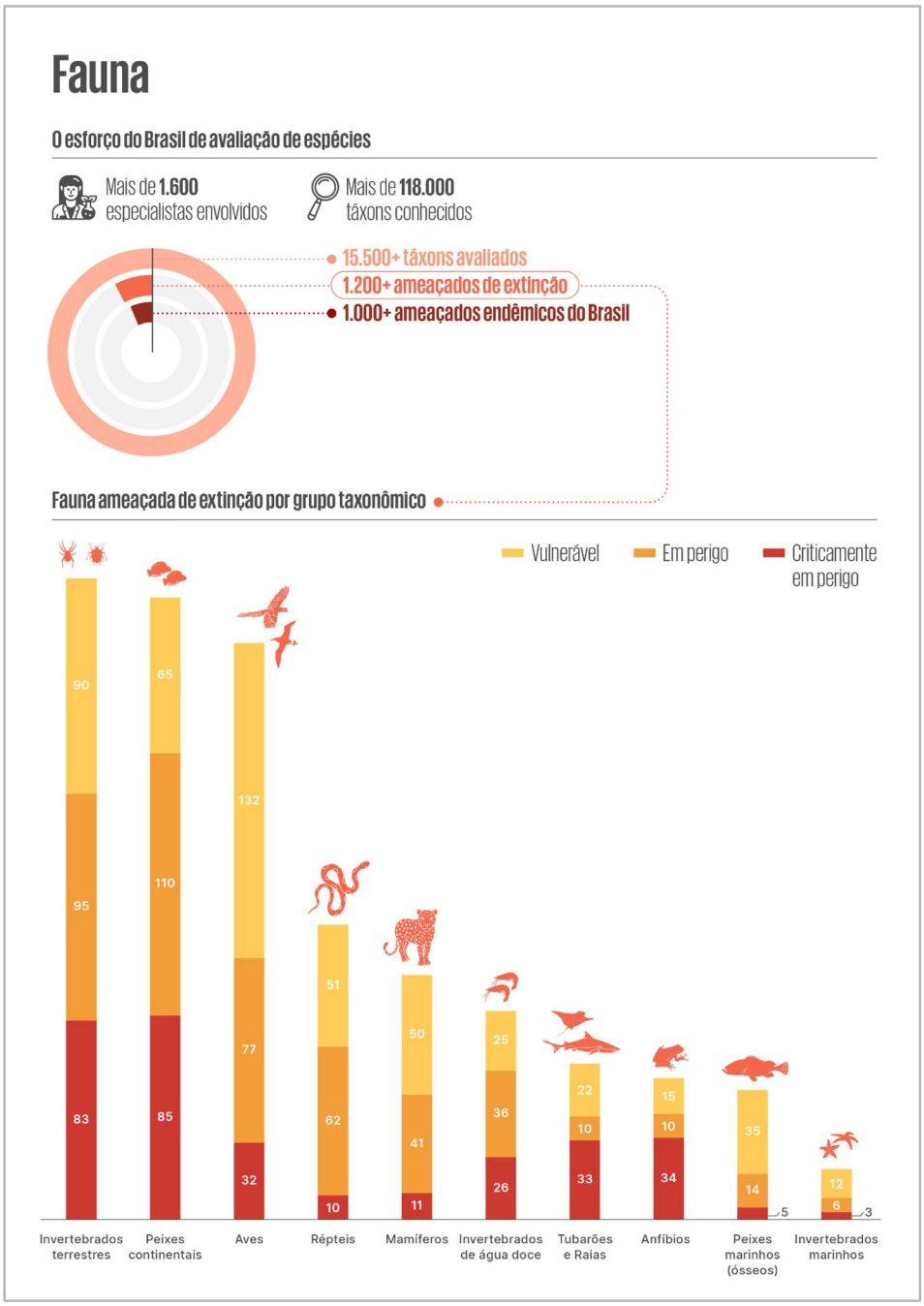
In Brazil, species extinction risk assessments are carried out in accordance with the methodological guidelines of the *Red List of Threatened Species* published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)[5]. The assessments for fauna are coordinated by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), while the assessments for plant, algae and fungi species are coordinated by the National Centre for Flora Conservation at the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (CNCFlora/JBRJ). Hundreds of institutions, universities and research centres are involved in this process, and hundreds of specialists are trained and engaged in applying the methodology and reviewing the results.

The governance of the species conservation status assessment process, along with the scale of effort and workflow adopted by Brazil, is unique and serves as an inspiration for other countries. **Establishing a systematic, participatory, and science-based process is essential as a starting point for the development and implementation of policies aimed at conserving threatened species.**

[4] Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro. Flora do Brasil 2020. Available at: http://doi.org/10.47871/jbrj2021001.

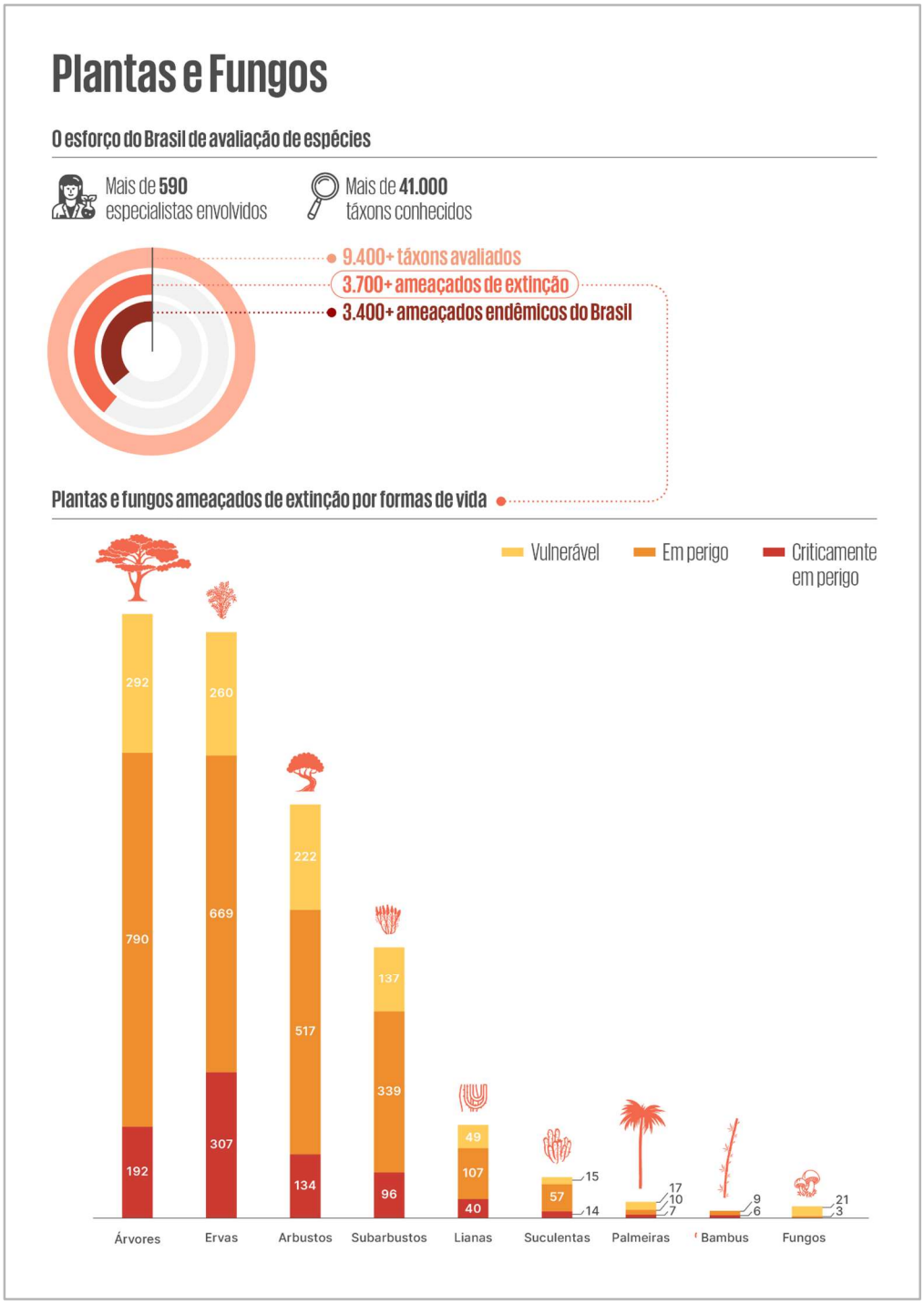
[5] IUCN Red List initiative. Available at: https://www.iucnredlist.org/

Figure 4. National effort to assess the conservation status of animal species in Brazil, considering current scientific knowledge, and extinction risk classification by life form



Source: ICMBio.

Figure 5. National effort to assess the conservation status of plants and fungi in Brazil, considering current scientific knowledge, and extinction risk classification by life form*



* The same taxon may be classified in more than one life form category. Therefore, the sum of the classes is greater than the total number of taxa threatened with extinction (n = 3,755 species). The "Other" category includes taxa that do not have their life form classified, taxa classified as three or more life forms, and/or groups with few taxa (e.g. tuft, leafy, draconoid, among others).

Source: JBRJ/CNCFlora.

In addition to its broad and systematic species assessment process, Brazil has developed key instruments for biodiversity conservation, such as the **Territorial Action Plans for Threatened Species (*Planos de Ação Territorial*—PATs)** and the **National Action Plans for Threatened Species (*Planos de Ação Nacionais de Espécies Ameaçadas*—PANs)**. These instruments translate strategies into practice to reverse or mitigate the negative impacts that lead to population declines and habitat degradation.

The Plans identify, prioritise, and organise a set of conservation actions for threatened species and their habitats, taking into account the main threats and directing efforts towards tangible, effective results.

The PANs are developed for individual species or priority taxonomic groups. A more recent approach is the development of the PATs, designed from a territorial perspective (by biome, ecosystem, or region). This allows a single Plan to encompass multiple threatened species from different groups (fauna and flora) that occur within the same geographic area, optimising resources and efforts. These plans are formalised at the national level and aim to contribute to meeting international conservation targets.

In addition, the Plans guide the participation of local communities, institutions, and various sectors of society that live and operate within the territory.

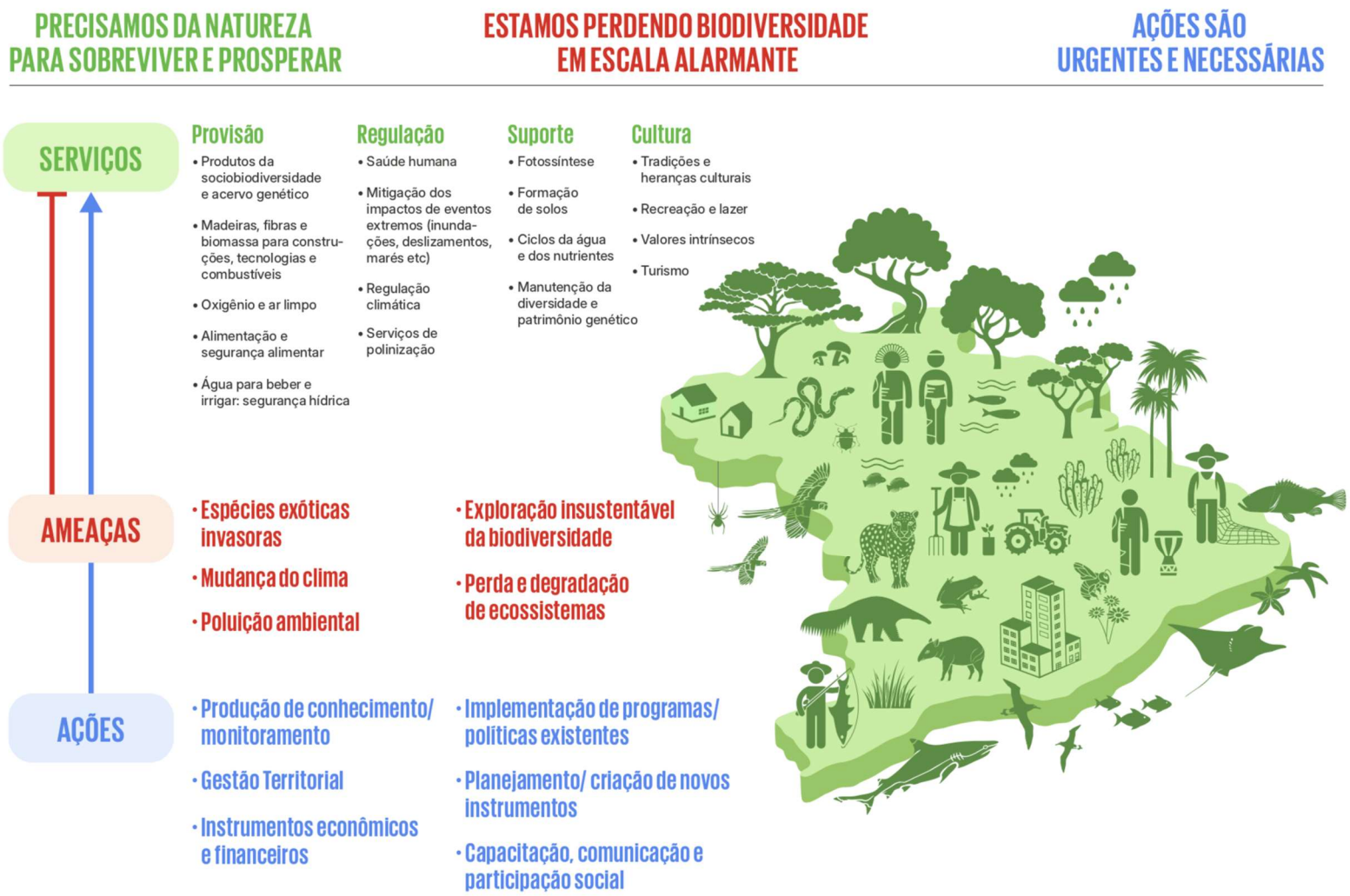
1.2 Threats and challenges to Brazilian biodiversity

Brazil 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 multifaceted. They are driven and intensified by human activities and interventions. Therefore, understanding each of these threats, generating knowledge about them, and acting in a coordinated, effective, and strategic manner is crucial to safeguarding the country's natural wealth and development potential (Figure 6).

This section summarises the **five** main threats to Brazilian biodiversity, along with other related processes.

Figure 6. Services provided by biodiversity, the main threats to Brazilian biodiversity, and actions needed to address biodiversity loss



Source: DCBIO/MMA.

1. **Climate change** significantly affects biodiversity and ecosystems through multiple interconnected mechanisms. Rising atmospheric and ocean temperatures, shifts in rainfall and current patterns, and the intensification of extreme climate events lead to the loss of critical habitats, resulting in population declines across numerous species and, in extreme cases, local extinctions. Changes in species migration patterns, disruptions to natural cycles such as breeding and flowering periods, and the spread of diseases and mass mortality events caused by extreme weather are already affecting the survival of species and, consequently, their interactions within ecosystems. Recent studies show that both gradual climatic changes and extreme weather events—particularly temperature anomalies driven by El Niño—are major factors behind the decline of amphibian populations in Brazil.[6] In addition, fragile ecosystems such as coral reefs are especially vulnerable to climate change, facing alarming rates of biodiversity loss. These impacts on biodiversity directly affect human populations that depend on natural resources, further exacerbating existing social and economic challenges.

2. The growing levels of **environmental pollution** represent a significant threat to biodiversity and ecosystems, causing severe impacts at multiple levels. Air pollution, for instance, harms plants, animals, and microorganisms, while also altering the atmospheric composition essential for the survival of many species. Soil and water contamination by fertilizers, pesticides, petroleum derivatives, and other hazardous substances such as mercury leads to poisoning and death among humans, animals, plants, and microorganisms, in addition to having serious socioeconomic consequences in affected regions. This situation is aggravated by the fact that current Brazilian regulations allow high tolerance limits for pesticide residues, which raises concerns about potential long-term risks to human health and the environment. In the rivers of the Brazilian Amazon, considerable amounts of mercury are discharged annually by illegal mining activities, affecting not only aquatic biodiversity but also the health and livelihoods of riverine communities, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.[7] Furthermore, in Brazil, the equivalent of more than 5,200 Olympic swimming pools of untreated sewage is still released into nature every day.[8] Pollution from sewage and the improper disposal of solid waste, including plastic and microplastic, contaminate water bodies and the ocean, leading

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[6] Ferrante, L., F. B. Baccaro, I. L. Kaefer, L. M. Diele-Viegas, A. Getirana, C. F. B. Haddad, and P. M. Fearnside. 2025. "Effects of Climate Change and El Niño Anomalies on Historical Declines, Extinctions, and Disease Emergence in Brazilian Amphibians." *Conservation Biology*, e70024. https://conbio.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/cobi.70024.

[7] WWF. n.d. *Technical Note: Mercury Contamination in the Amazon* https://wwfbrnew.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/notatecnica_otca.pdf; Domingues, V. S., et al. 2024. "Mercury Dynamics and Bioaccumulation Risk Assessment in Three Gold Mining-Impacted Amazon River Basins." *PubMed*. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/39195701/#full-view-affiliation-1.

[8] Sanitation Ranking 2024 — *Trata Brasil* Institute. Available at: : https://tratabrasil.org.br/ranking-do-saneamento-2024/.

to the degradation of aquatic ecosystems and the wildlife that depend on them. This, in turn, affects local populations that rely on these ecosystems for their livelihoods—such as fishing and extractive communities—and has serious implications for the health and well-being of much of the Brazilian population.

3. The **loss and degradation of ecosystems** also represent two of the main threats to biodiversity. The fragmentation of habitats caused by deforestation, desertification, and the conversion and degradation of native vegetation, soils, and natural terrestrial ecosystems—driven primarily by agricultural expansion, illegal mining, and land grabbing—together with forest and grassland fires, constitute some of the greatest threats to Brazilian biodiversity. These events result in massive habitat loss for species and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, further aggravating climate change. Between 2019 and 2024, Brazil lost nearly 10 million hectares of native vegetation across all its biomes.[9] Likewise, the degradation of inland, coastal, and marine waters must be understood from a systemic perspective, considering the interdependent dynamics from headwaters, through rivers, lakes, and coastal zones, to the ocean. For example, the fragmentation of aquatic habitats through dam construction disrupts entire trophic chains, causing imbalances in ecological relationships. Moreover, the clearing of native vegetation in water recharge areas or along the margins of springs, rivers, and other water bodies increases soil erosion and sediment movement. The resulting rise in surface runoff and decline in soil water infiltration rates affect the hydrological balance of the watershed. Siltation can compromise navigability, threaten species survival, and cause lasting impacts on local geography and the livelihoods of the people living in these areas. The degradation of sensitive zones (such as dunes, sandbanks, mangroves, and estuaries) due to real estate speculation and predatory tourism also undermines ecological dynamics, biodiversity, and human well-being.

