

**BRAZILIAN  
COALITION**  
ON CLIMATE  
FORESTS AND  
AGRICULTURE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

# “THE BRAZIL OF TOMORROW: PROPOSALS FOR THE COUNTRY’S AGRO-ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA FROM NOW ON”

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.

## **The Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture,**

a movement formed by more than 300 representatives from agribusiness, 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, must be dealt with as a matter of urgency by the federal executive branch on the first day of its term of office. 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.



# 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**
  - ✓ WG must discuss and update the PPCDAm (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon) and the PPCerrado (Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado) within 120 days, besides establishing similar plans for the other Brazilian biomes (Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa)
- 2** | **Increase the representation and restore the proportionality of civil society participation in collegiate bodies**
  - ✓ New decrees need to reestablish parity composition between government and civil society in socio-environmental public policy councils – in particular, Conama, CONAREDD+, Conaveg and Conabio.
- 3** | **Restore the governance of the Amazon Fund**
  - ✓ Reactivate the structures that manage the fund's operation and composition is crucial for the resumption of funding, which has BRL 3.2 billion in cash, besides reestablishing the relationship with its donors and involve civil society and the private sector in the discussions.
- 4** | **Resumption of Indigenous Lands (TIs) homologation**
  - ✓ Demarcating Indigenous Lands represents the beginning of resumption of territorial planning and the recognition of the role of indigenous peoples in curbing deforestation.
- 5** | **Submit to the National Congress a legally binding instrument for the creation of the National Climate Authority**
  - ✓ Autarchy that will be responsible for the regulation and inspection of initiatives aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change.

# FIGHT AGAINST DEFORESTATION AND THE LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## 100 DAYS

### 1 | Implement command-and-control actions against deforestation

- ✓ Resumption and reinforcement of inspection will strengthen the fight against environmental crimes.

### 2 | Expedite Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) analysis

- ✓ Establishing a dynamic CAR analysis should fasten the implementation of the Forest Code and facilitate the suspension and/or termination of registrations overlapping public areas.

### 3 | Suspend bills aimed at reducing the areas of biomes and Conservation Units (UCs)

- ✓ The legislative power must suspend bills that aim at reduction, recategorization and extinction of UCs or changes in biome typologies.

### 4 | Foster demarcation of indigenous lands and other traditional territories

- ✓ Presidential Decree must drive the homologation of indigenous lands previously recognized by the Declaration Ordinance; further measures may fasten the demarcation of other Indigenous Lands and land tenure regularization processes for *quilombola* territories and other traditional communities.

### 5 | Regulate Law of Payment for Environmental Services (PES)

- ✓ Economic incentive will ensure legal security for bills aimed at the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity.

### 6 | Improve environmental licensing process

- ✓ Establishment of clear rules will provide legal security for entrepreneurs; strong environmental agencies will increase surveillance of socio-environmental impacts.

## TERM OF OFFICE

### 7 | Reduce Amazon deforestation rate by 70%

- ✓ Index will be reached by restructuring and implementing the PPCDAm and the PPCerrado.

### 8 | Allocate 10 million hectares of public forests for protection and sustainable use

- ✓ This measure is essential for the resumption of land-use planning; the area in concern must be selected in the National Registry of Public Forests.

# FIGHT AGAINST DEFORESTATION AND THE LOSS OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## 9 | Condition land tenure regularization to the Forest Code compliance

- ✓ Land tenure regularization must be vetoed in properties with environmental liabilities in Areas of Permanent Preservation (APP), Restricted Use and Legal Reserve.

## 10 | Provide transparent information about vegetation suppression

- ✓ State agencies must provide transparency and accuracy to vegetation suppression authorizations, facilitating distinction between legal and illegal land use conversions.

## 11 | Enhance data transparency and information systems integration

- ✓ Integrating national land registries will allow the creation of a common land base, which will identify information related to each property in national territory.

## 12 | Implement traceability of timber forest products

- ✓ Establish an efficient command-and-control system is essential to comply with the norms for trading timber in domestic and foreign markets, as well as the public availability of authorizations and documents to control the flow of wood with tracking technology by georeferencing throughout the production chain.

## 13 | Strengthen traceability in production chains

- ✓ Verifying whether production chains are free of deforestation might be facilitated by requiring the declaration to be suitable and correspond to the CAR's real estate perimeter and format certified with Land Management System (SIGEF).

## 14 | Scale up forest concessions

- ✓ Allocating public forests (not destined and framed in the National System of Nature Conservation Units) and diversifying economic activities will allow increasing the area of sustainable forest stewardship.

## 15 | Increase ambition for cutting greenhouse gas emissions related to deforestation

- ✓ Country's new climate goal related to land use change must be submitted after consultation with society and must include a review and monitoring process with multisectoral participation.

# FOOD PRODUCTION AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

## 100 DAYS

### 16 | **Launch a National Pact for Healthy and Biodiverse Food**

- ✓ The action plan must contemplate a package of tax and socio-biodiversity chain investments.

### 17 | **Restructure the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) model**

- ✓ Update the public policy to ensure the maintenance of the technician training program around sustainable development.

### 18 | **Improve the socio-environmental criteria for granting rural credit**

- ✓ Implementing Sustainable Rural Credit Bureau will provide incentives to producers adopting sustainable technologies.

### 19 | **Promote new private economic instruments for the rural sector**

- ✓ New funding for private rural credit, inspired by the Safra Plan model, must be tied to environmental, social and governance criteria.

## TERM OF OFFICE

### 20 | **Promote sustainable family farming**

- ✓ Small producers, including traditional populations and indigenous peoples, will be able to sustainably improve their production, with access to credit, ATER, production chain structuring, conditions for market insertion, and strengthening of cooperatives.

### 21 | **Improve Safra Plan to increase investments in low carbon agriculture and climate resilience**

- ✓ Allocation of funds must prioritize sustainable forms of production, focusing on increasing productivity and reducing emissions.

### 22 | **Strengthen climate risk management tools for food security**

- ✓ Structuring policies must have more predictability and resources for the Rural Insurance Premium Subsidy Program.

# JOB AND INCOME GENERATION



## 100 DAYS

### 23 | Resumption and strengthening of the Bolsa Verde Program

- ✓ Reframe initiative to include innovations in cash-transfer program model and provide support to beneficiary associations in targeted areas.

## TERM OF OFFICE

### 24 | Promote creation of a National Policy on Bioeconomy

- ✓ Establishment of a public policy will enable the sustainable use of biodiversity and create jobs and markets for higher value-added chains.

### 25 | Foster the silviculture of native species

- ✓ Turning the sector into a new forest economy can boost the country's productivity and ecosystem services for domestic and foreign markets.

### 26 | Strengthen the landscape and forest restoration sector

- ✓ Investment and implementation of public policies will harness job and income generating potential of the restoration of degraded native vegetation.

### 27 | Invest in renewable energy sources

- ✓ Energy transition must focus on models that promote income for small and medium farmers and encourage the recycling industry.

### 28 | Regulate and establish the Brazilian carbon market

- ✓ Regulated market implementation must meet Brazilian particularities and allow the voluntary market to develop with environmental integrity.

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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](http://coalizaobr.com.br/en)