

**BRAZILIAN
COALITION**
ON CLIMATE
FORESTS AND
AGRICULTURE

THE BRAZIL OF
TOMORROW:
PROPOSALS FOR
THE COUNTRY'S
AGRO-ENVIRONMENTAL
AGENDA FROM NOW ON

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INTRODUCTION

General elections are an opportunity that democracy brings to the country reconsiders its priorities according to the choices that are being made. Addressing critical decisions early in the administration is a must for a government to signal to society which course of action it will take.

Brazil has international commitments concerning the fight against climate change, whose effects are already being felt in the country, as heavy rains, high temperatures and droughts. These increasingly frequent and intense phenomena have affected productivity in national agriculture. Among the commitments taken on by the country is the fight against deforestation, the main Brazilian contribution to the Paris Agreement.

The **Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture**, a movement formed by more than 300 representatives from agribusiness, the financial sector, civil society, and the academia, believes that meeting the targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions is strongly related to major national challenges, such as job and income generation and ensure food security for the population. Until these issues are addressed, all efforts to fight deforestation will always be provisional and difficult to accomplish.

To meet the mentioned challenges, the **Coalition** proposes straightforward and actionable recommendations. In particular, we believe that five of them, seen as highly emblematic and must be dealt with as a matter of urgency by the federal executive branch on the first day of its term of office, by signing an administrative act, norm, or decree, as a way for showing the relevance and urgency of the matter.

This list of proposals includes increasing and restoring the representation proportionality of civil society and the private sector in collegiate bodies such as the National Environmental Council (Conama), as well as restoring the governance of the Amazon Fund, making it an effective financial instrument aligned with a new policy to fight deforestation. ►



Further impact measures that may already be announced at the beginning of the new administration are the creation of a federal autarchy responsible for the management of climate policies and the homologation of Indigenous Lands that have already gone through all the necessary steps in their recognition process.

In addition, 28 proposals are presented, split into three axes - Food Security and Fight Against Hunger, Job and Income Generation, and Fight Against Deforestation and the Loss of Natural Resources - which must be put into practice in the first 100 days of government or throughout the administration. Each one of them is presented along with the background, which explains the current overview of the theme and its potential, as well as the instances that must be engaged to push the issue on the agenda - The Federal Executive Branch, the National Congress, state governments and/or legislative assemblies. It also indicates the means of implementation for each proposal, such as legislation that must be amended and further necessary initiatives.

Among the principles that guide the **Coalition's** proposals is the conviction that encouraging production chains based on Brazilian biodiversity contributes to foster food security, which is essential for overcoming poverty and social inequalities in rural areas. It consists of a mechanism for the economic inclusion of poor populations and the most vulnerable social segments, such as rural workers, quilombolas, indigenous people and traditional populations.

Furthermore, the Coalition believes that the implementation of a framework within the concept of the modern bioeconomy and the development of low-carbon agriculture in Brazil is paramount to guarantee agricultural productivity in the long term and generate income and jobs in rural areas. Hence, actions are needed on several fronts, such as ensuring long-term investments, both public and private, in technological transition aiming at a climate change-resilient agriculture and cattle raising. It is equally important to open markets for sociobiodiversity products.

The country is fully capable of becoming a leading player in the new bioeconomy if it aligns the responsible use of the enormous biodiversity of its biomes (Amazon, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa) with the knowledge of traditional peoples and communities, the social capital of small farmers and the powerful innovative capacity of Brazilian companies in forestry and agriculture. A national policy on bioeconomy will allow the reinforcement of programs that promote research, development and innovation applied to the subject. ►



Brazil has already shown that it is capable of drastically reducing deforestation in the Amazon - a rate that fell 83% between 2004 and 2012 - through actions of command-and-control. Now, however, the fight against forest devastation requires alignment with a sustainable socioeconomic development plan for the region. To allow this to happen again, in all the country's biomes, it is urgent to implement measures foreseen by the Forest Code, such as the analysis and validation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), and to prioritize the development of the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRA), curbing land grabbing from public lands and driving the recovery of native vegetation and the forest restoration productive chain.

Nowadays, there are more than 29 million hectares registered in the CAR overlapping protected areas (Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units) that need to be terminated immediately, in a sign of intolerance against the increasing land grabbing of public lands. Recent data indicate that the registration of new areas in the CAR, overlapping these areas, increased 56% in the last two years Nationwide.

The deforestation profile in the Amazon, which used to be focused on private lands, has now been inverted and almost half occurs in public areas, through land grabbing. To halt the advance of deforestation and land grabbing in public lands, it is required to assign these areas a destination, promote a land policy that takes into consideration the environmental legislation and fasten the processes of recognition and entitlement of Indigenous Lands, traditional populations and small rural properties of up to four fiscal modules, besides preventing the processing in the National Congress and state legislatures of bills aimed at changing the categorization of conservation units.

Furthermore, the implementation of strategic plans, along the lines of the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon and Cerrado (PPCDAM and PPCerrado), and the regulation of the Law of Payment for Environmental Services (PES), already approved by Congress and sanctioned by the President, may also contribute to the reduction of deforestation. Such measures have the potential to significantly contribute to fight climate change, while minimizing its impacts on food, water, energy and income security due to the loss and degradation of ecosystem services in Brazilian biomes. ►



The Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture also advocates that licensing processes must consider climate change issues and that authorizations for vegetation suppression (legal deforestation) approved by the states and by the Union, within federal areas, must be available for consultation in a timely manner. Efficient traceability systems must be implemented not only for the timber trade, but for all commodity chains, such as meat, grains and minerals. In addition, it is mandatory to strengthen, by means of human and financial resources, the federal and state environmental agencies to address these challenges.

The proposals presented here are part of a comprehensive discussion process among the several organizations that integrate the **Coalition** and with other instances related to civil society. We believe that they are challenging, but feasible, and can lead the country to a more harmonious, inclusive, and sustainable use of land. ■



PROPOSALS FOR DAY 1

1 ESTABLISH A WORKING GROUP (WG) TO ELABORATE NEW PLANS FOR PREVENTING AND REGULATING DEFORESTATION IN THE AMAZON AND THE CERRADO

The Amazon and Cerrado are highly biodiverse biomes of vital importance for the conservation of water resources in the country and, despite the macroeconomic achievements of the agricultural sector, both biomes are under severe pressure for deforestation. This pressure is largely due to the fact that these biomes hold the largest native vegetation assets in the country and are the target for the expansion of the largest agricultural frontiers.

Presidential Decree Nº 9,759/2019 extinguished the executive committees that were guiding the activities of the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado (PPCerrado) and the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm). These were the primary instruments for implementing the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC, Law Nº 12,187/2009), which focuses on the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions related to land use, land use change and forestry. The plans also contributed to the implementation of the National Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Forest Management and Increase of Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD+) in Brazil - ENREDD+.

The main goal of these plans was to reduce deforestation and degradation of native vegetation, pro-

moting a sustainable economic development model that would consider the conservation of biodiversity, water resources, and the cultural and natural heritage of traditional populations.

By now, the Amazon has lost about 20% of its original vegetation cover and the Cerrado about 50%. Following 12 years of PPCDAm implementation (from 2004 to 2015) and 6 years of PPCerrado (2010 to 2015), positive results were achieved in reducing the deforestation rate in relation to the average observed between 1996 and 2005. However, due to a lack of plan implementation in the following years, the deforestation rate suffered a sharp increase (from 6,207 km² in the Amazon as of 2015 to 13,038 km² in 2021), revealing the need to resume strengthened and innovative actions to combat deforestation.

To meet the goals established in the PNMC and in the international commitments to which Brazil has signed up, among them the Paris Agreement, it will be required a great effort from the federal and state institutions associated with the implementation of the plans, as well as from several other social actors.

Thus, a working group must be created to resume and update, within 120 days, according to new technologies and challenges, the PPCDAm and the PPCerrado, in addition to establishing, within a period to be determined, similar plans for other Brazilian biomes (Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa). To ensure the effectiveness of each initiative, it is needed to integrate in its planning of all ministries related to the topic, under the political coordination of the highest level of government tied to the National Policy on Climate Change. It is equally important to stimulate the elaboration of state plans to fight fires and deforestation.

2 INCREASE THE REPRESENTATION AND RESTORE THE PROPORTIONALITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGIATE BODIES

In April 2019, the federal government determined the extinction of councils, committees, commissions, groups, and other types of collegiate bodies linked to the federal public administration in which there is civil society involvement (Decree N° 9,759/2019). In June, the Federal Supreme Court (STF) decided to limit the decree's scope, leaving out of its scope those councils that were created by specific law that details their duties and training of their members.

Engagement and social control are key to monitor and inspect government actions, to contribute to problem-solving and ensure the maintenance of citizen services; it is also a mechanism for preventing corruption and strengthening citizenship.

It is recommended, on the first day of the term of office, the publication of new decrees that reestablish civil society involvement in socio-environmental public policy collegiate bodies (listed below), in order to ensure: parity in composition between government (Union, states and municipalities) and civil society (NGOs, unions, business organizations, etc.) and, when there is no single national representation, that civil society members are chosen from among their peers:

- Conaveg - Repeal of Federal Decree N° 10,142/2019 and reinstatement of the composition provided for in Federal Decree N° 8,972/2017;
- CONAREDD+ - Repeal of Federal Decree N° 10,144/2019 and reinstatement of the composition provided for in Federal Decree N° 8,576/2015;
- Conabio - Repeal of Federal Decree N° 10,235/2020 and reinstatement of the composition provided for in Federal Decree N° 4,703/2003; and
- Conama - Amendment to Federal Decree N° 99,274/1990 to reestablish governance with effective

involvement, but in a different format than before the changes made by Federal Decree N° 9,806/2019.

The new Conama shall have parity composition between government and civil society, limited to 60 councilors, having the same number of people from the federal government, state governments, municipal governments, and environmentalists, besides representatives from business entities, academic entities/research institutions, and representatives from social movements (indigenous, quilombolas, extractivism, rural workers, etc.). Likewise, the technical chambers must be strengthened and reflect the collegiate diversity.

3 RESTORE THE GOVERNANCE OF THE AMAZON FUND

The Amazon Fund, one of the most important funding mechanisms to fight deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, was created in 2008 to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in actions to prevent, monitor and fight deforestation, and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of The Legal Amazon (Decree N° 6,527/2008).

