



RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR
COP 26

**BRAZILIAN
COALITION**

ON CLIMATE
FORESTS AND
AGRICULTURE

COALITION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION AT COP 26

Taking place from October 31 to November 12, 2021, in Glasgow, Scotland, the 26th UN Conference on Climate Change (COP 26) will address pending and urgent issues of the global climate agenda, such as the regulation of carbon markets, financial assistance for projects aiming at adaptation and mitigation in developing nations, and the commitment of the signatory countries of the Paris Agreement both to zero emissions by 2050 and to expand their targets from 2030 onwards.

World's largest beef exporter, second largest grain exporter and fourth largest food producer, Brazil is also the world's fifth largest greenhouse gas emitter. Out of the total Brazilian emissions, 28% are released into the atmosphere by the agricultural and cattle raising activities, and another 44%, by land use change, especially deforestation.

"As an environmental and agricultural powerhouse, Brazil has an important role in battling combatting climate changes and a huge opportunity to benefit from the financial flows that are expected to be generated.", stated the president of COP 26, Alok Sharma, in reference to the gains that the country can have by reducing deforestation, trading mitigation credits, developing low carbon agriculture, and fostering ecosystem enhancement projects.

In this summary you will find the main topics of the report developed by the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture to support the Brazilian delegation in the defense of proposals aligned with the Paris Agreement, low carbon economy and global climate justice.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE ONE OR BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING GOALS, AS INDICATED:

1) Support the Brazilian delegation in drafting positions to be upheld at COP 26 (indicated as "Recommendations to the international community");

2) Suggest solutions for national shortfalls, so that Brazil can make a solid contribution towards the proposed goals (indicated as "Recommendations to the Brazilian government").

The Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture is a multi-sectorial movement formed by more than 300 organizations, among agribusiness entities, companies and business associations, civil society organizations, financial sector and academia, which brings together different voices in favor of Brazil's leadership in a new competitive, responsible and inclusive low carbon economy. For more information, visit www.coalizaobr.com.br/en



1. CLIMATE AMBITION

1.1. Expand the ambition of the national targets for 2025, 2030 and 2050, and present clear and convincing policies and plans on how Brazil should meet its NDC, with allocation of resources for this purpose

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

- Brazil's NDC presented in 2020 needs to detail actions and policies to be implemented in order to reach the climate targets, in a process that needs to take place soon after the conclusion of COP 26, with full engagement of the private sector and civil society.

- Among the strategic projects are the reduction of native vegetation loss and the allocation of public funds.

1.2. Promote the conservation of native Brazilian vegetation cover across the different biomes and foster the restoration of areas classified as priority for biodiversity conservation, water security, climate mitigation, food security and promotion of the bioeconomy

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

- Urgent actions must be taken for a prompt and permanent drop in deforestation, such as:

1. Enhance surveillance and penalize illicit acts in an exemplary manner;
2. Complete implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR, in the Portuguese acronym) and suspend registrations in public forests;
3. Allocate 10 million hectares for protection and sustainable use;
4. Grant financing under stricter socio-environmental criteria;
5. Seek full transparency and strictness in vegetation clearance authorizations; and
6. Suspend the land tenure regularization processes for properties with deforestation after July 2008.

- Reduction of deforestation and forest degradation emissions must consider social, economic, political, and environmental causes and, therefore, be accompanied by financial incentives.

1.3. Brazil must define action plans and strategic policies to promote a transition towards an economy based on neutrality of emissions or negative emissions (removals greater than emissions)

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

- Submit a convincing plan for the decarbonization of the economy, aiming at the possibility of adding BRL 2.8 trillion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and creating 2 million jobs by 2030.



2. CARBON MARKETS REGULATION

2.1. Completion of the Rulebook for approval of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement should be a priority of the Conference to be pursued by the Brazilian delegation

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

- Countries must adopt public policies and additional solutions to carbon markets that lead the decarbonization of their economies.
- National emissions reduction programs must rely on monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, avoiding credit double counting.
- Offer and demand for reductions and removals must be in balance.
- Carbon market regulated by the Paris Agreement must incorporate agriculture and forests.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

- Brazil must establish a regulatory framework for its emissions reduction market, demonstrating political commitment to climate change mitigation and the implementation of carbon markets.



4. CLIMATE FINANCE

4.1. International support with funding for part of the decarbonization of developing countries needs to be complied and expanded

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

- Countries must set dates and deadlines for the transfer of resources to developing nations develop climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.

- Governments can also explore other forms of funding, such as the voluntary carbon market, and create programs to redirect grants to renewable energy sources.



3. ECOSYSTEM VALUATION

3.1. Increase investments in Nature-based Solutions (NbS), such as reducing deforestation, low-carbon agriculture, restoration, and sustainable silviculture, especially with native species

RECOMMENDATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

- Governments must reorient their grants and policies towards SbN and private investors should fund such projects.

3.2. Ensure mechanisms to protect and reward those who contribute to the maintenance and recovery of ecosystem services, with emphasis on indigenous peoples and traditional communities, farmers and rural settlements

RECOMMENDATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

- Countries must ensure compensation mechanisms to those who contribute to the recovery of ecosystem services.
- Brazil must create a National Policy on Bioeconomy.



5. CLIMATE JUSTICE

5.1. Finance adaptation to climate change for the most vulnerable communities in developing countries, including original peoples and traditional communities, and foster means for their effective engagement in debates and decisions

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

- Securing resources and technologies for developing nations' transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Recognize the link between climate and social programs, ensuring care for the most vulnerable populations, in addition to its actual engagement in the debate about the global climate agenda.



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