



Contributions by the Brazilian-German Cooperation to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Brazilian-German Cooperation: contributions to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

The protection of biodiversity in Brazil guarantees life on the planet. With approximately 20% of all known species, no other country in the world has as many species and plants as Brazil. The tropical forests are gigantic reserves of carbon and fresh water, regulating regional and global rain cycles. With the aim of preserving these natural treasures, the German government supports Brazil in the protection of biodiversity, contributing to the preservation of these resources, essential for the survival of humanity.

Thus, the Brazilian-German Cooperation focuses on the

protection and sustainable use of biodiversity, with the objective of assuring sustainable development in all Brazilian biomes, particularly the Amazon, Atlantic Rainforest, Cerrado (Brazilian savannah) and coastal zone biomes.

Our contribution throughout this process is concentrated on strengthening Brazilian partner institutions: methodologies and process innovation, working with civil society and the private sector as well as strengthening knowledge exchange with national and international research institutions, all contribute to achieving the aims of the Cooperation.

Brazilian Biodiversity Targets

Understanding the global consequences of a loss of biodiversity, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was created and adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. It was ratified by both Brazil and Germany. The Convention established 3 main goals:

- 1) the conservation of biological diversity,
- 2) the sustainable use of its components, and
- 3) the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources

In response to this, Brazil formulated 51 National Biodiversity Targets for 2010, with some of these being even more ambitious than those defined by the CBD.

However, since globally, not even the first objective was achieved (significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss until 2010), the 193 convention countries met again in 2010 in Japan for COP 10 and established the Aichi Targets, a new list of targets that are part of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and are organized into five overarching strategic goals.

Based on these international targets, Brazil initiated a new participative process to define its National Biodiversity Strategy and its national targets: "Biodiversity Dialogues: Constructing the Brazilian Strategy for 2020".

Throughout 2011, there were consultative meetings with society at large: civil society, environmentalists, the business sector, academia, the government (federal and state), small scale family farmers, indigenous peoples and traditional communities. As an outcome of these dialogues, the knowledge, innovations, customs and practices of the small-scale family farmers, indigenous peoples and traditional communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity were considered particularly relevant. Two years later, the National Biodiversity Commission formulated 20 national biodiversity targets based on the international Aichi Targets.

It is important to note that the cooperation projects have supported these political articulation processes and have strengthened the collaborative, multi-sector platform of the Brazilian Biodiversity Panel (PainelBio) to simultaneously define sources and indicators for monitoring the achievement of national targets. Through various activities in the context of joint projects, the Brazilian-German Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests contributes to the achievement of the Aichi Targets. We would like to show you some examples of this work.



The main areas of cooperation

- Consolidation of one of the largest biodiversity conservation systems, the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC)
- Strengthening of green markets and the sustainable use of "socio-biodiversity" (nature products)
- Integration of ecosystem services into the public and private sector decision-making
- Adapting to the impacts of climate change and favoring ecosystem-based initiatives (EbA)
Integrated fire management
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from deforestation and land use change / REDD +
- Funding for actions related to mitigation of climate change and protection of biodiversity, especially under the Amazon Fund for the protection of forests and climate
- Land regularization and territorial and environmental management, land use and marine area
- Environmental management in Indigenous Lands

The Brazilian- German Cooperation in detail

The projects are implemented by the German technical cooperation agency, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and the financial cooperation agency, the KfW Development Bank. These implementing agencies act on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection, Construction and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).

The projects are agreed on, developed and implemented in partnership with the Brazilian government, particularly the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and its partner entities, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the National Water Agency (ANA), the Chief of Staff Office of the Presidential Cabinet (a Casa Civil), Brazil's Federal Court of Accounts (TCU), the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES).

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.

Acknowledging and integrating the values of biodiversity contributes to Targets 1, 2, 3 and 4

Brazil and Germany are working together to promote the protection of the coastal Atlantic Rainforest, which is threatened by climate change and is one of the five most important biodiversity hotspots in the world. Our aim is greater valuing of the various ecosystem services cities and municipalities benefit from. With this aim in mind, we elaborate and spread best practices for urban and territorial planning. For example, in cooperation with the municipality of Duque de Caxias in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian-German Cooperation provides information on which areas are particularly vulnerable to floods and droughts and what can be done to combat them, for example, by reforesting mangroves.

