CLIMATE CHANGE:
RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR
THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN COALITION ON CLIMATE,
FORESTS AND AGRICULTURE’S PROPOSALS
FOR 2018 ELECTION CANDIDATES

BRAZILIAN COALITION
ON CLIMATE
FORESTS AND
AGRICULTURE

www.coalizaobr.com.br
Brazil has an important contribution to offer the planet: to prove that it is possible to be a forest and agricultural power, conserving and expanding its enormous environmental patrimony. In the past few decades, the country has moved from being an importer to becoming the second largest exporter of the world, being responsible for 7% of all the food produced worldwide. Today, Brazil is among the 10 largest economies of the globe and owes a good part of its production to farming: a sector capable of generating income, jobs and opportunities both in rural and urban areas.

Nevertheless, part of this development was at the expense of our forests and climate. The changes in land use are among the main causes of climate change. Deforestation, forest degradation and loss of forest cover combined are responsible for around 10% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In Brazil, changes in land use and farming correspond to about two thirds of national emissions. On the other hand, the sustainable use of land has the potential not only to reduce our emissions, but also to capture carbon from the atmosphere. Therefore, using the land sustainably would become part of the solution to climate change. However, it is necessary to act faster. Climate change is one of the biggest threats to contemporary society’s well being, not only for people’s survival but also for businesses.

Differently from other countries, that have renewable energy as the main solution to reduce their carbon emissions, Brazil needs to revolutionize its land use management. This revolution involves consolidating the country as an international leader in a new forest economy; an economy in which agricultural production and environmental conservation are clearly complementary and compatible.

Besides assuring a larger Brazilian participation in increasingly more demanding markets regarding sustainability criteria, this new
economy has the potential to generate new urban and rural jobs and to combat the successive water crisis the country has endured in the past years. Forests are essential to guarantee water security. This makes combating deforestation and fostering sustainable agriculture topics of unquestionable relevance to rural and metropolitan areas of Brazil. Without a forest there is no rain, and without rain, economic activities of all sectors – whether industry, agriculture or services – are threatened.

Therefore, there is a great challenge posed to both executive and legislative powers. But this challenge also appears as a positive opportunity, in which gains reach all sectors of society and strengthen the development of Brazil.

To follow this positive path, we need proactivity to implement public policies that stimulate agriculture, livestock and forest-based and agroforestry economies, and that are compatible with the protection, management and restoration of forests and native vegetation.

Aiming to contribute to this discussion and dialogue about these possibilities with the 2018 election candidates for executive and legislative powers, we present next a document with 28 feasible proposals to implement in a four-year mandate. These proposals can help start the land use revolution that Brazil needs.

Besides mobilizing the public power, the achievement of these proposals will only be possible with everyone’s support – private sector, civil society organizations and academia. Thereunto, the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture is available to help candidates understand and endorse these proposals since it believes that, in acting against climate change, we will also be investing in an extensive agenda of opportunities to generate jobs, income and prosperity with sustainability.
More than 170 business associations, companies, civil society organizations, academia and individuals are part of the Brazilian Coalition. These members are interested in contributing to the synergy between the protection, conservation and the sustainable use of natural and planted forests and agriculture agendas, promoting Brazilian mitigation and adaptation initiatives on climate change. Therefore, it is a unique and nonpartisan initiative that gathered rural producers and entities defending the environment and conservation.

To the Brazilian Coalition, competitive, strong and sustainable agriculture, livestock and forest-based economies are compatible with the protection, management, restoration and planting of forests and with the protection of water resources, the conservation of ecosystems and environmental services. These activities also represent an essential contribution to neutralize GHG emissions in Brazil.

The goal of the Brazilian Coalition is to promote and propose public policies, actions and financial and economic mechanisms to stimulate agriculture, livestock and forest-based economy that push Brazil towards a global leadership in sustainable and low carbon economy, generating prosperity for all, social inclusion, jobs and income.

The Brazilian Coalition aspires that the development of this new economy - grounded on sustainability and dependent on the compliance of the laws regarding climate change and land use - will allow the transformation of challenges in opportunities and the achievement of concrete advances for the climate, forests and agricultural agenda in Brazil.

WHAT IS THE BRAZILIAN COALITION ABOUT?

The Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture is the largest Brazilian multisectoral movement dedicated to promoting a new low carbon economy that is competitive, responsible and inclusive.
The **Brazilian Coalition** collaborates to implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which contains the commitments made in 2015 for the Paris Agreement, and acts in initiatives that promote:

- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions;
- Fight against deforestation;
- Brazilian Forest Code implementation;
- Preservation and restoration of biomes;
- Expansion of sustainable forest management;
- Expansion of planted forests in degraded lands;
- Expansion of the sustainable and low-carbon rural production;
- A renewable, sustainable Brazilian energy matrix;
- Carbon and ecosystem services valuation;
- Transparency, dialogue and cooperation.
1. Establish a National Federal Justice Task-Force supported by the executive and legislative powers and public prosecutors office, with the goal of promoting the resolution to land tenure conflicts;

2. Implement the Ecological-Economic Zoning (EEZ) in all national territory, incorporating modern study and landscape planning tools and consultation with civil society;

3. Direct human and financial resources to guarantee the validation of the Rural Environmental Registry (Cadastro Ambiental Rural – CAR);

4. Promote the integration of the Rural Environmental Registry National System (Sistema Nacional de Cadastro Ambiental Rural – Sicar) with the other public land tenure registries existent in Brazil, making the information publically available;

5. Regulate, in a participatory and transparent way, the Environmental Regulation Programs (Programas de Regularização Ambiental – PRAs) and the Environmental Reservation Quotas (Cotas de Reserva Ambiental – CRAs);

6. Produce annual maps of land use and cover in Brazil for the entire national territory;

7. Produce annual reports on deforestation, restoration and reforestation of all Brazilian biomes;

8. Install a task-force to promote the destination of 60 million hectares of unassigned public forests to conservation and sustainable use;

9. Discontinue processes of reducing conservation units, as well as the processes that threaten indigenous, quilombola and traditional communities’ territorial rights;

10. Discontinue credit and support access granted to legalize land ownership of properties with illegal deforestation;

11. Implement pecuniary penalties correspondent to the value of the carbon emitted from illegal land use conversion, with a surcharge applicable to threatened ecosystems and priority areas for biodiversity conservation.

LAND-USE PLANNING
Legal security for the production and conservation of cultural, ethnic and environmental diversity.

SUMMARY OF OUR PROPOSALS TO 2018 ELECTION CANDIDATES
Below we present the 28 proposals of the Brazilian Coalition grouped in three main pillars: a. Land-Use Planning; b. Market Mechanisms Boosting; and c. Low Carbon Farming combined with Conservation, Restoration, Reforestation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources.
12. Regulate the article 41st of the Brazilian Forest Code that is about the incentives to environmental conservation in private properties, as well as other legal provisions, such as REDD+ state legislation to value the increase in carbon capture, conservation, maintenance and natural fixation;

13. Immediately implement the Brazilian Market on Emissions Reduction (Mercado Brasileiro de Redução de Emissões – MBRE) as predicted in the Climate Change National Policy (Política Nacional de Mudanças Climáticas – PNMC), considering not only the reduction of emissions but also the removal of carbon from the atmosphere, creating an action plan that stimulates synergies between the market and the valorization of forest assets;

14. Promote the advance of the REDD+ National Strategy, by strengthening the participation of civil society and business sector in the National Commission for REDD+ (Comissão Nacional para REDD+ - CONAREDD+);

15. Set ambitious goals that promote a fully renewable energy matrix and productive chain in Brazil, encouraged by the creation of energy and renewables production certification articulated with other regulatory mechanisms;

16. Reduce the monetary cost of public financing instruments, including BNDES, for investments that promote removal or lower GHG emissions, while eliminating subsidies and fiscal incentives to fossil fuels and market agents that are not compliant with the environmental legislation;

17. Work among financial market agents, both national and international, to structure financing strategies to projects that bring environmental benefits and to low carbon agriculture, specially native forests planting;

18. Expand the scope, fundraising and execution speed of the Amazon Fund.

19. Act on the main bottlenecks of Low Carbon Agriculture (ABC Plan), expanding public and private actions on technical assistance, rural extension and technology diffusion in synergy with other national and international sources and mechanisms;

20. Include incentives for agriculture and livestock expansion, as well as forest recovery, in degraded and low agriculture suitability areas by multiannual investment and action plans;

21. Eliminate the production originated from illegal deforestation and exploitation from Brazilian productive chains, attributing the co-responsibility to buyers of illegal forest-based and untraceable products;