The Fund was accountable for financing support projects in 101 Indigenous Lands (TI); fostering sustainable projects in 4.3 thousand rural properties; and assisting more than 746.9 thousand rural producers to enroll in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). The use of Amazon Fund resources has focused primarily on science-based command-and-control policies and strategies such as sustainable production, where about BRL 500 million have already been invested.

Run by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), the Fund has nearly BRL 3.2 billion in resources frozen by the donor countries, Germany and Norway, since August 2019, due to changes in its governance framework, and which are being questioned in the Federal Supreme Court (STF) through the Direct Action of Unconstitutionality by Omission (ADO) N° 59.

To release resources for command-and-control actions, according to the new PPCDAm and PPCerrado yet in 2023, it is essential to reestablish the structures agreed upon in the contract with the sponsors. The

reactivation of the governance frameworks, their functioning and composition, are paramount for the prompt resumption of the Fund's operation.

It is equally important to reestablish the relationship with its donors so as to resume as quickly as possible the processes that have been suspended, along with international donations aimed at fighting deforestation. Furthermore, it is crucial to engage civil society organizations, the private sector and other players in the discussions after the Fund's resumption, to facilitate direct access to its resources for the associations and cooperatives of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities.

4 RESUMPTION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS (TIS) HOMOLOGATION

As of 2017, according to an official statement issued by the Attorney General's Office (AGU), the temporal landmark argument is gaining strength, which establishes as a condition for the purpose of demarcating territories the requirement for proof that indigenous people occupied the area at the time of the enactment of the Constitution in 1988 or that they had been forcibly removed from the area.

According to the Federal Prosecution Office (MPF), however, the protection and permanent possession of indigenous peoples over their traditional occupation lands is not subject to a pre-established timeframe. The agency claims that the rights of indigenous peoples over the lands which they traditionally occupy are of origin, as provided in Article 231 of the Constitution, and that the demarcation procedure is merely declaratory. It also argues that the demarcation of land should be carried out by an anthropological study, which can attest to its traditional character and of evidencing the nullity of any act that has as its object the occupation, dominion, and possession of these areas.

In May 2020, the MPF recommended to the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI) to hand over to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security administrative

procedures for the regularization of 27 Indigenous Lands suspended due to the AGU's statement, for immediate follow-up of respective demarcation processes.

Considering the role played by the Indigenous Lands in curbing deforestation, apart from the necessary protection of the cultural heritage of original peoples, it is desirable to promote the immediate resumption of territorial planning, starting with the demarcation of indigenous lands which demarcation processes have been suspended due to AGU's statement on temporal landmarks. Likewise, it is necessary to resume the implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGA-TI), with the allocation of resources for the implementation of the Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA).

5 SUBMIT TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS A LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT FOR THE CREATION OF THE NATIONAL CLIMATE AUTHORITY

The fulfillment of guidelines established by the National Policy on Climate Change (Law N^o. 12,187/2009) requires the implementation of a mechanism to regulate, monitor and inspect initiatives aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change.

It is recommended that these functions be assumed by a new federal autarchy, the National Climate Authority. Since it requires the allocation of resources, both financial and human, the establishment of this body must be approved by the National Congress.

The autarchy shall have, among others to be defined, the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate the development of studies and reports on climate change evolution in Brazil, through periodical greenhouse gas emission inventories and scenario elaboration to support mitigation and adaptation public policy development;

- Set emissions reduction and climate change adaptation targets, based on consulting processes with different sectors of society;
- Coordinate the setting and implementation of financial and tax instruments to promote actions for mitigation and adaptation in the domestic territory;

- To inspect compliance with the established goals, defining penalties for cases of non-compliance; and
 - Regulate and monitor operations of Brazilian Carbon Market.
-

FIGHT AGAINST DEFORESTATION AND THE LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Brazil plays a crucial role in the planet's climate balance and the conservation of the Amazon is key to achieving the Paris Agreement global goals. The country is the fifth largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world and two-thirds of national emissions come from the land use sector, especially deforestation, accounting for 44% of Brazilian emissions. After reducing the deforestation rate in the Amazon by 83% between 2004 and 2012, the rates have increased again since then, reaching a 185% increase between 2012 and 2021.

The Amazon, besides sheltering and being accountable for the survival of several traditional populations and maintaining 10% of the world's biodiversity, accounts for 25% of rainfall in the South and Southeast regions. Every day, the flying rivers from the forest transport about 20 billion tons of water to other regions of the country. Another crucial service provided by the Amazon is to store up to 200 billion tons of carbon in its soil and vegetation. If released, this volume of greenhouse gasses would make it unattainable to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and would change South America's climate in such a way that would supplant agricultural activity as we know it today.

Therefore, it is unthinkable to consider the country's development without considering the fight against deforestation and the loss of natural resources. For such, we have the legal instruments, official bodies, science, and the necessary knowledge. Learn more about the **Coalition's** recommendations to bring environmental preservation and agricultural productivity into line:

100 DAYS

1 IMPLEMENT COMMAND-AND-CONTROL ACTIONS AGAINST DEFORESTATION

PROPOSAL: Resumption and intensification of inspection, with prompt and exemplary accountability for the environmental crimes identified.

BACKGROUND: Command-and-control actions were essential for the drastic reduction (83%) in deforestation between 2004 and 2012. Over the last few years, these actions have lost momentum, with a sharp drop in the number of penalties applied, embargoed areas and guidelines for the non-use of precautionary measures. As a result, the deforestation rate has advanced significantly, increasing by 75% in 2021 compared to the 2018 rate.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Ministry of Environment (MMA), including the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), National Indian Foundation (Funai), National Institute for Space Research (Inpe) and state environment secretariats.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Carry out major ground operations to tackle illegal deforestation, using expertise and intelligence from institutions such as Ibama, ICMBio, Funai, Inpe, and state environmental secretariats, prioritizing critical areas, such as the municipalities that deforest the most;
- Restart the use of precautionary measures that have already proven to be effective, such as embargoing

areas, seizing illegal products, destroying machinery on site and confiscating equipment, sending a clear message to society about intolerance of lawlessness;

- Require technical skills relative to the agenda and well-known expertise on matters dealt with when nominating public officers for positions of trust in environmental control bodies;
- Turn the environmental conciliation stage more effective by repealing the Joint Normative Instruction MMA/Ibama/ICMBio Nº 1/2021 and issuing new regulations;
- Regulate electronic notification and implement strategies to notify old infraction notices that are currently on hold;
- Set priorities for trial and instruction of infraction notices which take into consideration the amount of the penalty, deforested area, and other relevant environmental criteria;
- Repeal Decree Nº 9,760/2019, which amends Decree Nº 9,179/2017, and issue a new decree regulating the conversion of environmental fines, providing for the creation of the National Consultative Chamber; and
- Resumption of the Environmental Fines Conversion Program.

2 EXPEDITE RURAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGISTRY (CAR) ANALYSIS

PROPOSAL: Expedite analysis of the rural environmental registries, create effective mechanisms to prevent illegal use of CAR and develop and implement a robust and efficient governance framework for the National Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar) that establishes the roles of federal entities in the implementation of the Forest Code.

BACKGROUND: The Rural Environmental Registry, implemented by Law 12,651/2012 (Forest Code) is a key tool for environmental management of private properties and for fighting illegal deforestation. So far, only 100,000 registrations have had their anal-

ysis completed, which represents only 1.5% of the country's CAR. Therefore, it is essential that registration analysis become a priority for all governments. Moreover, although the Forest Code states that CAR registration will not be considered for the purposes of recognizing ownership or possession rights, in practice it has been used for the land grabbing of public lands. As it is a self-declaratory and permanent registration, in which the information provided is held responsible by the declarant, Indigenous Land areas and other non-registrable areas, such as traditional community territories, conservation units of public domain and non-designated public forests, easily become the object of irregular registration by people who intend to illegally use the area. Nowadays, there are more than 29 million hectares registered in CAR overlapping protected areas (Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units). Recent data indicate that new areas registered in the CAR, overlapping these areas, increased 56% in the last two years. In the Amazon alone, 3.2 million hectares of fraudulent CARs were declared over indigenous lands and should be immediately terminated.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Competent state agencies for CAR registration and analysis, Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) or Sicar's competent body, Funai, ICMBio, National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa).

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Implement dynamized analysis of CAR in all states, strengthen the technical teams for registration analysis and implement other strategies to fasten CAR analysis;
- Mapa shall review and adapt Ordinance Nº 121/2020 to constitutional and legal rules regarding Indigenous Lands, Conservation Units, public forests and other areas not registrable in CAR, to clearly address the hypotheses of termination and/or suspension and their respective administrative procedure;
- Funai shall revoke Funai Normative Instruction Nº 9/2020 and draft a different one with the same purpose - Administrative Statement and Boundary Recognition Statement -, however, encompass-

ing third-party properties in relation to Indigenous Lands regularized or in the process of demarcation (not only homologated Indigenous Lands);

- SFB (Sicar's competent body) must implement filters in Sicar that prevent registration of new properties overlapping non-registrable public areas, along with creating mechanisms to guarantee the use of these filters by the states;

- State competent bodies should promote the termination and/or immediate suspension of registrations that already overlap irregularly with these non-registrable public areas; and

- Public land administration bodies (SFB, Funai, ICMBio, Incra, etc.) must keep an updated database with the georeferenced boundaries of all non-registrable public areas and integrate these databases with Sicar.

3 SUSPEND BILLS AIMED AT REDUCING THE AREAS OF BIOMES AND CONSERVATION UNITS (UCS)

PROPOSAL: Suspend bills and proposals aimed at reducing, recategorizing and extinguishing conservation units, along with those that seek to reduce the area and/or alter biomes' typologies.

BACKGROUND: There are several bills under discussion in the National Congress and state legislatures aimed at amending the biomes or conservation units' definition, which calls for clear technical rules and discussion with society, under threat of endangering the entire Brazilian environmental protection system. One such example is Bill N° 337/2022, currently in progress in the National Congress, which intends to exclude Mato Grosso State from the Legal Amazon, which would mean a significant reduction of the legal reserve areas in the state.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal and state legislatures.

WHAT CAN BE DONE: Suspend ongoing cases and bills.

4 FOSTER DEMARCATION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS AND OTHER TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES

PROPOSAL: Expedite demarcation of Indigenous Lands and promote traditional land tenure regularization.

