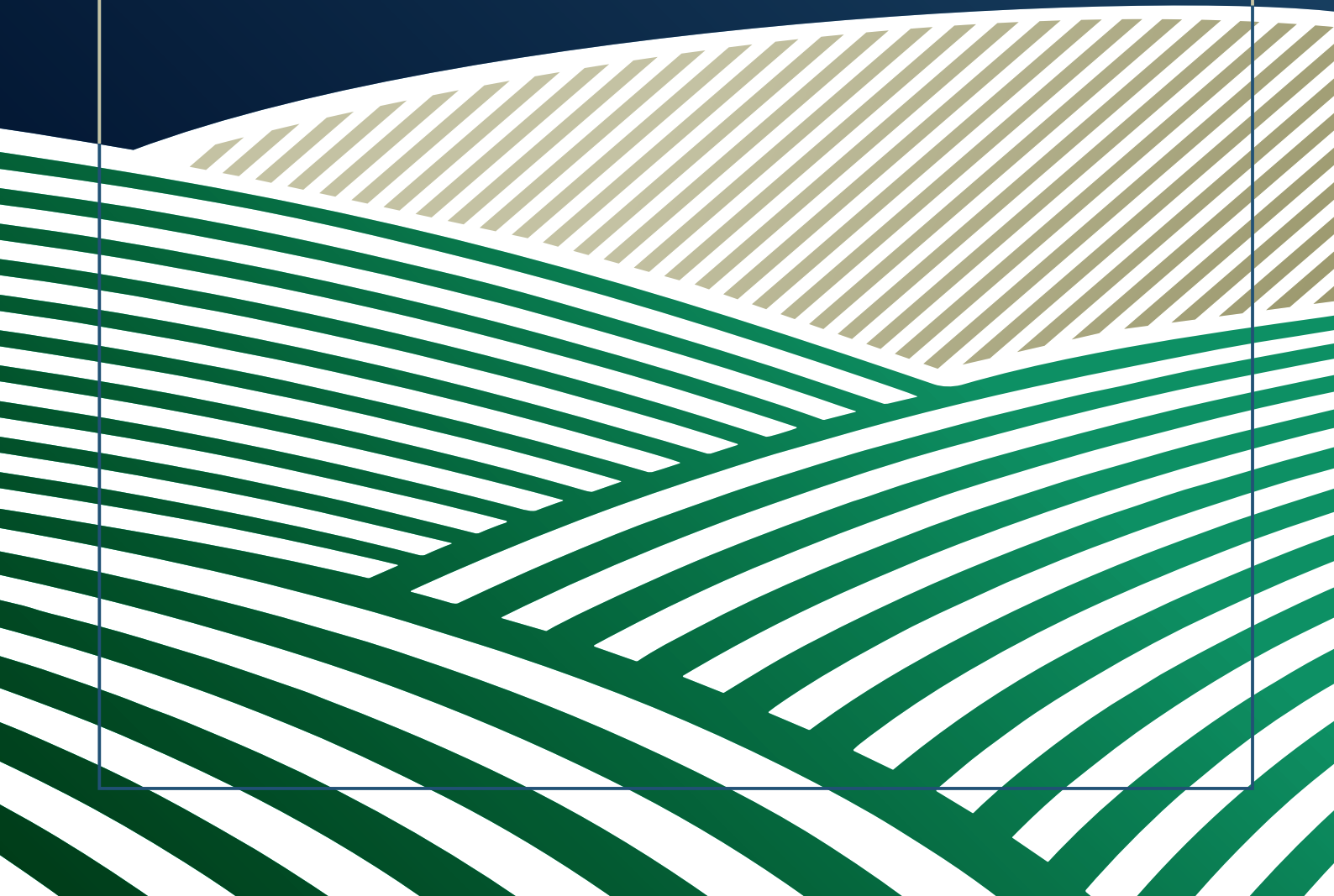


**BRAZILIAN
COALITION**

ON CLIMATE, FORESTS
AND AGRICULTURE

PROPOSALS FOR A
GLOBAL CLIMATE
TRANSITION
**IN THE LAND
USE SECTOR**



Credits

Produced by
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Forests and Agriculture



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Introduction

Brazil approaches the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 30) in Belém do Pará with historic responsibility and opportunity. The responsibility arises from the fact that more than 75% of Brazilian emissions are directly associated with land use and the agricultural sector, with 46.2% attributed to changes in land use and forests, and 27.5% stemming from agricultural activities (SEEG, 2023¹). These figures clearly show that no climate strategy can succeed without a consistent approach to agriculture, forests, and other land uses in Brazil.

This profile, which is characterized by substantial emissions connected to land use, is not exclusive to Brazil. Similar patterns are observed across many tropical countries in the Global South, particularly in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia, where agricultural growth and deforestation continue to be the primary sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

On a global scale, the situation differs: the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector contributed between 13% and 21% of anthropogenic emissions from 2010 to 2019 (IPCC, AR6²). Although proportionally smaller, the IPCC emphasizes that this sector presents some of the

most substantial opportunities for low-cost mitigation, primarily through reducing deforestation, restoring ecosystems, and implementing sustainable agricultural practices. Without consistent advancement in these areas, achieving global net zero emissions will be impossible.