22. Make authorizations and tropical forest flow control documents publically available and updated, establishing georeferenced tracking technology in all production chains;

23. Demand that forest products acquired by the public administration are tracked, as well as define a schedule to implement a surcharge over the cost of every untraceable forest product on the market;

24. Develop mechanisms to finance and incentivize R&D and Innovation focused on the development of opportunities to sustainably use non-timber resources and genetic and biochemical resources of native forests, in order to value national biodiversity;

25. Develop a pre-competitive R&D and Innovation program for native Brazilian tree species forestry;

26. Guarantee budget resources to implement the Native Vegetation Recovery National Plan (Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa – Planaveg) measures regarding the planning, financing and expansion of forestry research and development;

27. Create specific initiatives to recover forest cover – linked with multiple uses – in aquifer recharge areas of watersheds considered to be strategic;

28. Promote and implement Renovabio.

MARKET MECHANISMS BOOSTING
Financing and stimulating conservation, restoration, reforestation and sustainable development in the rural area.

LOW CARBON FARMING COMBINED WITH CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, REFORESTATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Making production and conservation of socio-environmental diversity compatible.
Organizations that joined the Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture:

1. Abag - Associação Brasileira do Agronegócio
2. ABBI - Associação Brasileira de Biotecnologia Industrial
3. ABCZ - Associação Brasileira de Criadores de Zebu
4. Abiove
5. ABPMA – Associação Brasileira dos Produtores de Mogno Africano
6. Agenda Pública
7. Agrícola Arariba Ltda
8. Agrícola Conduru
9. Agroicone
10. Agropalma
11. Agrosatélite Geotecnologia Aplicada
12. AIPC - Associação Nacional das Indústrias Processadoras de Cacau
13. AMA Brasil - Associação dos Misturadores de Adubos do Brasil
14. Amaggi
15. Amata
16. APREC Ecossistemas Costeiros
17. Apremavi
18. Arapar Participações
19. ARPEMG - Associação de RPPN de Minas Gerais
20. Asboasnovas
21. ATA Consultoria
22. Atina - Indústria e Comércio de Ativos Naturais Ltda.
23. Atrium Forest Consulting
25. BASF S/A
26. Bela Vista Florestal
27. Biofilica
28. Bowline Capital Partners
29. Brookfield
30. BvRio - Bolsa de Valores Ambientais
31. Cargill
32. Carrefour
33. Cause
34. CDP
35. Cebds - Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenv. Sustentável
36. Cenibra
37. Centro de Sensoriamento Remoto (CSR) da UFMG
38. CI - Conservação Internacional
39. Climate Policy Initiative/ Núcleo de Avaliação de Políticas Climáticas da PUC-Rio
40. CMPC Celulose Riograndense Ltda
41. CNRPPN - Confederação Nacional de Reservas Particulares do Patrimônio Natural
42. Conserve Brasil
43. Copersucar
44. Corredor das Onças ARIE Matão de Cosmópolis/ ICMBio
45. Corredor Ecológico do Vale do Paraíba
46. CPFL Renováveis
47. Crível Comunicação
48. Danone
49. Diálogo Florestal
50. Duratex
51. Earth Innovation Institute
52. Ecofuturo
53. Editora Horizonte
54. EDLP - Estação da Luz Participações Ltda.
55. Envolverde
56. EQAO
57. Etel Carmona
58. Eucatex
59. FAS - Fundação Amazonas Sustentável
60. Fauna & Flora International
61. FBDS - Fundação Brasileira para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável
62. FIA - Fundação Instituto de Administração
63. Fibria
64. Firmenich
65. FLAP Novos Negócios, Consultoria e Treinamento
66. Fórum Clima
67. FREPESP – Federação das Reservas Ecológicas Particulares do Estado de São Paulo
68. Fundação Avina
69. Fundação Grupo Boticário de Proteção à Natureza
70. Fundação Jupará de Cultura e Ecologia
71. Fundação Renova
72. FSC Brasil
73. Futuro Florestal Ltda.
74. GCN Advogados