BACKGROUND: Although the Federal Constitution ensures the rights of indigenous peoples to their traditionally occupied lands and studies indicate that Indigenous Lands, quilombolas and traditional communities are effective in curbing deforestation, there are several ongoing lawsuits with the recognition and titling process at a standstill or just awaiting homologation.

The MapBiomias Project survey shows that, in the last three decades, while the loss of native vegetation in private areas was 20.6%, indigenous lands lost only 1% of their original coverage. This index shows how important it is to quickly proceed with the homologation processes, not only because it is a legal right, but also to halt illegal deforestation in areas that are vulnerable to a rise in criminal activities, such as illegal land grabbing and mining.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: The President, Funai, Palmares Foundation, Ministry of Justice, MMA, SFB.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Enact a presidential decree to immediately homologate all indigenous lands that already have a Boundary Declaration issued by the Minister of Justice;

- Promote the physical demarcation of Indigenous Lands and the non-indigenous people's eviction;

- Expedite demarcation processes for other Indigenous Lands that are in the early stages of the regularization process or have not formally begun their process for whatever reasons; and

- Expedite the land tenure regularization processes for quilombola territories and other traditional communities.

5 REGULATE LAW OF PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)

PROPOSAL: Enacted in January 2021, the National Policy on Payments for Environmental Services (Law N° 14,119) must be regulated in order to ensure:

- Legal security for projects, plans or programs, public or private, aimed at the conservation of ecosystems, water resources, soil, biodiversity, genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge across national territory;
- Implement an inclusive policy able to value the efforts of traditional communities, indigenous peoples, family farmers, and owners of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs);
- Minimum criteria for PES contracts in the country that ensure respect for socio-environmental safeguards, proven results, and initiatives aligned with the principles, guidelines and goals defined by law; and
- Private sector engagement in PES and transparency regarding their contribution to the country's international commitments.

BACKGROUND: Payment for environmental services is an economic incentive aimed at encouraging environmental conservation through a change in behavior due to the valuation of a service that, until then, was seen and treated as a cost-free asset. As an additional strategy to command-and-control actions, the legal framework for the PES agenda was essential to ensure legal security to initiatives implemented in domestic territory.

Payment for environmental services can significantly contribute to the fight against climate change, reducing its impacts on food, water, energy and in-

come security due to ecosystem service loss and degradation in Brazilian biomes. Moreover, Law N° 14,119/2021 prioritizes traditional communities, indigenous peoples, and family farmers, who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The law also recognizes the private sector, civil society organizations of public interest (Oscip) and other non-governmental organizations as organizers, funders and managers of PES projects, as well as voluntary market drivers. The PES agenda has been in the National Congress since 2007. Therefore, its regulation is crucial and urgent to reconcile economic development and conservation of natural heritage in Brazil.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: MMA.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Decree to regulate the law (the Coalition has specific proposals for this draft);
- Regulate Article 41 of the Forest Code, referring to state programs.

6 IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSING PROCESS

PROPOSAL: Establish clear rules and procedures for environmental licensing that offer legal security for entrepreneurs; inclusion of climate damage in analysis methodologies and compensation for environmental impacts; and strengthen environmental bodies, increasing efficiency of environmental impact control mechanisms.

BACKGROUND: It is possible to improve environmental licensing processes, by simplifying procedures, without giving up its purpose, which is to ensure that productive activities do not compromise the constitutional right of the society to an ecologically balanced environment.

Along with reconciling encouragement to the economic activity and preservation of socio-environmental assets, the regulatory framework for environmental licensing must focus on Brazil's commitments in international negotiations on climate change and biodiversity conservation.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal Executive Branch, Ibama, state environmental bodies and the National Congress.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Adapt Bill Nº 2,159/2021, in course at the Federal Senate, which aims to create the General Law for Environmental Licensing in Brazil, restoring balance between process simplification and socio-environmental security;
- Establish national criteria for environmental licensing procedures, aiming at a more standardized approach and mitigating legal insecurity and discretion among the federative units;
- Demand activities and enterprises that imply native vegetation suppression to undergo the environmental licensing process;
- Link environmental licensing to other environmental planning instruments, such as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (AAE) and the Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE), preventing projects without environmental feasibility from undergoing licensing and moving Brazil closer to the world's best practices, which may attract investments;
- Facilitate integration of licensing data with other management systems, such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), and the maps of Priority Areas for Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of Benefits of Brazilian Biodiversity;

- Review and adjust the current framing lists of activities subject to environmental licensing, considering the dimension of environmental impact caused by each enterprise;
- Allocate resources for technical training, human resources, and infrastructure in the environmental bodies accountable for licensing activities at the federal and state levels, to ensure the process quality and compliance with legal deadlines; and
- Include climate damage, such as increased greenhouse gas emissions, in environmental impact analysis and compensation methodologies.

TERM OF OFFICE

7 REDUCE AMAZON DEFORESTATION RATE BY 70%

PROPOSAL: Restructure and implement the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) and the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado (PPCerrado) to ensure a drop of at least 70% in the current deforestation rates in both biomes over the term of office.

BACKGROUND: There is evidence that strategic plans such as PPCDAm and PPCerrado are effective public policies for reducing deforestation. The PPCDAm led deforestation rates to drop rapidly and reach levels of approximately 4.5 thousand km² per year in the Amazon in 2012, an 83% reduction from the rate seen in 2004, when the program came into force. Both plans were terminated in April 2020 and, since then, deforestation has again reached rates observed prior to the creation of these initiatives,

surpassing the level of 13 thousand km² last year in the Amazon Forest.

Reestablishing both programs is essential for the Amazon and Cerrado to once again achieve a significant reduction in deforestation rates relative to those seen in the early 2000s. The 70% rate hereby proposed is achievable in the Amazon if efforts against deforestation have the same performance seen between 2004 and 2009. Funds are required to finance command-and-control actions and socio-environmental education, among others, in the Amazon Fund, as described in Proposal 3 of “Day 1” chapter.

Furthermore, one must consider the urgency posed by the proximity of the biome to reach its point of no return - it is estimated that the forest will be unable to perform its ecosystem services if its territory reaches 20% of deforestation. Nowadays, 17% of its total area has already been converted to other land use, and another 17% has suffered degradation.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal Executive Branch and Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Within 120 days, create a working group to develop new plans for prevention and control of deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado, as described in Proposal 1 of the “Day 1” chapter.
- Promote an agreement between the federal government and the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon, grounded on implementing plans to control deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado. The initiative must address development projects for the region and resumption of deforestation reduction targets; and
- Raise additional resources to strengthen environmental bodies for inspection operations, equipment acquisition, etc., such as international collaboration projects, conversion mechanisms for penalties and environmental compensation, among others.

8 ALLOCATE 10 MILLION HECTARES OF PUBLIC FORESTS FOR PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABLE USE

PROPOSAL: Resumption of land planning, allocating at least 10 million hectares of public forests, selected in the National Registry of Public Forests, to protection and sustainable use.

BACKGROUND: The profile of deforestation in the Amazon, which used to be focused on private lands, has now been inverted and almost half occurs in public areas, often related to illegal occupation. 70% of deforestation in these territories occurs in public forests that need to be designated, but, according to the Public Forest Management Law (Law Nº 11,284/2006), cannot be privatized and/or deforested. There are 56 million hectares of undesignated land in the Amazon, equivalent to twice the state of São Paulo, which are in the sights of land grabbers. The allocation of a large volume of forests will contribute towards the effective decrease of deforestation, reducing emissions caused by illegal activities in rural areas and maintaining carbon stocks. This proposal is in line with the goals of the Amazônia de Pé campaign, of which the Coalition has been a signatory.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal Executive Branch, through ministries such as the MMA and bodies such as INCRA and FUNAI, and State Executive Branch, acting in state public forests through the Destination Chambers.

WHAT CAN BE DONE: Carry out rapid allocation processes from Destination Chambers and inter-ministerial agreements.

9 CONDITION LAND TENURE REGULARIZATION TO THE FOREST CODE COMPLIANCE

WHAT IT IS: NOT allow the regularization of rural properties that are in disagreement with the Forest Code, namely, areas with environmental liabilities in Areas of Permanent Preservation (APP), Restricted Use and Legal Reserve.

BACKGROUND: Historically, land policies were carried out totally detached from environmental legislation and encouraged the deforestation of native vegetation in order to gain access to credit and prove the property's productivity. This rationale is perpetuated to this day and encourages land grabbing and deforestation of public lands. The land tenure regularization and environmental policies need to walk hand in hand and there cannot be titling of areas with environmental liabilities without requiring those areas to be regularized to avoid rewarding those who committed environmental crimes.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal and state bodies which promote land tenure regularization of occupations on public lands: Incra and state land bodies.

WHAT CAN BE DONE: Land tenure regularization procedures should require environmental safeguards in compliance with the Forest Code. Applicants must present evidence to the competent titling body that they are complying with protection rules for Permanent Preservation Areas, Restricted Use and Legal Reserves, or are in process of environmental regularization of such areas, by signing a term of commitment within the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) or equivalent procedure.

10 PROVIDE TRANSPARENT INFORMATION ABOUT VEGETATION SUPPRESSION

What it is: Provide transparency and accuracy to vegetation suppression authorizations (ASVs), a mechanism granted by states in situations of land use conversion.

Background: Currently, there is no means of consulting the dynamics of vegetation suppression

approved (legal deforestation) by the states and by the Union, in the case of federal areas, in a timely manner. Data transparency allows differentiation between producers who are acting within the law and those who are acting illegally. At the same time, this allows the identification of legal and deforestation-free production by market players and supply chains, and the monitoring - by society, the private sector and control bodies - of illegal deforestation.

Those eligible to do: Federal Executive Branch, Ibama and state environmental bodies.

What can be done: The state environmental bodies shall make public the ASVs data and integrate them with a federal system, such as the National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products (Sinaflor), managed by Ibama, enabling the distinction between legal and illegal conversions.

11 ENHANCE DATA TRANSPARENCY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS INTEGRATION

PROPOSAL: Promote the integration of the national land registries, having a common land base that identifies the size, location, rights and restrictions associated with each property in national territory, with other specific environmental, tax, socio-economic, and other thematic bases.

BACKGROUND: A sound land administration system is a precondition for sustainable development, since it defines the boundaries of property rights, provides quality information, and eases monitoring of production chains. The means for this lies in the integration of the land databases and various national registers, which is still lacking in the Brazilian state. Despite the recognized gaps in this data, it is also important to highlight the advances in terms of information quality by means of the requirement of geospatialized data on properties, the certification of properties by Incra's Land Management System (SIGEF), the upgrading and incorporation of this information along with the registrations in land registry offices, and the several

thematic registers built by the SFB, Funai, the Brazilian Federal Revenue Service (RFB) and others.