This presents an important opportunity because the conference will take place in the heart of the Amazon, providing Brazil with the platform to showcase to the global community not only commitments but also tangible implementation strategies that reconcile production, conservation, and social inclusion. This opportunity gains further significance when considering the current geopolitical uncertainties – characterized by the decline of multilateralism and armed conflicts – and the escalation of extreme weather events – such as droughts, floods, heatwaves, and forest fires, which threaten agricultural productivity, aggravate the water crisis, and jeopardize food security for vulnerable populations, thereby directly impacting the economy.

In this context, it is increasingly vital to bridge the disparity between needs and the resources allocated for climate finance. A conference held in Brazil, emphasizing actionable outcomes, marks a turn-

ing point: the imminent implementation of the climate agenda, ten years subsequent to the signing of the Paris Agreement.

The first Global Stocktake (GST) serves as the guiding framework for this endeavor, directing governments and various stakeholders to expedite climate action across five key areas: mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, and capacity building. The COP 30 Action Agenda, inspired by the GST, seeks to translate these principles into tangible solutions, structured within six thematic areas and supported by both governmental and voluntary commitments. By aligning the efforts of countries, companies, civil society, and communities, the Agenda provides a platform for genuine global collaboration, where ambition and implementation go hand in hand toward Mission 1.5. The urgency of this mission has been underscored, as in 2024 this warming limit was exceeded for the first time — a phenomenon that cannot become a trend.

For a decade, the **Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture** has diligently monitored developments within the international climate agenda. It has articulated the Brazilian perspective in global discussions and contributed concrete proposals concerning mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development. Comprising over 400 representatives from the agribusiness sector, private and financial sectors, civil society, and academia, the Coalition has established itself as a space for formulating and converging solutions,

seeking to demonstrate the feasibility of integrating agricultural competitiveness, environmental conservation, climate responsibility, and social inclusion.

Building on this trajectory, the network actively participates in the COP 30 Action Agenda, which was developed by the Brazilian presidency of the Conference. Our emphasis lies on three key areas where we can make the most impact: sustainable forest and biodiversity management; transformation of agriculture and food systems; and implementation catalysts, such as financing, technology, and capacity building. We also acknowledge the importance of other agenda items, such as energy transition, the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies, and the promotion of a just transition. Our goal is to help establish COP 30 as a conference of implementation by rallying governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society to promote tangible and scalable solutions at the global level.

Throughout this document, we organize our proposals around these priority areas, consistently connecting the Brazilian experience with global solutions. Each section aims not just to identify challenges but also to highlight tangible ways to overcome them, emphasizing the Coalition's belief that COP 30 should start a new phase focused on reducing deforestation, restoring degraded areas, and effectively implementing measures to raise climate commitments.

¹ SEEG - Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimation System. SEEG Platform. Available at: <https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/>. Accessed on: Aug. 18, 2025.

² IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Climate Change 2022: Mitigating Climate Change (Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report). 2022. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>. Accessed on: Aug. 18, 2025.

Success indicators

For the Coalition, the achievement of substantive success at COP 30 will depend on tangible progress concerning structural issues, which have frequently been addressed superficially in prior conferences, as well as the integration of new agendas introduced by the Presidency of the summit, led by Brazil.

It is important to note that COP 30 will take place in a country from the Global South – a region most affected by climate change impacts despite its lower historical contribution to the increase in greenhouse gas emissions. Consequently, the summit offers a chance to focus on issues rooted in local contexts but with worldwide implications for addressing the climate crisis, such as deforestation and forest degradation.

The success of the conference should be assessed not only through diplomatic resolutions but also by how effectively commitments are turned into concrete actions. Therefore, success indicators can be categorized into two complementary dimensions: 1. Global Conditions for Success; and 2. Tangible Results in Land Use.

1. Global Success Conditions

The success of COP 30 will depend on advancements in structural issues that, although addressed in previous conferences, require further investigation and implementation.

- » **Mobilize new international financial flows** on a scale that matches the climate emergency and meets the needs of developing countries. This includes expanding direct access to climate funds and developing innovative instruments that convert debt into investments for adaptation and mitigation.
- » **Solid progress in the energy transition** includes accelerating the reduction of fossil fuel use, promoting biofuels as a sustainable and strategic alternative, ensuring transparent reporting, and swiftly eliminating subsidies and financial flows currently allocated to fossil fuel activities.
- » **Effective implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement** involves integrating Nature-Based Solutions with a focus on environmental integrity, transparency, traceability, and the generation of social and environmental benefits. This approach aims to prevent double counting and greenwashing.
- » **Cooperation in science, technology, and capacity building**, prioritizing the development and transfer of technologies for ecological restoration, biotech-

nology applied to low-carbon agriculture, digitization of monitoring systems, and capacity development for local communities and subnational governments to implement these solutions. This initiative should encompass the formation of working groups to address the interdependence among climate, forests, and food security, particularly within the context of tropical agriculture.