4. **Invasive alien species** are recognised as one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss and the decline of ecosystem services. The negative impacts caused by these species extend beyond biodiversity, affecting the economy and public health as well. There are records of more than 476 invasive alien species across Brazilian territory, with thousands of documented cases of the negative impacts they cause.[10] Preventive tools, such as risk assessments, management of pathways and vectors, early detection, and rapid response, must be prioritised, since once these species become established, control efforts are costly and labour-intensive, and eradication is difficult to achieve.

5. The **unsustainable exploitation of biological resources** refers to the extraction or use of species or biodiversity products at a scale or pace beyond the natural

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[9] RAD2024: Annual Deforestation Report in Brazil 2024 - São Paulo, Brazil - MapBiomas, 2025. Available at: https://alerta.mapbiomas.org/relatorio/.

[10] Thematic Report on Alien Invasive Species, BPBES. Available at: https://www.bpbes.net.br/produtos/relatorios-e-diagnosticos/.

system's capacity for recovery. This includes hunting, illegal logging and overharvesting of timber and non-timber forest products, predatory fishing, wildlife trafficking, and unsustainable tourism, among other activities. These practices have a direct impact on biodiversity and are, in general, difficult to monitor and control. In Brazil, 52 per cent of fish stocks are monitored for fishing intensity and recovery capacity. Of these, 66 per cent are overfished—meaning the population has been depleted to the point of compromising the species' future—and 29 per cent are currently being overfished, meaning the rate of capture exceeds the species' capacity for reproduction and population recovery.[11]

These main threats combine with other factors and unfold into phenomena that exacerbate biodiversity loss, such as **genetic erosion**. The reduction of populations leads to a decrease in genetic diversity, which in turn affects a species' ability to maintain themselves through reproduction and to adapt to varying environmental conditions. Consequently, such species become more vulnerableto diseases and pestsand less resilient to climate change.

Similarly, **the simplification of landscapes** into systems with low species diversity and the predominance of monocultures in agricultural areas also pose a significant threat. As with genetic erosion, the loss of diversity at the landscape level undermines the capacity of natural and agricultural systems to sustain their ecological processes and functions. More complex systems—those that integrate different forms of land use, production, and conservation—are needed, as they are better able to adapt to change.

Other challenges, not limited to Brazil's reality, contribute to the persistence of these threats and the continuation of degradation patterns. The current **model of economic growth** intensifies the unsustainable use of natural resources, driven by the demand for higher levels of production and consumption, which in turn increases rates of deforestation, ecosystem conversion, natural resource exploitation, pollution, and pesticide use. The **deepening of social inequalities** also poses a challenge, with both ends of the social spectrum engaging in economic activities and consumption patterns that are increasingly distant from sustainability.

To address these challenges, despite existing efforts and instruments, financial resources allocated to biodiversity remain insufficient. There is a significant gap between current investments in nature conservation and the level of funding required to confront the ongoing biodiversity crisis. It is estimated that, in 2019, global spending on biodiversity

[11] Fishing Audit Report 2023, Oceana. Available at: https://brasil.oceana.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/23/2024/08/auditoria-pesca-23_v21-WEB.pdf

conservation ranged from USD 124 to 143 billion per year, compared to an estimated total need of USD 722 to 967 billion per year.[12]

Enhancing biodiversity finance—by substantially and progressively increasing the level of financial resources from all sources and reducing environmentally harmful economic and fiscal subsidies, while expanding positive incentives for biodiversity—requires strong governmental coordination and commitment, alongside the engagement and financial contribution of the private sector and international cooperation.

The challenge is to halt the ongoing loss of biological diversity through coordinated, evidence-based action, with broad participation and adequate resource mobilisation. This demands the implementation of effective policy instruments and public programmes, multilateral commitments and agreements, multi-sectoral collaboration, and social engagement. The **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025-2030**, presented below, represents 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.

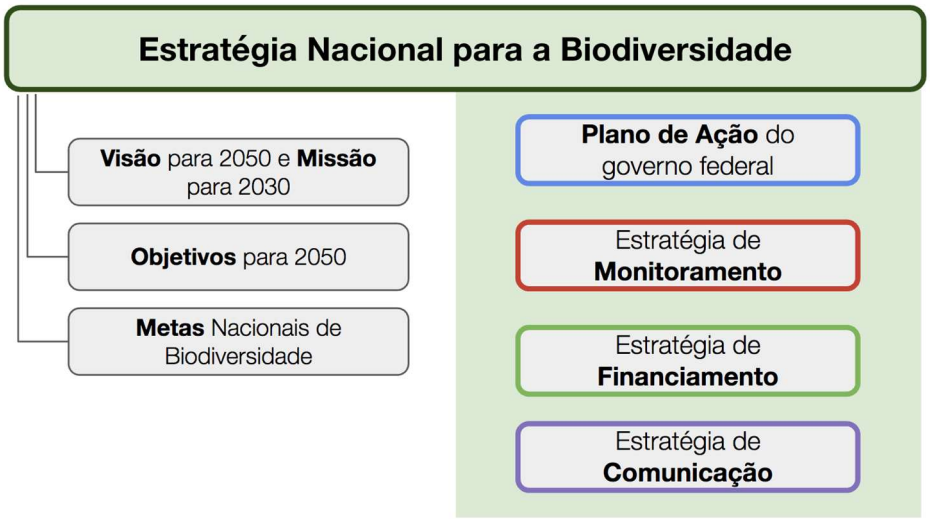
[12] Report *Financing Nature: Closing the Global Biodiversity Financing Gap*. The Paulson Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Cornell Atkinson Center for Sustainability. Available at: https://www.paulsoninstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Updated-10.23.20-FINANCING-NATURE_Exec.-Summary_Final-with-endorsements_101420.pdf

2 The Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

As defined in Decree No. 12,485 of 3 June 2025[13], the **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** (NBSAP) are federal executive planning instruments designed to fulfil Brazil's commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and to align with the provisions of the National Biodiversity Policy, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO).

The Brazil´s NBSAP comprise the overarching **Strategy**, the **Objectives for 2050**, and the **National Biodiversity Targets for 2030** recommended by CONABIO. 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 7).

Figure 7. Structure and components of the National Biodiversity Strategy



Source: DCBIO/MMA.

[13] Decree No. 12,485 of 3 June 2025, which establishes the NBSAP. Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2025/decreto/d12485.htm#:~:text=DECRETO%20N%C2%BA%2012.485%2C%20DE%203,que%20lhe%20confere%20o%20art.

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.

2.1 The biodiversity strategy and the CBD

The *Estratégia e Plano de Ação Nacionais para a Biodiversidade* (EPANB) is the term used in Portuguese to refer to the official English designation *NBSAPs – National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans*. It is the main instrument for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the national level. 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 NBSAPs are internationally recognised instruments for biodiversity planning and management that define how each country will contribute, at the national level, to global efforts for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services. According to Article 6 of the CBD, each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

(a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in the Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and

(b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The process of developing NBSAPs represents a unique opportunity for engagement, coordination and political alignment across different sectors of society to define priority actions for biodiversity. Serving as a strategic guide, NBSAPs establish the goals, actions and policies needed to address the main threats to biodiversity, such as climate change, pollution, deforestation and habitat degradation, invasive alien species and the unsustainable use of natural resources. In addition, NBSAPs guide the sustainable use of biodiversity by promoting the bioeconomy, increasing positive incentives for activities that conserve biodiversity, ensuring the fair distribution of benefits derived from the use of sociobiodiversity, and recognizing the knowledge and rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. In this way, Brazil's NBSAP is part of the country's pathway toward building a sustainable future, contributing to sustainable economic development, improving the quality of life of Brazilian citizens, peoples and communities, and fulfilling the international commitments undertaken by the country under the CBD.

The CBD is a fundamental international treaty that aims to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of its benefits worldwide. Established during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)—known as the Earth Summit or Rio 92—held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the CBD marked a milestone in global recognition of the importance of biological diversity for human well-being and planetary sustainability. It was founded on a theoretical framework that addresses biodiversity across its multiple levels.

According to Article 2 of the CBD, biological diversity means the **variability among living organisms from all sources**, including, inter alia, **terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part**; this includes **diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems**.

The history of the CBD is built upon key milestones in the global environmental agenda. In December 1993, the Convention officially entered into force, marking the beginning of its worldwide implementation. Over the years, several protocols have been established to complement the Convention, such as the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, adopted in 2003, which addresses the safe handling of biotechnology and the transport of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), along with the Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress for Damage Resulting from Living Modified Organisms. In 2014, the Nagoya Protocol was instituted to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Furthermore, the CBD establishes strategic frameworks and targets to guide global efforts to halt biodiversity loss. In 2002 and 2004, the first set of Global Targets was adopted, to be achieved by 2010. In 2010, during the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 was adopted, comprising a set of 20 targets that became known as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2020. In 2022, at COP15 in Montreal, Canada, the new **Kunming–Montreal**

Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)[14] was adopted through Decision 15/4.[15] This framework includes five long-term goals for 2050 and 23 targets for 2030. It serves as the foundation upon which Brazil has developed its NBSAP 2025-2030, presented in this document and recognized by Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,519, of November 25, 2025[16]. Table 1 below refers to COP16.

Table 1. About COP16 in Cali, Colombia, 2024

More recently, in 2024, the CBD COP16 was held in Cali, Colombia, focusing on how to effectively implement and monitor the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). In addition to addressing resource mobilisation, the financial gap required to achieve the GBF objectives, and the establishment of a monitoring framework to track implementation, this COP resulted in historic decisions for peoples and communities holding traditional knowledge and practices: the creation of a permanent Subsidiary Body on Articles 8(j)[17] and 10(c)[18] and related provisions; the recognition of Afro-descendant traditional communities as part of the protections provided under Articles 8(j) and 10(c); and the adoption of a new Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

This programme sets out specific tasks to ensure the meaningful contribution of these groups, peoples, and communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Through this programme, their rights, contributions, and traditional knowledge are further incorporated into the global biodiversity agenda. Moreover, the Subsidiary Body is expected to

[14] Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework of the CBD. Available at: https://www.cbd.int/gbf

[15] Decision 15/4 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted during COP15. Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biodiversidade1/convencao-sobre-diversidade-biologica/decisao-15-4.pdf

[16] BRASIL. Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,519 of November 25, 2025, establishes the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025-2030. Available at: https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/portaria-gm/mma-n-1.519-de-25-de-novembrode-2025-671626280

[17] Full text of Article 8(j) of the CBD on *In-situ* Conservation. Available at: https://www.cbd.int/traditional/default.shtml

[18] Full text of Article 10(c) of the CBD on the Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity. Available at: https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-10

enhance the implementation of Article 8(j) and strengthen the engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in all Convention processes.

The final session of the CBD COP16, held in Rome in February 2025, produced crucial agreements for the implementation of the GBF, notably establishing a roadmap to mobilise at least USD 200 billion annually by 2030, including a commitment to a permanent financial mechanism dedicated to the CBD by 2030 and a revised resource mobilisation strategy. The monitoring framework was also finalised and adopted, containing indicators for GBF implementation, along with the establishment of the Cali Fund — a major achievement of COP16 — to operationalise the Multilateral System for the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from Access to Digital Sequence Information on Genetic Resources, prioritising knowledge-holding Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

2.2 Brazil's trajectory in implementing the CDB

The National Biodiversity Strategy is a key instrument for implementing the CBD agenda in Brazil. As a Party to the Convention, Brazil has committed to implementing its provisions through a range of initiatives. Since the CBD's establishment, Brazil—under the leadership of the Ministry of the Environment (currently the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change - MMA)—has been working to nationalise and effectively implement the biodiversity agenda. The country actively participates in the Convention's work and in defining global and regional frameworks, while aligning its national priorities and strategies with the objectives set under the CBD.

The implementation of the CBD in Brazil can be analysed across three historical decades and the current period, beginning in 2023 (Figure 8). The **first decade of CBD implementation in Brazil (1994–2000)** primarily resulted in the establishment of the **legal and institutional framework** for the biodiversity agenda. Key milestones include the **ratification of the CBD by the National Congress** in 1994 and its **promulgation by the Federal Executive in 1998**; the creation of the **National Biodiversity Programme (PRONABIO)**[19] and its Coordinating Commission in 1994; the establishment of the **Department of Biodiversity** and the **Secretariat for Biodiversity and Forests** within the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) in 1999; and the creation of the **National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) in 2000**. Other notable achievements related to biodiversity can also be highlighted (Table 2).

[19] Decree No. 1.354, of 29 December 1994. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/d1354.htm#:~:text=DECRETA%3A,%C3%B3rg%C3%A3os%20governamentais%2C%20privados%20e%20multilaterais.

Table 2. Other relevant developments between 1994 and 2000

- Definitions by the National Environmental Council (CONAMA) of primary and secondary vegetation at early and successive successional stages across different Brazilian states (CONAMA Resolutions Nos. 01, 04, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of 1994).
- Biosafety rules applied to biotechnology and the establishment of the National Technical Biosafety Commission (CTNBio), as set forth by Law No. 8,974 of 5 January 1995.
- National Biodiversity Project (PROBIO I) established in 1995.
- National Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) and its Board of Directors created in Rio de Janeiro in October 1995.
- Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute (JBRJ) established as a federal autonomous agency linked to the Ministry of the Environment in 1996.
- Long-Term Ecological Research Programme (PELD) created under the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development in 1997.
- First National Report to the CBD[20] published and submitted in 1998.
- Organisation of biome-level workshops to identify Priority Areas for Biodiversity between 1998 and 2000.
- Law No. 9,985 of 18 July 2000 establishing the National Conservation Units System (SNUC) and other provisions.
- Provisional Legal Measure Nº 2.052 issued by the President on June 29 of 2000 to regulate Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing (superseded by Law 13.123 of 2015)

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

The **second decade of CBD implementation in Brazil (2001–2010)** was particularly significant for the **establishment of key formal instruments for management, monitoring, planning, and participation** (Table 3). Highlights include the first publication of the *Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-Sharing of the Brazilian Biodiversity* in 2004, and the approval of the *National Red Lists of Threatened Species* (MMA Normative Instructions No. 3 of 2003, No. 5 of 2004, No. 52 of 2005, and No. 6 of 2008). Institutional capacity was also strengthened through the creation of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) in 2003, the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) in 2006, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) in 2007, and the National Centre for Flora Conservation (CNCFlora) within the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ) in 2008.

[20] First National Report for the CBD. Available at: https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/NR%7D/CHM-NR-BR-200847-3

Brazil also hosted the 8th Conference of the Parties to the CBD and the 3rd Meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in Curitiba, Paraná, in May 2006. In addition, this decade was marked by an unprecedented effort to create protected areas, **resulting in 14 million hectares of new protected areas,** mainly in the Amazon, as a key strategy to curb deforestation.

Table 3. Other relevant developments between 2001 and 2010

- National Biodiversity Policy[21] establishing its principles and guidelines, approved by Presidential Decree No. 4,339 of 22 August 2002.
- Creation of the *National Biodiversity Commission* (CONABIO) by Decree No. 4,703 of 21 May 2003, responsible for monitoring and guiding the implementation of national biodiversity policies and instruments, and for promoting the implementation of Brazil's commitments under the CBD.
- Second National Report to the CBD[22], published and submitted in 2004.
- *Biodiversity Research Programme* (PPBio), established within the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) in 2004.
- *Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon Region* (PPCDAm), instituted by Presidential Decree of 15 March 2004.
- *Sustainable Cerrado Biome Programme*, created by Presidential Decree No. 5,577 of 8 November 2005.
- *Diagnosis of Invasive Alien Species*, published by the Ministry of the Environment in 2005.
- Classification of water bodies and establishment of conditions and standards for effluent discharge — CONAMA Resolution No. 357 of 17 March 2005.
- Updated *Biosafety Rules* applied to biotechnology and the *National Technical Biosafety Commission* (CTNBio), approved under Law No. 11,105 of 24 March 2005.
- *Atlantic Forest (Biome Protection) Law* — Law No. 11,428 of 22 December 2006.
- Third National Report to the CBD[23], published and submitted in 2006.
- CONABIO Resolution No. 3 of 21 December 2006, approving the National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 – adoption of the first set of 51 National Biodiversity Targets[24].

[21] Decree No. 4,339 of 22 August 2002. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4339.htm

[22] Second National Report to the CBD. Available at: https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/NR%7D/CHM-NR-BR-200987-2

[23] Third National Report to the CBD. Available at: https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/NR/CHM-NR-BR-201127-2

[24] CONABIO Resolution No. 3 of 21 December 2006. Available at: https://antigo.mma.gov.br/estruturas/conabio/_arquivos/resolucaoconabio03_15.pdf

- Action Plan for the Implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy (PAN-Bio), approved by CONABIO Resolution No. 4 of 7 February 2006.
- First update of the Priority Areas and Actions for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity, published in 2007 and formalised by MMA Ordinance No. 9 of 23 January 2007.
- Map of Vegetation Cover of Brazilian Biomes at 1:250,000 scale (base year 2002), published in 2007 by MMA.
- Red Book of Endangered Brazilian Fauna, published by MMA and Biodiversitas Foundation in 2008.
- National Integrated Biodiversity Project (PROBIO II), launched in 2008.
- First National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species, approved by CONABIO Resolution No. 5 of 21 October 2009.
- First phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado), launched in 2010.
- Fourth National Report to the CBD,[25] submitted and published in 2011, providing an assessment of the implementation of the 2010 National Biodiversity Targets.

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

With the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, established under Decision X/2 at the 10th Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the CBD in October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan, Brazil entered a new phase of implementation. The **third decade of CBD implementation in Brazil (2011–2022)** was marked by the **strengthening of scientific production, the systematisation of biodiversity data, and the updating of key management and planning instruments** (Table 4).

In 2015, Brazil **approved the Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) Law** (Law No. 13,123 of 20 May 2015), which regulates access to genetic resources, protects and governs access to associated traditional knowledge, and establishes benefit-sharing mechanisms to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, while also fostering research, innovation, and the fight against biopiracy.

Other major developments included the **second update** of the *Priority Areas and Actions for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity* in 2016 and 2018, the creation of the *Brazilian Biodiversity Information System* (SiBBr) in 2018, and the update of the *National Red Lists of Threatened Species* in 2022, based on the IUCN global methodology, with a planned review every five years.

[25] Fourth National Report to the CBD. Available at: https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/NR%7D/CHM-NR-BR-201288-2

This decade also saw the creation of the *Rural Environmental Registry* (*Cadastro Ambiental Rural*—CAR) and *Environmental Regularisation Programmes* (*Programas de Regularização Ambiental*—PRAs) under Law No. 12,651 of 25 May 2012, designed to support environmental control, monitoring, and planning through the regularisation of environmental liabilities on rural properties.

Protection of marine ecosystems also advanced significantly, with the creation and expansion of four major federal marine protected areas, which dramatically increased the protected share of the *Coastal and Marine System*—from approximately 1.5 per cent to 25 per cent.

