

A BRAZILIAN BIODIVERSITY KNOWLEDGE CENTRE

With continental dimensions, the largest biodiversity on the planet, countless ecosystems, and various challenges caused by the conversion of its natural environments, Brazil needs an innovative program that can contribute to the construction of science-driven public policies. There is an extreme urgency to enhance the generation, monitoring, and reporting of data, information and knowledge leading to increased conservation targets and support of human well-being.

BRAZILIAN PROGRAM FOR BIODIVERSITY RESEARCH

The Brazilian Program for Biodiversity Research (PPBio) is an 18-year-old program that integrates studies in all the biomes of the country. PPBio has provided the fuel for a dedicated space to build upon the scientific knowledge on Brazilian biodiversity.

BRAZILIAN BIODIVERSITY OBSERVATORY

The creation of a biodiversity knowledge centre is an important strategy in the current scenario of the global environmental crisis. This knowledge centre was conceived as an initiative from the National Institute of Science and Technology (INCT) funded by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)/Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations. The Brazilian Biodiversity Observatory (BBO) has the main goal to monitor the several dimensions of Brazilian biodiversity to provide a scientific basis for decision making.

HUBS OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Considering the strategic importance of Brazil in the “post-2020 global biodiversity framework” and the need for national coordination to meet the demands of such global initiative, the BBO and PPBio stand out as national hubs capable of contributing to the global initiative of a “global biodiversity framework” as the Brazilian Biodiversity Knowledge Centre.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

The first axes to be addressed in the early years of the Knowledge Centre have the capacity to build the support needed to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

- National level monitoring systems: about 160 long-term sampling sites in the Brazilian territory.
- Quick access to biodiversity data and tools: large data set collected and assembled over almost two decades which feed SiBBR and GBIF.
- Capacity for large-scale data analysis through established partnerships with national computer institutes.
- Creation of the Global Blue List for reference ecosystems and guidance on recommended species assemblages for ecological restoration.
- Trace the origin and spread of zoonotic diseases, as well as to look for their associations with land degradation and climate change.
- Monitoring natural resources associated with food and water securities.
- Monitoring invasive species across all Brazilian biomes.
- Prospect and develop Brazilian bioeconomy potentialities.

