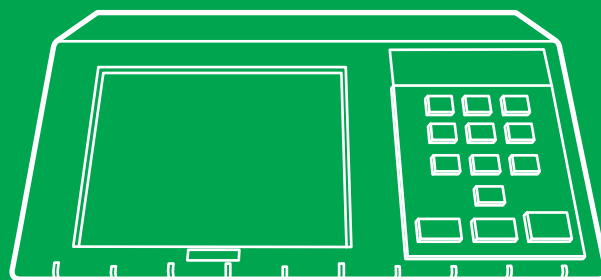
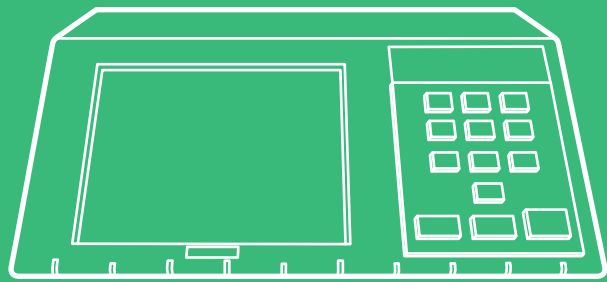




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# BRAZILIAN COALITION'S PROPOSALS FOR CANDIDATES RUNNING FOR THE 2022 ELECTIONS

Gazing into Brazil's future requires thinking about how to fight hunger and create jobs and income. These elements, essential in any society, face a specific challenge in our country: the conservation of biomes, especially the Amazon Forest, a source of environmental services crucial to our welfare.

Environment, climate and equity are the core of a pivot that will lead to a new economy, one that will be thriving and inclusive for all Brazilians, including Amazonians and indigenous peoples, while generating development without deforestation.

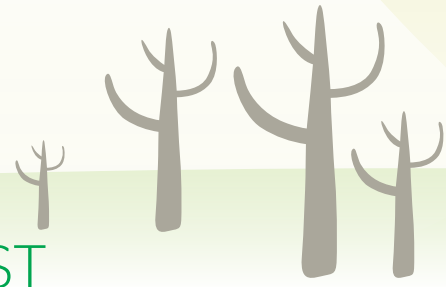
As in previous elections, the *Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture* proposes to society and to the candidates for the forthcoming elections some key elements to enhance debates regarding the future we want for our country. Our proposals are grounded and driven by democracy, the development of solutions based on dialogue, on an inclusive participation and on mutual rights. Respect for this regime and for the Brazilian electoral process is indisputable and a must for any discussion aimed at the country's development. These are principles that must be embraced by all those who aspire, and then take office, in the Legislative and Executive branches, be they at the federal or state level.





# 1

## FIGHTING DEFORESTATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE LOST



***Brazil's development is tied to environmental conservation.*** If the Amazon and other biomes continue to be ravaged, Brazil will lose out on investments, access to international markets, and will experience a reduction in its capacity to produce food, while exposing the most vulnerable populations to increasingly risky situations.

Our country has institutions, legal instruments, expertise and knowledge on how to reverse the drastic picture of native vegetation destruction, which is responsible for 44% of national annual greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere, speeding up climate change and extreme events such as increased drought in the biome and flooding in coastal cities. Brazil's future is tied to its environmental power, rather than the destruction of its natural capital.

The Coalition advocates for feasible actions that could halt illegal deforestation. These measures include:





✔ **Resumption and intensification of surveillance**, with rapid and exemplary accountability for identified environmental illicit acts, **and allocation of resources and manpower to fight forest fires**;

✔ **Urgent validation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)**, and prompt cancellation of registrations overlaying undesignated public forests, as well as suspension of registrations on properties with deforestation that occurred after 2008 in permanent preservation areas, legal reserves, or embargoed areas.

✔ **To tie land tenure regularization to compliance with the Forest Code**, by suspending processes concerning areas whose deforestation took place after July 2008;

✔ **Prompt resumption of land planning**, starting with the demarcation of indigenous lands and *quilombola* territories already officially defined, and the **allocation of 10 million hectares for protection and sustainable use**;

✔ **Transparency and strictness** in vegetation clearance authorizations.