» **Approval of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** establishes measurable indicators for investments and progress in this agenda for crucial sectors, including agriculture, urban development, infrastructure, health, and water resources. Furthermore, it is essential to guarantee predictable financing, with a minimum of 50% of global climate funds allocated to adaptation.

2. Tangible Results in Land Use

For Brazil and several other tropical nations, the success of COP 30 will be gauged by its capacity to promote concrete commitments concerning forests, agriculture, and land use. Among these are:

- » **Creation of international mechanisms** that provide effective rewards for conserving and restoring forests and tropical ecosystems. These should be accessible, competitively priced, and ideally less bureaucratic than current models.
- » **Development of global initiatives focused on restoring agricultural soils** to transform soil carbon stocks, turning them into a net positive for climate mitigation.
- » **Establishing clear commitments** to reallocate fossil fuel subsidies to nature-based solutions that support conservation, food production, and bioenergy.
- » **Formation of a working group for Nature-Based Solutions under Article 6.4**, aiming to develop rules and methodologies applicable to removals from the land use sector.

Coalition proposals

The Coalition's proposals were structured around the thematic areas of the COP 30 Action Agenda, emphasizing that tackling climate challenges can be turned into development opportunities if supported by ongoing investments in innovation, technology, and training.

Foto: BUJDEE | Adobe Stock

Axis

Sustainable Management of Forests, Oceans, and Biodiversity

The sustainable management of forests, oceans, and biodiversity is crucial in addressing the climate crisis and safeguarding the ecosystem services that support life, food production, and the global economy. Integrated strategies that encompass fighting deforestation, preventing forest fires, financing conservation, valuing ecosystem services, and ensuring the traceability of production chains are vital to guarantee biodiversity protection, strengthen climate resilience, and promote sustainable development. Coordinated engagement among governments, the private sector, and local communities, coupled with innovative financing and monitoring mechanisms, present robust opportunities for environmental conservation and positive socioeconomic impacts on a global scale.

Recommended and scalable actions

1. Boost investments to control and reverse deforestation and forest degradation

Addressing deforestation and forest degradation is a key strategic focus for Brazil and other tropical nations to achieve their climate and biodiversity objectives. Safeguarding and restoring forests means reducing GHG emissions, preserving essential ecosystem services, and supporting the resilience of communities that rely directly on these ecosystems.

Raising investments, aligning public policies, and mobilizing international partnerships are crucial for establishing the structural foundations necessary for forest conservation, restoration, and enhancement. This approach will also support the development of a more competitive and inclusive global economy equipped to face climate transition challenges.

In this context, mechanisms such as REDD+ and innovative financial initiatives, such as the Tropical Forest Forever Fund (TFFF), are crucial for recognizing, rewarding, and enabling efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. They also help foster new capital flows to the forest economy. We recommend:

- » **Create policies to implement command and control measures against deforestation**, promoting land use planning and sustainable practices as strategies to protect ecosystem services.
- » **Allocate funding** in field monitoring and enforcement technologies .
- » **Establish measurable targets** related to reduce the removal of native vegetation and to promote its recovery.
- » **Allocate degraded areas for reforestation and recovery using native species**, acknowledging their strong export potential and their essential ecological roles. These species also offer economic benefits and contribute positively to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- » **Promote the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF)** by establishing international collaborations among governments, private sector, civil society organizations, and Indigenous communities to facilitate substantial financial contributions dedicated to the conservation and expansion of forest cover in tropical countries.
- » **Establish data-driven verification mechanisms**, such as satellite monitoring, to ensure that payments correspond to the preserved forest area.
- » **Encourage national policies for forest conservation** that focus on decarbonization, biodiversity protection, and climate resilience.

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Photo: Brastock Images/Stock

The **Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAm)**, initiated in 2004, exemplifies an integrated public policy approach that combines satellite monitoring, enhanced enforcement, protected area creation, land use planning, and support for sustainable activities. It successfully reduced Amazon deforestation by over 80% from 2004 to 2012 and has become a global reference for coordinating efforts across various ministries, government levels, and civil society toward clear, measurable goals. Currently in its fifth phase, the plan aims to achieve zero deforestation by 2030. Similar strategies have been implemented in other Brazilian biomes, such as the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado (PPCerrado).

The Amazon Fund finances efforts to reduce deforestation in the biome. Established in 2008 under the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), it is now the world's largest initiative aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. It also serves as a key tool for executing Brazil's environmental and climate policy. The fund has invested over BRL 4 billion to enhance environmental control and monitoring, as well as to foster a sustainable forest-based economy, among other purposes.

2. Promote large-scale landscape and forest restoration

Restoring degraded ecosystems is increasingly seen as a vital strategy for tackling climate change, biodiversity loss, and related social challenges. It is no coincidence that the UN has declared 2021–2030 the Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, emphasizing that this effort goes beyond just ecological concerns: it can also generate goods, services, and jobs in a way that is inclusive and sustainable.