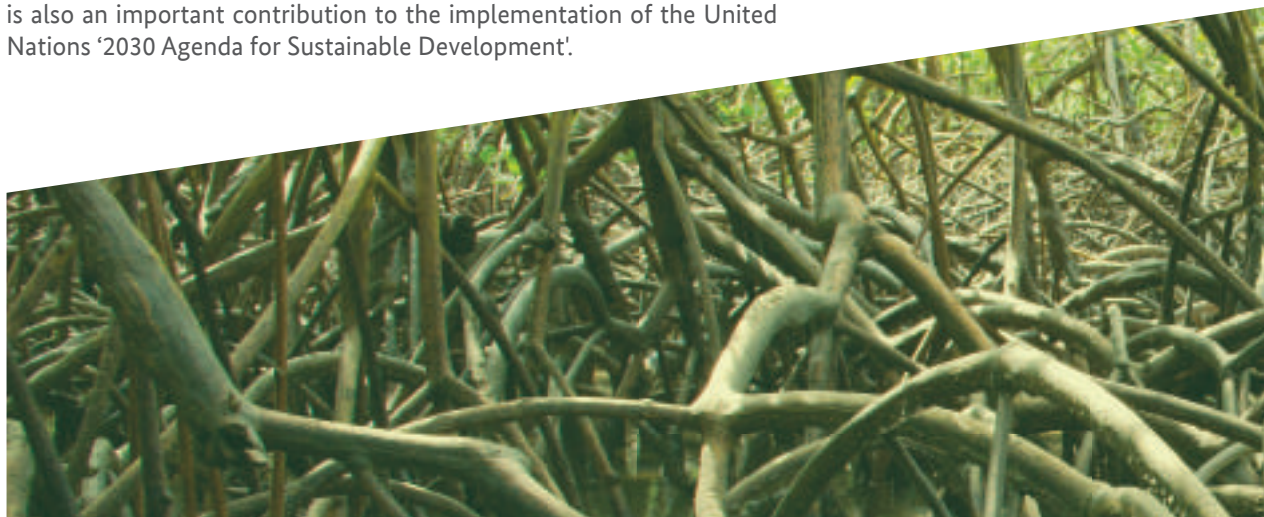
Overall, the Brazilian-German Cooperation implements measures to restore the ecosystems in around 50 municipalities, reducing vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and thus improving the quality of life for the inhabitants. In cooperation with training and research institutions, these experiences have been disseminated through courses and events to more than 200 local, regional and national stakeholders and multipliers from the public and private sectors. In addition, we integrate this knowledge into national policies, such as the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA), contributing to the achievement of biodiversity and climate targets. This is also an important contribution to the implementation of the United Nations '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'.

National Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, Brazilian people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

National Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values, geodiversity values, and sociodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction and inequality reduction strategies, and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and into planning procedures and reporting systems.

National Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives harmful to biodiversity, including the so-called perverse subsidies, are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize negative impacts. Positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the CBD, taking into account national and regional socio economic conditions.

National Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, governments, private sector and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption to mitigate or prevent negative impacts from the use of natural resources.



Sustainable production and intelligent commercialization of Amazonian products contribute to Target 4

Brazil is a country with an incomparable wealth of natural resources. Apart from being one of the world's principal agricultural producers, it is also a great supplier of products such as açai and Brazil nut extracted by traditional peoples and communities of the Amazon. Brazilian–German cooperation supports municipal, state and federal public bodies with initiatives that support the sustainable commercialization of such products, harvested through small-scale family farming and sustainable extraction activities. Through partnership with the business sector, methodologies such as *Value Links* are applied to structure relevant value chains in the Amazon region. This occurs within the framework of the National Plan for the Promotion of Socio-Biodiversity (PNPSB) and the National Plan for Agro-Ecology and Organic Produce (PLANAPO). PNPSB assures that small-scale family farmers and communities of sustainable extraction activities receive improved market access and a fairer price for their produce. PLANAPO promotes agro-ecological production and the commercialization of small-scale family agriculture products from Brazil's various biomes. These plans contribute to the protection of biodiversity and to the improvement of health and income of the producers that live off it.



Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Coast and marine spatial planning contribute to Targets 6 and 10

With more than 8500 km of coastline and an oceanic area equivalent to 41% of the terrestrial territory, the Brazilian coastal and marine zone is one of the largest in the world and contains the world's greatest extension of mangroves as well as unique ecosystems such as dunes and lagoons. Only 3.14% of these areas are protected.

This is one of the most threatened regions in the country due to human action on land and in the sea, with, for example, the extraction of natural resources (such as petroleum, gas and minerals), activities in the industrial sector, naval transport and predatory fishing as well as urbanization and disorganized tourism, insufficient sanitation, deforestation, negative alterations in the water cycle, monocultures and the high use of agro-chemicals.

Together with various sectors and local actors represented in this region and at the state and federal level, we support public policies and management tools that seek better integration of conservation measures and economic activities, such as ecological-economic zoning and coastal management, using dialogue and capacity building tools as well as generating alternative economies. Our activities include strengthening of the institutions involved in order to guarantee more integrated and effective planning and better monitoring of coastal and marine areas. To this end, the Brazilian-German Cooperation collaborates with universities and research centers in both countries, as well as with civil society and the private sector.

Good fires contribute to Target 7

Brazil is committed to reducing its green-house gas emissions by 40% by 2020. But that can only be done if the bushfires in the Cerrado, the world's most biodiverse savannah, can be reduced. So how can this be achieved? Since 2011, the Brazilian-German Cooperation has been implementing an innovative approach, which includes a paradigm shift from a zero burning policy towards integrated fire management: fire is no longer only prevented and extinguished, but controlled fires are set at a time of year when trees and plants are not yet completely dry. By reducing organic matter such as timber, twigs and leaves, the outbreak of larger and uncontrollable bushfires at the end of the dry period can be prevented. This process causes much less damage to nature and biodiversity and reduces carbon emissions.

National Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of native habitats is reduced by at least 50% (in comparison with the 2009 rate) and, as much as possible, brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced in all biomes.

National Target 6: By 2020, all stocks of any aquatic organism are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overharvesting is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems, and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits, when scientifically established.

National Target 7: By 2020, the incorporation of sustainable management practices is disseminated and promoted in agriculture, livestock production, aquaculture, silviculture, extractive activities, and forest and fauna management, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

National Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

National Target 9: By 2020, the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species is fully implemented, with the participation and commitment of states and the elaboration of a National Policy, ensuring the continuous and updated diagnosis of species and the effectiveness of Action Plans for Prevention, Contention and Control.

National Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other marine and coastal ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.



To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

The National System of Conservation Units protects biodiversity and contributes to Target 11

In 2000, Brazil funded the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC). The number of conservation units has since then been continuously increasing. Today the system encompasses more than 2,000 conservation areas, forming one of the largest systems for environmental conservation in the world, with a total area four times the size of Germany. The Cooperation has supported the establishment of more than 75 thousand hectares of conservation areas.

Together with the Ministry of the Environment and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation - which manages the federal units - as well as state, municipal and private management bodies, the Brazilian-German Cooperation works to improve the management of conservation areas.

We have, for example, established a Management for Results approach within the national conservation system SNUC, which has led to more efficient and effective management in all Brazilian biomes and at all administrative levels. A participatory biodiversity monitoring system has also been established and a partnership with the Federal Court of Accounts improves the evaluation of conservation unit management effectiveness.

