Annotated Mapping – Coalition Contribution to COP30 Roadmap

This document maps the Coalition's original contribution (structured around four UNFCCC guiding questions) into the structure proposed by the COP30 Presidency Roadmap. The original content is preserved, with annotations indicating alignment with specific sections of the roadmap.

--- **INTRODUCTION & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY** ---

The Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture is a multi-stakeholder network that brings together more than 450 representatives... Its accumulated work reflects both the complexity of land-use dynamics in Brazil and the practical conditions required to scale conservation, restoration, reforestation, low carbon-agriculture and forest-based production models. **[Aligns with Abstract / Executive Summary]**

In the Coalition's view, the roadmap will be most useful if it remains focused, action-oriented, and grounded in solutions that can be implemented and scaled by 2030... The Coalition's analysis suggests that particular attention should be given to governance, economic incentives, supply-chain transformation, and the scaling of forest-based economic alternatives, including restoration, bioeconomy, and sustainable forest management. **[Aligns with Abstract / Executive Summary]**

--- **SECTION (a) – BARRIERS** ---

The analysis of the Coalition's body of work indicates that the main barriers to halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation are structural rather than technological, at least in Brazil. **[Aligns with Part II.4 – Deforestation: Drivers and Solutions]**

Persistent land tenure insecurity, institutional fragmentation across different levels of government, organized crime and limited enforcement capacity continue to undermine the implementation of existing policies and regulatory frameworks. Land appropriation remains a strategy for asset-building: clearing forest establishes informal property claims, increases land value, and signals productive use. **[Aligns with Part II.4 – Deforestation: Drivers and Solutions (Diagnosis, barriers and data)]**

Globally, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), alongside smallholder farmers, manage or hold tenure rights over approximately half of the world's land, including around 54% of intact forests... Despite their central role, IPLCs and smallholders receive less than 1% of global climate finance, revealing a critical misalignment between conservation outcomes and financial support. **[Aligns with Part I.3 – Socioeconomic Aspects & Part III.10 – Finance, Markets, Partnerships]**

In parallel, the current economic incentive structure still favours the conversion of native vegetation. Perverse incentives embedded in credit systems, subsidies, and market dynamics

continue to make land-use conversion more economically attractive than maintaining standing forests. **[Aligns with Part III.10 – Finance, Markets, Partnerships (Alignment with development finance)]**

The development of a global carbon market capable of supporting the reduction of deforestation depends on the effective implementation of Article 6... In many cases, rules designed based on northern hemisphere contexts do not fully reflect the agroenvironmental conditions, mitigation pathways, and implementation challenges found in the southern hemisphere. **[Aligns with Part III.10 – Finance, Markets, Partnerships (Carbon Markets) & Part III.11 – International Regulatory Adjustments]**

Structural pressures linked to land-use dynamics further exacerbate these challenges. Agricultural expansion into frontier areas and the influence of global commodity markets continue to drive deforestation, while the implementation of deforestation-free supply chains remains incomplete. In some regions, these pressures are further compounded by the growing nexus between illegal deforestation and organised crime, which suggests that the issue must be addressed not only as an environmental and land governance challenge, but also as a territorial security issue. **[Aligns with Part II.4 – Deforestation: Drivers and Solutions & Part III.11 – Repression of environmental and related crimes]**

Additionally, there is a lack of an integrated national strategy in Brazil to scale a forest-based economy. Existing policies related to climate, agriculture, industry, and regional development remain fragmented. **[Aligns with Part II.7 – Sustainable Forest Management, Bioeconomy, Agroforestry]**

--- **SECTION (b) – LEVERS** ---

The Coalition's analysis identifies a set of institutional, economic, and productive levers... Strengthening territorial governance is central, particularly through the consolidation and effective implementation of existing instruments such as land-use planning, land tenure regularisation, environmental monitoring systems, and enforcement mechanisms. **[Aligns with Part II.4 – Deforestation: Drivers and Solutions (Policy, legal, institutional instruments)]**

Reforming economic incentives is equally critical. This includes integrating socio-environmental criteria into credit, subsidies, and other financial incentives that shape land-use decisions, revising subsidies that indirectly promote deforestation, and developing financial instruments that enhance the economic value of standing forests. **[Aligns with Part III.10 – Finance, Markets, Partnerships (Alignment with development finance and private capital)]**

Transforming supply chains represents another key lever. Expanding traceability and transparency systems, consolidating deforestation-free production models, and aligning regulatory frameworks with private sector commitments are essential... Supporting the development of Digital Public Infrastructure (shared, open, interoperable systems) has the potential to support more inclusive and enforceable forest and ecosystem governance.