However, progress still needs to be made in integrating this data and defining a land 'base register', created jointly with competent institutions and those in charge of this agenda, based on an integration of this land information with the existing thematic registers. Lastly, it is important to ensure availability and transparency of this set of information for civil society, private, financial and public sectors, and other interested parties, for proper monitoring and well-informed decision making.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal Executive Branch, ICMBio, Incra, RFB; Federal Property Secretariat (SPU); SFB; Funai; notaries; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Set up a study group to examine the technical, legal, and operational feasibility of integrating the national land registries and other thematic layers referred to in Decree Nº 11,208/2022, which provides for the National System for Land Information Management and the Brazilian Real Estate Registry and regulates the sharing of real estate data;
- Promote data compatibility for perpetual and systematic updating, taking advantage of IBGE's National Spatial Data Infrastructure system, as provided for in Decree Nº 6,666/2008 to ensure the compatibility of registry information with the national public environment created for this purpose;
- Seek transparency mechanisms for this information, mindful of the restrictions of the Brazilian General Data Protection Law (LGPD) and protecting sensitive citizen information; and
- To this end, consider existing land and real estate registries and systems, such as the National Rural Registry System (SNCR), National Registry of Conservation Units (CNUC), National Registry of Public Forests (CNFP), National System for Land Informa-

tion Management (Sinter), Integrated System of Patrimonial Administration (Siapa), among others, and the possibilities of integration with other relevant registries and thematic layers, such as the Sicar, Sinaflor and others, as well as those related to indigenous territories, quilombolas and traditional peoples and communities, and Agrarian Reform settlements.

12 IMPLEMENT TRACEABILITY OF TIMBER FOREST PRODUCTS

PROPOSAL: Establish an efficient command-and-control system for compliance with the norms for trading timber in the country, both in the domestic and foreign markets. Provide updated and public information on authorizations and control documents for tropical timber flows, establishing georeferencing technology for tracking the entire production chain. Require that forest products acquired by the public authorities have proven traceability from end to end, from production to final use.

BACKGROUND: Different traceability forces exist in the country, but they are fragmented and there are no consensual norms, which leaves room for fraud. This not only happens in relation to the public power, but also at the trading point, including abroad. Therefore, illegality is still predominant in Brazilian forest products chains. It is estimated that 80% of volume traded in the country - such as ipê, maçaranduba and cumaru, among nearly 30 species with commercial potential - has some degree or element of illegality, which undermines the sustainable management systems competitiveness.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Federal executive (MMA and Ibama) and state executives (Environmental Secretariats and other state environmental organizations).

WHAT CAN BE DONE: Incorporate innovative technologies for timber forest chain monitoring that as-

sure the traceability of the origin and destination flows, reaching the trade chain by means of georeferenced systems and information transparency, allowing social control.

Condition government purchases of forest-based products, in the three levels of the federation, to certification and traceability criteria, including information about the CAR number on product invoices.

13 STRENGTHEN TRACEABILITY IN PRODUCTION CHAINS

PROPOSAL: Demand that CAR declarations correspond to actual perimeter and format of the certified property in the Land Management System (SIGEF) and/or to the property's license plate registered at the respective real estate registry office. Traceability should consider the area of the property as a whole and not just the area contracted by the company or planted with specific commodities.

BACKGROUND: There are risks associated with legal land insecurity that affect the operations of domestic and international companies in their supply chains. Much of this is associated with poor land governance indicators such as tenure insecurity, particularly for marginalized populations such as indigenous peoples, women, migrants, etc.; limited formalization of land rights; land disputes and conflicts; and inequities in access to land and natural resources.

Factors leading to land conflicts in Brazil include: competition for land and natural resource use; a booming agricultural sector; long-standing land inequalities; presence of traditional communities with unrecognized land and resource rights; and governance institutions weakened by a volatile political environment, lack of capacity, resource restrictions, and corruption.

Conflict over land associated with illegal deforestation is an especially important issue, as Brazil has an open and expanding agricultural frontier compet-

ing with forest preservation priorities. The factors listed also undermine the effectiveness of the country's efforts to prevent and address illegal deforestation and the conflicts that come with it. Traditional communities' presence without formal recognition often results in violent and deadly conflicts, further fueled by recent policy guidelines that favor resource exploitation and undermine social and environmental safeguards and protections. In response, civil society organizations and multistakeholder platforms, in association with large agribusinesses, have increasingly focused on monitoring supply chains and work towards making them more sustainable and aligned with the integration of national registries (such as the Selo Verde example in Pará or the Boi na Linha initiative).

In this regard, it is possible to strengthen Incra/SIGEF with both technological support and infrastructure to facilitate faster checking and transparency, besides a similar effort to register public lands - in its different modalities, such as Indigenous Lands, settlements, Conservation Units, public forests, etc. - and the digitalization of land registry collections. This integration, which would allow the visualization of a 'base register', would facilitate the cross-referencing of information with other 'thematic' socio-economic databases, such as environmental liabilities, unauthorized deforestation, slave-like labor, debts and others, as well as favoring the certification processes in the different agricultural chains.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Incra; RFB; SFB; land registry offices; sector representatives and/or associations representing the chains.

WHAT CAN BE DONE: Verify if the property is certified by INCRA (SIGEF) and if it is aligned with CAR declared by the same property owner. At the end, check the conditions of land use and any pending legal issues (such as accusations of illegal activities of any nature) to verify whether suppliers can integrate the formal supply chains. In this sense, a list of suitable suppliers (and/or in the process of adjustment) could be created to facilitate the distinction between profiles and optimize the selection process by the most demanding companies.

14 SCALE UP FOREST CONCESSIONS

PROPOSAL: Increase sustainable forest stewardship area, starting with the destination of public forests for federal and state forest concessions, identified according to the legislation; and diversify the economic activities developed by the forest concessions.

BACKGROUND: The Public Forest Management Law (Law Nº 11,284/2006) has an extremely low implementation rate. In 16 years, approximately 2 million hectares of public areas have been allocated under the forest concession regime, of which 1.5 million hectares are in federal and the remainder in state land. There are not enough financial and technical resources to scale up the concessions process. In contrast to illegal logging, between 25 and 30 million hectares would be needed to put a volume of legal timber on the market under a concession regime, which could be made up of national and state forests included in the SNUC and a portion of public forests that have not been designated. At the state level, only the state of Pará has its own structure with dedicated technicians for the implementation of forest concessions.

The National Registry of Public Forests recorded 76 million hectares of public forests under management by the states of the Legal Amazon in 2020. However, only Acre, Amapá, Amazonas and Pará have defined which of these areas would be subject to concession, a total of 3.8 million hectares. And only 640 thousand hectares of these state public forests in the Amazon are under concession today, under the management of Pará and Amapá.

Furthermore, the current legislation narrows the scope of economic activities allowed. It becomes not only necessary to increase the volume of public forest areas under concession, but also to diversify economic activities developed in these areas, complementing the sustainable management of timber and making forest concessions economically feasible. Carbon credit trading, for instance, can increase by 43% the revenues of forest concessions that are currently only managing timber. There is a great potential for concessions focused on forest restoration, provision of ecosystem services and other non-timber forest products. Bill Nº 5,518/2020, currently being considered by the National Congress, among other innovations, allows the trading of credits

resulting from the avoided emission of carbon through the conservation of natural forests, the so-called REDD+ credits. Today, only credits from reforestation projects are allowed to be traded.

Lastly, it is necessary to deepen the dialogue about illegal activities, to increase command-and-control actions against invasions within the concession areas and to improve existing inspection systems. It is essential that the State ensures minimum operating conditions for the concessionaire, fighting illegality and providing legal security. Thus, scaling up forest concessions and making them more economically attractive may boost sustainable production models, generating green jobs and, also, curbing deforestation frontier advance.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: SFB, state executing bodies, federal and state governments, Mapa, Legislative Branch, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), BNDES and other public banks, such as Banco do Brasil and Caixa Econômica Federal.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Allocate sufficient resources to give scale to the forest concession processes (federal and state government, Mapa);
- Ensure federal government support for state governments in allocating state public forests for concessions (Mapa, SFB);
- Approve Bill Nº 5,518/2020, which improves the Public Forest Management Law (Law Nº 11,284/2006) (Legislative);
- Develop specific bidding processes for non-timber products, ecosystem services and forest restoration (SFB, executing state bodies);
- Improve financing mechanisms for research, development and technological innovation in forest sector, especially in relation to native species (federal and state government, Embrapa);
- Draw credit lines aimed at forest concessions (BNDES, Banco do Brasil, Caixa); and
- Strengthen deforestation control bodies.

15 INCREASE AMBITION FOR CUTTING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS RELATED TO DEFORESTATION

PROPOSAL: Submit, after a consultation process with society, a new climate target for the country related to land use change, which accounts for 44% of Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions, especially via deforestation.

BACKGROUND: In April 2022, Brazil signed an update of its commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The new version of the climate target ("Nationally Determined Contribution", or NDC) was drafted without any public consultation process and by changing parameters in emission registry metrics, which raise doubts about its level of ambition and planning capacity. The text resulted in a step backwards in terms of ambition.

Further, the reference to public policies as part of the strategy to meet the climate goal was removed in the last revision of the NDC, creating uncertainty and legal insecurity.

The lack of transparency may reduce the country's attractiveness to international investors. Brazil will only receive support and external partnerships for effective advances of mitigation efforts in the climate agenda, which need to be coordinated with several instruments and policies.

Brazil is considered a key country in global efforts to balance the planet's climate. The land use sector is where the country can make major contributions to the climate, considering not only the challenges of curbing deforestation, but also the vast potential for carbon removals, whether through restoration of native vegetation or agricultural and forestry production.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Interministerial Committee on Climate Change, Civil Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Update Brazilian NDC, increasing proposed targets in the National Policy on Climate Change, including forest restoration targets; and
- Create a legally binding process for reviewing and monitoring NDC with the engagement of state and municipal governments, civil society, the productive sector and academia.