Table 4. Other relevant developments between 2011 and 2022

- Approval of the Native Vegetation Protection Law (Law No. 12,651 of 25 May 2012), which defines Legal Reserves (RLs) and Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and establishes the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the Environmental Regularization Programmes (PRAs), creating an important framework to promote the restoration of ecosystems on rural properties.
- *Red Book of Threatened Plant Species*, published in three volumes in 2013, 2014, and 2018 by the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ).
- Establishment of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) and the Steering Committee of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (CGPNGATI), through Decree No. 7,747 of 5 June 2012.
- National Programme for the Conservation of Threatened Species – *Pró-Espécies*, established by MMA Ordinance No. 43 of 31 January 2014.
- Update of the National Red Lists of Threatened Species, approved by MMA Ordinances Nos. 443 (flora), 444 (fauna) and 445 (aquatic fauna), all dated 17 December 2014.
- Creation of the Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BPBES), a national counterpart of IPBES, in 2015.
- Establishment of the rules governing access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, and creation of the *National Fund for Benefit-Sharing* (FNRB), through Law No. 13,123 of 20 May 2015.
- First edition of the *National Biodiversity Award*, launched by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) in May 2015.
- Establishment of the *National Policy to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought* and its instruments, through Law No. 13,153 of 30 July 2015.
- Fifth National Report to the CBD[26], submitted and published in 2016.

[26] Fifth National Report on the CBD. Available at: https://chm.cbd.int/en/database/NR%7D/CHM-NR-BR-239212-1

- Adoption of the second set of 20 National Biodiversity Targets 2011–2020[27], equivalent to the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets, through CONABIO Resolution No. 6 of 3 September 2013, and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB) 2001–2020,[28] adopted in 2017.
- Biodiversity Monitoring Programme in Conservation Units (MONITORA), established by ICMBio Normative Instruction No. 3/2017 (updated by Normative Instruction No. 2 of 28 January 2022).
- *National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species*, updated and approved by CONABIO Resolution No. 7 of 29 May 2018, with its Action Plan published the same year.
- Updated *Red Book of Threatened Brazilian Fauna*, published in seven volumes in 2018.
- Launch of the GEF Pró-Espécies Project in 2018, aimed at promoting initiatives to reduce threats and strengthen the conservation status of threatened species.
- Creation of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Synthesis Centre (SINBIOSE) under the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) in 2018.
- Creation or expansion of four large federal marine conservation units (protected areas), increasing the share of protected marine areas in Brazil from about 1.5 per cent to 25 per cent of its marine territory, through Decrees Nos. 9,312 and 9,313 of 19 March 2018.
- First Brazilian Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, published in 2019 by the Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BPBES).
- Sixth National Report to the CBD[29], completed in 2019 and published in 2023.
- *Thematic Report on Pollination, Pollinators and Food Production*, published in 2020 by the Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BPBES).

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

Since 2023, Brazil has entered a new phase of renewed environmental action and institutional efforts to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This period has so far been marked by the **strengthening of executive powers related to the protection of nature and people, as well as by expanded cooperation across agendas and sectors of society** (Table 5).

[27] CONABIO Resolution No. 06 of 3 September 2013. Available at:: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biomas-e-ecossistemas/economia-dos-ecossistemas/resolucao_conabio_no_06_de_03_de_set_de_2013.pdf

[28] EPANB - Estratégia Nacional e Plano de Ação para Biodiversidade 2001-2020. Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/biodiversidade1/convencao-sobre-diversidade-biologica/epanb_port.pdf

[29] Sixth National Report on the CBD. Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/mma-lanca-6o-relatorio-nacional-para-cdb-no-dia-da-biodiversidade/6rn.pdf

In 2023, more than one million hectares were designated as Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands, alongside a reversal of the previous upward trend in deforestation rates, with significant reductions achieved. Institutional strengthening has also advanced through the creation of the **Extraordinary Secretariat for Deforestation and Fire Control and Territorial Environmental Planning** and the **National Secretariat for Bioeconomy** within the structure of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (Decree No. 11,349 of 1 January 2023), as well as the establishment of the **Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI)**—the first ministry dedicated exclusively to Indigenous Peoples (Decree No. 11,355 of 1 January 2023).

These efforts have been complemented by the **resumption of the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires (PPCDs)**, now with a specific focus on each of Brazil's biomes (Decree No. 11,367 of 1 January 2023), and by the preparation of the **second phase of the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG 2025–2028)**, which reaffirms the national commitment to restore 12 million hectares of native vegetation across the country.

Finally, an important milestone in biodiversity governance was the **restructuring of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO)** (Decree No. 12,017 of 2024), which reinstated broad civil society participation and expanded the Commission's mandate to include the monitoring of the implementation of biodiversity-related conventions beyond the CBD itself.

Table 5. Other relevant developments since 2023

- Publication of Federal Decree No. 11,367 of 1 January 2023, which established the *Permanent Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation*, reinstated the *Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)*, and provided for the *Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires in the Cerrado (PPCerrado)*, Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal biomes.
- Reactivation of the Amazon Fund in January 2023, with the announcement of donations totalling BRL 3.9 billion.
- Resumption in 2023 of participation and activities of key bodies such as the *National Environment Council (CONAMA)*, the *National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT)*, the *Steering Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)*, the *Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGEN)*, the *National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (CONAVEG)*, the body responsible for the *National Environmental Education Policy*, and the *National Tripartite Commission*, which brings together municipalities, states and the federal government.
- In 2023, 277 thousand new hectares were designated as Conservation Units (UCs) and approximately 818 thousand hectares as Indigenous Lands (TIs).

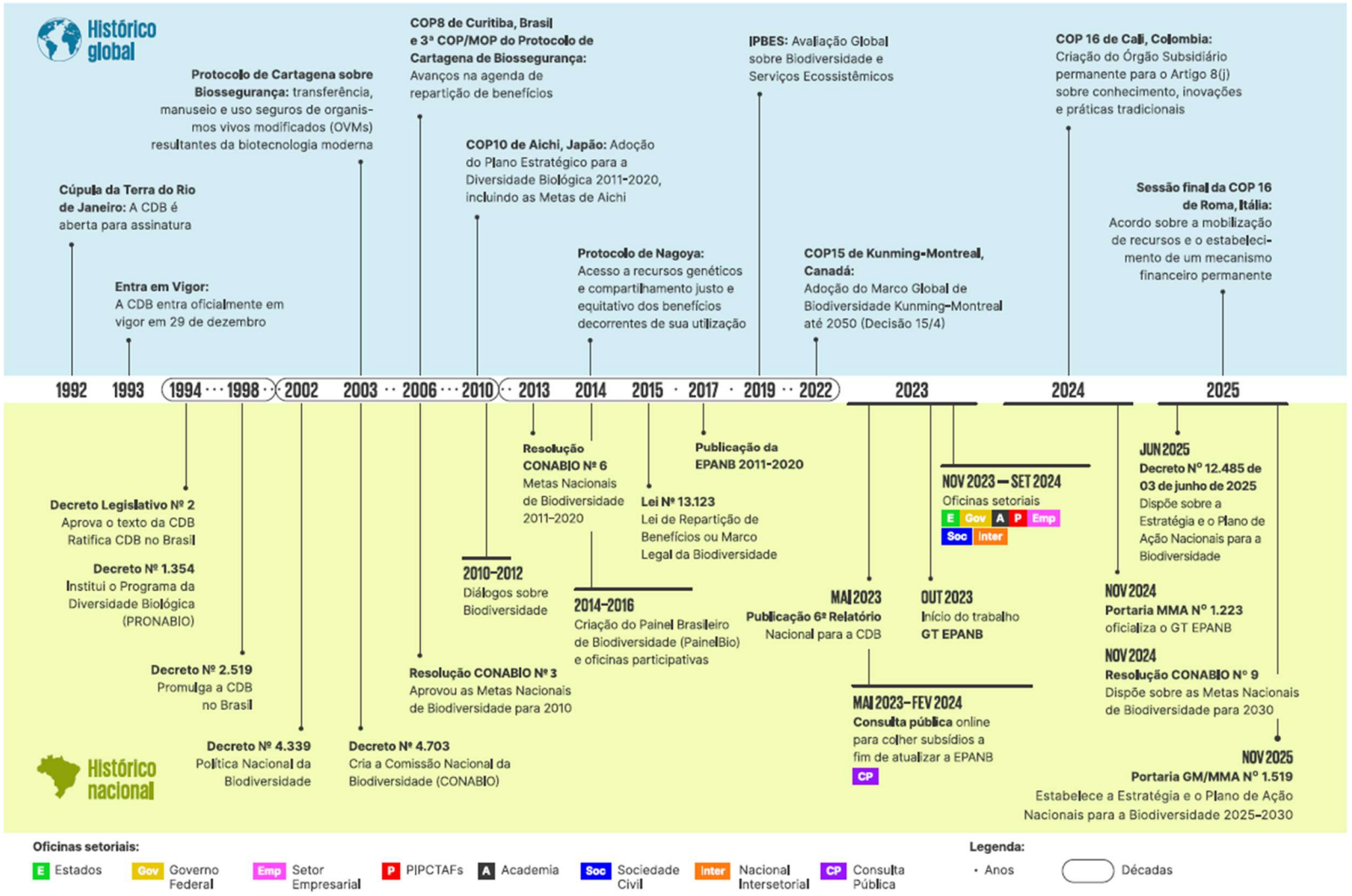
- Establishment of the *National Policy for Quilombola Territorial and Environmental Management* (PNGTAQ) through *Decree No. 11,786 of 20 November 2023.*
- Creation of the *National Programme for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures* (PNCPD), managed by an interministerial committee chaired by the *Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)*, with the goal of recovering and converting up to 40 million hectares of low-productivity pastures into arable land (*Decree No. 11,815 of 5 December 2023*).
- Normative Instruction (*Instrução Normativa*—IN) No. 2 of 22 January 2024 of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) established, within the *National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products (Sinaflor+)*, the *Simplified Authorisation Module* as a tool for registration, analysis, issuance, management and monitoring of authorisations under simplified procedures nationwide. This IN responds to the demand for wood use by family farmers and other groups, without characterising forest management.
- Restructuring of CONABIO through Decree No. 12,017 of 2024, which reinstated civil society participation and assigned the body the role of monitoring the implementation of biodiversity-related conventions beyond the CBD.
- Establishment of the National Bioeconomy Strategy, through Decree No. 12,044 of 5 June 2024, aimed at promoting the sustainable development of bioeconomy in Brazil. The Strategy sets out guidelines to coordinate government, private sector and civil society actions for the sustainable use of biological resources, technological innovation and social inclusion, with a focus on valuing Brazil's biodiversity and advancing the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Creation of the National Programme for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Brazil's Mangroves (ProManguezal), *through Decree No. 12,045 of 5 June 2024*, which defines guidelines, implementation axes and lines of action for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems.
- CONAMA Resolution No. 507 of 18 July 2024 established technical parameters for the preparation, submission, evaluation and implementation of Sustainable Forest Management Plans *(Planos de Manejo Florestal Sustentável—PMFS*, in Portuguese*)* for native forests in the Caatinga biome, focusing on timber-related activities. The resolution builds on 30 years of research and sets the maximum harvest volume per cycle based on the precipitation levels of the municipality where the PMFS is located.
- Ministerial Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,150 of September 2024 established the *Interinstitutional Working Group for Marine Spatial Planning (GTPEM)*, aimed at strengthening governance and collaboration among institutions to advance *Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)* in Brazil.
- *hematic Report on Invasive Alien Species, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, published in 2024 by the Brazilian Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BPBES).

- Creation of the *Green and Resilient Cities Programme* (PCVR) through Decree No. 12,041 of 2024, and establishment of its steering committee through Interministerial Ordinance MMA/MCTI/MCID No. 1,283 of 2025, with the aim of enhancing environmental quality and urban resilience in Brazilian cities by integrating urban, environmental and climate policies, promoting sustainable practices, and valuing ecosystem services.
- Update of the *National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation* (PLANAVEG) and reaffirmation of the national target to restore 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030.
- Creation of the *National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coral Reefs* (ProCoral) through Decree No. 12,486 of 3 June 2025, aimed at implementing, guiding, coordinating and articulating public policies for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of coral reefs and other natural reef environments in Brazil.
- Establishment of *Marine Spatial Planning* (*Planejamento Espacial Marinho*—PEM) as a national policy through Decree No. 12,491 of 5 June 2025. The decree formalises MSP as a strategic tool to organise marine use in a balanced manner, reconciling development, environmental protection and social equity.
- Adoption of the *Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought* (PAB Brasil 2025–2045). The plan seeks to coordinate strategies and actions to achieve land degradation neutrality and mitigate the effects of drought, thereby reducing environmental and socioeconomic vulnerabilities in Brazil's most affected regions.
- Launch of the process to develop the *Land Degradation Neutrality Strategy* (LDN) in 2025.
- In 2025, the first *Amazon Climate Summit* (UNFCCC COP30) is held in the city of Belém, in the state of Pará.

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

The main global milestones related to the Convention can be seen in Figure 8, as well as the national milestones for the development and revision of the NBSAP.

Figure 8. 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)



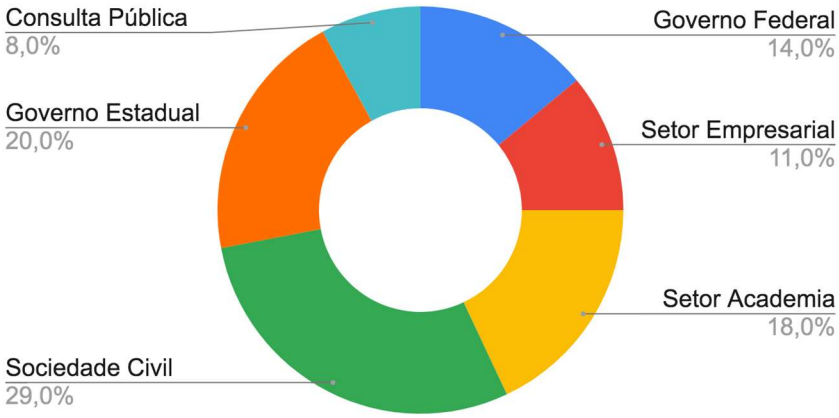
Source: DCBIO/MMA.

2.3 The process of developing the new National Biodiversity Strategy

In 2023, Brazil initiated efforts to implement the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, focusing on adapting the global targets to the national context and on developing a new National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. Following the publication of the Sixth National Report to the CBD[30], the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) launched **an online public consultation** on 22 May 2023, in celebration of the International Day for Biological Diversity, to gather inputs for updating the EPANB (Figure 8).

At the national level, from November 2023 to July 2024, the MMA organised a series of participatory sectoral workshops to disseminate the new Global Biodiversity Framework and support the development of the new National Biodiversity Strategy. During these workshops, the MMA team collected contributions from across society for the new National Targets and for the priority actions to be included in the Action Plan. The consultation process concluded with a National Intersectoral Workshop in September 2024. Altogether, the MMA engaged approximately 200 institutions from various sectors of society and more than 110 representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Percentage of representation of different sectors in the consultation process for developing the Strategy and Action Plan, considering both the online public consultation and the workshops held



Source: DCBIO/MMA.

The consultation phase involved partnerships with several public institutions and civil society organizations, enabling broader participation and outreach across different sectors of society. Partners in this process included the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the Brazilian Association

[30] Sixth National Report on the CBD. Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/mma-lanca-6o-relatorio-nacional-para-cdb-no-dia-da-biodiversidade/6rn.pdf

of State Environmental Entities (ABEMA), WWF-Brazil, The Nature Conservancy Brazil (TNC), Conservation International (CI), the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), the National Confederation of Industry (CNI), the Biodiversity Research Programme (PPBio/MCTI/CNPq), the Global Youth Biodiversity Network Brazil (GYBN Brazil), the SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation, and the Biodiversitas Foundation. The Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), and the Sectoral Chamber of Biodiversity Guardians of the Genetic Heritage Management Council also contributed to the process.

In addition, several partners provided financial support: the British Embassy; the GEF ASL-Brazil, GEF-Terrestrial, and GEF *Pró-Espécies* projects; and, in particular, the GEF Global Early Action Support and Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports projects, both implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Support also came from German-Brazilian Technical Cooperation, implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), through the global partnership for the implementation of NBSAPs in countries, entitled *Strengthening National Implementation of Global Biodiversity Targets*.

On 17 October 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) presented at the 19th Extraordinary Meeting of the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) the draft set of targets, compiled following the public consultation, the sectoral workshops and the national workshop. Subsequently, between 24 and 28 November 2024, CONABIO discussed the draft targets and issued **Resolution No. 9 of 28 November 2024, recommending the adoption of the National Biodiversity Target[31].**

The development of the Action Plan was also guided by the Working Group on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (GT-NBSAP), formally established within the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) through Ordinance No. 1.223 of 28 November 2024. The Group's mandate was to promote the dissemination and alignment of the Strategy with other policies and instruments coordinated and overseen by the MMA, and to support the consolidation of inputs collected through consultations and workshops. Subsequently, the Action Plan proposals were reviewed and agreed upon with the other Ministries involved, and the final version is included in this document.

A Monitoring Strategy is currently under development under the coordination and leadership of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA). This strategy will define the indicators for the National Biodiversity Targets and will involve collaboration with the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). In addition, a Financing Strategy is being developed to systematize and outline the mechanisms for funding the actions set out in the Action Plan, along with a

[31] Resolution No. 9 of 28 November 2024, approving the National Biodiversity Targets for 2030. Available at: https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-conabio-n-9-de-28-de-novembro-de-2024-613697262

Communication Strategy aimed at fostering engagement among NBSAP stakeholders and raising public awareness of the NBSAP.

2.3.1 *Online public consultation*

An online public consultation was conducted by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), from 22 May 2023 to 29 February 2024. The results were consolidated with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A total of 21 institutions participated, including 32 women and 23 men.

Hosted on the *Brasil Participativo* digital platform, the consultation aimed to engage society in updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans, allowing any interested citizen to contribute perspectives and suggestions. During this period, participants could access the platform to submit opinions and proposals for each of the new GBF targets, ensuring an inclusive and democratic process for developing Brazil's biodiversity conservation and sustainable use goals.

In total, the online consultation received **427 contributions**, which highlighted multiple challenges and opportunities related to biodiversity conservation in Brazil. A recurring point across several targets was **the need to improve data systematization and integration**. Tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and integrated databases were identified as essential for mapping priority areas and assessing the effectiveness of interventions.

Participants also emphasized that **insufficient funding** remains a persistent challenge to achieving many targets. Mobilizing both public and private resources was seen as crucial to sustaining these efforts. Collaboration among government, the private sector, civil society, local communities, and academic institutions was considered vital for the successful implementation of biodiversity conservation goals.

2.3.2 *Federative States Workshop*

The workshop aimed to foster alignment, dialogue, and collaboration between the federal government and state governments for the updating and implementation of the EPANB. It was held from 21 to 23 November 2023, organized by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) in partnership with the Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities (ABEMA), with support from GIZ, the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF-Brazil), and The Nature Conservancy Brazil (TNC). A total of **34 institutions participated, including 38 women and 28 men**.

All states were represented at the workshop. Key topics discussed included the need to **strengthen governance and financing mechanisms for implementing the EPANB**, involving all levels of government and civil society.