Large-scale restoration presents a unique chance to reframe territories, boost innovative production chains, and consolidate the bioeconomy. More than just recovering degraded areas, restoration can promote sustainable development, increase climate resilience, and open global markets for nature-based solutions. To speed up this effort, we suggest:

- » **Include restoration actions** in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- » **Expand international financing for this activity** by directing funds to regional and national restoration and adaptation programs and initiatives, and promote hybrid financing approaches that leverage resources from the private sector.
- » **Promote monitoring and control of deforestation in areas of secondary vegetation** – whether resulting from natural regeneration or restoration – while ensuring that such activities do not undermine restoration initiatives.

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Besides the NDC target of restoring 12 million hectares of forests through the **National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg)**, which was updated in 2024 with stronger governance and new financial tools, it is crucial to prevent these gains from being lost to ongoing deforestation. Brazil continues to lose about 1 million hectares of secondary vegetation each year, areas vital for ecological connectivity and successful large-scale restoration. Map-Biomas data indicate that, in 2024, nearly 35 million hectares of natural areas are undergoing regeneration or recovery. Protecting these areas, along with restoration policies and incentives, is the most effective way to ensure long-term environmental and socio-economic benefits.

Photo: Bibiana Garrido/Ipam



3. Implement integrated measures to prevent and combat forest fires

The frequency and severity of forest fires are increasing in many regions of the world, driven by climate change, which raises temperatures, prolongs droughts, and extends wildfire seasons. These conditions hinder efforts to control fires and pose a threat to biodiversity, rural livelihoods, and food security. Inappropriate land use and forest management practices lead to more fuel buildup in landscapes, worsening the situation.

Forest fire prevention and control should be a core part of global climate change policies. This requires integrated strategies that include prevention, control, and management measures, along with coordinated efforts to enforce laws and combat organized crime, as much of the burning and deforestation are linked to illicit activities. Our recommendations include:

- » **Invest in real-time monitoring** and early warning systems.
- » **Establish governance for fire response capabilities**, along with inter-institutional and cross-border partnerships, to facilitate coordinated action.
- » **Conduct awareness campaigns, train local communities, and encourage rural producers** to adopt regenerative agriculture practices to reduce the use of fire in the landscape.
- » **Allocate human, financial, and technological resources** to support the expansion of intelligence operations targeting organized environmental crime.

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Brazil has **Integrated Fire Management (IFM)** legislation that must be implemented at the state level to encourage the planned and controlled use of fire. IFM shifts away from the idea that fire is solely an enemy to be fought, recognizing its role as a management tool when used in a controlled and planned way. This innovative approach combines science, technology, and the traditional knowledge of Indigenous peoples and local communities, who have used fire in their agricultural practices for centuries.

Photo: Gustavo Asciutti/Stock



4. Expand mechanisms for rewarding ecosystem services

Payment for Environmental Services (PES) is a strategic approach that aligns economic incentives with the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, particularly forests, watersheds, and degraded agricultural areas. With more than 550 active programs worldwide, annual transactions between USD 36 and USD 42 billion (SALZMAN et al., 2018)³, and strong potential for job creation and socio-environmental benefits, the PES seeks to recognize and remunerate communities, producers, and traditional peoples who promote essential ecosystem services, including carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, soil and water protection, and increasing the resilience of production systems. To encourage the activity, it is necessary to:

- » **Implement inclusive policies** that recognize and reward the efforts of communities, producers, and traditional peoples in the conservation, recovery, and sustainable use of ecosystems.
- » **Encourage private sector involvement** in PES programs and transparency about their role in meeting international commitments.
- » **Provide legal certainty** for public or private projects, plans, or programs.

5. Enhance traceability in production chains

Social and environmental traceability and transparency are strategic elements for ensuring the sustainability of production chains worldwide and, above all, guaranteeing a commitment to deforestation-free chains. By showing that the production of commodities such as beef, soy, palm oil, wood, cocoa, or coffee is free from illegal and environmentally predatory practices, countries and companies strengthen their commitment to ethical, responsible supply chains that align with global climate goals. Therefore, the following is recommended:

- » **Promote the integration of robust traceability mechanisms** into public policies and business practices at every stage of the production process, from origin to destination.
- » **Promote collaboration among governments, the private sector, and civil society** to implement effective solutions that ensure deforestation-free supply chains.
- » **Fill data gaps and improve transparency** tools to support policies and initiatives aimed at reducing deforestation.
- » **Ensure traceability systems provide current, accessible, and verifiable information** to support impact assessments and ongoing adjustments of policies and practices.

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In 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock introduced the **National Plan for the Individual Identification of Cattle and Buffalo**. The initiative aims to enhance traceability through a system that will enable tracking and recording the history, location, and movement of each animal, strengthening animal health programs and ensuring compliance with international market health standards.



Photo: Sandro Kakabadze

³ SALZMAN, James; BENNETT, Genevieve; CARROLL, Nathaniel; GOLDSTEIN, Allie; JENKINS, Michael. The global status and trends of Payments for Ecosystem Services. Nature Sustainability, v. 1, p. 136–144, 2018. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0033-0>. Accessed on: August 18, 2025.