FOOD PRODUCTION AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

Brazil leads the global markets for soybeans, animal protein, sugar and coffee. We are also among the world's four largest producers of corn, fruit and grains. Brazil's agricultural potential makes it inconceivable that there are still Brazilians suffering from hunger. But reality imposes itself: a recent global report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) revealed that 61.3 million Brazilians faced moderate or severe food insecurity in 2021, equivalent to 28.9% of the national population. Ending hunger requires action on several fronts and is a basic requirement for any development project in Brazil.

However, this will be an inglorious struggle if we do not take climate change into consideration. The fight against deforestation of the Amazon Forest (and other Brazilian biomes), aiming at reducing extreme climate events, must be supported by other measures, such as technical and financial support to family agriculture and small producers. This effort must prioritize the allocation of investments in sustainable forms of production - the same paradigm that must be applied to large agribusiness, leveraging the advancement of regenerative and low carbon methods, encouraging national production of inputs and intensification of production in degraded areas.

Learn more about the **Coalition's** recommendations to address food insecurity in the country:

100 DAYS

16 LAUNCH A NATIONAL PACT FOR HEALTHY AND BIODIVERSE FOOD

PROPOSAL: Develop an action plan that includes a package of tax and investment incentives for socio-biodiversity chains and for the creation of bio-economy centers, which include production, industrialization, and access to markets for these products.

BACKGROUND: The National Pact for Healthy and Biodiverse Food refers to strengthening the production, consumption and access to healthy foods from Brazilian sociobiodiversity. It includes fruits, vegetables, legumes, and nuts, which are essential for the Brazilian population's food and nutritional security. According to the Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security (Rede Penssan), food insecurity affects 60% of the population, including 22% of the household- of small farmers and extractivists.

Encouraging Brazilian biodiversity-based production chains is a way to promote food security, hasten overcoming of poverty and social inequalities in rural areas and contribute to the inclusion and productive integration of poor populations and the most vulnerable social segments, such as rural workers, quilom-

bolas, indigenous people and traditional populations. Brazil already has guidelines in this regard in its National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains (PNPSB, Interministerial Ordinance MDA and MDS and MMA Nº 239/2009), in the Bioeconomy Brazil Sociobiodiversity Program, launched in 2019, and in the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Planapo), launched in 2013.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: MMA jointly with other ministries, such as Mapa, Ministry of Education (MEC) and Ministry of Economy (ME).

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Establish an inter-ministerial group to develop an action plan to implement the National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains and the Brazil Sociobiodiversity Bioeconomy Program.
- Expand the integration between the Brazilian National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) and other programs that are a part of the National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains. The government may support the production and consumption of these products with insertion in government procurement programs, besides PNAE, such as Alimenta Brasil (former Food Acquisition Program - PAA).

17 RESTRUCTURE THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RURAL EXTENSION (ATER) MODEL

PROPOSAL: Update the ATER public model - National Policy of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (PNATER), National Program for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension in Family Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (Pronater) and National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater) - and maintain a continuous program of technical training based on sustainable development and low carbon farming, which includes:

- Prioritize collective ATER processes and training of local and regional leaders as multiplying agents, ensuring the productive diversity and empirical knowledge of each region;

- Encourage hybrid ATER methodologies, which include face-to-face, semi-attendance and virtual attendance;
- Embrace environmental issues, such as enabling environmental regularization - enrollment in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), adherence to the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA);
- Include topics such as property management and collective organization (cooperativism);
- Advise producers on adoption of good land use practices and forest restoration with species of economic use;
- Prioritize the North and Northeast regions, currently the least assisted by ATER actions; and
- Add performance indicators and goals to the monitoring, control, inspection and evaluation of the results of Pronater's execution.

BACKGROUND: A solid ATER model, based on the basic principles of bio-economy and the development of low carbon agriculture, along the lines of the Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for Consolidation of a Low Carbon Emission Economy in Agriculture (ABC+ Plan), prioritizing the neediest regions, is essential to maintain productivity and resilience to climate change, especially for small producers.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa, Embrapa and Incra.

WHAT CAN BE DONE: Refine Law Nº 12,188/2010 and Law Nº 12,897/2013.

18 IMPROVE THE SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA FOR GRANTING RURAL CREDIT

PROPOSAL: Implement the Sustainable Rural Credit Bureau (BC# Sustainability) providing incentives to producers who adopt sustainable practices and technologies and include the verification of Agricultural Climate Risk Zoning (Zarc) as a requirement for contracting rural credit.

BACKGROUND: Including socio-environmental criteria when granting rural credit is essential to ensure long-term agricultural productivity and maintain income and employment in rural areas. Demanding Zarc as a requirement for granting rural credit throughout the National Rural Credit System will reduce exposure to climate risks for financial institutions, in line with the requirements for beneficiaries of the Agricultural Activity Guarantee Program (Proagro) and the Rural Insurance Premium Subsidy Program (PSR).

Resolution BCB N° 140/2021 included only the socio-environmental criteria that restrict access to rural credit - which are still incomplete, as it only addresses the Amazon biome and does not include areas embargoed by the state environmental agency -, being necessary also to point out relevant risk situations - such as the existence of recent deforestation without proper authorization from competent environmental body, areas overlapping with conservation units in areas with unfinished land tenure regularization process, Indigenous Lands or quilombolas in demarcation process, etc.

Likewise, it is necessary to set incentives for those producers who adopt sustainable practices and technologies, based on key performance indicators appropriate for each agricultural product and region in the country, as described in the BC# Sustainability agenda.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB), aligned with Mapa and ME.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Publish BCB resolutions to incorporate Zarc as criteria for granting rural credit for the entire National Rural Credit System and to implement the Sustainable Rural Credit Bureau.
- Provide training to financial agents to encourage access to differentiated lines of credit.

19 PROMOTE NEW PRIVATE ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS FOR THE RURAL SECTOR

PROPOSAL: Create instruments for private rural credit inspired by the credit lines of the Safra Plan, such as the ABC+ Program and the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (Pronaf ABC+), among others, tied with clear Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria and followed by new financing models that attract capital market solutions.

The competitiveness of the Safra Plan's "mirror" financing lines, which must count on monitoring and reporting results to BCB and Mapa, relies on tax waivers, such as exemption from Financial Transactions Tax (FTT) for takers and exemption from Individual Income Tax (IRPF) for investors.

BACKGROUND: Given the shortage of public resources for agricultural policy, new private instruments for sustainable development in agriculture and cattle-raising must be encouraged. Besides giving continuity to existing instruments with tax waiver, such as Certificates of Agribusiness Receivables (CRA), incentivized debentures, Rural Producer Notes (CPR) and Agribusiness Funds (Fiagro), the private sector still lacks economic and financial instruments for long-term investments, especially those aimed at technological transition to low carbon farming and climate change resilience.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa and BCB.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

Amend Law N° 14,130/2021 and Law N° 14,421/2022, in order to include private investment funds (such as Fiagro) that finance "mirror" credit lines of the Safra Plan, such as the ABC+ Program and Pronaf ABC+.

TERM OF OFFICE

20 PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE FAMILY FARMING

PROPOSAL: Provide conditions for small producers, including traditional populations, quilombolas and indigenous people, to improve their production by means of actions and instruments such as:

- Provide credit mechanisms aimed specifically at fostering sustainable techniques in family farming;
- Promote an integration of programs aimed at small producers, such as ATER, Bolsa Verde, and Luz para Todos;
- Decrease tax rates and improve incentives for the industrialization of family farming and sociobiodiversity products;
- Develop productive protocols for these products (in natura and industrialized);
- Create and provide infrastructure for its sustainable development and outflow of products, such as access to electricity, storage, intermodal terminals, access to roads, digital integration/internet resources, among others; and
- Strengthen cooperativism and continuous training for enterprise management related to the productive chains of sociobiodiversity and family agriculture, considering aspects such as gender and including younger people.

BACKGROUND: Essential for food security of the population and for the poverty reduction in rural areas, family farmers and populations that work with sociobiodiversity products face difficulties in accessing markets due to the lack of competitiveness generated by bureaucratic regulation systems and the lack of infrastructure, also in need of incentives to reward them for the environmental services rendered.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Implement Bioeconomy Brazil Sociobiodiversity Program; and
- Reduce bureaucracy of the regulatory systems for trading craft and family farming products, increasing the possibility of distribution and trading, at a regional and national level, with more transparent, integrated and efficient management.

21 IMPROVE SAFRA PLAN TO INCREASE INVESTMENTS IN LOW CARBON AGRICULTURE AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

PROPOSAL: To prioritize investment allocation of the Safra Plan for sustainable types of production, focusing on increasing productivity and reducing emissions, as a first step, the implementation of the ABC+ Plan, followed by new financing models to attract funding and capital market solutions.

Therefore, it is required to:

- Ensure resources for interest rate equalization and reinforce targeting of investments to ABC+ Program and Pronaf ABC+;
- Adjust other lines of investment credit to the guidelines of ABC+ Plan;
- Distinguish conditions for financing the cost of producers adopting low-carbon and climate change resilient technologies and practices;
- Align credit lines with resources from the Constitutional Funds to the guidelines of ABC+ Plan;
- Use Zarc as a criterion for contracting rural credit;
- Plan for the Agricultural Policy for multi-year periods, which leads the Safra Plan to the principles of low carbon emission agriculture and climate resilience, as described in the ABC+ Plan;
- Evaluate the outcomes of techniques used in ABC+ Program and Pronaf ABC+; and

- Verify effectiveness of incentive and, after evaluation, reallocate resources to techniques and technologies with better outcomes.

- Monitor compliance with the Forestry Code and alignment with Brazilian legislation.

BACKGROUND: A Safra Plan that favors sustainable types of production, focusing on increasing productivity and reducing emissions, along with a long-term targeting of these systems, is key to ensure agricultural productivity in the long term, increase investments and maintain income and jobs in rural areas.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa, ME and BCB.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Prioritize resource allocation for ABC+ Program and Pronaf ABC+ in Safra Plans; and

- Increase resources by means of the ME ordinances that authorize the payment of interest rate equalization in rural financing granted under Safra Plan.

22 STRENGTHEN CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT TOOLS FOR FOOD SECURITY

PROPOSAL: Establish structural policies for risk management, with greater predictability and increased resources for Rural Insurance Premium Subsidy Program (PSR). Therefore, it is required to:

- Review Proagro to ensure access to PSR for small and family farmers;

- Ensure the predictability of grant resources to PSR;

- Implement the Rural Insurance Stability Fund;

- Insert social and environmental criteria that distinguish producers by good practices, which incorporate climate resilience to the activity;

- Implement Zarc Management Levels and Zarc Productivity as risk assessment criterion in PSR;

- Define actions to spread the rural insurance culture, such as qualification of rural insurance professionals' network and types of insurance that strengthen cooperativism;

- Explain subsidies from the federal government to the additional paid in Proagro; and

- Make ZARC compliance mandatory for rural credit with controlled resources.