State representatives contributed **inputs for developing the National Biodiversity Targets and identifying public policies, financing instruments, and innovative actions** at the national level that are foundational for implementing the targets, including at the subnational level. The outcomes included recommendations for adjustments to all 23 global targets, adapting them to Brazil's specific context, target by target.

The discussions also underscored the importance of developing **State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (SBSAPs) to foster coherence and synergies between federal and state governments on biodiversity issues**. Additionally, participants explored financing strategies to support states in implementing these actions and ways to engage and empower municipalities in delivering the National Targets.

Participants of the Workshop with Federative States. Photo: DCBIO/MMA.

2.3.3 *Federal Government Workshop*

Held on 8–9 May 2024, the workshop was organised by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) with support from GEF/UNDP. Its objective was to share information and gather contributions from the Federal Government for the EPANB, including discussions on the National Biodiversity Targets, the Action Plan, and the need to integrate biodiversity policies with other sectoral policies. A total of 24 institutions participated, with 51 women and 45 men in attendance.

Participants sought to strengthen coordination and collaboration among federal government bodies to ensure the effective implementation of the EPANB and the achievement of Brazil's biodiversity targets. The inclusion of a new target was proposed to specifically address illegal deforestation, fire prevention, and compensation for legally authorised vegetation clearance.

Revisions were also suggested for the wording of all targets, including replacing the term *sociobioeconomy* with *bioeconomy*—encompassing not only social but also economic and cultural dimensions—and adopting more inclusive language to reflect the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, reaffirming the commitment to a more equitable and participatory agenda.

Participants of the Workshop with the Federal Government. Photo: DCBIO/MMA.

2.3.4 *Business Sector Workshop*

Held on 3–4 June 2024, this workshop aimed to consolidate the contributions of the business sector to inform the process of updating the EPANB and integrating the new Global Biodiversity Framework within the sector. It was preceded by business dialogues organised by the Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development (CEBDS) and the National Confederation of Industry (CNI). These dialogues brought together numerous members of both entities, representing the business sector in a broad and diverse manner. In addition to being convened by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), CEBDS and CNI, the workshop received support from Eletrobrás and GEF/UNDP. A total of 18 institutions took part, comprising 29 women and 7 men.

In terms of outcomes, participants emphasised the importance of ensuring that the **targets were comprehensive and consistent with other existing plans**, recognising that current plans do not fully address all needs. The **creation of positive or neutral incentives for biodiversity conservation** was also identified as essential. The discussions further underscored the need to **establish a regulatory environment that facilitates the implementation of green technologies, including tax exemptions and other incentives to promote sustainable technologies**.

Participants of the Business Sector Workshop. Photo: DCBIO/MMA.

2.3.5 *Guardians of Biodiversity Workshop: Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities*

Held from 10 to 13 June 2024, the workshop was organised by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), in partnership with the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), with institutional collaboration from the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), and the Sectoral Chamber of the Guardians of Biodiversity of the Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGen). The event received financial support from GIZ.

A total of 131 participants took part, including 51 Indigenous representatives, 45 participants from Traditional Peoples and Communities, 24 family farmers, and 19 representatives from government, academia, and social movements—comprising 55 women and 57 men. In terms of regional representation, 36 per cent of participants came from the Northeast region of Brazil, 25 per cent from the Amazon (9 per cent from the Western Amazon and 16 per cent from the Eastern Amazon), 18 per cent from the Centre-West, 13 per cent from the Southeast, and 8 per cent from the South.

The workshop brought together 112 representatives of the Guardians of Biodiversity from all regions of Brazil, alongside participants from the MPI, Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), APIB, CNPCT, National Network of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Rede PCT), National Confederation of Rural Workers and Family Farmers (CONTAG), Via Campesina, National Confederation of Family Farmers Workers (Contraf/Fetrafs), the Rural Women Workers' Movement of the Northeast (MMTR-NE), the civil society organisation *Terra de Direitos*, the Observatory of Sociobiodiversity Economies (ÓSocioBio), the Biodiversity Working Group of the National Articulation of Agroecology, and the Kaipora Laboratory of Biocultural Studies at the State University of Minas Gerais.

The objective of the workshop was to **broaden participation in the development of the EPANB and to strengthen the role of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** in this process. Participants contributed to drafting proposals for the national biodiversity targets and the Action Plan. The event was preceded by a training session for Indigenous and Local Communities facilitators, who played a key role in supporting the collection of contributions during the discussions.

The workshop provided a space for dialogue, learning, and coordination, emphasising the **value of traditional knowledge, social inclusion, and the development of strategies for biodiversity conservation**. The thematic group discussions resulted in revised formulations for targets, proposals for public policies and legislation, and the identification of priority actions for the implementation of the EPANB.

Participants of the Guardians of Biodiversity Workshop. Photo: Fred Almeida.

2.3.6 *Academia Workshop*

Thirty academic institutions participated in the Academia Workshop, held on 27 and 28 June 2024, to discuss and propose contributions to the process of nationalising biodiversity targets and developing the Action Plan.

Organised by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), and the Biodiversity Research Programme (PPBio), with support from the GEF/UNDP, the British Embassy, the Fundação Biodiversitas, and the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), the event brought together 20 women and 44 men.

Participants recommended conducting **long-term studies with periodic assessments of the impacts of genetically modified organisms on biodiversity**. They also emphasised the need **to enhance benefit-sharing mechanisms and the use of traditional knowledge**. Regarding **climate change**, participants highlighted the **importance of monitoring its impacts on native species and ecosystems**, implementing nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, and incorporating such practices into long-term programmes.

To secure financial resources for biodiversity, the group recommended **the creation of dedicated research and outreach funds, the regulation of university credit mechanisms, and the allocation of federal budget resources**. Participants also stressed the importance of **assigning monetary value to biodiversity and its losses** to ensure sufficient funding for its conservation. Furthermore, the workshop underscored the **need to eliminate harmful incentives to biodiversity, promote sustainable technologies and practices, and strengthen the integration of biological and sociocultural data to advance open and accessible science**.

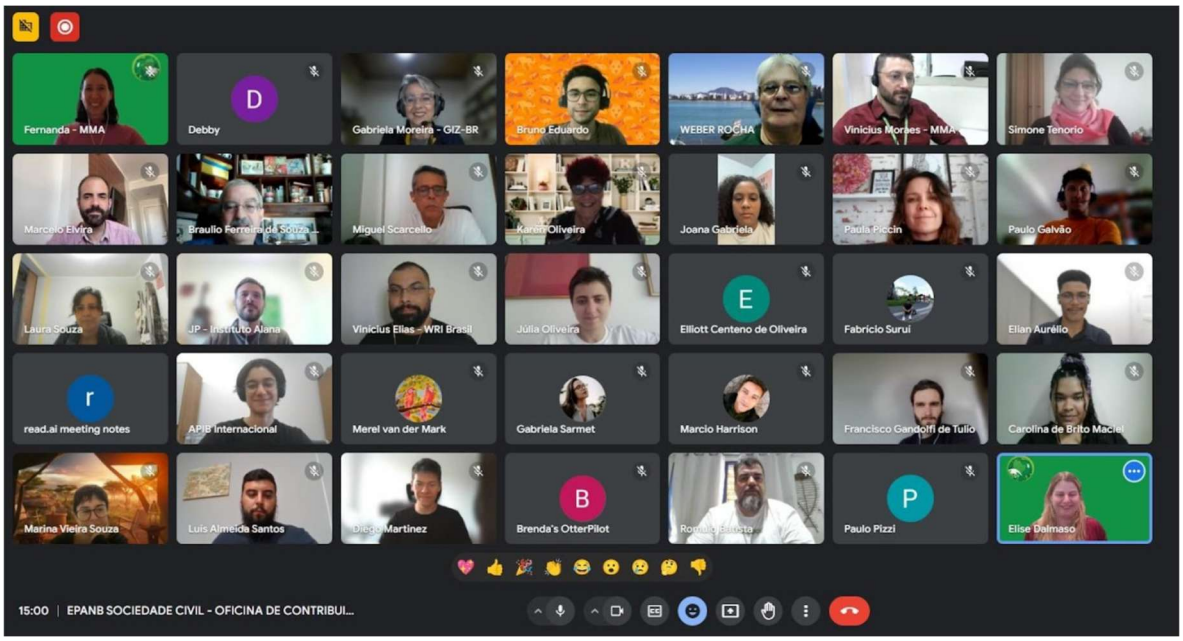
Participants of the Academia Workshop. Photo: DCBIO/MMA.

2.3.7 *Civil Society Workshop*

The workshop was held online from 8 to 11 July 2024, organised by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) in partnership with the non-governmental organisations WWF Brazil, TNC Brazil, Conservation International Brazil, GYBN Brazil, and Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica, with support from the GEF/UNDP. A total of 25 institutions participated, including 30 women and 25 men.

The workshop was preceded by several dialogues promoted by civil society organisations, including both in-person and online meetings to discuss Global Targets 2, 3 and 8, as well as an in-person session to review the full set of targets. The event convened by the MMA focused on consolidating contributions from socio-environmental civil society organisations to support the nationalisation of biodiversity targets and the development of the EPANB Action Plan.

Participants provided suggested wording for all targets and contributed substantively to the development of the EPANB. They proposed measures to **combat biopiracy, ensure the sustainability of conservation units, and establish strong and transparent governance frameworks**, including public dissemination of progress reports. The group also recommended **revising minimum price policies, adopting legislation to curb plastic waste**, and promoting public awareness through labelling and communication campaigns. Additional proposals included **creating dedicated funds, reducing barriers to accessing financial incentives, and simplifying procedures** to facilitate access by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and small-scale and family farmers to financing mechanisms. Participants further advocated for the **expansion of green credit lines with fewer administrative barriers**.



Participants of the Civil Society Workshop. Photo: DCBIO/MMA.

2.3.8 *National Intersectoral Workshop*

On 18–19 September 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), with support from the GEF/UNDP, GIZ, the Pró-Espécies Project and the British Embassy, held a National Intersectoral Workshop following the consolidation of contributions from the various sectoral workshops. A total of 90 institutions participated, with 126 women and 70 men. The workshop brought together representatives from all sectors involved in the previous workshops, as indicated by the strategic partners engaged in their organisation.

The main objectives were to share the outcomes of the sectoral workshops and the consolidated contributions, discuss the final draft of the national biodiversity targets to be submitted to the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO), and prioritise actions for the draft Action Plan to be reviewed by the relevant federal bodies.

The workshop **resulted in practical recommendations for refining the proposed text of the national biodiversity targets** and for strengthening the **engagement of diverse stakeholders in the National Biodiversity Strategy**. The collaborative process reaffirmed a shared commitment to the effective implementation of the targets, aiming for a robust and context-sensitive Action Plan.

The **integration of local, state and national policies, the strengthening of partnerships, and the establishment of clear implementation mechanisms** were identified as **key challenges**. Participants also acknowledged persistent issues such as resistance from certain sectors regarding the **reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies, inequities in resource distribution, and the need to ensure meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**.

Participants of the National Intersectoral Workshop. Photo: DCBIO/MMA.

3 Components of the National Biodiversity Strategy

3.1 Vision and mission

The vision for 2050 and mission for 2030 of the National Biodiversity Strategy reflect those defined in Section F of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Decision 15/4 of the CBD COP15). The vision represents a long-term outlook and expresses Brazil's desired pathway towards a sustainable future. The mission is directly linked to the National Biodiversity Targets for 2030, whose implementation efforts contribute in parallel to achieving the long-term vision.

Vision for 2050:

Brazil's vision under the National Biodiversity Strategy is that of a society in which life exists in harmony with nature, where:

> "by 2050, 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."

Mission for 2030, towards the Vision for 2050:

Take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, putting nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and the planet, by conserving and sustainably using biodiversity and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, while providing the necessary means for its implementation.

Brazil's long-term vision under the EPANB also requires alignment with two other international conventions: the Climate Convention (Table 6) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The UNCCD aims to protect and restore land, combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, linking sustainable land management with development and sustainability. Its 2018–2030 Strategic Framework is closely connected with the NBSAP, particularly through its strategic objective to improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification and land degradation, and promote sustainable soil management.

Table 6. NBSAP and the NDC: Alignment of Brazil's Long-Term Vision Across International Conventions

The vision guiding Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy is also aligned with the country's vision as presented in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement[32]—a strategic document outlining Brazil's commitment to addressing climate change:

"*BRAZIL'S VISION FOR 2035*

Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement sets out the country's vision for 2035. A vision of a country that acknowledges the climate crisis, recognizes the urgency of building resilience, and draws a roadmap for a low-carbon future for its society, its economy and its ecosystems. In it, Brazil imagines itself a decade from now, uniting society, economic sectors and federal entities to carry out the National Pact for Ecological Transformation, based on equity, science and ancestral knowledge.

Our vision for the country in 2035 is one of "Climate Justice". Brazil combats climate change by advancing its constitutional aspiration of full enjoyment of fundamental rights and the respect for the principle of human dignity. In this vision, the country includes its citizens in a new paradigm of economic prosperity while protecting its biodiversity. In Brazil's ecological transformation, people, economy and nature achieve harmonious synergy through the regeneration of our forests, agriculture, industry, cities and communities. By regenerating ourselves, our social fabric and economic model, we will reconnect with our ancestry, elevating Brazil to its vocation as an agricultural-forestry, clean energy and neo-industrial powerhouse. The digital and bioeconomy transformations will take place here, unified with the ecological transformation into a single revolution. A giant by its very nature, fundamentally creative and diverse in its essence, Brazil identifies itself at the forefront."

This alignment establishes a strategic convergence between Brazil's climate objectives under the Paris Agreement and its National Biodiversity Targets under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It reflects Brazil's holistic approach to addressing the existing crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in a synergistic manner. In addition to combating deforestation — a key issue for reducing both

[32] Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement. Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-entrega-a-onu-nova-ndc-alinhada-ao-acordo-de-paris/ndc-versao-em-portugues.pdf and https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-11/Brazil_Second%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20%28NDC%29_November2024.pdf

biodiversity loss (National Target 1B) and greenhouse gas emissions — other important areas of this strategic convergence include:

- **Ecosystem restoration:** Brazil's NDC emphasises the restoration of forests and degraded areas, directly contributing to National Target 2 of the National Biodiversity Strategy, which focuses on ecosystem restoration.
- **Sustainable agriculture:** The NDC promotes sustainable agricultural practices that not only ensure food security but also minimise negative impacts on biodiversity. This aligns with the CBD's emphasis on the sustainable use of biological resources and with National Target 10A, which promotes sustainable productive activities.
- **Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity**: Brazil's commitment to protecting its biomes and advancing the bioeconomy reflects a dual approach of conserving biodiversity and using it sustainably, consistent with the CBD's objectives and the overall goals of the National Biodiversity Strategy.
- **Climate resilience and adaptation:** The NDC includes measures for climate adaptation, such as ecosystem protection to ensure water and energy security, and the promotion of resilient food production systems. These are crucial for maintaining biodiversity in the face of climate change—a key component of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and a focus of National Target 8 of the current National Biodiversity Strategy.
- **Respect for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:** Among its national adaptation goals, the NDC seeks to safeguard the health and well-being of populations while respecting the ways of life of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. This dimension is integrated across the CBD's Global Framework and strongly emphasised throughout the National Biodiversity Strategy, particularly in National Targets 13 and 22, ensuring that these groups play a leading role in its implementation.
- **Water security:** Both the NDC and the National Biodiversity Strategy highlight the importance of promoting water security, ensuring sufficient water quality and quantity for multiple uses, including domestic supply, production, energy, and ecosystem needs.

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

3.2 Strategic objectives for 2050

The strategic objectives for 2050 set out in Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan are aligned with those defined in Section G of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. These four long-term objectives for 2050 are directly related to the 2050 vision for biodiversity, as illustrated inTable 7.

Table 7. Long-term strategic objectives for 2050.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE A

Protect and Restore

- The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems are maintained, enhanced or restored, with a substantial increase in the area of natural ecosystems by 2050.
- Human-induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and by 2050 the extinction rate and risk for all species are reduced tenfold, while the abundance of wild species is restored to healthy and resilient levels.
- Genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE B

Living in Harmony with Nature

- Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed, and nature's contributions to people — including ecosystem functions and services — are valued, maintained and enhanced.
- Ecosystem functions and services currently in decline are restored, supporting sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE C

Sharing Benefits Fairly

- The monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, digital sequence information and associated traditional knowledge are shared fairly and equitably — including with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities — and are substantially increased by 2050. At the same time, traditional knowledge is protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with national and international instruments on access and benefit-sharing.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE D

Investing and Collaborating

- Adequate means of implementation, including financial resources, capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation, and access to and transfer of

technology — are ensured, progressively closing the biodiversity finance gap in the country and aligning national financial flows with the National Biodiversity Strategy and the 2050 Vision.

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

3.3 National biodiversity targets for 2030 and Action Plan for 2025-2030

As established by Decree No. 12,485 of 3 June 2025, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) sets out the measures to be implemented by the Federal Executive Branch during its period of validity, meeting at least the criteria of socio-environmental, technical, financial and institutional feasibility, and observing the national targets recommended by the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) as a strategic reference.

In compliance with Decree No. 12,485/2025, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) issued Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,519 of November 25, 2025, which establishes the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025–2030. The ordinance sets out the Objectives for 2050, the National Biodiversity Targets for 2030, and the 2025–2030 Action Plan, containing the Federal Commitments of the Action Plan aligned with the National Biodiversity Targets, as well as the federal government actions to be implemented during this period.

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, Mission and Strategic Objectives for 2050, constitute the strategic reference framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy.