[Aligns with Part III.9 – Technical Cooperation (Data systems) & Part II.4 – Deforestation (Tracking progress)]

A central structural lever lies in the expansion of a forest-based economy through an integrated "forest continuum" approach... This involves scaling interconnected models that combine conservation, sustainable forest management, ecological restoration, reforestation, silviculture of native species, and bioeconomy activities. In this context, low-carbon and high-productivity agricultural systems play a complementary role. **[Aligns with Part II.6 – Forest Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation & Part II.7 – Sustainable Forest Management, Bioeconomy]**

Finally, international cooperation and financial mechanisms can significantly enhance implementation... Greater alignment across the Rio Conventions—climate, biodiversity, and desertification—would also strengthen coherence in implementation, particularly when combined with trade-related agendas and socio-environmental standards in international markets. **[Aligns with Part III.11 – International Regulatory and Institutional Adjustments]**

--- **SECTION (c) – EXPERIENCES, BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED** ---

Public policies such as the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAm) demonstrate that significant reductions in deforestation can be achieved through coordinated approaches... Sectoral and territorial arrangements such as the Cerrado Protocol also offer relevant lessons on how biome-specific governance and market engagement can be combined. **[Aligns with Part II.4 – Deforestation: Drivers and Solutions (Illustrative cases and replicable solutions)]**

Advanced monitoring systems, including satellite-based tools such as PRODES and DETER, have played a key role in increasing transparency... Complementary initiatives such as MapBiomas have expanded data availability. **[Aligns with Part II.4 – Deforestation (Processes for tracking progress)]**

Jurisdictional approaches, exemplified by subnational strategies such as Mato Grosso's Produce, Conserve, Include (PCI) strategy... jurisdictional REDD+ initiatives, with Tocantins mentioned as a relevant example... Public-private efforts related to deforestation-free supply chains, including the Soy Moratorium, the Beef TAC, Beef on Track, the Pará Green Grain Protocol. **[Aligns with Part II.7 – Sustainable Forest Management & Part II.4 – Deforestation (Illustrative cases)]**

Financial and institutional mechanisms also provide important lessons. The Amazon Fund represents a tested mechanism... The Living Amazon Mechanism and Brazil's Sovereign Sustainable Bonds demonstrate innovative approaches to mobilising blended public-private forest finance... Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan offers a relevant example... Instruments associated with this agenda, such as Eco Invest... Sector-led financial frameworks such as SARB 26. **[Aligns with Part III.10 – Finance, Markets, Partnerships]**

Policies promoting agricultural intensification and restoration demonstrate how increasing productivity in already converted areas can reduce pressure on forests... Key examples include the Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC+), National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures (PNCPD), Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (Planaveg) and the Productive Forests Programme (Floresta Produtiva). **[Aligns with Part II.6 – Forest Restoration, Reforestation and Afforestation (Illustrative cases)]**

Civil society-led restoration platforms have played an important pre-competitive alignment role... Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact and the Amazon Restoration Alliance... The Restoration Observatory... Research and Development Program on Native Species Silviculture (PP&D-SEN). **[Aligns with Part II.6 – Forest Restoration & Part III.9 – Technical Cooperation]**

--- **SECTION (d) – DIVERSE REALITIES** ---

The analysis highlights that effective implementation of forest-related strategies must reflect the diversity of national and territorial contexts. Countries differ significantly in terms of forest cover, development pathways, and the drivers of deforestation. **[Aligns with Conclusions and Recommendations]**

The central role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is consistently emphasised. These groups are key actors in forest conservation, and their effectiveness is closely linked to the recognition of land rights, territorial protection, and the incorporation of traditional knowledge systems into policy frameworks. **[Aligns with Part I.3 – Socioeconomic Aspects & Part II.8 – Forest Conservation]**

It is also essential to recognize the specific realities of smallholder farmers... Policies aimed at halting and reversing deforestation should therefore avoid one-size-fits-all approaches and instead provide differentiated conditions for inclusion. **[Aligns with Part I.3 – Socioeconomic Aspects]**

More broadly, the integration of conservation and production emerges as a critical dimension. Strategies must move beyond treating these as competing objectives... Finally, mobilising private capital is essential to scaling forest-based solutions. **[Aligns with Conclusions and Recommendations & Part III.10 – Finance, Markets, Partnerships]**