BACKGROUND: Considering the climate risks to food security, it is necessary to strengthen PSR, especially for small producers, to become more resilient and able to recover quickly from possible crop failures caused by extreme weather events, among other climate change effects.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa, BCB and Embrapa.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Ensure the implementation of CNSP Resolution N° 404/2021;

- Include actions described above in the Triennial Plan for Rural Insurance (PTSR) and in Mapa resolutions; and

- Include Embrapa's Zarc staff in the Interministerial Management Committee for Rural Insurance.



JOB AND INCOME GENERATION

100 DAYS

23 RESUMPTION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE BOLSA VERDE PROGRAM

Almost 40 million Brazilians live the financial insecurity of informal employment. Another 10 million suffer from unemployment. There are several arguments and trends on how to overcome this challenge. All of them, however, need to consider that the problem in rural areas is greater than in city centers. According to the most recent survey by the Brazilian Research Network on Sovereignty and Security (Rede Penssan), the most serious form of food insecurity affects 18.6% of rural households and 15% of urban households. Among family farmers, it reaches 21.8%.

These numbers reveal the importance of job and income generation in rural areas. This is a complex matter, which goes beyond rural financing. Among several aspects to consider is the need not to strengthen production models that favor deforestation and all its environmental, economic, and social consequences. Brazil is one of the countries that is best situated to advance towards a low carbon economy. In doing so, it will meet targets assumed in international agreements, recovering its credibility. But mainly, it will create decent living conditions for millions of Brazilians.

Find below the **Coalition's** recommendations for job and income generation for the next four years:

PROPOSAL: Reframe the Bolsa Verde Program, including innovations in cash transfer model with environmental conditionality, and provide support to associations and beneficiary cooperatives in covered areas, which may generate income increment from the strengthening of Brazilian bioeconomy sustainable businesses.

BACKGROUND: Aimed at the improvement of living conditions and the increase of income for the population in extreme poverty, the Bolsa Verde Program provides benefits to families that develop environmental conservation activities in areas with relevant natural assets and resources, including national forests, federal extractive reserves and federal sustainable development reserves, forest settlement projects, sustainable development projects or agro-extractive settlement projects established by Incra.

The Program's evolution should include populations which work the land collectively, such as indigenous people, agro-extractivists, traditional communities and family producers, in the generation of products obtained by sustainable conservation and production models, such as non-timber forest products, integrated crop-livestock-forest systems (ILPF), regeneration and/or reforestation systems and agroforestry systems. Such innovative production systems, besides responding to low carbon emission economy demands, remunerate families for the conservation of biodiversity allied to the evolution needed for a

sustainable production system, encouraging income expansion. A Bolsa Verde Program which contemplates these producers can drive the economy based on sustainable forest business.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Ministry of Environment (MMA) - coordinator, Ministry of Economy (ME), ICMBio, Incra, Funai, Federal Property Secretariat (SPU) and encouraging the engagement of states and municipalities.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Integrate databases of traditional peoples and communities and family farmers with CadÚnico, the registry of the Bolsa Família Program through which Bolsa Verde operates, to extend the target beneficiary population;
- Design institutional arrangement that ensures efficient, durable, and effective models, with the possibility of partnerships with civil society organizations; and
- Integrate Bolsa Verde with payment for environmental services (PES) programs, in order to maximize impact in the distribution of resources and encourage beneficiaries.

TERM OF OFFICE

24 PROMOTE THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL POLICY ON BIOECONOMY

PROPOSAL: Institute public policies and incentives aimed at the bioeconomy, essential to enable sustainable use of biodiversity, with job creation and markets for chains with higher added value, income generation for traditional peoples and communities and family producers.

BACKGROUND: Energy generation from biomass, innovations in inputs for agribusiness, and industrial

biotechnology are all activities of the bioeconomy. It is important to broaden its concept, by promoting development models dedicated to increasing efficiency in natural resource use, adoption of social technologies, and fostering innovative systems, environmental services, and ecotourism.

The role and dimensions of the forest bioeconomy, which is still at an early stage in Brazil, must be considered for the country to move towards decarbonization, biodiversity conservation, and inclusion and appreciation of local and traditional populations. For this purpose, it is needed to go beyond promoting a conservation-production tradeoff, and to focus on activities that recognize that conservation can lead to production. The provision of timber and non-timber products and bio-derivatives based on technological innovation and valuing the knowledge of traditional peoples and family farmers can promote greater income distribution and food generation.

In order to achieve true bioeconomy potential, action by the State is essential, which must establish and foster public policies - in line with the Biodiversity Law and the Nagoya Protocol - and an investment plan for the sector.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: The President/Civil House, Embrapa, MMA, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations (MCTI), MAPA and National Congress.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Establish a National Bioeconomy Policy, creating management and governance mechanisms, information frameworks, and the required incentives and financing for its implementation;
- Submit Bill Nº 1,855/2022, under discussion in the National Congress, aimed at creating the National Policy for Development of the Biodiversity Economy (PNDEB);
- Strengthen and hasten existing programs and projects, such as the Action Plan on Science, Technology and Innovation (PACTI) of Bioeconomy, carried out by MCTI along with the Center for Strategic Management and Studies (CGEE) to implement the

Brazilian Bioeconomy Observatory (OBio) and the National Priority Bioeconomy Committee (PPBio) as pilot experiences of public policies focused on the bioeconomy;

- Ensure application of the Brazilian National School Feeding Programme (PNAE), in which at least 30% of the amount transferred by the program is invested in direct purchase of family farming products;
- Expedite the regulation and debureaucratization of the Genetic Heritage Law (Law N° 13,123/2015), focusing on the expansion of private investments in research, development, and innovation (R&D) in sociobiodiversity, as well as the approval of the operations plan and manual for the National Fund for the Sharing of Benefits (FNRB); and
- Expand training in technical and higher education courses, including in the National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Pronatec), to meet socio-economic implementation demands, with a focus on forestry and restoration activities, as well as training centers for the sector, integrated with existing or emerging technical course platforms.

25 FOSTER THE SILVICULTURE OF NATIVE SPECIES

PROPOSAL: Turn the forestry of native species into a new forest economy in Brazil, on a scale comparable to Brazil's agro-industrial and forestry sectors, positioning the country as one of the leaders in timber and non-timber products from native species, besides ecosystem services for the domestic and foreign markets.

BACKGROUND: With great potential in the domestic and foreign markets, native species fulfill important ecological functions and can generate millions of direct and indirect jobs and considerable economic yield, in addition to their positive impact on mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Nevertheless, they are underused in forestry due to obstacles ranging from lack of investment to issues related to legislation and regulatory frameworks. Investing in sustainable forest

stewardship of planted forests with native species, encouraging the value chain of native species forestry on a scale comparable to the country's agro-industrial sectors, is a way to encourage the tropical timber market, the fruit and seeds and carbon market, in addition to contributing to the restoration of degraded areas, which can generate millions of jobs.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa, SFB, MMA, ME, Embrapa and states.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Create a regulatory framework for forestry chain of native species, which includes everything from the collection and production of seeds and production of seedlings in nurseries to planting, marketing, processing and industrialization of timber and non-timber products, ensuring chain traceability;
- Consider the relevance of forestry of native species in the National Plan for the Development of Planted Forests (Plantar Florestas);
- Encourage the creation of public policies in states to encourage silviculture of native species;
- Improve federal and state regulatory frameworks and remove barriers to planting and marketing products from native species, including surcharges;
- Encourage the native species seed and seedling production sector, considering financing lines and agricultural insurance for the sector;
- Allocate public and private resources and investments for research and development, as well as the implementation of projects that consider the use of native species in Brazil;
- Assign degraded areas, including non-assigned public lands, for reforestation and recovery with native species;
- Invest in research, development, and innovation in forestry of native species: implement the Research and Development Program in Silviculture of Native Species (R&DP-SNS); and

- Integrate the production of timber and non-timber products from these areas with consumer markets (domestic and foreign) and promote business models related to this sector.

26 STRENGTHEN THE LANDSCAPE AND FOREST RESTORATION SECTOR

PROPOSAL: Ensure resources for implementing public policies for the recovery of native vegetation and structure a national program, with the incorporation of subnational programs, to encourage restoration of landscapes and forests in degraded areas for environmental and productive purposes, taking advantage of employment and income generating potential that restoration activities can bring.

BACKGROUND: Restoration of native vegetation is crucial for maintaining the provision of essential ecosystem services for health, agricultural production, water security, social equity, and sustainable development. Brazil, the only country in the world named after a tree, has a high potential for forest production, and is one of the largest global references in forest restoration science.

In Brazil, however, there is a deficit of at least 24 million hectares of areas in need of restoration in order to comply with the Native Vegetation Protection Law (New Forest Code), considering forests and other forms of native vegetation in the country. At the same time, this restoration would help Brazil meet its targets in international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, the 20x20 Initiative and the Bonn Challenge.

Structuring a national program focusing on this activity can generate more than 2.5 million jobs, if we consider the efforts to comply with the first Brazilian NDC, the Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement, which included the restoration of 12 million hectares, which would significantly bring down the high unemployment rates in the country.

The United Nations (UN) launched the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration and highlights the benefits of restoration to meet several of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with Brazil playing a prominent role for having several favorable conditions, such as its soil and climate characteristics.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: Mapa (SFB), MMA, ME, state and municipal governments.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Validate the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), as detailed in Proposal 2, and allocate resources for full implementation of the Forest Code;
- Develop and operationalize the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRA) in all states, with set deadlines for landowners to restore their permanent preservation areas (APP), Legal Reserves and areas with low agricultural aptitude, with an option for compensation in case of Legal Reserves;
- Ensure civil society participation and resource allocation for the implementation of the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Proveg) and its instruments, including the revision - which is in progress, but behind schedule - of the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg);
- Support research and development of distinct linkages of the restoration chain of native vegetation, with professionalization of services and inputs to meet the restoration goals, seeking to monitor the advances of restoration in Brazil, decrease implementation costs and develop more efficient techniques;
- Expand training of the different linkages of the productive chain of restoration, boosting business on different ends, such as seed collection, seedling production, planting, management, and marketing;
- Include restoration in plans and policies for agriculture, such as the ABC+ Plan, with broad support and adoption of the various modalities of crop-lives-

tock-forest integration (ILPF) and Agroforestry Systems (SAF), contributing to the sustainable intensification of agricultural and livestock production;

- Reinsert native vegetation restoration goals in the Brazilian NDC; and
- Include ecological restoration as a nature-based solution, especially for climate maintenance, biodiversity and water supply for the population, improvement of air quality, welfare of urban and peri-urban areas and tourism.

