

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of the activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	X
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	X
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes within the country	X
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Question 305.

The principles and guidelines of the ecosystem approach were incorporated in Decree No.4339, 22nd August 2002 (principles and guidelines of the *Política Nacional da Biodiversidade* [National Biodiversity Policy; see Chapter 2]).

Question 306.

Programa Piloto para a Proteção às Florestas Tropicais do Brasil PP-G7 [Pilot Program for the Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil PP-G7]. The goal of this major programme is to contribute to the conservation of Brazilian biological diversity, using a landscape approach with the implementation of the concept of

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ecological corridors in the Amazon and Atlantic forest. This approach involves essentially the establishment of contiguous protected areas of different categories and the insertion of protected areas into matrices of habitats which allow for the dispersal and passage of wildlife between them. Implicit in this strategy is the need for participatory socio-environmental planning and administration. Above all, corridors are seen as a key strategy for avoiding the isolation of protected areas and the resulting and inevitable gradual loss of the biodiversity they contain. Protected areas are the most important tool for protecting species, and corridors are the key for maintaining the integrity of the protected areas.

Política Nacional de Recursos Hídricos – PNRH [National Policy for Water Resources – PNRH]. The PNRH was established in January 1997, creating the framework for a new administrative structure for the regulation and control of water resources in the country. In 1998, the *Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA* [Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA] and the *Secretaria de Recursos Hídricos - SRH/MMA* [Secretariat for Water Resources of the Ministry of Environment – SRH/MMA] signed the Collaborative Agreement 477/98, with the initial aim of providing the technical and operational wherewithal to IBAMA for the regulation and monitoring of water quality, and for IBAMA to support the SRH/MMA in the implementation of the National Policy. In 2000, the *Agência Nacional de Águas – ANA* [National Waters Agency – ANA], with attributes established by Law No. 9984, 17th July, 2000, became responsible for establishing the norms for the implementation, operationalisation, control and evaluation of the National Policy, which determines that water is a resource that must be paid for by its users, in order to encourage its rational use and for financing water resource planning. See: www.ana.gov.br.

Question 307.

A Workshop Programa Parques do Brasil [Parks of Brazil Programme] was held in Foz do Iguaçu, Paraná, in 2000.

Programa Piloto para a Proteção às Florestas Tropicais do Brasil PP-G7 [Pilot Program for the Protection of the Tropical Forests of Brazil PP-G7] Subprograma de Projetos Demonstrativos PDA/PP-G7 [Demonstrative Projects Sub-programme PDA/PP-G7]. This programme provides support for local initiatives in conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Amazon and Atlantic forests relevant to public policies. Activities include the development of methodologies for environmental protection, agroforestry and environmental restoration. The Secretaria de Coordenação da Amazônia [Coordination Secretariat for the Amazon] of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) is responsible for the programme, in execution since 1995.

Question 308.

The NGO *IPÊ – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas* [IPÊ – Institute of Ecological Research], Nazaré Paulista, São Paulo, offers a number of courses annually on such topics as wildlife management, conservation biology, environmental education and landscape ecology. See: www.ipe.org.br.

Since 1988, the Institute of Biological Sciences of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, has offered a postgraduate course – “Ecology, Conservation and Wildlife Management”.

The *Diretoria de Áreas Protegidas – DAP* [Directorate for Protected Areas] of the Ministry of Environment offers courses to train personnel in the administration and management of protected areas. Courses held include: scientific and instrumental basis for the management of Brazilian wetlands; Studies of Brazilian coral reefs; and training in and the application of remote sensing techniques. Responsible: The DAP and the Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests – SBF are responsible for these courses. Budget: R\$110,000, under development.