The National Biodiversity Targets and the Action Plan form the core of the National Strategy and were developed in conceptual and structural alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Achieving the National Targets contributes to the attainment of the Strategic Objectives (Figure 10). The National Targets are organised into three categories:

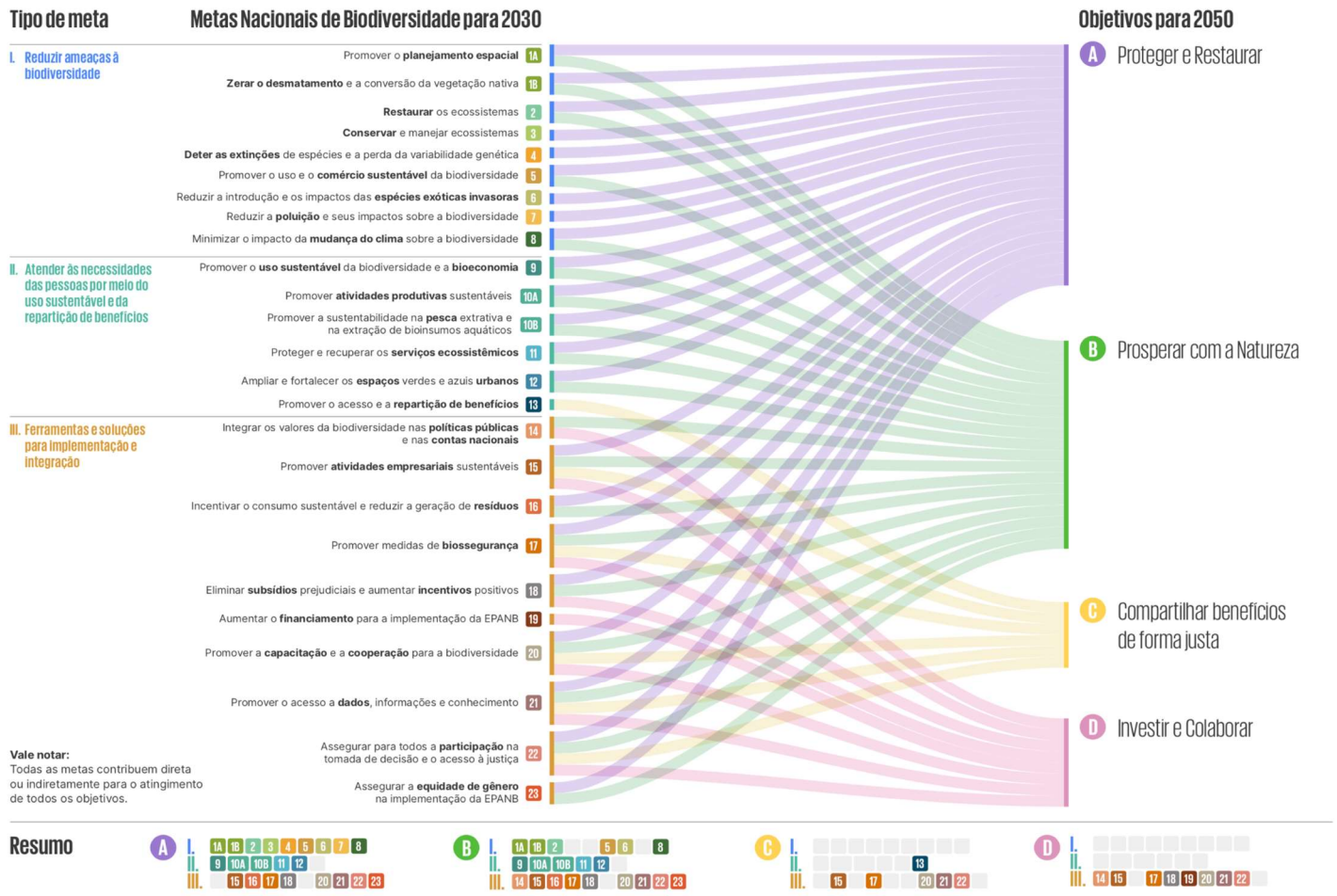
I. Reducing threats to biodiversity.

II. Meeting people's needs through the sustainable use and equitable sharing of benefits.

III. Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming.

To more clearly and comprehensively represent Brazil's specific circumstances, two national targets (Targets 1 and 10) were divided into separate targets, resulting in a total of 25 national targets—two more than those established at the global level.

Figure 10. 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



Source: Carolina Del Lama Marques and Nina Oswald Vieira.

The **Action Plan**, developed through the coordination and alignment process led by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) with its affiliated agencies and other Ministries, defines the measures to be implemented by Federal Executive Branch bodies between 2025 and 2030, within their institutional mandates as coordinators and implementers of national policies. 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.

The NBSAP Action Plan is conceived in close alignment with the programmes, plans and instruments currently being developed and implemented by the Federal Government, constituting a strategic agenda that reconciles nature conservation with development.

Building on these synergies, the Action Plan identifies government policies, programmes and plans that are integral to its implementation, as they contribute—directly or indirectly—to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and its ecosystem services, while ensuring benefit-sharing and social participation in biodiversity conservation.

- **The Climate Plan 2024–2035** and its sectoral and thematic plans for climate adaptation and mitigation, aligned with Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), outline the country's comprehensive commitments to addressing climate change, including the *Thematic Adaptation Plan for Nature Conservation*.
- **The Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires (PPCD)**, with specific action plans for each biome, is essential for tackling the loss and degradation of terrestrial ecosystems. The programme sets out the continuous and progressive reduction of deforestation and fire rates across biomes, with specific targets adapted to each region's characteristics and challenges. It also strengthens monitoring and environmental enforcement actions, including wildfire prevention measures such as integrated fire management plans and the promotion of land-use and territorial planning.
- **The National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG)** aims to coordinate and integrate initiatives for the restoration of native vegetation across Brazil to meet national and international restoration targets. The restoration agenda is further reinforced by the **National Programme for Productive Forests**, launched in 2024 by the Brazilian Government, which promotes the productive restoration of degraded areas and supports agroforestry systems in family farming and traditional communities. The programme seeks to integrate food and non-timber forest product production with forest conservation, generating income, food and nutritional security, and contributing to climate change mitigation.

- **The National Coastal Management Plan** and the recent establishment of **Marine Spatial Planning** as a national policy are significant milestones in the conservation of coastal and marine ecosystems. MSP has become a strategic tool to organise the use of marine spaces in a balanced way, ensuring harmony between development, environmental conservation and social equity.
- **The National Basic Sanitation Plan (PLANSAB)** and the **National Solid Waste Plan (Planares)** aim to mitigate the impacts of growing pollution by setting targets for sewage collection and treatment, as well as for the sound management of waste. Together with the **Minamata Convention on Mercury** and the **Pesticide Law**, these frameworks represent significant progress toward reducing environmental pollution. The **Minamata Convention on Mercury**, ratified by Brazil in 2017, seeks to protect human health and the environment from emissions and releases of mercury and its compounds.
- The **National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species** (CONABIO Resolution No. 7, May 2018) focuses on species that threaten or affect biological diversity and promotes an integrated approach across sectors impacted by economic losses, health issues, and social and cultural effects. The Strategy includes instruments such as prevention, eradication, control and monitoring plans for invasive alien species; early detection and rapid response systems; risk analyses; and the development of robust databases.
- The **Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan)** is a key public policy of the Federal Government aimed at promoting more sustainable agriculture by reconciling productivity gains with the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the agricultural sector.
- The **National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (PLANAPO)** defines the actions, programmes and projects that drive the agroecological transition, sociobiodiversity, and organic and agroecological-based production. It contributes to food and nutritional security and sovereignty by promoting the supply and consumption of healthy food, water security, and the sustainable use of natural resources.
- The **Ecological Transformation Plan (PTE)** seeks to promote a shift in economic, technological and cultural paradigms towards development based on sustainable relationships with nature and its biomes. It aims to generate wealth and ensure its fair and shared distribution, improving the quality of life for present and future generations. A key feature of the PTE is the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, which establishes parameters for integrating biodiversity conservation — alongside other environmental and social objectives — into investment decisions that promote more sustainable production systems. Complementing the PTE, *Nova Indústria Brasil* (NIB) is a long-term industrial policy launched by the Federal Government in January 2024 to boost productive and technological development and enhance the competitiveness of Brazil's industrial sector through 2033. NIB seeks to reverse

deindustrialisation by focusing on six strategic missions that foster innovation and sustainability: agribusiness, health industries, infrastructure and mobility, digital transformation, bioeconomy, and defence technologies.

- Regarding resource allocation, Brazil supports the **Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework** target of mobilising USD 200 billion annually by 2030 and participates in the **Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)** to assess financing gaps, identify financing solutions, and effectively integrate biodiversity into national planning.

These policies, programmes and plans already include specific commitments by the Federal Government that are structural in nature and of high impact and scope for implementing the National Biodiversity Targets and advancing the GBF agenda in Brazil. These commitments are set out as priorities defined by federal agencies within the framework of public policies aligned with the NBSAP.

The **Federal Commitments of the Action Plan** aim to align ongoing or planned government actions with the NBSAP, ensuring greater coherence and synergy between the Action Plan and other sectoral agendas — such as climate, agriculture, industry, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, among others.

In addition to guiding federal action, the commitments listed below (Table 5) will enable the monitoring and evaluation of concrete results from NBSAP implementation, based on specific, measurable, and time-bound targets. In doing so, they strengthen biodiversity governance, promote transparency and institutional accountability to society, and contribute to consolidating an integrated national strategy.

Table 8. Federal Commitments aligned with the NBSAP Action Plan and the National Biodiversity Targets, according to MMA Ordinance No. 1,519 of November 25, 2025

RELATED THREATS	RELATED NATIONAL TARGETS		TARGET/FEDERAL COMMITMENT	ALIGNED INSTRUMENTS	RESPONSIBLE ENTITIES
	Direct	Indirect			
1- Climate change 3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	**1B**	8, 4	**Eliminate illegal deforestation** in all Brazilian biomes by 2030	Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires (PPCDs) Thematic Adaptation Plan for Nature Conservation (*Plano Clima*)	MMA, Permanent Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires

1- Climate change 3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	**2**	4, 8	By 2030, restore or have under restoration **12 million hectares of native vegetation**, encompassing restoration initiatives in public and private areas across all biomes**.** .	National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) *Plano Clima* – Thematic Adaptation Plan for Nature Conservation *Plano Clima* – Mitigation	MMA
1- Climate change 3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	**2**	4, 8, 10B	By 2035, restore **50,000 hectares of coastal and marine ecosystems**	*Plano Clima* – Thematic Adaptation Plan for Ocean and Coastal Zone	MMA
3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	**3, 22**	1A, 1B, 4, 11	By 2027, **create 3 million hectares of conservation units in the Amazon; 200,000 hectares in the Caatinga; 500,000 hectares in the Cerrado; 200,000 hectares in the Pantanal**; and propose the creation **of 200,000 hectares of conservation units in the Atlantic Forest and 200,000 hectares in the Pampa**	Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Wildfires (PPCDs)	ICMBio, MMA
3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	**3**	1A, 11	By 2030, achieve **30 per cent coverage of Marine Conservation Units** within the Exclusive Economic Zone (ZEE)	*Plano Clima* – Thematic Adaptation Plan for Ocean and Coastal Zone	MMA, ICMBio
3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	**10B**	1A, 4	By 2030, **establish fishing exclusion zones in 60 per cent** of federal coastal and marine Sustainable Use Protected Areas	*Plano Clima* – Thematic Adaptation Plan for Ocean and Coastal Zone	MMA, ICMBio
3-- Loss and degradation of ecosystems 4- Invasive alien species	**4**	5, 6	By 2035, reduce the **extinction risk of species** assessed for their conservation status	*Plano Clima* – Thematic Adaptation Plan for Nature Conservation	MMA, ICMBio, JBRJ
4- Invasive alien species	**6**	4	By 2035, implement the **National Programme for Early Warning and Detection and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species (PNADPRR)** in federal conservation units	*Plano Clima* – Thematic Adaptation Plan for Nature Conservation	ICMBio, MMA

2- Increasing environmental pollution	**7**	12, 16	By 2033, ensure access to **sewage collection and treatment for 90 per cent of the Brazilian population**	National Basic Sanitation Plan (PLANSAB)	MMA, Ministry of Cities
2- Increasing environmental pollution	**7**	12, 16	By 2033, **close all open-air dumps across the country**, and by 2042, **increase waste recovery to approximately 50 per cent** through recycling, composting, biodigestion, and energy recovery	The National Solid Waste Plan (Planares)	MMA, Ministry of Cities
2- Increasing environmental pollution	**7**	22	By 2030, support the **monitoring of up to three Indigenous Lands** for chemicals of concern resulting from illegal gold mining activities involving mercury use	Minamata Convention on Mercury	MMA, Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), Federal Police
1- Climate change 5- Unsustainable exploitation of biological resources	**10A, 18**	9, 14	By 2035, expand access for 20,000 family farmers to **PRONAF Verde credit lines** aimed at sustainable production systems, renewable energy, and **sociobiodiversity** management .	*Plano Clima* – Sectoral Adaptation Plan for Family Farming	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA), National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), National Supply Company (CONAB)
1- Climate change 3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	10-A		By 2030, **expand the adoption of sustainable production systems** based on the ABC+ Plan to **72.68 million hectares**	Low-Carbon and Climate Adaptation Agriculture Plan (ABC+ Plan) National Adaptation Strategy under *Plano Clima*	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA)
3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	22	3	By 2027, increase the land regularization rate of Indigenous Lands to 72 %	Multi-Year Plan (*Plano Plurianual*—PPA) 2024-2027 *Plano Clima* - Adaptation: Indigenous Peoples Sector	Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)

1- Climate change 3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	3	2, 4, 8	By 2035, **connect 30 % of the national territory through ecological corridors** linking conservation units and other effective area-based conservation measures.	National Adaptation Strategy under *Plano Clima*	MMA
1- Climate change 3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems	12	3, 11	By 2035, **increase vegetation cover by 180,000 hectares in urban areas**, prioritising municipalities at highest climate risk	National Adaptation Strategy under *Plano Clima*	MMA
3- Loss and degradation of ecosystems 5- Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources	**9, 15**	13, 14	By 2033, increase the technological and sustainable use of biodiversity in industry by 30 %	New Industry Brazil, Mission 5	Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Services (MDIC)

Source: DCBIO/MMA.

Figure 11. Mosaic of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Targets for 2030, as recommended by the National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO Resolution No. 9, 2024)

Source: Nina Oswald Vieira.

3.3.1 Target 1A - Promote spatial planning to reduce biodiversity loss

Target: Ensure that the entire national territory— continental, coastal, and oceanic—is covered by a participatory, integrated, and ecosystem-based spatial planning and territorial management process that addresses climate change and changes in the use of land, inland waters, and oceans. This process should promote the sustainable use and occupation of the territory, ensuring that it remains healthy, biodiverse, resilient, safe, and productive, while taking into account existing vulnerabilities and potentialities. So that the loss of important areas for biodiversity, sociobiodiversity, and ecosystem services are as close to zero as possible by 2030, in line with the Priority Areas and Actions for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit-Sharing of Brazilian Biodiversity. This effort must also ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC), in accordance with ILO Convention 169, as well as the recognition, demarcation, and protection of territories belonging to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (as per Decrees No. 6.040/2007, 8.750/2016, and 7.747/2012), and to family farmers, peasants, and agrarian reform beneficiaries (as per Law No. 8.629/1993).

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

· Marine Spatial Planning as part of the UN Ocean Decade and the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

· SDGs 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5 and 15.9

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.2 Target 1B - Eliminate deforestation and the conversion of native vegetation to reduce biodiversity loss

Target: Achieve zero deforestation and conversion of native vegetation by 2030 through the elimination of illegal deforestation and conversion, compensation for the legal suppression of native vegetation, prevention and control of wildfires, combating desertification, and attaining land degradation neutrality. This will be pursued by strengthening the implementation of Law No. 12,651/2012; implementing the Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires; establishing economic instruments to enhance the value of the bioeconomy and conserved native vegetation, including Payments for Environmental Services (Law No. 14,119/2021 and its regulation); and creating other economic incentives for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of native vegetation, as well as other public policies for sustainable use across Brazil's biomes and coastal-marine systems.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

·United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC

· United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

· SDGs 14.2, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5 and 15.9

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.3 Target 2 - Restore ecosystems

Target: Ensure that by 2030, at least 30 per cent of degraded and/or altered areas in each biome and within the coastal–marine system — with particular attention to tidal territories (maretórios) — are under effective restoration processes, encompassing representative samples of terrestrial, aquatic and coastal–marine ecosystems. This aims to secure ecological integrity; restore and enhance native biodiversity, ecosystem functions and services; increase landscape connectivity; and combat desertification. Restoration efforts should prioritise areas that provide critical ecosystem services while safeguarding the customs, traditions, beliefs and languages of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

•United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC

• United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

• SDGs 6.6, 14.2, 15.1 and 15.3

• Ramsar Resolution VII.17

• United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

• Bonn Challenge

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.4 Target 3 - Conserve and manage ecosystems

Target: Conserve and effectively manage, by 2030, at least 80 per cent of the Amazon biome and 30 per cent of each other biome, including their inland waters, as well as 30 per cent of the coastal and marine system, with particular attention to maretórios—especially within Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-sharing of Brazil's Biodiversity, in areas of importance for sociobiodiversity, and in areas crucial for maintaining ecosystem functions and services. This will be achieved through the expansion, demarcation and territorial regularisation, management and monitoring of an ecologically representative, well-connected, equitably governed system of protected areas integrated into broader terrestrial, marine and oceanic landscapes. This system encompasses the National Conservation Units System (SNUC), Indigenous lands, Quilombola territories, territories of other traditional peoples and local communities, permanent preservation areas, legal reserves and portions of environmentally differentiated settlements with native vegetation, as well as other effective area-based conservation measures, recognising nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for ecosystem conservation and management.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

SDGs 6.6, 11.4, 14.5 and 15.4

· Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

· Ramsar Convention

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.5 Target 4 - Halt species extinctions and the loss of genetic diversity

Target: By 2030, to halt human-induced extinctions and restore, conserve and protect wild species, particularly those that are threatened or endemic. Minimise conflicts arising from negative interactions between humans and wildlife to enable coexistence, and halt the loss and promote the enhancement of genetic diversity within and among populations of wild and domesticated species, including traditional varieties (landraces), breeds, and wild relatives. To maintain and strengthen their adaptive potential and functional diversity through in situ, on-farm and ex situ conservation and sustainable use strategies, ensuring the participation of, and respect for, the traditional practices and ways of life of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

· Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

· Ramsar Convention

· Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

· SDGs 2.5 and 15.5

· International Whaling Commission (IWC)

· International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.6 Target 5 - Promote sustainable use and trade

Target: Ensure that the utilization, harvesting and trade of wild species are sustainable, safe, and legal, and to strengthen national policies to combat, by 2030, environmental crimes against fauna and flora, as well as biopiracy. Develop and implement public policies that promote animal protection, welfare, and rights; reduce zoosanitary, phytosanitary, environmental, and climate risks; and apply both the “One Health” and ecosystem-based approaches. Prohibit practices that subject animals to cruelty, recognising animals as sentient beings and respecting their dignity, while also safeguarding and protecting the customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, in accordance with their customs, worldviews, cultures, and ways of life.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

SDGs 12.2, 14.4, 14.7, 15.2, 15.7 and 15.C

· Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

· Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

· Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.7 Target 6 - Reduce the introduction and impacts of invasive alien species

Target: By 2030, reduce by at least 50 per cent the rates of introduction and establishment of known or potential invasive alien species, and eradicate or control existing ones by eliminating, minimising, reducing, or mitigating the pathways of introduction and their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services–particularly in sensitive or priority areas such as islands, traditional and ancestral territories, isolated communities, and protected areas–through the implementation and monitoring of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species and the List of Present and Absent Quarantine Pests.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDGs 15.8
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.8 Target 7 - Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity

Target: By 2030, reduce all sources of pollution, as well as their risks and negative impacts, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity, sociobiodiversity, and ecosystem functions and services, taking into account their cumulative effects. This includes: halving nutrient loss to the environment through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; halving the overall risk associated with the use of pesticides applied in breach of good agricultural practices, including through integrated pest management and the use of bioinputs; halving the risk associated with highly hazardous chemicals such as mercury; reducing emissions of industrial, transport and other significant environmental pollutants; and reducing, with a view to eliminating, plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDGs 3.9, 6.3, 11.6, 12.4, 12.5 and 14.1
- World Health Organization
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.9 Target 8 - Minimise the impacts of climate change on biodiversity

Target: Minimise the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and sociobiodiversity and enhance their resilience, including through ecosystem-based approaches and nature-based solutions. Consider adaptation and mitigation strategies that contribute to the adaptation of biodiversity and sociobiodiversity and to combating desertification, with special attention to climate emergencies and extreme events. Prioritise the establishment and implementation of a National Connectivity Network covering at least 30 per cent of the national territory—terrestrial, aquatic, coastal, and marine systems—encompassing actions for the conservation, restoration, and recovery of biodiversity, with priority given to the system of conservation units, ecological corridors, and mosaics of conservation units. This includes the demarcation of traditional territories and the identification and protection of climate refugia and other areas essential for the adaptation of biodiversity to climate change, particularly ecosystems that contribute to both mitigation and adaptation. Promote the transition to an inclusive low-carbon economy, guided by the principles of climate justice, combating environmental racism, and expanding and strengthening the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, including through Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC), in accordance with Decrees No. 6,040/2007 and No. 8,750/2016 and ILO Convention No. 169.