Photo: Wirestock-iStock

Axis

Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems

The transformation of agriculture and food systems is essential to address the interconnected challenges of climate change, environmental degradation, and food insecurity. Strategies that combine the restoration of degraded areas, the promotion of sustainable and the development of regenerative agriculture practices, and building resilient and inclusive food systems not only increase productivity but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions, preserve biodiversity, and strengthen small-scale producers. Advancing policies, markets, and financial instruments aimed at these solutions, along with active involvement from governments, the private sector, and civil society, creates the conditions necessary to provide healthy, sustainable, and affordable food - while driving climate adaptation, mitigation, socio-environmental progress, and social justice.

Recommended and scalable actions

6. Restore degraded areas and expand low-carbon and regenerative agricultural systems

The restoration of degraded areas through sustainable agricultural practices is among the most promising strategies for reconciling food production, climate resilience, and environmental conservation. Regenerative and agroecological systems can transform depleted soils, restore natural fertility, and lessen pressure on native vegetation. Besides increasing productivity and food security, this approach also directly helps mitigate climate change by increasing carbon sequestration in the soil.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) states that increasing soil carbon sequestration through regenerative agriculture could capture up to 23 gigatons of carbon dioxide by 2050, which would be a significant contribution to the effort to limit global warming to 1.5°C (STRAUSS, 2024)⁴. To speed up this transition, it is essential to:

- » **Incorporate restoration into agricultural and sustainable land use policies**, promoting sustainable agricultural practices and agroforestry systems that increase productivity without degrading the environment.
- » **Promote the sustainable management of planted forests** by encouraging the responsible expansion of forest areas and the restoration of degraded lands, thereby strengthening climate resilience and increasing the production of renewable bioproducts on a global scale.
- » **Encourage the silviculture of native species**, recognizing their ecological functions, their role in the recovery of degraded areas, their potential for substantial economic benefits, and their positive effects on climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- » **Develop innovative financial instruments to mobilize large-scale investments** in regenerative agriculture and livestock, such as nature-based climate bonds and blended finance models, that link financial returns to verified sustainability outcomes and include small, medium, and large producers.
- » **Encourage the adoption of regenerative techniques**, such as no-till farming, crop rotation, diversified agroforestry systems, and the expanded use of bio-inputs, to restore soils and sustainably increase productivity.

⁴ STRAUSS, Tania. How regenerative agriculture builds resilient climate solutions. World Economic Forum, 2024. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/stories/2024/11/regenerative-agriculture-climate-solutions-resilient>. Accessed on: Aug. 18, 2025.

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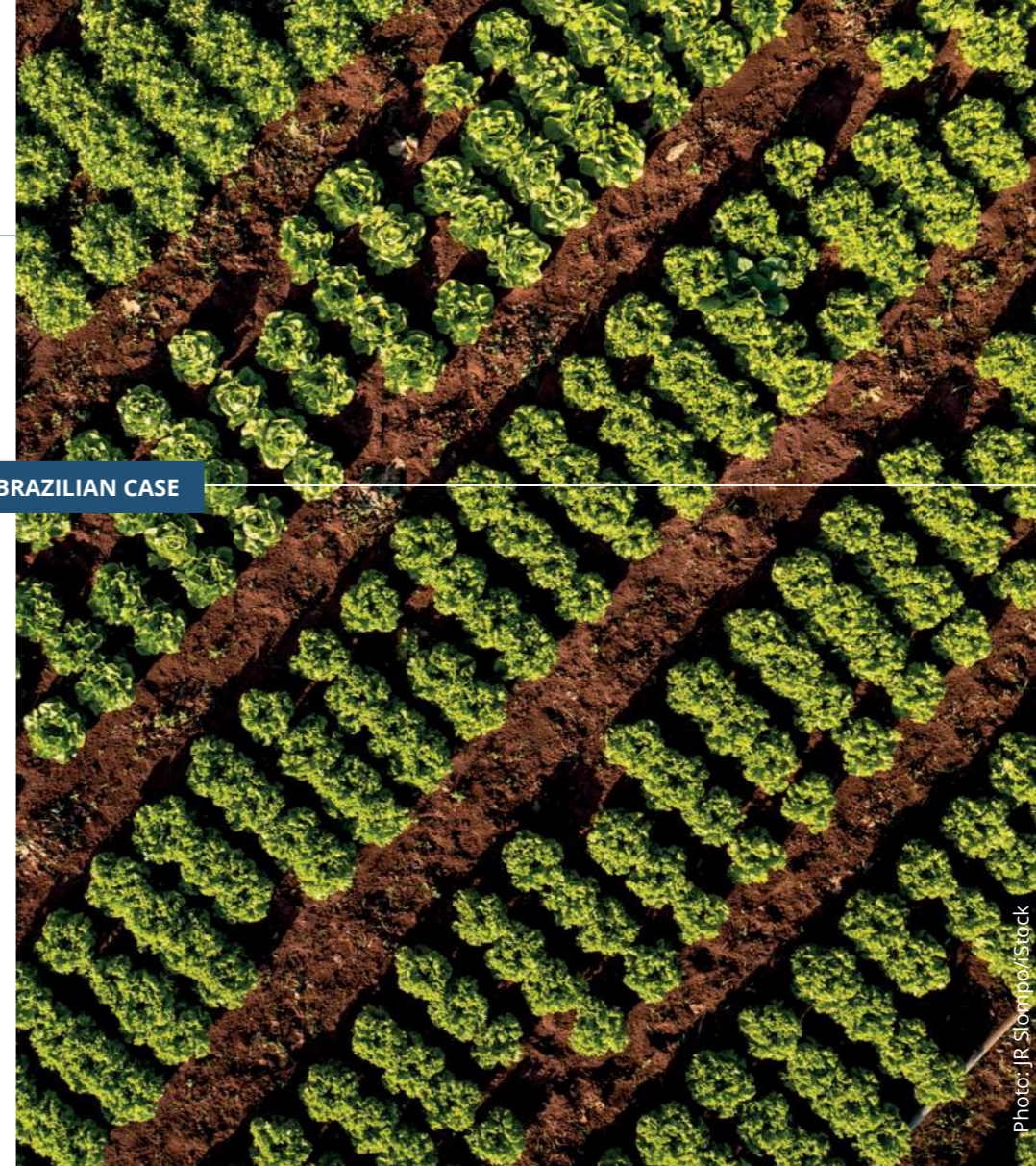