27 INVEST IN RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

PROPOSAL: Increase non-hydro renewable energy share in Brazil's energy matrix (wind, solar, biodiesel, biogas, etc.), focusing on models that promote income generation for small and medium farmers, encourage the recycling industry and boost production in isolated territories not covered by the Luz para Todos Program.

BACKGROUND: The transition from fossil to renewable energy sources is in full speed and requires massive and long-term investments in renewable sources. The Brazilian commitment assumed in the Paris Agreement is to increase by at least 23%, by 2030, the share of non-hydro renewable energy in the country's energy matrix.

Following guidelines and with the support from the Energy Planning and Development Secretariat (SPE) and the Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels Secretariat (SPG) of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the Energy Research Company (EPE) oversees the 10-Year Energy Expansion Plan 2030, which guides the country's development policies for the sector.

Investments in renewable sources contribute to reduce reliance on oil in the energy matrix and increase nations' economic and social stability. The implementation of this package of sectoral policies

would also allow Brazil to leverage its structural investments to become competitive in global value chains that meet the decarbonization trends seen worldwide, with the comparable advantage of being a low carbon footprint producer.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: MME and EPE.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Expand renewable sources insertion in the energy matrix, through economic incentives (and other types of incentives) that support solar and wind power generation expansion;
- Enable investments that can diminish the role of fossil fuels in shifting the electricity system balance; and
- Encourage research and development in technologies that increase electricity system efficiency and flexibility.

28 REGULATE AND ESTABLISH THE BRAZILIAN CARBON MARKET

PROPOSAL: Deploy a regulated carbon market in the country that meets the Brazilian particularities, while allowing voluntary carbon markets to unfold with environmental integrity, both for avoided emissions and, mainly, for greenhouse gas removal credits from the atmosphere resulting from forest restoration.

BACKGROUND: Carbon market is one of the mitigation instruments contributing to the targets set by the Brazilian NDC. It must be thought of and developed in a complementarity logic with the mitigation policies that make up the National Plan for the Greenhouse Gas Reduction.

Despite not being the only desired policy, emissions trading by means of a regulated market leads to the

necessary pricing to leverage the national decarbonization policy. Therefore, the regulated market needs its own arrangements - legal and institutional - to ensure predictability in investments and security in the transaction of rights. Brazil, however, has not yet created its own emissions trading system, despite having started its discussion process with the PMR Brazil Project and bills that have raised important national debates. It became clear in these discussions that it was necessary to move forward with the understanding of central concepts in the matter, such as the legal nature of credits, their taxation, attribution of ownership, connection with international markets, among others.

Recognizing Brazil's specific needs, as an agro-environmental potency with a valuable forest heritage, becomes a central element of this discussion. Finding ways to value our comparative and competi-

ve advantages will make a difference in positioning the country in the international market for carbon credits that is currently being designed.

THOSE ELIGIBLE TO DO: The President, Civil House, ME, MMA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), Interministerial Committee on Climate Change, National Congress.

WHAT CAN BE DONE:

- Foster debates and education regarding the country's carbon market issue, with respect to public sector, private sector, and civil society actors; and
 - Define roles and responsibilities at government level in setting policies that will drive the carbon market in the country.
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CLOSING REMARKS

The proposals presented here aim at a country that honors its vocation for sustainable development, that thrives upon the responsible use of its unique biodiversity. The contributions of the Brazilian **Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture** are grounded on the fact that the only possible future is the one supported by the green economy; more than a demand that has gained echo in the international community in recent years, it is a moral imperative.

Brazil already has norms, laws and other devices needed to implement most of the proposals listed in this document. That is the path for the country toward producing more and better, highlighting the economic gains from keeping the forest standing, recognizing the historical and cultural value of traditional communities in the Amazon, which are the most effective in curbing deforestation, and the most vulnerable to violence and lawlessness that plague the rural areas.

Gone are the days when the environment was considered a separate issue, of niche interest, on the national development agenda. Nowadays, there is no national project that ignores the bond between the preservation of ecosystems and the well-being of society. In fact, if deforestation occurs, there will not be enough rain to irrigate the crops and fill the hydroelectric dam reservoirs. There will be food insecurity and economic crisis. On the other hand, in a thriving forest flourishes the possibility of gains provided by the bioeconomy, leading to a new range of jobs and markets. The plentiful natural resources supply contributes to crop health, to a full plate of food. This virtuous cycle, grounded in the decarbonization of the means of production and the forest economy, culminates in the avoidance of the climate crisis.

There is a possible way out for Brazil. It requires plans and investments, and not only from the public authorities - civil society organizations and the private sector must actively engage in building a new country. And, more than ever, it requires political will. The beginning of terms of office and the renovation of governments, which will receive the public's endorsement of their projects in October 2022, is the ideal occasion to consider what role we will play on the international arena. We have the potential and the means to place ourselves as leaders and pioneers. We have the conditions and credibility to set the debates, showing how vital the agro-environmental agenda is for all of humanity. The building of our future starts now.



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LISTS OF ACRONYMS

AAE - Strategic Environmental Assessment
ABC+ Plan - Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for Consolidation of a Low Carbon Emission Economy in Agriculture
ADO - Direct Action of Unconstitutionality by Omission
AGU - Attorney General's Office
Anater - National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
APP - Areas of Permanent Preservation
ATER - Technical Assistance and Rural Extension
BCB - Central Bank of Brazil
BNDES - Brazilian Bank for Economic and Social Development
Caixa - Caixa Econômica Federal
CAR - Rural Environmental Registry
CGEE - Center for Strategic Management and Studies
Conabio - National Biodiversity Commission
Conama - National Environmental Council
CONAREDD+ - National Commission for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Forest Management and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks
Conaveg - Executive Committee for the Control of Illegal Logging and Recovery of Native Vegetation
CPR - Rural Producer Notes
CRA - Certificates of Agribusiness Receivables
Embrapa - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation
ENREDD+ - National Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Forest Management and Increase of Forest Carbon Stocks in Brazil
EPE - Energy Research Company
ESG - Environmental, Social and Governance
Fiagro - Agribusiness Funds
FNRB - National Fund for the Sharing of Benefits

FTT - Financial Transaction Tax
Funai - National Indian Foundation
ICMBio - Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
ILPF - Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems
Incra - Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform
IRPF - Individual Income Tax
Mapa - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply
MCTI - Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations
ME - Ministry of Economy
MEC - Ministry of Education
MMA - Ministry of Environment
MME - Ministry of Mines and Energy
MPF - Federal Prosecution Office
MRE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NDC - Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement
OBio - Brazilian Bioeconomy Observatory
PAA - Food Acquisition Program
PACTI - Action Plan on Science, Technology and Innovation
PES - Payment for Environmental Services
PGTA - Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plans
Planapo - National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production
Planaveg - National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
PNAE - Brazilian National School Feeding Programme
PNATER - National Policy of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
PNDEB - National Policy for Development of the Biodiversity Economy
PNGATI - National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management
PNNC - National Policy on Climate Change

PNPSB - National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains
PPBio - National Priority Bioeconomy Committee
PPCDAm - Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon
PPCerrado - Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado
PRA - Environmental Regularization Programs
Proagro - Agricultural Activity Guarantee Program
Pronaf ABC+ - National Program to Strengthen Family Agriculture
Pronatec - National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment
Pronater - National Program for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension in Family Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Proveg - National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
PSR - Rural Insurance Premium Subsidy Program
Rede Penssan - Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security

R&DP-SNS - Research and Development Program in Silviculture of Native Species
RL - Legal Reserves
R&D - Research, Development, and Innovation
SAF - Agroforestry Systems
SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
SFB - Brazilian Forest Service
Sicar - National Rural Environmental Registry System
SPE - Energy Planning and Development Secretariat
SPG - Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels Secretariat
SPU - Federal Property Secretariat
STF - Federal Supreme Court
TI - Indigenous Land
UC - Conservation Unit
UN - United Nations Organization
Zarc - Agricultural Climate Risk Zoning
ZEE - Ecological-Economic Zoning

COALITION MEMBERS

100%Amazonia
24x7 Comunicação
2Tree
Abag - Associação Brasileira do Agronegócio
ABBI - Associação Brasileira de Biotecnologia Industrial
ABIA - Associação Brasileira da Indústria de Alimentos
ABICAB - Associação Brasileira da Indústria de
Chocolates, Amendoim e Balas
ABIEC - Associação Brasileira das Indústrias
Exportadoras de Carnes
ABIMCI - Associação Brasileira da Indústria de Madeira
Processada Mecanicamente
ABiogás - Associação Brasileira do Biogás
ABIOVE - Associação Brasileira das Indústrias de Óleos
Vegetais
ABPMA - Associação Brasileira dos Produtores de
Mogno Africano
Abrapalma - Associação Brasileira de Produtores de
Óleo de Palma
ADM do Brasil
Agência Ambiental Pick-upau
Agenda Pública
Agrícola Arariba Ltda
Agrícola Conduru
Agroflor Engenharia e Assessoria em Gestão
Empresarial Ltda
Agroicone
Agropalma
Agrosatélite Geotecnologia Aplicada
Agrosmart
AgroTools
AIPC - Associação Nacional das Indústrias
Processadoras de Cacao
Alter Comunicação
AMA Brasil - Associação dos Misturadores de Adubos do
Brasil
Amaggi
Amata
Ambientale Ativos Florestais Ltda
Amda - Associação Mineira de Defesa do Ambiente
Amplia Sustentabilidade
Animal Equality Brasil
APREC Ecossistemas Costeiros
Apremavi
Arapar Participações
Aranndu
ARPEMG - Associação de RPPN de Minas Gerais
Árvores Centenárias
Asboasnovas
Associação Brasileira das Indústrias de Biomassa,
Bioenergia, Bioeletricidade e Pellets
Associação Brasileira de Estudo das Abelhas
ATA Consultoria
Atina - Indústria e Comércio de Ativos Naturais Ltda