Type of Target: Reducing threats to biodiversity

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDR)
- SDGs 13.1, 13.2 and 14.3

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.10 Target 9 - Promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and bioeconomy

Target: Ensure that, by 2030, the management and use of biodiversity are sustainable, preventing overexploitation and safeguarding, in the long term, the maintenance of local populations and species. This will be achieved through research, innovation, and the

strengthening of community and/or traditional management, as well as through value addition in each region, generating social, economic and environmental benefits for people—particularly those in situations of vulnerability and those most dependent on biodiversity. This includes the preparation, by 2025, and the implementation and monitoring, by 2030, of the first cycle of the National Bioeconomy Development Plan, under the National Bioeconomy Strategy, and other related instruments and initiatives, such as the Payment for Environmental Services (PES) scheme, the National Policy to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought, and the Brazilian Popular Pharmacopoeia. Efforts should prioritise the solidarity economy, valuing and strengthening sociobiodiversity, traditional knowledge and customary use, grounded in the worldviews, languages, cultures and livelihoods of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Type of Target: Meeting people´s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- SDGs 12.2, 14.7 and 15.7
- GIB G20 Bioeconomy Initiative

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.11 Target 10A - Promote sustainable productive activities

Target: Ensure that, by 2030, areas under agriculture, livestock, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably and integrated into the landscape, taking into account sustainable intensification, agroforestry systems, agroecological systems, regenerative agriculture, and other approaches, in line with the country's commitments for the sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and food systems under the 2024 G20 Ministerial Declaration of the Working Group held in Mato Grosso. This management should contribute to long-term resilience and efficiency, improve productivity of these production systems, enhance food and nutritional security, ensure energy security, and maintain environmental and climate balance, while avoiding the conversion of natural ecosystems into new production areas, conserving, restoring and managing biodiversity, sustaining nature's contributions to people, and fulfilling the social function of rural property as established in the Federal Constitution.

Type of Target: Meeting people´s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC
- SDGs 2.3, 2.4, 12.1, 12.2, 14.7 and 15.2

- 2024 G20 Working Group Ministerial Declaration

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.12 Target 10B - Promote sustainability in artisanal fishing and the extraction of aquatic bioresources

Target: Ensure that, by 2030, all extractive fishing activities—whether inland, coastal, or marine—as well as the extraction of aquatic bioinputs, are managed sustainably and, where applicable, through an ecosystem-based approach, taking into account the impacts of climate change and environmental conditions necessary for maintaining the life cycles of target species, in line with the country's commitments to fisheries and food system sustainability under the 2024 G20 Working Group Ministerial Declaration held in Mato Grosso. The objective is to restore and maintain fish stocks at least at sustainable exploitation levels and to protect living aquatic resources and their ecosystems, based on the best available information, both scientific and traditional, while improving the quality of life of traditional communities engaged in fishing, reconciling environmental preservation and biodiversity conservation with the social and economic development of fisheries. This will be achieved through approaches that enhance efficiency, resilience, long-term productivity, food and nutrition security, biodiversity conservation and recovery, and ecosystem functions and services; mitigate the impacts of aquaculture and industrial fishing on artisanal fisheries; and ensure the rights and respect the cultural and traditional values of artisanal fishers.

Type of Target: Meeting people´s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC
- SDGs 2.3, 2.4, 12.1, 12.2, 14.7 and 15.2
- Agreement on Subsidies for Fisheries (WTO)
- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- G20 Working Group Ministerial Declaration 2024

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.13 Target 11 - Protect and recover ecosystem services

Target: Restore and maintain, by 2030, ecosystem services of provision, support, regulation, and culture; and map, assess, and monitor, by 2030, the supply, demand,

provision, and deficits of priority ecosystem services by biome and coastal-marine system, such as air, water, and climate regulation; soil health; pollination; biological pest control; reduction of pest and disease outbreak risks; and protection against natural hazards and disasters. Establish, by 2026, a national policy for pollinator protection, and regulate, by 2025, the Law on Payments for Environmental Services, to enhance and expand the contributions and benefits of nature for people, particularly those in situations of social vulnerability, as well as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Type of Target: Meeting people ´ s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC
- SDGs 1.5 and 15.4

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.14 Target 12 - Expand and strengthen urban green and blue spaces

Target: Expand, by 2030, the area, quality, connectivity, accessibility, and benefits of green and blue spaces in cities, using native species and prioritising municipalities in metropolitan regions and those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Special attention will be given to interventions in densely populated areas, urban peripheries, and neighbourhoods with a deficit of green spaces and urban tree cover, through the implementation and monitoring of the Green and Resilient Cities Programme and the dissemination, improvement, and expansion of the Urban Environmental Registry. By 2030, ensure that green and blue spaces are integrated into inclusive and participatory urban planning processes, enhancing biodiversity, ecosystem services, well-being, and quality of life in urban and peri-urban areas, reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts, and respecting traditional territories and knowledge.

Type of Target: Meeting people ´ s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement and NDC
- SDGs 11.7 and 11.b

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.15 Target 13 - Promote the access and sharing of benefits

Target: Implement, monitor and operationalize, by 2030, Law No. 13,123/2015 through the adoption, implementation and enhancement of effective legal, policy, regulatory, administrative, systemic and capacity-building measures at all levels, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and digital sequence information. This includes facilitating access to genetic heritage and ensuring appropriate access to associated traditional knowledge, with the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. By 2030, progressively and significantly increase by at least 30 per cent the benefits shared from the economic exploitation of finished products and reproductive material, including those involving digital sequence information, ensuring traceability and the publication of aggregated data on access and benefit-sharing practices.

Type of Target: Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

Related objectives for 2050: Share benefits Fairly (C)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- Nagoya Protocol
- Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) deals with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples
- SDG 15.6

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.16 Target 14 - Integrate biodiversity values into public policies and national accounts

Target: Ensure, by 2030, the full integration of biodiversity and sociobiodiversity and their multiple values — including environmental, economic, social, and cultural dimensions — into development policies, programmes, plans, and projects, as well as into poverty and hunger eradication strategies. This integration should also be reflected, as appropriate, through environmental-economic accounts across all sectors; strategic environmental assessments; environmental impact assessments; climate risk analyses; payment for environmental services programmes; and climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies. The objective is to ensure that the management and use of biological resources and ecosystem services are incorporated into decision-making processes across and within all levels of government and economic sectors, particularly those with significant impacts on biodiversity and sociobiodiversity. Efforts should progressively align all relevant public and private activities, as well as fiscal and financial flows, with the objectives and targets of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), while upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

· SDG 15.9

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.17 Target 15 - Promote sustainable business activities

Target: Adopt, by 2030, clear, objective and context-appropriate public policies and legal and administrative measures to regulate, encourage and enable companies—particularly large and transnational corporations—and financial institutions to: (a) regularly assess, disclose and transparently monitor their risks, dependencies, impacts on biological diversity and related opportunities across their operations, value chains and project portfolios; (b) provide consumers with the necessary information to promote sustainable consumption patterns; and (c) report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations, where applicable. These actions aim to gradually reduce negative and enhance positive impacts on biodiversity and sociobiodiversity; promote the bioeconomy; and ensure that companies—particularly large and transnational corporations—and financial institutions foster and develop initiatives that ensure sustainable production patterns contributing to the achievement of national biodiversity targets. This process will support the ecological transformation of the economy, as envisaged in the Pact of the Three Branches of Government, and, where relevant, will include prior, free and informed consultation with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, in line with their respective protocols.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B) / Share benefits Fairly (C) / Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDGs 9.4 and 12.6
- UN Global Compact
- EU-Mercosur Agreement

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.18 Target 16 - Foster sustainable consumption and reduce waste generation

Target: Raise awareness, promote and build capacity, by 2030, among individuals and companies to make sustainable production and consumption choices that reduce food waste, excessive consumption and waste generation, in an equitable and inclusive manner. Priority should be given to sectors with the greatest impact on biodiversity, ensuring that all people can live well and in harmony with nature.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- UNEA Resolution 5/14
- 10YFP - Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production
- SDGs 4.7, 8.4, 9.4, 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.5, 12.8 and 12.a
- Ocean Decade

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.19 Target 17 - Promote biosafety measures

Target: Strengthen, by 2030, the capacity to implement biosafety measures in the development and use of biotechnologies, within the framework of the National Biosafety Policy, in line with Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and measures for handling biotechnology, recognising the importance of traditional and ancestral knowledge in biotechnology and the fair distribution of its benefits as provided for in Article 19 of the Convention. This includes alignment with the National Technical Biosafety Commission (CTNBio), in accordance with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, maintaining public support for scientific research on the impacts of biotechnologies and for capacity-building on best practices in biosafety; and promoting the maintenance of the genetic integrity of biodiversity, including that of wild relatives, and the physical integrity of seeds of traditional varieties and breeds.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B) / Share benefits Fairly (C) / Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- Cartagena Protocol
- International Health Regulations (IHR) of the World Health Organization (WHO)
- Standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WHO)

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.20 Target 18 - Eliminate harmful subsidies and increase positive incentives for biodiversity

Target: Identify and rank, by 2026, and review, reduce or eliminate, by 2030, in a fair and effective manner, subsidies and economic and fiscal incentives that are directly harmful to biodiversity, starting with those most detrimental in proportion to national GDP, thereby contributing to the global target of at least USD 500 billion per year by 2030. In parallel, progressively increase positive incentives for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity and sociobiodiversity across different ecosystems, including urban and peri-urban areas, with the active participation of civil society organisations, as well as Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B) / Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDG 12.c and 14.6

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.21 Target 19 - Increase funding for the implementation of the NBSAP

Target: Develop and initiate, by 2026, the implementation and monitoring of a national strategy to finance the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), supporting the elaboration of State (EPAEBs) and Local (EPALBs) Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. The strategy should aim to substantially increase, in proportion to national GDP and contributing to the global target of at least USD 200 billion per year by 2030, the volume of financial resources from national and international, public and private sources for the implementation of the NBSAP. This includes mobilising federal budget allocations, complemented by state and municipal resources; securing external funding; creating public and private incentives for biodiversity and sociobiodiversity; and promoting collective actions to ensure direct access to funding by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with due respect for social and environmental safeguards and the leadership of these groups.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDGs 1a, 10b, 15.6, 15b and 17.3
- COP16.2 Agreement on Financing the Global Biodiversity Framework

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.22 Target 20 - Promote capacity-building and collaboration for biodiversity

Target: Strengthen, by 2030, the development, training, capacity-building, access, exchange and transfer of technology, and promote the advancement and access to innovation and national and international technical and scientific cooperation related to biodiversity. This will be achieved through the identification, promotion, implementation and monitoring of programmes, projects and activities focused on scientific and technical cooperation, the promotion of traditional and ancestral knowledge, and the adoption of appropriate methodologies and strategies for the conservation, management and sustainable use of sociobiodiversity.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B) / Share benefits Fairly (C) / Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDG 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 17.16 and 17.18

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.23 Target 21 - Promote access to data, information, and knowledge

Target: Ensure, by 2030, the production, qualification, accessibility, interoperability, and capacity for the reuse of data, information, and knowledge on Brazilian biodiversity, considering different territorial scales and data sources, including raw data repositories. This aims to inform public policies, promote effective and equitable governance, and enable the integrated and participatory management of biodiversity and sociobiodiversity data. It also seeks to strengthen communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research, and knowledge management, ensuring collective benefit and the participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in governance processes. In line with national legislation

and relevant international obligations, it must also ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are accessed only with their free, prior, and informed consent, and that benefits arising from such access are shared in a fair and equitable manner.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B) / Share benefits Fairly (C) / Investing and Collaborating (D)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDG 14.a, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.24 Target 22 - Ensure inclusive participation in decision-making and access to justice for all

Target: Implement and monitor, by 2030, public policies to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are guaranteed, through free, prior and informed consultation when relevant and with full respect for their territorial rights, as well as that women and girls, elders, children and youth, persons with disabilities, and people of all races and ethnicities, and across generations, enjoy: (i) full, equitable, inclusive and effective representation, leadership and participation in negotiation spaces, decision-making processes and sectoral governance bodies related to biodiversity; and (ii) access to justice, education and information on biodiversity. In addition, by 2025, ensure full protection for human rights and environmental defenders through the establishment and implementation of measures to make this protection effective.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- SDG 1.4, 5.5, 5.a, 10.2, 10.3, 16.3, 16.7 and 16.10

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.3.25 Target 23 - Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the NBSAP

Target: Ensure and promote, by 2030: (i) gender equality in the implementation of the NBSAP through an intergenerational, intersectional and gender-sensitive approach, so that all women and girls, as well as LGBTQIAPN+ people, have equal opportunities and capacities to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the recognition of their equal rights and access to land, territories, aquatic territories, natural and cultural goods and resources, and financial resources; (ii) their full, equitable, meaningful, informed and qualified participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policymaking and decision-making related to biodiversity and sociobiodiversity; and (iii) pay equity across bioeconomy value chains.

Type of Target: Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Related objectives for 2050: Protect and Restore (A) / Living in Harmony with Nature (B)

Synergies with other commitments and agreements:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- SDGs 5.1, 5.5 and 5.c

Public policies and instruments: See Annex I.

Action Plan: See Annex I.

3.4 Key Terms and Concepts of the National Biodiversity Targets

Table 6 highlights key terms to facilitate understanding of the National Biodiversity Targets. The explanation of their respective concepts was developed based on the definitions provided in the global targets[33] and in Article 2 of the CBD (Use of Terms)[34], both available on the official website of the Convention, while taking into account the Brazilian legal framework. It should be noted that the concepts defined in instruments of the Brazilian legal framework take precedence over others. Adjustments were made in the translation of concepts to ensure their alignment with the national context. It is important to emphasise that the concepts described here are intended solely to support the understanding of the targets and should not be applied beyond this context.

Table 6. Key terms and concepts of the National Biodiversity Targets

TERMS	DEFINITION	TARGETS	PAGES
Ecosystem approach, Ecosystem-based approach	Strategy that considers the complex interactions within an ecosystem to manage natural resources sustainably.	1A, 8, 5, 10B	
One Health approach	An integrated approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimise the health of people, animals, and ecosystems. It recognises that human, animal (domestic and wild), plant and environmental health — including ecosystems — are closely interconnected and interdependent. Its implementation involves coordination across sectors, disciplines and communities, at all levels of society (from local to global), to act jointly in promoting well-being and addressing threats to health and ecosystems, while meeting collective needs for clean water, energy and air, and safe and nutritious food, combating climate change and contributing to sustainable development.	5	
Access to justice, education, and information	Strengthening access to judicial systems and to information on environmental issues is a key element to ensure full, equitable, and inclusive representation and participation, as well as to protect environmental human rights defenders. This component of the target requires the implementation of measures to ensure transparency, accountability, and participation in decision-making processes.	22	

[33] Explanation of key concepts in the context of each global biodiversity target. Available at: https://www.cbd.int/gbf/targets

[34] Article 2 of the CBD. Available at: : https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles?a=cbd-02/

Access and fair and equitable sharing of benefits	The fair and equitable distribution of benefits arising from the economic use of finished products or reproductive material resulting from access to the genetic heritage of species found in *in situ* conditions, or from associated traditional knowledge, even when produced outside the country (adapted from Article 17 of Law No. 13,123/2015). Access to these resources includes research or technological development conducted on samples of genetic heritage and/or on traditional knowledge associated with genetic heritage that enables or facilitates access to such heritage, even when obtained from secondary sources such as fairs, publications, inventories, films, scientific articles, registries, and other systems for organising and recording associated traditional knowledge, in accordance with national legislation on access and benefit-sharing (adapted from Article 2, items VIII and IX of Law No. 13,123/2015). The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge is one of the three objectives of the Convention and a key pillar for its successful implementation. It builds a dimension of equity between provider and user countries of biodiversity, with the dual objective of providing incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and mobilising new resources redirected towards biodiversity.	1A, 13, 15, 17	
Access, exchange, and transfer of technology	Emphasises the need to facilitate access to and the transfer of technologies that can help address biodiversity loss. This includes technologies for biodiversity planning, management, and monitoring, as well as decision-support technologies and indigenous, local, and/or traditional knowledge.	20	
Ocean acidification	Decrease in ocean pH caused by the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which harms marine life	8	
Collective action	Collective action refers to actions taken by groups of people towards a common goal or objective. Many groups — including Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities — contribute to biodiversity. Although these actions do not necessarily generate financial resources, they have intrinsic value that should be accounted for as part of this target. This also applies to nature-based actions and other non-market approaches to biodiversity.	19	
Adaptation and mitigation	Adaptation refers to adjusting to the impacts of climate change, while mitigation aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	8, 14	
Regenerative agriculture	A set of sustainable farming practices that use biological inputs to enhance natural regeneration processes and promote the continuous and integrated conservation of natural resources. These practices include restoring and maintaining the physical, chemical, and biological quality of the soil; improving and preserving water quality; conserving local biodiversity; and ensuring the provision of ecosystem services essential to the resilience of production systems.	10A	
Degraded areas	Degradation refers to a persistent (long-term) reduction in the capacity of ecosystems to provide services. Degraded land includes both natural ecosystems that have lost functions and services and transformed ecosystems (such as agricultural areas). An assessment of degraded areas within a country is a necessary first step toward monitoring the total percentage of degraded ecosystems under restoration.	2	