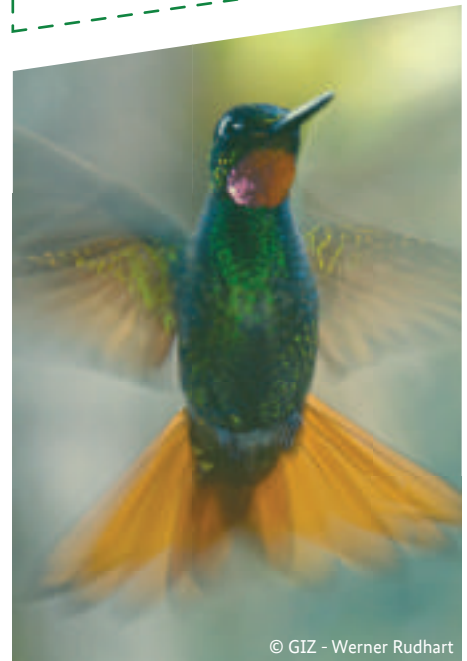
Recently, a protocol to evaluate and monitor ecological representation in specially protected areas has been formulated, contributing to the overall management of the National Conservation System SNUC. The objective is to assure, that all existing species, ecosystems and genetic diversity are being represented and conserved by the SNUC. This protocol will assist Brazil in evaluating its achievement of National Objective 11 and will also serve as a tool to aid for decision makers in terms of amplification and consolidation of the system, by identifying gaps in conservation.

Local efforts to conserve biodiversity are being promoted in partnership with local actors and international organizations, such as Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

National Target 11: By 2020, at least 30% of the Amazon, 17% of each of the other terrestrial biomes, and 10% of the marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through protected areas foreseen under the SNUC Law and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Protection Areas, legal reserves, and Indigenous Lands with native vegetation, ensuring and respecting the demarcation, regularization, and effective and equitable management, so as to ensure ecological interconnection, integration and representation in broader landscapes and seascapes.

National Target 12: By 2020, the risk of extinction of threatened species has been significantly reduced, tending to zero, and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved.

National Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of microorganisms, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including socioeconomically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing the loss of genetic diversity.



Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

The recuperation of forests contributes to Targets 14 and 15

The recuperation of a total of 12 million hectares until 2030 is one of the principal objectives that Brazil declared as a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Through the New Forest Code, the government started to register degraded areas in the national Environmental Rural Registry System (SICAR). The SICAR registrations show the use of private land and highlight environmental liabilities, areas that the landowner or landholder will have to recuperate over the coming years. The Brazilian-German Cooperation supports articulation between different federal, state and non-governmental actors in relation to the Environmental Rural Registry "CAR". In addition, it organizes technical training for technicians that assists proprietors in how to best recuperate their degraded land. Through the development of technological solutions, the Cooperation also aids in data analysis and the development of state programs for environmental regularization. Furthermore, the Cooperation creates campaigns to make CAR more well-known throughout Brazil.

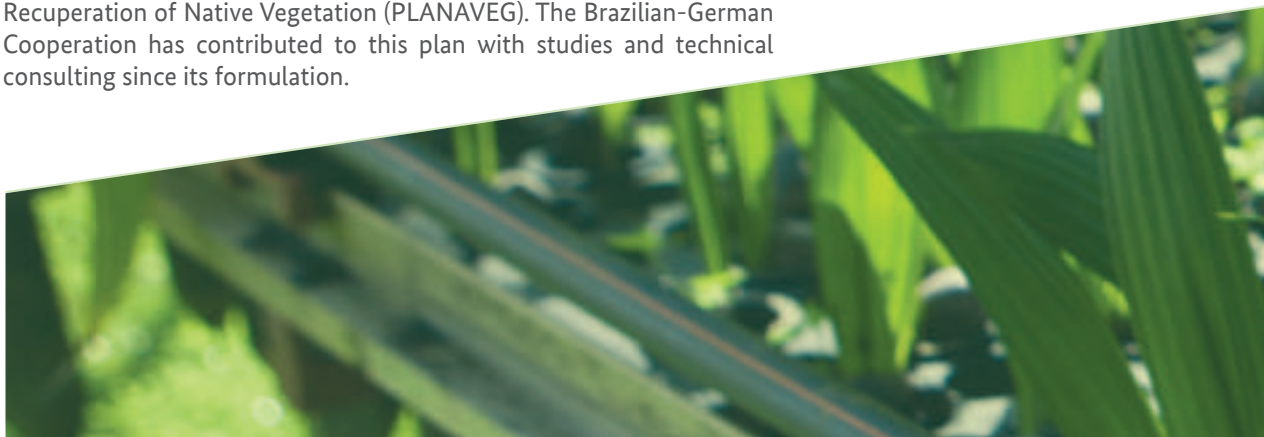
As a result, four million rural properties and more than 387 million hectares (more than ten times the area of Germany) have been registered so far. Analysis of the entries in the register facilitates the control of deforestation and increase the protection of flora and fauna. As a next step, state programs are being built to assist in the formulation of projects for recuperating degraded areas. This in turn guides proprietors in recovering their environmental liabilities demonstrated in the SICAR registries.