Atrium Forest Consulting
Audsat Sensoriamento Remoto Ltda
Aventuras Produções e Edições Educativas
Banco Alfa
Brasil EcoCiência
BASF S/A
Bayer
Bela Vista Florestal
Belem Bioenergia Brasil
Belterra Agroflorestas
Bem Comunicar
Bichara Advogados
Biofílica
BiomTec - Biomassas e Tecnologia
BioRevita
Black Jaguar Foundation
BNP Paribas
Bowline Capital Partners
Bradesco
BRCarbon
BRF
BRFLOR
Brookfield
BTG Pactual
BVRio
Canal Rural
CAPIN - Centro de Estudos Agroambientais de
Pindorama
Carbonext
Cargill
Carrefour
Cartica Management, LLC
Casa da Floresta Ambiental
Cascione Pulino Boulos Advogados
CASH Advogados
Cause
CBKK - Propósito de Bem-Estar e Conservação
CDP
CEBDS - Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenv.
Sustentável
CEGAFI - FUP/UnB
Cenibra
Centro de Sensoriamento Remoto (CSR) da UFMG
Chipsafer
CHS do Brasil
CI - Conservação Internacional
CitrusBR - Associação Nacional dos Exportadores de
Sucos Cítricos
CLI - Corredor Logística e Infraestrutura
Climate Policy Initiative / Núcleo de Avaliação de
Políticas Climáticas da PUC-Rio
Climate Reality Project - Brasil
CME Group - Brasil
CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda

CNRPPN - Confederação Nacional de Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural
 COFCO International
 Complexo Pequeno Príncipe
 Conciliare Consultoria Ambiental
 Conserve Brasil
 Cooperenges - Cooperativa de Trabalho de Engenharia, Serviços e Consultoria Ltda
 Corredor Ecológico do Vale do Paraíba
 CPFL Renováveis
 CRIA - Centro de Referência em Informação Ambiental
 Crível Comunicação
 CS Consultoria Ambiental
 Danone
 DDSA Advogados
 Diálogo Florestal
 Duratex
 Earth Innovation Institute
 ECCON Soluções Ambientais
 Ecofuturo
 EcoSecurities
 Editora Horizonte
 EDLP - Estação da Luz Participações Ltda
 Eldorado Brasil Celulose S/A
 EloGroup
 Engenheiros Sem Fronteiras - Brasil
 Envolverde
 EQAO
 Etel Carmona
 Eucatex
 FAS - Fundação Amazônia Sustentável
 FAU - Agricultura e Meio Ambiente
 Fauna & Flora International
 Fazenda do Futuro
 FBDS - Fundação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável
 FIA - Fundação Instituto de Administração
 Firmenich
 FLAP Novos Negócios, Consultoria e Treinamento
 Fórum Clima
 FREPESP - Federação das Reservas Ecológicas Particulares do Estado de São Paulo
 FSC Brasil
 FS Fueling Sustainability
 Fundação Avina
 Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa do Corredor de Exportação Norte
 Fundação Grupo Boticário de Proteção à Natureza
 Fundação Jupará de Cultura e Ecologia
 Fundação Renova
 Fundação Solidaridad
 Fundo JBS pela Amazônia
 Fundo Vale
 Future Carbon Group
 Futuro Florestal Ltda
 GCN Advogados
 GEFAS - Grupo de Gestão de Fauna Silvestre
 Geodireito
 Geplant
 Gerdau
 GITEC Brasil Consultoria Socioambiental
 GND
 GPA
 GreenBR
 Green Forest - Consultoria e Assessoria Ambiental
 Green Nation
 Green Rio
 Grupo Boticário
 Grupo Lorentzen
 Grupo Mulheres do Brasil
 Grupo Pau Campeche
 Grupo Plantar
 GTA - Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico
 GTPS - Grupo de Trabalho da Pecuária Sustentável
 GVces - Centro de Estudos em Sustentabilidade da FGV- EAESP
 Guayaki Yerba Mate Brasil
 Hauschild & Rösler Consultores Associados
 Henvix Ambiental
 Humana Brasil - Povo para Povo
 IABS - Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade
 IAUB - Instituto Agenda Urbana Brasil
 Ibá - Indústria Brasileira de Árvores
 IBGC - Instituto Brasileiro de Governança Corporativa
 IBRAM - Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração
 IBS - Instituto BioSistêmico
 ICLEI - SAMS
 ICV - Instituto Centro de Vida
 IDESAM - Instituto de Conservação e Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Amazonas
 IDS - Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade
 IGT - Instituto Governança de Terras
 Imaflores
 Imazon
 Iniciativa Verde
 Inpacto - Instituto Nacional Para Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo
 INPRA - Instituto Internacional de Pesquisa e Responsabilidade Socioambiental Chico Mendes
 Inspere Agro Global
 Instituto Abraço
 Instituto Akatu
 Instituto Alana
 Instituto Arapyauá
 Instituto Auá de Empreendedorismo Socioambiental
 Instituto Campeão
 Instituto Clima e Sociedade
 Instituto Conexões Sustentáveis - Conexsus
 Instituto Coruputuba
 Instituto de Arquitetos do Brasil - IAB
 Instituto de Direito Coletivo - IDC
 Instituto de Inclusão Cultural e Tecnológica - Tecnoarte
 Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas do Estado de São Paulo - IPT
 Instituto Ecológica Palmas

Instituto Ekos Brasil
Instituto Escolhas
Instituto Espinhaço - Biodiversidade, Cultura e Desenvolvimento Socioambiental
Instituto Ethos
Instituto Humanize
Instituto Igarapé
Instituto Inhotim
Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil - IEB
Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade
Instituto Itapoty
Instituto Jatobás
Instituto LIFE
Instituto Perene
Instituto Physis - Cultura & Ambiente
Instituto Semeia
Instituto SIADES - Sistema de Informações Ambientais para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável
Instituto Sul Mineiro de Estudos e Conservação da Natureza
Instituto Talanoa
Instituto Terra
Instituto Terroá
IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia
IPÊ - Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas
Itaú Unibanco
JBS
Kaeté Investimentos
Kfuri Advogados
Klabin
Laboratório Cenergia COPPE/UFRJ
Laboratório de Ecologia da Intervenção - LEI/UFMS
Laboratório de Ecologia de Paisagens e Conservação - IB/USP
Laboratório de Gestão de Serviços Ambientais - Lagesa/UFMG
Laboratório de Processamento de Imagens e Geoprocessamento - LAPIG/UFG
Machado Meyer Advogados
Maker Brands
Maker Sustentabilidade
Maraé
Marfrig Global Foods
Mater Natura - Instituto de Estudos Ambientais
Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr e Quiroga Advogados
Mauá Capital
Melhoramentos Florestal
Metos Brasil
Mitre Agro
Mombak
MOV Investimentos
MundoGEO
MyCarbon
National Wildlife Federation - NWF
Natura
NEA/Economia/Unicamp
NELM Advogados
Neocert
Nestlé
Nexus Socioambiental
Observatório da Agricultura de Baixa Emissão de Carbono
Observatório de Justiça e Conservação - OJC
Oela
Organização de Conservação da Terra - OCT
Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica
Parque Científico e Tecnológico do Sul da Bahia e Centro de Inovação do Cacau
Partner Desenvolvimento
Partnerships For Forests - P4F
P&B Comunicação
Pensa-FIA Centro de Conhecimentos em Agronegócios
Pinheiro Neto Advogados
Pires Castanho Advogados | Consultoria Ambiental
Piza
Plante Chuva
Plant-for-the-Planet Brasil
Plantio Brasil
Plataforma CIPÓ
Polo Sustentável
Precious Woods
PRIMA - Mata Atlântica e Sustentabilidade
Proactiva
Profile
Proforest Brasil
Programa Arboretum de Conservação e Restauração da Diversidade Florestal
Projeto Manuelzão UFMG
PTA Internacional
Pure Brasil
Rabobank Brasil
Radicle Brazil
Rainforest Business School - Programa Amazônia em Transformação - IEA/USP
RAPS - Rede de Ação Política pela Sustentabilidade
Rede Brasil do Pacto Global
Rede Mulher Florestal
Re.green
reNature
Reservas Votorantim Ltda
Restor
Rizoma Agro
Roda de Ideias
Rotta e Moro Advogados | Assessoria Jurídica Ambiental
RSB - Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials
Rumo S.A.
Santander
Santiago & Cintra Consultoria Ltda
Save Cerrado
Secovi-SP - Sindicato das Empresas de Compra, Venda, Locação e Administração de Imóveis Residenciais e Comerciais de São Paulo
Seiva Consultoria em Meio Ambiente & Sustentabilidade
Senise & Paiva Advogados
Silcon Ambiental

Sinapsis
SIS - Soluções Inclusivas Sustentáveis
Sneek Timber
Social Carbon
Sociedade de Investigações Florestais (SIF/UFV)
S.Oleum Brasil
Souto Correa Advogados
SR4 Soluções Ltda
STCP Engenharia de Projeto LTDA
Suzano
TFA - Tropical Forest Alliance
Themudo Lessa Advogados
Thymus Branding
TNC - The Nature Conservancy
Toledo Piza Consultoria Ambiental
Transparência Internacional - Brasil
Trase - Inteligência para o Comércio Sustentável
Trench Rossi Watanabe Advogados
Trennepohl Advogados
Tropical Flora Reflorestadora Ltda
UBS

UICN - União Internacional para a Conservação da
Natureza
umgrauemeio
UNICAFES - União Nacional das Cooperativas de
Agricultura Familiar e Economia Solidária
Unilever
VALE
Veirano Advogados
Veracel
Verdelho Comunicação
Vicente & Maciel Advogados
Viveiro Carobinha
Viveiro Muda Tudo
Way Carbon
WeForest
WestRock
WMF Energy
WRI Brasil - World Resources Institute
WWF Brasil
Yara Brasil
Youagro
Youth Climate Leaders



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BRAZILIAN COALITION

ON CLIMATE
FORESTS AND
AGRICULTURE

The **Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture** is a multi-sectoral movement composed of more than 300 organizations, including agribusiness entities, companies and business associations, civil society organizations, financial sector and the academia, which unites different voices in favor of Brazil's leadership in a new low carbon economy, one that is competitive, responsible and inclusive. For further information, access coalizaobr.com.br/en