75. GEFA – Grupo de Gestão de Fauna Silvestre
76. Geoflorestas Soluções Ambientais
77. Gerdau  
78. GITEC Brasil Consultoria Socioambiental  
79. Grupo Boticário  
80. Grupo Lorentzen  
81. Grupo Pau Campeche  
82. Grupo Plantar  
83. GTA - Grupo de Trabalho Amazônico  
84. GTPS - Grupo de Trabalho da Pecuária Sustentável  
85. GVces - Centro de Estudos em Sustentabilidade da FGV-EAESP  
86. Guayaki Yerba Mate Brasil  
87. Humana Brasil - Povo para Povo  
88. Ibá - Indústria Brasileira de Árvores  
89. IBIO - Instituto Bioatlântica  
90. IBS – Instituto BioSistêmico  
91. ICLEI - SAMS  
92. ICON - Instituto Corredor das Onças  
93. ICV - Instituto Centro de Vida  
94. IDESAM - Instituto de Conserv. e Desenv. Sustentável do Amazonas  
95. IDS - Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade  
96. Imafloira  
97. Imazon  
98. Iniciativa Verde  
99. Impacto - Instituto Nacional Para Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo  
100. INPRA – Instituto Internacional de Pesquisa e Responsabilidade Socioambiental Chico Mendes  
101. Instituto Akatu  
102. Instituto Arapyaú  
103. Instituto Auá de Empreendedorismo Socioambiental  
104. Instituto Clima e Sociedade  
105. Instituto Coruputuba  
106. Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas do Estado de São Paulo - IPT  
107. Instituto Ecológica Palmas  
108. Instituto Ekos Brasil  
109. Instituto Escolhas  
110. Instituto Ethos  
111. Instituto Inhotim  
112. Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil - IEB  
113. Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade  
114. Instituto LIFE  
115. Instituto Sul Mineiro de Estudos e Conservação da Natureza  
116. Instituto Terra  
117. Instituto Terroá  
118. IPAM - Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia  
119. IPE - Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas  
120. Kaeté Investimentos  
121. Klabin  
122. Laboratório de Ecologia de Paisagens e Conservação IB-USP  
123. Laboratório de Gestão de Serviços Ambientais (Lagesa) da UFMG  
124. Maker Brands  
125. Marae  
126. Mater Natura – Instituto de Estudos Ambientais  
127. Mattos Filho, Veiga Filho, Marrey Jr e Quiroga Advogados  
128. Melhoramentos Florestal  
129. Monsanto  
130. MOV Investimentos  
131. Natura  
132. NEA/Economia/Unicamp  
133. NELM Advogados  
134. Nexus Socioambiental  
135. Observatório da Agricultura de Baixa Emissão de Carbono  
136. Observatório do Clima  
137. Oela  
138. Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica  
139. Pangea Capital  
140. Parque Científico e Tecnológico do Sul da Bahia e Centro de Inovação do Cacau  
141. Partner Desenvolvimento  
142. Partnerships For Forests - P4F  
143. P&B Comunicação  
144. Pires Castinho Advogados | Consultoria Ambiental  
145. Piza  
146. Plant-for-the-Planet Brasil  
147. Precious Woods Holding  
148. Proforest Brasil  
149. PTA Internacional  
150. Rainforest Business School – Programa Amazônia em Transformação - IEA/USP  
151. RAPS - Rede de Ação Política pela Sustentabilidade  
152. Reservas Votorantim Ltda.  
153. Seiva Consultoria em Meio Ambiente & Sustentabilidade  
154. SIS - Soluções Inclusivas Sustentáveis  
155. Sneek Timber  
156. Social Carbon  
157. Sociedade de Investigações Florestais (SIF/UFV)  
158. Solidaridade Network  
159. Souto Correa Advogados  
160. SR4 Soluções Ltda.  
161. SRB - Sociedade Rural Brasileira  
162. Suzano Papel e Celulose  
163. Thymus Branding  
164. TNC - The Nature Conservancy  
165. Toledo Piza Consultoria Ambiental  
166. Trench Rossi Watanabe Advogados  
167. Tropical Flora Reflorestadora Ltda.  
168. UBS  
169. UICN - União Internacional para a Conservação da Natureza  
170. UNICA - União da Indústria de Cana-de-Açúcar  
171. Unilever  
172. VCS  
173. Veracel  
174. WestRock  
175. WRI - World Resources Institute  
176. WWF - Brasil  
177. Youth Climate Leaders
BRAZILIAN COALITION ON CLIMATE FORESTS AND AGRICULTURE

www.coalizaobr.com.br