Areas of importance for biodiversity and sociobiodiversity	Areas of high importance for biodiversity include regions with high species richness or threatened species, as well as areas containing unique, important, or endangered biomes and habitats. There are several methods and metrics used to identify areas of high importance for biodiversity. In Brazil, one such instrument is the *Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use, and Benefit Sharing of Biodiversity*.	1A, 3	
Protected areas	A geographically defined area designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation and preservation objectives. The IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) has established a categorization system for protected areas. The National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas recognises conservation units, indigenous lands, and *quilombola* territories.	3	
Social, economic, and environmental benefits for people	Terrestrial, freshwater, and marine wild species contribute to human well-being in multiple ways, including by providing nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods. The use and management of wild species must take into account the various social, economic, and environmental benefits they provide to people. Particular attention should be given to those living in vulnerable situations, for whom wild species are especially important to their well-being, as they may be engaged in biodiversity-based economic activities or depend on biodiversity-based products and services.	9, 11	
Bioeconomy	An economic model that uses biological resources sustainably. It may involve the production, use, conservation, and regeneration of biological resources, and encompasses related science, technology, and innovation.	9, 15	
Biosafety	To protect human health and the environment from the potential risks of modern biotechnology. This includes the safe handling, use, and transfer of living modified organisms (LMOs).	17	
Biotechnology	Any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or their derivatives to make or modify products or processes for specific use.	17	
Capacity to implement biosafety measures	Biosafety measures are taken to regulate, manage, and control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms derived from biotechnology. These measures aim to contribute to the sustainable use and conservation of biological diversity.	17	
Capacity-building	Refers to the process of strengthening the skills and knowledge of individuals and institutions so that they can effectively contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss. This involves enhancing people's knowledge, strengthening organisations, and improving the enabling environment through policies and resources.	20	
Communication, awareness, education, monitoring, research	Data, information, and knowledge on biodiversity are essential components for effective communication, awareness, and education measures. Understanding, appreciating, and valuing the multiple dimensions of biodiversity underpin individuals' willingness to make the necessary changes and take action, as well as to strengthen the political will of governments and other actors to act.	21	

Conservation of biological diversity	One of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, it refers to the management of human interactions with genes, species, and ecosystems in a way that provides the greatest possible benefits for the present generation, while maintaining their potential to meet the needs of future generations.	3, 4	
Conservation Units	Protected Areas defined by Law Nº 9.985, 2000.	3, 8	
Landscape connectivity	Connectivity ensures the maintenance of natural habitats for species. For protected areas to be effective, they must be connected through ecological corridors and integrated into broader terrestrial, marine, and oceanic landscapes. This is an essential element in creating effective systems or networks of protected and conserved areas capable of achieving sustained in situ conservation outcomes and addressing stresses and disturbances, including the impacts of climate change.	2, 3	
Associated traditional knowledge or traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies	Information or practices held by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities regarding the properties or uses—direct or indirect—associated with genetic heritage (Article 2, Section II of Law No. 13,123/2015). Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities possess unique traditional knowledge about biodiversity. Likewise, many have developed innovations, practices, and technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Such knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies should only be accessed with the free, prior, and informed consent of the knowledge holders, in accordance with national legislation.	21	
Technical-scientific cooperation	Emphasises collaboration among Parties and partners to exchange knowledge, data, expertise, resources, and technologies. This cooperation may take various forms, such as South–South, North–South, and triangular partnerships, as well as joint research and development projects.	20	
Development and access to innovation	Highlights the importance of fostering innovative solutions for biodiversity and improving access to them. This involves directing investments in research and development and leveraging emerging technologies and traditional knowledge.	20	
Desertification	Land degradation in arid, semi-arid, and sub-humid climates, leading to the loss of soil fertility and vegetation, and to the expansion of arid environments.	1B, 2, 8, 9	
Food waste	Globally, large quantities of food are produced but subsequently wasted, generating multiple environmental, social, and economic impacts. This target specifically calls for halving food waste. Reducing food waste can deliver multiple benefits towards achieving social objectives related to biodiversity, climate change, and the eradication of hunger and poverty.	16	

Genetic diversity	The genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species refers to the variety of genes available within populations. This diversity is essential for maintaining stability and ensuring the viable reproduction and adaptive capacity of species and ecosystems. Population declines lead to a reduction in genetic diversity, which undermines a species' ability to survive, reproduce, and adapt to changing environmental conditions. As a result, such species become more vulnerable to diseases and pests, potentially compromising the resilience of agricultural crops, for example.	4	
Low-carbon economy	An economic model that seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting renewable energy and sustainable practices.	8	
Cumulative effects	Certain types of pollution can accumulate in the environment or within species (bioaccumulation) over time. Similarly, some forms of pollution may interact synergistically, amplifying their overall negative impacts. These cumulative effects of pollution must be taken into account when implementing measures to achieve this target.	7	
Climate emergency	A critical situation in which climate change poses an immediate and severe threat to life on Earth.	8	
Equitably governed (protected area / conservation units)	A key element of equitable governance of protected areas is ensuring that relevant actors are involved and can fully participate in their establishment, management, and governance, and that the costs and benefits of establishing and managing such areas are shared fairly. This also includes effective participation in decision-making, transparent procedures, access to justice in cases of conflict, and the recognition of the rights and diversity of people affected by the establishment and management of protected areas and other area-based conservation measures.	3	
Eradicate or control (invasive alien species)	Once an invasive alien species has been identified and prioritised, and the priority sites have been defined, it is necessary to determine appropriate management actions. Whether an invasive alien species should be eradicated or controlled depends on several factors, including the species in question, the ecosystem affected, and the magnitude of its impacts. This requires a case-by-case process that considers different methodologies—both modern innovative tools and traditional approaches. In most cases, a combination of methods will likely be required, and the most effective control or eradication method will depend on the type of invasive alien species, the ecosystem, and the specific location where it occurs.	6	
Green and blue urban spaces	These are areas of vegetation, inland waters, and coastal zones, generally located within or near urban and other densely populated areas. Target 12 specifically calls for increasing the area, quality, connectivity, accessibility, and benefits of these spaces, with the aim of enhancing native biodiversity, connectivity, and ecological integrity, while improving human health, well-being, and connection with nature. This can be achieved in various ways, including the creation of new green and blue spaces, improved management of existing areas to support biodiversity and health outcomes, and ensuring that such spaces are accessible to people.	12	
Threatened species	Threatened species are those at risk of extinction in the near future. Brazil compiles lists of threatened species of flora, fauna, and fungi within its national territory, following the methodology of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which is	4	

	globally recognised.		
Endemic species	A species whose natural distribution is restricted to a single region or specific locality.	4	
Invasive alien species	Invasive alien species are non-native species (introduced outside their natural range) that threaten biodiversity and the integrity of ecosystems. Many species across all taxonomic groups and ecosystem types have the potential to become invasive. Although only a small proportion of alien species become invasive, their negative impacts can be severe. These impacts often go beyond environmental changes, affecting economic activities, food security, health, and social and cultural values. Target 6 seeks to eliminate, minimise, reduce and mitigate these impacts. Preventing the introduction of an invasive alien species is more cost-effective than eradicating or controlling it once established. Conducting a risk analysis prior to introducing a non-native species, as well as strengthening border and quarantine controls, early warning mechanisms, rapid response measures, and management plans, are among the actions that can help prevent the establishment of invasive alien species.	6	
Wild species	Wild species refer exclusively to populations of native plant, animal, fungal and microorganism species that occur in terrestrial (forest, grassland or mixed) and aquatic, continental and/or marine environments, excluding domesticated populations.	4, 5, 17	
Fish stocks	A fish stock is a self-sustaining population of fish, crustaceans or molluscs that is the target of a fishery, meaning it has commercial value.	10B	
Ex situ conservation strategies	These strategies conserve species outside their natural habitats. They involve relocating threatened or rare species to protected areas, removing part of a population from a threatened habitat and establishing it in a new location, or maintaining populations in artificial environments such as zoos, aquariums, botanical gardens, germplasm banks or wildlife sanctuaries.	4	
In situ conservation strategies	These strategies conserve ecosystems and natural habitats, maintaining and restoring species populations in their natural environments to promote the natural exchange of genes and ongoing evolution. They generally pursue long-term conservation goals and include initiatives for the reintroduction of fauna and flora species.	4	
On farm conservation strategies	On-farm conservation involves the maintenance of traditional or local crop varieties by farmers within agroecosystems.	4	
Biodiversity Strategy financing	Ensure financial resources from diverse sources, including innovative financial mechanisms and synergies with climate financing, to support the implementation of the EPANB.	19	

Waste generation	The products people consume generate waste both during the processes used to manufacture them and when they, or parts of them, are discarded. This issue can be addressed by identifying and promoting efficiencies in production processes, encouraging lower levels of consumption, and implementing measures to support the reuse and recycling of residual materials.	16	
Integrated and participatory data management	Knowledge management refers to the processes of creating, discovering, collecting, organising, curating, storing, sharing and using relevant knowledge, information and data. Efforts to strengthen capacities in this area are necessary. This may include initiatives to enhance institutional capacity, improve accessibility and training in the use of relevant digital technologies, and institutionalise the management of data, information and knowledge.	21	
Territorial management	A multifaceted approach aimed at planning, organising, implementing and monitoring land use and occupation within a given territory, taking into account its social, economic, environmental and cultural dimensions. In other words, it is the way a geographic space is managed to ensure sustainable development and improve the population's quality of life. Effective management processes can be used in place of, or as a complement to, spatial planning to address changes in land and marine use. This may include activities such as environmental assessments, environmental impact studies and strategic environmental assessments.	1A	
Equality of rights and access to land, territories, sea areas, natural and cultural assets and resources, and financial resources	Women are often important custodians of biodiversity and, when they have secure land tenure, are more likely to engage in sustainable land-use practices that conserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems. Women who own and control land are also better able to provide for their families, secure their livelihoods, and invest in their communities, leading to improved health and education outcomes. Achieving this may require changes in laws and policies, as well as cultural norms, including those related to land registration and ownership rules and agricultural practices.	23	
Economic and fiscal incentives and subsidies that are directly harmful to biodiversity	Harmful incentives typically arise from policies or programmes that encourage unsustainable behaviours detrimental to biodiversity, often as unforeseen and unintended side effects of measures designed to achieve other objectives. Types of potentially harmful incentives include production and consumer subsidies, while policies and laws governing resource use—such as land tenure systems and environmental resource management—can also have negative impacts. Target 18 calls for the elimination, phased reduction or substantial and progressive reform of harmful subsidies, reaching USD 500 billion per year by 2030. For some types of incentives, complete elimination may be possible. However, for most, a more gradual or phased approach may be necessary, as different sectors or social groups have come to rely on them. In some cases, it may not be possible to fully eliminate or phase out harmful incentives, as they are considered important for other social objectives. In such cases, harmful incentives should be reformed to minimise their negative impacts as much as possible.	18	

Positive incentives for biodiversity	Positive incentives are economic, legal or institutional measures designed to encourage activities beneficial to biodiversity. They may include instruments such as payments for ecosystem services, green funds, the purchase of public or subsidised land, or conservation easements.	1B, 18, 19	
Digital genetic sequence information	Digital sequence information (DSI) refers to digital data derived from genetic resources, such as DNA sequences, deposited in databases.	13	
Consumer-relevant information	Making information available to consumers about the impacts of business practices on biodiversity can empower individuals to make more informed choices about their consumption patterns. This, in turn, can help drive demand for products with lower environmental impacts.	15	
Ecological integrity	An area with high ecological integrity is one that maintains species composition, richness, structure, function and ecological processes similar to those of a natural ecosystem.	2	
Sustainable intensification	An agricultural practice aimed at increasing productivity while reducing environmental impacts.	10A	
Climate justice	A principle that seeks to equitably distribute the costs and benefits of climate action, taking into account social, gender, age and racial inequalities, among others.	8	
Full, equitable, meaningful, informed and effective leadership	Women often do not have the same opportunities as men to participate in decision-making or to hold leadership positions. Studies have shown that opportunities for effective action on biodiversity are missed due to the insufficient involvement of women in these areas. The participation and representation of women in decision-making processes related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be actively promoted. This includes ensuring that women are represented in policy-making and implementation bodies, community meetings and other decision-making forums, with attention to racial, regional, social and age diversity, among others.	23	
Integrated pest management/control	Integrated pest management is an ecosystem-based approach to crop production and protection that combines different management strategies and practices to grow healthy plants while minimising the use of pesticides.	7, 11	
Tidal territory (*Maretório*)	*Maretório* is a term used to refer to coastal areas inhabited by fishing and extractive communities. It denotes the territory of the tides and encompasses intertidal environments such as bays, estuaries, beaches, mangroves and other coastal ecosystems. The concept reflects the sense of belonging and the way of life of these communities.	2, 3	
Climate change	Long-term changes in temperature and climate patterns, driven primarily by greenhouse gas emissions.	1A, 8, 10B, 12	
Changes in the use of land, inland waters and oceans	Changes in land and sea use refer to the processes through which human activities transform terrestrial and marine landscapes. These pressures are the main drivers of biodiversity loss across many ecosystems. Spatial planning and other effective management processes should be undertaken with the overall objective of	1A	

	addressing such change.		
Multiple values of biodiversity	Biodiversity underpins a wide range of services that support economies, food production systems, safe living conditions and human health. Moreover, it is central to many cultures, spiritual beliefs and worldviews, and possesses intrinsic value. As such, biodiversity has multiple values—some of which can be quantified in monetary terms, while others are more abstract.	14	
Neutrality of land degradation	The UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification) defines Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) as a state in which the quantity and quality of land resources required to support ecosystem functions and services and to enhance food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems.	1B	
Equal opportunities and capabilities	Equality refers to the principle that everyone, regardless of gender, should have the same rights, opportunities and access to resources, including land and natural resources. Discrimination and bias that prevent individuals from realising their full potential because of their gender must be eliminated.	23	
Other area-based effective conservation measures	These are geographically defined areas that are not protected areas but are governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity, along with the associated ecosystem functions and services and, where applicable, locally relevant cultural, spiritual, socioeconomic and other values.	3	
Sustainable consumption patterns/choices	For consumers to make more sustainable choices, they need to be empowered and encouraged to do so. To this end, the target calls for supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks to be implemented, and for education and access to relevant, accurate information and alternatives to be strengthened.	15, 16	
Full, equitable, inclusive and effective participation	For spatial planning and management processes to be effective in conserving biodiversity and addressing habitat loss, it is essential that they take into account how space and resources are used by different actors, particularly Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, how these uses align with biodiversity objectives, and what potential conflicts may arise. Understanding and considering these different purposes requires a participatory approach to spatial planning and management processes. Ensuring full participation means recognising the right of these groups to take part in decisions that affect their livelihoods, customs and resources, as well as ensuring the inclusion of women and girls, elders, children and youth, and persons with disabilities, with attention to racial, ethnic and intergenerational perspectives.	1A, 4, 22	
Genetic heritage	Information of genetic origin from plant, animal, microbial or other species, including substances derived from the metabolism of these living organisms (Article 2, item I, of Law No. 13,123/2015).	13	

Loss, disposal or leakage of nutrients into the environment	Excess nutrients, particularly nitrogen and phosphorus, are a form of pollution of global significance with impacts on biodiversity. For instance, as nitrogen and phosphorus are often limiting nutrients in ecosystems, their excessive presence can lead to rapid plant growth or algal blooms in marine ecosystems, altering ecosystem composition and function and reducing oxygen availability for other species. Common causes of nutrient overload include sewage and agricultural runoff, resulting from both historical and ongoing fertiliser use. The target specifically calls for the amount of excess nutrients released into the environment to be reduced by half.	7	
Spatial planning	A method or process for analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human uses and activities within a given area, with a view to achieving multiple social, economic and ecological objectives. It may also include the integration of biodiversity considerations using spatial data during land and sea use planning exercises. When conducted in terrestrial areas, it is often referred to as “land-use planning,” while in marine areas it is referred to as “marine spatial planning.” For inland waters and related ecosystems, planning processes often take place at the watershed level.	1A	
Inclusive and participatory urban planning	Urban planning is a technical and political process for managing the use of urban spaces. The target specifically calls for such processes to be inclusive of biodiversity-related considerations.	12	
Policies, programmes, plans and projects	Public policies and programmes are government instruments that guide and regulate actions to achieve specific social objectives. For the private sector, it is important to develop frameworks that encourage and enable companies to adopt practices that minimise negative impacts and enhance positive ones on biodiversity. This includes legal and administrative measures that encourage businesses to monitor, assess and disclose their risks and impacts, while ensuring compliance with regulations and transparency for consumers. For the public sector, it is essential to ensure the availability of instruments that effectively integrate biodiversity values across all spheres of decision-making. This involves incorporating these values into planning processes, development strategies, environmental assessments and, fundamentally, national accounts—ensuring that nature is recognised and valued in economic and social decision-making.	14, 15	
Plastic pollution	Plastic pollution is accumulating in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems, with microplastics entering food chains and circulating in the atmosphere. It is increasingly recognised as a major form of pollution with significant impacts on biodiversity.	7	
Adaptive potential (of species)	Adaptive potential is the ability of a species to respond to environmental changes through genetic or phenotypic adaptations.	4	
Sustainable and landscape-integrated production	Sustainable and landscape-integrated practices are those that help enhance the positive effects of production while reducing its negative impacts on biodiversity, soil and water resources. They largely overlap with practices that make improved use of on-farm biodiversity to support productivity, the provision of ecosystem services and agricultural resilience. Sustainable agricultural production may include productivity gains	10A	

	through the sustainable management of ecosystem services and functions, diversification of agriculture, agroecological and organic approaches, the improved use of a wide range of well-adapted crops and livestock species, their varieties and breeds, and the associated biodiversity in farming systems — including pollinators, pest control organisms and soil organisms that promote nutrient cycling, thereby reducing or replacing the need for chemical inputs. Biodiversity-friendly practices are a key aspect of maintaining resilience — that is, the capacity of production systems to recover from stress or disturbance. They can also contribute to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, soil and water resources.		
Production, quality, accessibility, interoperability and reusability of data, information and knowledge on Brazilian biodiversity	Decision-makers, practitioners and the general public should be able to access relevant data, information and knowledge easily, efficiently and in a timely manner, and in appropriate formats. Improved accessibility can be achieved in various ways, including increasing the level of standardisation and interoperability among existing data, tools and platforms; digitising existing information; and implementing policies such as open access and open data to facilitate and support easier access.	21	
Full protection of human and environmental rights defenders	Refers to measures that can be taken to safeguard individuals or groups working to protect the environment and to defend environmental justice, as well as the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Key aspects of the protection of environmental human rights defenders may include but are not limited to: preventing violence and intimidation; providing legal protection, effective remedies, and the safe exercise of their rights free from reprisals and retaliation; and raising awareness of the vital role played by environmental human rights defenders.	22	
Environmental racism	Environmental injustice that disproportionately affects marginalised communities, exposing them to environmental risks and depriving them of natural resources.	8	
Traceability	To track and communicate the history, location, and use of an item or resource throughout its production and value chain. In the context of genetic resources, it enables monitoring of their origin and destination.	13	
Ecological representativeness/Ecologically representative	The capacity of the system of protected and conserved areas to represent significant and ecologically viable samples of the different populations, habitats and ecosystems within the national territory and jurisdictional waters, in order to safeguard existing biological heritage.	2, 3	
Resilience	The capacity of natural or human systems to adapt to and recover from disturbances, such as extreme weather events.	1A, 8, 10A, 10B	
Effective restoration	Restoration refers to the process of actively managing the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. For restoration activities to be effective, they must be adequately financed and monitored over time. Furthermore, the potential for restoration should not be used as a justification for further ecosystem degradation. The target does not require that areas be fully restored in the short term, as restoration is a long-term process, but that effective restoration activities have been initiated.	2	