These programs and projects are guided by the National Plan for the Recuperation of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG). The Brazilian-German Cooperation has contributed to this plan with studies and technical consulting since its formulation.

National Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and wellbeing, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

National Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced through conservation and restoration actions, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, prioritizing the most degraded biomes, hydrographic regions and ecoregions, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combatting desertification.

National Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.



Financing conservation measures that consider the needs of traditional peoples contributes further to Target 14

The Amazon Fund is a so-called REDD+ mechanism (REDD+ standing for Reduction of emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation), whose investments is dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of forests. The fund currently supports 85 projects with a total of R\$1,3 billion.

The projects are to support the implementation of territorial, environmental and indigenous policies and take into account identity, youth and gender issues. The Protected Areas Program (ARPA) supported by the fund, for example, has contributed to a 37% reduction in deforestation in the areas concerned. The fund also finances forest and non-forest sustainable extraction projects, sustainable fishing and agro-forestry systems. A public call for projects dedicated to sustainable production led to the support of around 80 partner institutions, valued at R\$ 87 million with projects directly benefitting indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, sustainable agro-extraction workers and small-scale family farmers in over 70 municipalities.

The technical cooperation with the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), which manages the Amazon Fund, contributes to the insertion of strategic themes into the fund's project portfolio, improvement in the quality of the project proposals, good management and best practice sharing among entities that implement the Amazon Fund's projects. Furthermore, impact monitoring and accountability systems have been improved.



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Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Indigenous Lands protect biodiversity and contribute to Target 18

In Brazil there are more than 700 Indigenous Lands (so-called "Terras Indígenas") with 117 million hectares (an area the size of Colombia). The importance of Indigenous Lands is revealed in the fact that they cover almost 13% of the national territory, being a space for indigenous peoples to manage the natural resources on their lands and thus contribute to the protection of biodiversity. Indigenous Lands are considered "green barriers" to prevent deforestation. On these lands, the forest remains standing due to the cultural and economic values attributed to it. For the protection of the customs, traditions and different cultures of more than 800 000 Brazilian indigenous peoples, a good management of indigenous lands is crucial. Together with the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the Brazilian-German Cooperation supported not only the establishment of various Indigenous Lands, but also the development and implementation of the National Policy for the Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). Through trainings and technical consulting, local and federal institutions have been strengthened in their territorial, organizational and financial management.

A national biodiversity monitoring system contributes to Target 19

Monitoring biodiversity in a coordinated manner on a national scale and with a long-term budget represents an enormous challenge for a mega-diverse country of continental proportions, such as Brazil. In order to deal with this challenge, the Brazilian-German Cooperation has supported the Brazilian government in the creation of a participatory National System for Monitoring Biodiversity. In other words, a system to which anybody can, at any time, contribute with observations and data. In particular, people who live in and around conservation areas are trained in field monitoring. Through the Cooperation, training modules have been developed as well as indicators and their metrics. It is important to note that the species that were selected to be monitored (butterflies, for example) are particularly sensitive to climate change and this in turn helps us to evaluate better the impact of climate change on biodiversity.

The data can be freely accessed on the website www.portaldabiodiversidade.icmbio.gov.br, facilitating biodiversity and climate research. This platform ("Portal Bio") was developed based on open source technologies and international models, together with Brazilian and German research institutions.

National Target 17: By 2014, the national biodiversity strategy is updated and adopted as policy instrument, with effective, participatory and updated action plans, which foresee periodic monitoring and evaluation.

National Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, family rural producers and traditional communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, in accordance with their uses, customs and traditions, national legislation and relevant international commitments, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CBD, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, family rural producers and traditional communities, at all relevant levels.