# 2

## FIGHTING HUNGER AND FOOD PRODUCTION



***Eradicating hunger in Brazil, along with our contribution to this process worldwide, is a complex task that demands support for producers and environmental balance.*** Brazil is the fourth largest food producer, the second largest grain exporter and the largest beef exporter in the world.

Increasing field results further depends on a commitment to boost agricultural and cattle raising productivity and decarbonizing the entire chain without destroying nature, since forests regulate the rainfall regime and climate, key features for agribusiness strength, and help to tackle negative effects of global warming on food production. Thus, it is crucial to immediately eradicate illegal deforestation, which accounts for more than 95% of deforestation in the country, and to create incentives to preserve standing forest.

It is also necessary to provide proper infrastructure and credit for the work of family farmers, small producers and local populations, so that they can guarantee their subsistence and supply to consumers without resorting to environmentally predatory activities. After all, the ecosystem collapse raises the risk of crop failures and increases vulnerability to extreme events, affecting Brazilian exports and product prices to the consumer, among other factors.

In addition to the actions already mentioned in the section on fighting deforestation, we emphasize the following urgent actions:





- ✔ **Financial and technical support to family farming,** allowing the implementation of technology which makes production more sustainable;
- ✔ Prioritize investment allocation in sustainable production, focused on increasing productivity and reducing emissions, as a first step in the **implementation of the ABC+ Plan** (Sectoral Plan for Adaptation and Low Carbon Emission in Agriculture), followed by new financing models that attract capital market solutions;
- ✔ **To bolster integrated risk management tools in agriculture and cattle raising,** leveraging the Rural Insurance Premium Subsidy Program (PSR in Portuguese acronym) and including small producers who currently access Proagro, as well as differentiating producers based on best practices incorporating climate resilience to the activity.
- ✔ **Restoration of degraded areas** for environmental and productive purposes, prioritizing locations with good infrastructure for agribusiness and sustainable production techniques.





# 3

## JOB AND INCOME GENERATION



***The green economy is a lever for the country's development, with huge potential to attract investments, jobs and income generation.*** Forest conservation might be encouraged by financial arrangements that value their role in the climatic balance, soil quality, and availability of water resources, which are crucial to ensure the productive capacity of rural territories.

The incentive to the bioeconomy will allow the forest sustainable use and it will consider the Brazilian biodiversity, besides providing the structure of payments for environmental services and the consolidation of carbon markets. It is also worth emphasizing the promising gains provided by the silviculture of native species as a process related to both the development of agribusiness and biological conservation.

This virtuous cycle becomes stronger with the addition of forestry activities, given its potential to create jobs due to the recovery of degraded areas. The territories that have been illegally deforested must be incorporated into the national development strategy.

Among initiatives for prompt implementation, we include:







- ✓ **Establishment of public policies and incentives focused on bioeconomy**, practice that allows the sustainable forest use, plus regional actions, such as deployment of excellence hubs and training centers for the sector;
- ✓ **Fostering research and innovation related to Brazilian biodiversity** targeting the development of products, services and chains of high added value whose basis is the standing forest, generating local income and environmental preservation;
- ✓ **Encouraging the development of clean and renewable energy sources** (wind, solar, biomass, etc.) and the recycling industry;
- ✓ **Regulation of the law that establishes the National Policy of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and the provisions of the Forest Code**, in order to promote synergies between agricultural production and the conservation and recovery of natural resources;
- ✓ Sustainable forest stewardship investment, encouraging the **establishment of silviculture of native species** on a scale comparable to the country's agro-industrial sectors, thereby stimulating the market for tropical wood and contributing to the recovery of degraded areas;
- ✓ **Brazilian carbon market implementation**, setting environmental safeguards and exploitation of carbon credits generated by the reduction of emissions from deforestation and degradation.



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