Photo: JR Stompo/Stock

Brazil has significant expertise in regenerative agriculture practices, including no-till farming, permanent soil cover, crop rotation, agricultural consortia, bio-inputs, natural fertilizers, integrated pasture management, and reducing chemical inputs. The **ABC+ Plan (2020–2030)** positions Brazil as a leader in low-carbon agriculture, aiming to extend sustainable practices over more than 72 million hectares by 2030. It encompasses technologies such as no-till farming, pasture recovery, crop-livestock-forest integration, biological nitrogen fixation, planted forests, and animal waste treatment, effectively combining efforts to reduce emissions, adapt to climate change, and increase agricultural productivity.

In 2023, the country introduced the **National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures (PNCPD)**, which was later renamed Caminho Verde Brasil (Green Path Brazil). It aims to convert up to 40 million hectares of low-productivity pastures into sustainable agricultural and forestry systems, thereby boosting food production while avoiding deforestation and enhancing product value.

7. Implement more resilient, adaptable, and sustainable food systems

Climate change affects all aspects of the food system, often exacerbating socioeconomic and regional disparities. Simultaneously, food systems are a significant contributor to climate change, accounting for approximately one-third of all greenhouse gas emissions. Strategies for adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change on food systems must be developed. Key action points include:

- » **Strengthen public policies targeting small producers and socio-biodiversity communities** by expanding technical assistance programs, rural extension services, and access to diverse markets to promote productive inclusion, income generation, and food security.
- » **Reduce emissions in food systems** by adopting best agricultural and livestock practices, such as fertilizer management, soil conservation, and integrated agro-ecological systems.
- » **Strengthen sustainable food policies and markets** by expanding access to healthy foods derived from socio-biodiversity, benefiting both food security and climate mitigation and adaptation.
- » **Incorporate food systems into large-scale climate finance**, directing investments toward mitigation and adaptation at every stage of the food chain.
- » **Reduce waste, promote recycling, and foster the circular economy in rural areas** by focusing on waste management, input reuse, and improving energy efficiency on rural properties.

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Programs like the **National School Feeding Program (PNAE)** and the **Food Acquisition Program (PAA)** already support family farming. They can be expanded to include climate, nutritional, and biodiversity standards, enhancing food security with minimal environmental impact.