National Target 19: By 2020, the science base and technologies necessary for enhancing knowledge on biodiversity, its values, functioning and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and shared, and the sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as the generation of biodiversity based technology and innovation are supported, duly transferred and applied. By 2017, the complete compilation of existing records on aquatic and terrestrial fauna, flora and microbiota is finalized and made available through permanent and open access databases, with specificities safeguarded, with a view to identify knowledge gaps related to biomes and taxonomic groups.

National Target 20: Immediately following the approval of the Brazilian targets, resources needs assessments are carried out for the implementation of national targets, followed by the mobilization and allocation of financial resources to enable, from 2015 on, the implementation and monitoring of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020, as well as the achievement of its targets

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The Brazilian-German Cooperation projects for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests



Biodiversity and Protection of Climate in the Atlantic Forest Biome Improved conservation of biodiversity and restoration of original forest cover in selected networks of protected areas contributes to the mitigation of and adaptation to the impacts of climate change in the Atlantic rainforest.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Prevention, Control and Monitoring of Bushfires in the Cerrado Savannah Improved fire management and new monitoring systems for bushfires and deforestation help to maintain the Cerrado as a global carbon reservoir, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and preserve biodiversity.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), Federal State of Tocantins	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Biodiversity Protection through the Integration of Ecosystem Services in Public Programs and Business Activities - TEEB Key public and private sector actors in Brazil incorporate the socio-economic and cultural value of ecosystems into their decision-making.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), National Confederation of Industry Brazil (CNI)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Consolidation of the Brazilian National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) / LifeWeb The Brazilian system of conservation units and their protected areas are managed in a participatory, efficient and sustainable way for conserving biodiversity and ecosystem services.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation, federal states	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Conservation and Integrated Management of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity – Terra Mar Coordinated environmental spatial planning and integrated coastal and marine management in the regions of Costa dos Corais and Abrolhos contribute to the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in coastal and marine areas in Brazil.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), Federal States of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, Espírito Santo	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Programme Sector Plans Brazil, component Adaptation to Climate Change The project aims at supporting Brazil in the implementation of national climate policies in certain sectors.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Land and Environmental Management (CAR) The project supports the Brazilian Government in the coherent implementation of instruments for environmental regulation, such as the Environmental Rural Registry (CAR).	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Land Tenure Regulation (Terra Legal) The project aims for effective regulation of public lands and of land tenure in the framework of the program Terra Legal.	Presidency of the Republic (Casa Civil)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Green Markets and Sustainable Consumption The project supports market-oriented models and instruments in order to strengthen sustainable business and trade of socio-biodiversity projects in the Amazon region.	Presidency of the Republic (Casa Civil)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Green Economy strategies through sustainable use of socio-biodiversity in the Brazilian Amazon The project aim is to ensure the coordinated role of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment with regard to policies for the valorization and sustainable use of Amazonian socio-biodiversity.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Amazon Fund for Forest Conservation and Climate Protection The Fundo Amazônia or Amazon Fund is established as an effective mechanism for financing forest conservation and climate change mitigation.	National Bank for Social and Economic Development (BNDES)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Protection and Sustainable Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon Effective governance of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management on Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) at regional and national level.	National Indian Foundation (FUNAI)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Regional project: Strengthening of external control in the environmental field The Brazilian Court of Accounts and further Supreme Audit Institutions belonging to the regional association OLACEFS improve their function of controlling environment-related administrative actions.	Brazilian Federal Court of Accounts, Organization of Latin American and Caribbean Supreme Audit Institutions (OLACEFS)	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Regional project: Public Investment and Adaptation to Climate Change in Latin America (IPACC II) Political decision makers and technical staff from the ministries of economics, finances and planning in Peru, Brazil and Colombia take into account climate risks and options for a better adaptation to climate change in their planning and decision making processes.	Peruvian Ministry of Economics and Finances (MEF), Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Brazilian Planning and Budgets (MP), Brazilian Ministry of Finance (MF), Colombian National Department on Planning (DNP)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
Regional project: Protected areas and other area-based conservation measures at local government level The aim is to ensure that an increasing number of local governments manage protected areas and other area-based conservation measures effectively and equitably.	Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Colombian Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente), Ecuadorian Ministry of the Environment (MAE), Peruvian Ministry for the Environment (MINAM), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)