Risks and negative impacts of pollution	The target focuses on the risks and impacts of pollution rather than on the absolute quantities of pollutants, recognising the varying toxicity and hazards posed by different types of pollutants. For instance, some types of pesticides may be used in large quantities with relatively minor environmental impacts, whereas others may cause significant harm even when applied in limited amounts. By concentrating on risks and impacts rather than absolute levels of pollution, this approach takes such distinctions into account.	7	
Risks, dependencies, and impacts on biological diversity	All companies depend on biodiversity in some way, even indirectly, through the provision of ecosystem services such as water, energy, and food. Many business practices have impacts on biodiversity. This element of the target requires companies to regularly assess and disclose these dependencies, impacts, and risks. In the case of large companies, transnational corporations, and financial institutions, such assessments and disclosures should be made mandatory.	15	
Ecosystem services	The benefits that humans derive from ecosystems, which are composed of biodiversity and ecological processes and functions. These services may be practical, such as food and water, or cultural and intrinsic, such as spiritual, recreational and tourism-related values.	1A, 2, 3, 6, 10B, 11, 12, 14	
Overexploitation	Overexploitation of natural resources refers to the extraction or use of a species population, or of the resources and goods provided by ecosystems, at levels exceeding their natural capacity for replenishment or renewal. It also includes the excessive hunting, harvesting, and trade of species or their parts.	9	
Nature-based solutions	Nature-based solutions can be defined as actions to protect, conserve, restore, sustainably use, and manage terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems—whether natural or modified—that effectively and adaptively address social, economic, and environmental challenges, while simultaneously providing human well-being, ecosystem services, resilience, and biodiversity benefits. Ecosystem-based approaches can be defined as the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly as part of a broader strategy to help mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and other forms of impact.	3, 8	
Sustainable, safe and legal (use)	**Sustainable** implies that the harvest, trade and use of organisms occur at a rate within their natural capacity for renewal. **Safe** means that the harvest, trade and use of wild species must be conducted in a manner that does not endanger people, other species or ecosystems. For instance, specific measures may be required to ensure that risks related to the spread of invasive alien species, the transmission of diseases and pathogen spillover are properly addressed. **Legal** indicates that harvest, trade and use must comply with all relevant international, national and local laws.	5	
All-sector	Actions to fully integrate biodiversity and its multiple values must be taken at all levels of government and across all sectors, reflecting the fact that many biodiversity-relevant decision-making frameworks, processes and policies operate at different levels of public and private governance. The target further specifies that particular attention should be given to sectors with significant impacts on biodiversity, and that public and private fiscal and financial flows should be progressively aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity	14	

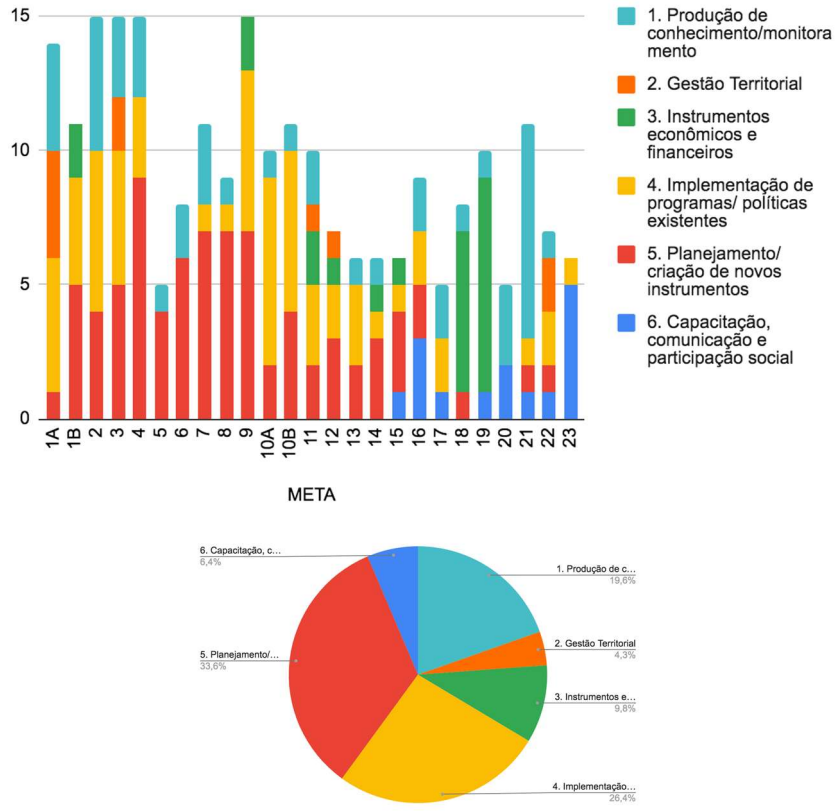
	Framework.		
Customary use	Customary use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities takes into account indigenous, local and/or traditional systems of control, use and management of natural resources, which should not be restricted. The customary use of biological resources includes spiritual, cultural, economic and subsistence functions.	5, 9	
Sustainable use	One of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity refers to the use of the components of biological diversity in ways and at rates that do not lead, in the long term, to the decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.	9, 10A, 10B, 13	
Use, harvest and trade (of species)	**Use** refers to all the diverse ways in which wild species are utilised by people, including for food and non-food purposes such as clothing, medicinal, cultural, scientific, recreational and work-related uses, as well as for sale or trade. **Harvest** involves the act of gathering, capturing or hunting wild species for human use. **Trade** includes the sale or exchange of live or dead wild species and/or products derived from them.	5	

4 Implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The implementation of the EPANB is a commitment of the Federal Government and involves the active engagement of all agencies and Ministries mentioned in the Action Plan, as well as the effective execution of financing, monitoring and communication strategies. A total of **50 institutions, including Ministries, affiliated bodies and other autonomous agencies, are listed as responsible for the actions** to be implemented. The Action Plan comprises **234 actions**, classified into six types: 1. Knowledge production/monitoring; 2. Territorial management; 3. Economic and financial instruments; 4. Implementation of existing programmes/policies; 5. Planning/creation of new instruments; 6. Capacity-building, communication and social participation (Figure 12).

It is worth noting that, as guided by the CBD and established in Decree No. 12,485 of 3 June 2025, the EPANB must be assessed and revised in 2030 and subsequently every ten years.

Figure 12. Composition of the Action Plan, by National Biodiversity Target and action type



Source: DCBIO/MMA.

4.1 Governance

As defined in Decree No. 12,485 of 3 June 2025, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) coordinates the development and implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and the Federal Government Action Plan in an articulated and integrated manner with the other involved Ministries, and in partnership with civil society organisations, academic institutions and private entities, within the scope of its competencies:

- The MMA is responsible for developing, coordinating and articulating the implementation of monitoring, financing and communication actions of the National Biodiversity Strategy and the Federal Government Action Plan.
- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change will establish the monitoring and effectiveness parameters for the National Biodiversity Strategy and the Federal Government Action Plan, in collaboration with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), particularly regarding the identification of indicators and provision of data.
- The results obtained from monitoring the National Biodiversity Strategy and the Federal Government Action Plan will be consolidated in the National Reports submitted to the CBD.
- The MMA will also encourage States, the Federal District and Municipalities to develop their own state or local strategies and action plans, aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategy and taking into account regional or local specificities.

Thus, 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 (

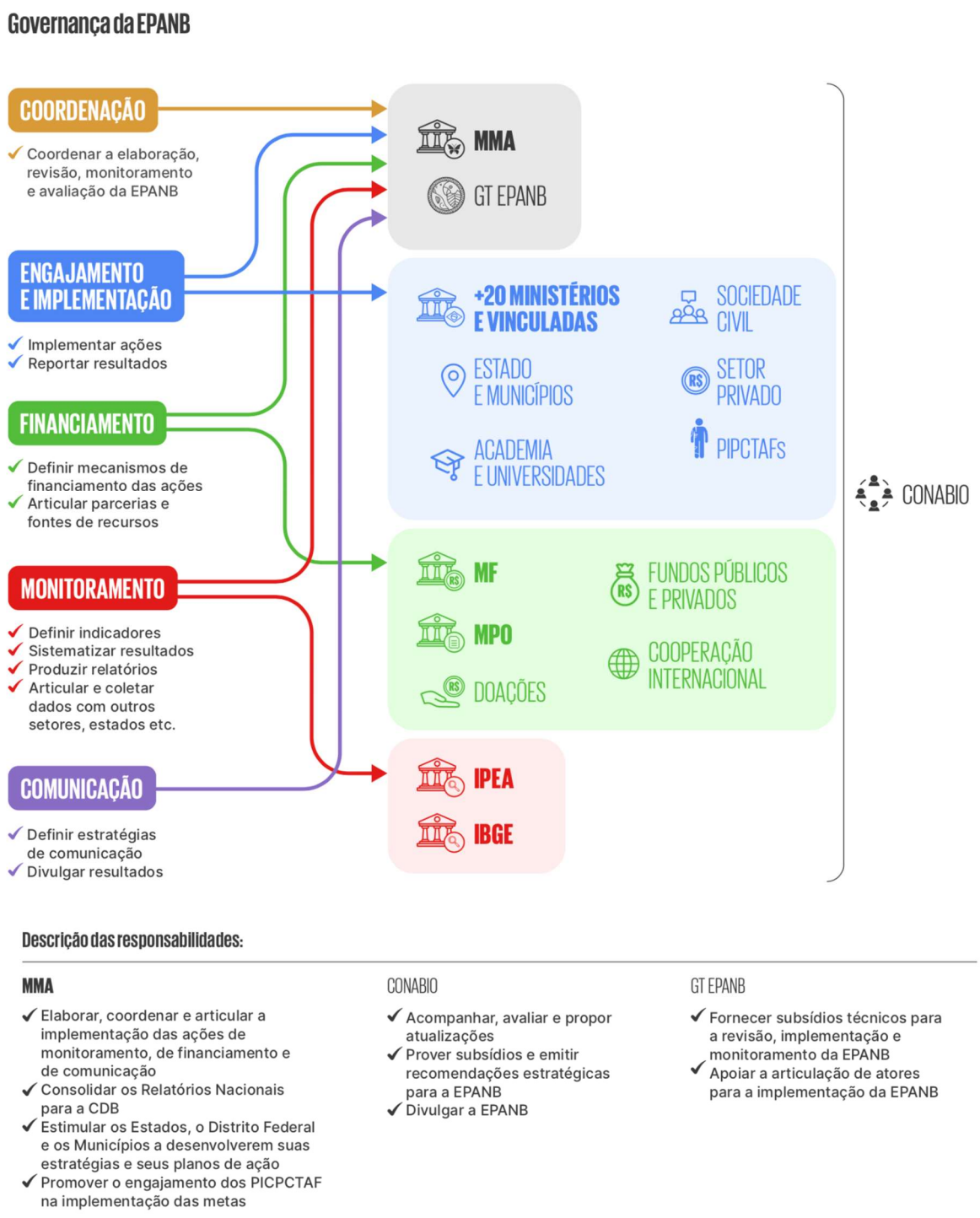
Figure 13). To enhance this process, several innovations have been introduced. The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) was restructured to guide Brazil's implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the new National Biodiversity Strategy, as well as other international commitments under multilateral biodiversity conventions and agreements, and to propose ways to integrate the new EPANB into key national policies. CONABIO now serves as an advisory body for the National Biodiversity Strategy, tasked with monitoring, evaluating and proposing updates, providing technical input, issuing guidance, and promoting its dissemination.

In addition, the MMA established a permanent task force, involving all of its departments, to promote alignment among biodiversity policies and support the implementation of the new National Biodiversity Strategy. **This Working Group (GT-NBSAP)** has included around 25 technical staff since late 2023 and is responsible for providing technical input and supporting the development and revision of the Strategy, assisting in the coordination of actors for the implementation of the Action Plan, and supplying technical support for its monitoring. The group will also support the preparation of the 7th National Report to the CBD.

The Monitoring, Financing and Communication Strategies for the implementation of the new EPANB are currently being developed in partnership with the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and the Ministries of Planning and Finance.

Figure 13 illustrates these institutional roles:

Figure 13. Schematic representation of Brazil´s NBSAP governance and the collaborative relationships among the institutions involved for its effective implementation



Source: DCBIO/MMA.

4.2 State and Local Biodiversity Plans—EPAEBs and EPALBs

Through Decision 15/12, the CBD,[35] also provides for strategies to ensure the effective engagement of subnational governments—namely states and municipalities—in the implementation of the GBF. To this end, the decision calls for the development of Subnational and Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (SBSAPs and LBSAPs—in Portuguese, *Estratégias e Planos de Ação Estaduais e Locais para a Biodiversidade*—EPAEBs and EPALBs).

The EPAEBs and EPALBs play a key role in implementing Brazil's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. This is particularly relevant given that the 1988 Federal Constitution and Complementary Law No. 140/2011 assigned states and municipalities a strategic role in environmental conservation, making them responsible for planning, regulatory, monitoring, and enforcement actions at the local level. Complementary Law No. 140/2011 also advanced the decentralization of environmental management, enabling states to strengthen their environmental agendas and paving the way for the development of plans as essential instruments for shared environmental governance among federal, state, and municipal governments.

In addition, several factors make these instruments essential for implementing Brazil's National Biodiversity Targets:

1. *Implementation and achievement of the Targets*:

Localized action: The National Targets are not only ambitious but also encompass a vast territory that is highly diverse in environmental and socioeconomic terms. Therefore, specific actions to achieve these targets must be tailored to the unique ecological, socioeconomic, and cultural contexts of different regions and localities across the country. Subnational strategies and action plans enable the translation of the National Targets into concrete actions on the ground, taking into account local priorities and capacities.

2. *Mainstreaming biodiversity*:

Integration into local planning: The EPAEBs and EPALBs have the potential to facilitate the integration of biodiversity protection into local-level sectoral policies, plans, and programmes, including those related to land use, urban development, agriculture, transport, and resource management. Subnational governments are closer to the specific drivers of biodiversity loss within their jurisdictions, such as habitat destruction from urbanization, pollution, unsustainable resource extraction,

[35] Decision 15/12 of COP 15 on Engagement with Subnational Governments, Cities, and Other Local Authorities. Available at: https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-12-en.pdf

and the impacts of climate change at the regional level. When well designed, the EPAEBs can directly address these local threats to biodiversity.

3. *Participation and engagement of stakeholders*:

Involvement of peoples, communities, and local institutions: The development and implementation of EPAEBs and EPALBs provide opportunities for closer participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, as well as civil society more broadly, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders. This inclusive approach fosters ownership, ensures that actions are culturally appropriate and socially equitable, and leads to more effective outcomes. Subnational processes can also incorporate valuable local and traditional knowledge on biodiversity, which can be crucial for effective conservation and sustainable use strategies.

4. *Innovation and flexibility*:

Personalised solutions: The EPAEBs e EPALBs enable the development and testing of innovative approaches and solutions that are specifically tailored to the unique challenges and opportunities at the subnational level. Successful subnational initiatives can serve as models and provide lessons learned that may be scaled up and replicated at the national and even international levels.

5. *Monitoring*:

Local monitoring: It is essential that the EPAEBs and EPALBs include mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of local actions and track progress toward achieving the National Targets, in alignment with the monitoring framework of the EPANB. Information on the progress made by states and municipalities in meeting the National Targets is crucial to inform decision-making, for instance, regarding the need for financial and technical support. In addition, structured monitoring across the three levels of government can feed into national reporting processes to the CBD, providing a more comprehensive picture of Brazil's efforts to halt biodiversity loss.

Brazilian states have a longstanding record of contributing to the global biodiversity agenda, strengthening the country's presence in debates, actions, and solution-building at local, national, and international levels. In this context, the Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities (ABEMA), at its national assembly on 19 July 2023, adopted a decision—endorsed by all State Secretaries for the Environment—to develop and implement EPAEBs in all 26 Brazilian states and in the Federal District. To support states in

this process, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) has been working in partnership with ABEMA through the Technical Chamber on Biodiversity (CTBio). ABEMA's Technical Chamber on Biodiversity was established in early 2023 to support the implementation of CBD Decisions, initially until 2030, in line with the GBF. The focus of CTBio-ABEMA's work lies in facilitating the exchange of experiences among states and the Federal District in updating and preparing the EPAEBs, promoting an integrated and comprehensive vision that is aligned with the NBSAP and connected to local strategies, the EPALBs.

In the global context, due to its contributions to state, national, and international biodiversity agendas, ABEMA was recognized in 2022 as an observer organization to the CBD. Two Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to the CBD have already received ABEMA delegations: COP15, held in 2022 in Canada, and COP16, held in 2024 in Cali, Colombia, where ABEMA brought together its largest delegation—around 150 representatives from Brazilian states. In Cali, more than 50 events were organized or attended by Brazilian state representatives, including the 8th Edition of the Global Summit of Local and Subnational Governments and several sessions at the Brazil Pavilion. The highlight of ABEMA's participation at COP16 was the first edition of *Abema's Biodiversity Day 2024*, which gathered over 200 in-person participants and brought together global experiences in biodiversity planning, emerging biodiversity challenges, financing, and participatory governance. ABEMA is currently preparing to integrate Brazilian states into the Regions With Nature Platform, a collaborative initiative that supports regional and subnational authorities, as well as other stakeholders, in strengthening ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches within their regions.

At the municipal level, there are also initiatives and commitments focused on planning and implementing local actions to promote biodiversity protection. One such example already in place is the Municipal Atlantic Forest Conservation and Restoration Plans (PMMAs), established under Law No. 11,428/2006—known as the Atlantic Forest Law—and developed and implemented with the support of the National Association of Municipal Environmental Agencies (ANAMMA). The PMMAs serve as a planning instrument that enables municipalities to define actions and policies for the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of the remaining areas of the biome within their territories, duly approved by the Municipal Environment Council. These instruments not only guide the municipal-level implementation of the Atlantic Forest Law and other national environmental legislation—such as Complementary Law No. 140 of 2011 and Law No. 12,651 of 2012, which governs the protection of native vegetation—but also contribute to the implementation of Brazil's international commitments. These include the CBD and its GBF, as well as the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, which defines Brazil's NDCs, including the restoration of 12 million hectares by 2030 and the adoption of low-carbon agricultural practices.

The Municipal Atlantic Forest Plans can be considered counterparts to the Local Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (EPALBs), as they define priority areas, strategies,

and actions for biodiversity and climate change within the municipal territory, approved by the Municipal Environment Councils. There are currently around 300 PMMAs/EPALBs, mainly within the Atlantic Forest biome and in transition areas with the Cerrado and Caatinga. These plans have strengthened environmental capacity within territorial planning through a participatory process that identifies strategic actions for the territory at a minimum scale of 1:50,000, and empowers local stakeholders with technical information that supports decision-making across other local public policies.

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Como parte do NBSAP accelerator partnership

Realização

MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E MUDANÇA DO CLIMA

GOVERNO DO BRASIL DO LADO DO POVO BRASILEIRO