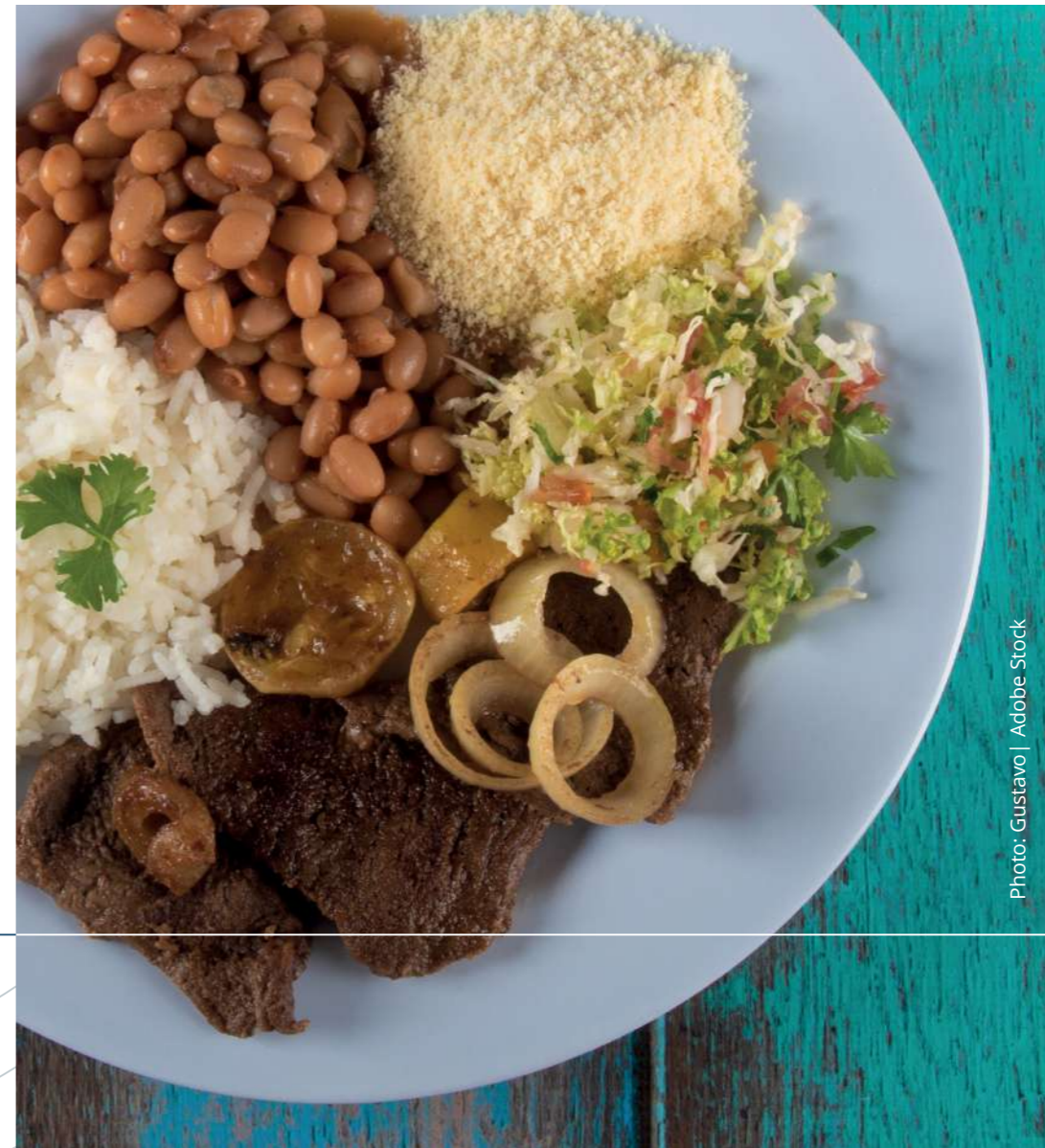


Photo: Gustavo | Adobe Stock



Photo: Sakorn Sukkaemsakorn/iStock

Axis

Catalysts and Accelerators, including Financing, Technology, and Training

Aligning financing, technology, and capacity building is essential for attracting investments, expanding the adoption of innovations, and enabling countries and communities to transition to low-carbon economies, thereby fostering a positive transformation of nature.

In this context, it is vital to establish explicit and verifiable metrics to ensure international comparability. Moreover, it is necessary to adopt emission and removal factors tailored to the tropical reality, in addition to promoting periodic reviews of the methodologies employed, to account comprehensively for the carbon balance. This technical endeavor is key for enhancing the credibility of actions and for guiding investments more effectively.

Recommended and scalable actions

8. Establishing global standards for sustainable agricultural finance

It is essential to allocate financial resources toward transforming food systems to make them more sustainable, low-emission, and resilient to climate change, fostering positive outcomes for both the environment and society. COP 30 must raise the means of implementation to support this transition within a framework of adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage reduction, acknowledging the interdependence between agriculture and natural capital. To achieve this, it is necessary to:

- » **Promote the implementation of policies and financing for sustainable agricultural systems**, based on international alignment on consistent and verifiable metrics.
- » **Align financing with regional needs** and global priorities for food systems and agriculture.
- » **Incorporate climate risks and opportunities into agricultural credit analysis**, promoting practices that are resilient to extreme events.

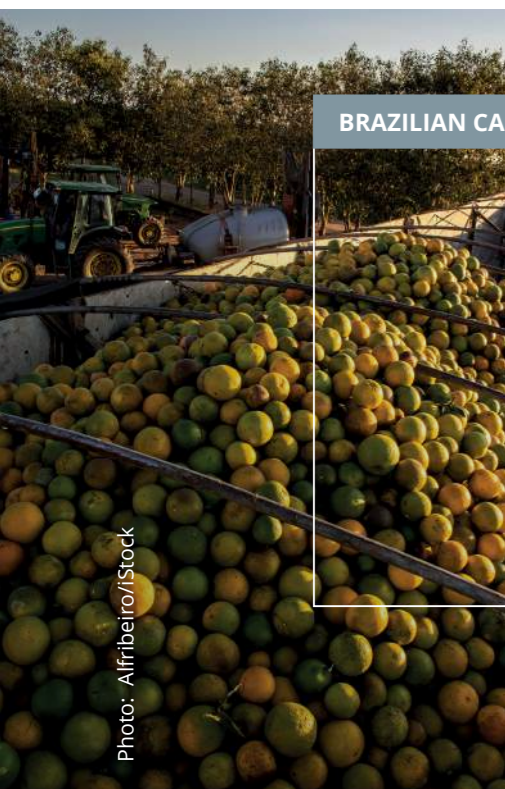


Photo: Alfribeiro/istock

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Brazil has established itself as a pioneer by launching the **ABC+ Plan (2020–2030)**, the primary climate policy focused on low-carbon agriculture, as part of the Safra Plan, one of the world's most extensive agricultural credit programs, which allocates hundreds of billions of reais to the sector annually. In recent years, the Safra Plan has included specific lines for low-carbon agriculture (such as the ABC+ Program), highlighting the potential for aligning climate policy and large-scale financial instruments. This combination of mitigation targets and massive financial mechanisms positions Brazil as a strategic example of integration between climate, agriculture, and rural development.

9. Recognizing the bioeconomy as a global strategy for sustainable development

The bioeconomy is estimated to generate between USD 4 and USD 5 trillion annually globally, with the potential to reach USD 30 trillion by 2050⁵. This issue, which is essential for transitioning to a low-carbon, climate-resilient, and nature-positive economy, gained prominence in the global debate in 2024 when the G20, then under the Brazilian presidency, established the High-Level Principles on Bioeconomy. This is the first multilaterally agreed document specifically dedicated to this agenda.

The potential for systemic change in the bioeconomy underscores the importance of promoting this topic as one of COP 30's key objectives. Among the suggested actions are:

- » **Accelerate the promotion of the bioeconomy** by leveraging traditional investment tools, innovative financial instruments, support policies, and international cooperation. This approach aims to create employment opportunities and promote local economic growth through active participation by the private sector.
- » **Align bioeconomy strategies with global climate and nature goals**, integrating them into instruments such as Nationally Determined Contributions and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, to boost job generation, social equity, food security, and environmental conservation.

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In Brazil, 80% of areas planted with soybeans already use **bio-fertilizers**⁶, especially those containing microorganisms such as Rhizobium and growth-promoting rhizobacteria. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, legumes combined with these microorganisms help reduce costs associated with synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and enhance soil health and crop yields. Brazil is the leading market for biofertilizers in South America, driven by public policies.



Photo: fotokostic/istock

⁵ NATUREFINANCE; WORLD BIOECONOMY FORUM. Financiando uma Bioeconomia Global Sustentável. Setembro de 2024. Disponível em: <https://www.naturefinance.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/POR-FinanciandoumaBioeconomiaGlobalSustentavel-.pdf>. Acesso em: 18 ago. 2025.

⁶ FORTUNE BUSINESS INSIGHTS. 2025. Disponível em: <https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/pt/brazil-biofertilizers-market-107603>. Acesso em: 18 ago. 2025.

10. Allocate at least 50% of climate finance targets to adaptation

Article 9.4 of the Paris Agreement states that “the provision of financial support shall seek to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account the needs of developing countries, particularly those most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.” This provision emphasizes that adaptation should not be overlooked, highlighting its importance in global climate action.

Nevertheless, to date, most financial flows remain focused on mitigation efforts, thereby leaving substantial gaps in support for communities already affected by droughts, floods, sea level rise, and agricultural losses. Based on this, we propose the following:

- » **Allocate at least 50% of climate finance resources to adaptation**, ensuring effective support so that developing countries can strengthen their resilience, reduce vulnerabilities, and protect productive and social systems in the face of the worsening climate crisis.



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Established in 2016 and organized around eleven sectors and cross-cutting themes – such as agriculture, water resources, health, and infrastructure – the **National Policy on Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA)** aims to reduce societal and ecosystem vulnerability by integrating adaptation into public policy planning and management processes. Despite its conceptual and methodological progress, its implementation has been limited by a lack of stable and predictable resources, underscoring the importance of COP 30 in consolidating international financial mechanisms that enable the initiative to be resumed and strengthened nationally. This example shows how existing efforts can become more effective when supported by adequate climate finance flows dedicated to adaptation.

Call to Action

The **Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture** urges COP 30 negotiators, governments, the private sector, and civil society to make a historic commitment: to transform land use and food systems into key drivers of the global climate transition.

COP 30 will be a turning point. We must either step up the level of mitigation and adaptation or risk missing the critical window to keep global warming below 1.5° C. Belém, in the heart of the Amazon, exemplifies the urgency of protecting tropical ecosystems and presents an opportunity to demonstrate that economic development, social justice, and nature conservation can coexist.

Although Brazil plays an important role in conserving its ecosystems, especially the Amazon, and due to the impact of land use emissions, it is not among the major historical emitters of greenhouse gases. Responsibility for these emissions primarily lies with developed countries and major fossil fuel producers. COP 30 should reaffirm the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, acknowledging Brazil’s strategic role in environmental conservation and emphasizing that the global transition requires commitments proportional to each country’s historical contributions and capacities.

Solutions range from restoring ecosystems and adopting regenerative agriculture to improving supply chain traceability and strengthening the bio-economy. The key challenges are scaling these solutions, ensuring proper implementation, and securing sufficient funding, all while aligning agricultural efforts with the targets of the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

This means scaling up effective practices beyond pilot projects to reach millions of hectares and producers. It also includes ending subsidies for high-impact practices, redirecting credit, trade, and public policies, and speeding up implementation by removing bureaucratic obstacles.

The success of COP 30 will be assessed based on its capacity to reallocate resources from the fossil fuel sector to nature-based solutions. Belém has the potential to mark a global commitment to align production, conservation, and equity within a climate agenda that yields tangible results.

Prepared by



Support



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