



Brazil welcomes the opportunity to contribute to the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security, recognizing its important role in sharing information on projects, initiatives and policies for increasing opportunities for implementation of climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security.

Proambiente Adapta Program

I. Introduction

This submission presents the Proambiente Adapta Program, a national initiative led by Brazil's Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The program is designed to foster socio-environmental development and strengthen climate adaptation for Indigenous Peoples, traditional and local communities, and family farmers.

At its core, Proambiente Adapta seeks to reinforce the dynamic interactions these communities maintain with nature. For centuries, their traditional agricultural and agroforestry systems have served as strategic reserves for the conservation and expansion of both agrobiodiversity and biodiversity (FAO, 2017; SILVA et al, 2025). Building on these foundations, the program promotes natural resource conservation, supports agroecological transitions, and enhances the value of sociobiodiversity-based products.

Functioning as a hub for knowledge exchange, the initiative facilitates the integration of traditional and scientific knowledge. It promotes the circulation and scaling of innovations for climate change adaptation by activating socio-technical networks. These networks ensure broad participation from a diverse range of actors, including academia, rural extension services, civil society organizations, and the farmers and communities themselves.

The program's methodology aligns with the objectives of the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work (SJWA). By integrating diverse knowledge systems,

building resilience, and ensuring food security, Proambiente Adapta directly addresses the vulnerabilities of local communities and contributes to global climate action in agriculture. (UNFCCC, 2022; FAO, 2023).

II. The initiative

- Target group: Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and family farmers (IPLCs and family farmers).
- Scale: National coverage (all Brazilian biomes), with 30 implementation sites across at least 15 states, directly benefiting 15,000 families.
- Timeline: 2026–2031 (project cycle lasts 6 years: 1 year for preparation, 4 years for implementation, 1 year for phase out).
- Status: projects under preparation (program to be launched in December 2025).

Program components

1. Landscape Planning – participatory diagnostics and landscape development plans, including land tenure, infrastructure, logistics, and sociobiodiversity production and conservation.
2. Socio-environmental Rural Extension (ATER) – support at farm and community levels for agroecology, soil and water conservation, reduction of chemical inputs, and access to credit and technology.
3. Payments for Environmental Services (PES) – mechanisms to reward conservation of soil, water, biodiversity, and reduction of deforestation.
4. Knowledge Management – promotion of applied research, socio-technical innovations, and knowledge networks that connect universities, research centers, local and traditional communities, family farmers, and environmental organizations, bridging scientific and traditional knowledge, enhancing information sharing, and supporting decision-making processes for sustainable rural development.

Governance

The program establishes a co-management framework involving federal, state, and local governments in partnership with social movements at the national level through a National Steering Council and local steering councils at the territorial level.

Expected results

- Strengthening the resilience of IPLCs and family farmers to climate change.
- Expanding native vegetation cover.
- Promoting agroecological and traditional agrifood systems and enhancing access to fair markets.
- Improving social inclusion and strengthening collective organization in rural areas.
- Promoting the use of bio-inputs.
- Protecting and expanding agrobiodiversity conservation areas.

The program builds upon the original Proambiente (2000–2007), which pioneered territorial approaches and Payments for Environmental Services in Brazil. New Proambiente Adapta incorporates lessons from this earlier experience, ensuring stronger governance, broader funding mechanisms, and innovative instruments for Socio-environmental Rural Extension (ATER).

III. Scientific evidence

Indicators: Number of families involved (15,000).

Number of implementation sites established (30).

Hectares under sustainable management (750,000).

Hectares of native vegetation restored or conserved (750,000).

Supporting research: Brazilian studies on agroecology, sociobiodiversity, and PES demonstrate co-benefits for mitigation and adaptation (e.g., linkage with IPPC (AR6) the Climate Plan comprising the National Adaptation Strategy that includes three key sectoral approaches for Food and Nutritional Security, Family Farming, Traditional Peoples and Communities and Indigenous Peoples. These strategies share a core agroecological and climate justice-oriented focus on strengthening the resilience of vulnerable rural and urban

populations; the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm); Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) AR6 findings on smallholder resilience).

Other evidence: Past evaluations of Proambiente, along with current federal programs as National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO), demonstrate that participatory governance and the integration of traditional knowledge are effective strategies for strengthening the resilience of rural local communities.

IV. Conclusion

Proambiente Adapta reinforces Brazil's commitment to climate action in agriculture by integrating adaptation, socio-environmental development, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups. The program is participatory, science-based, and replicable, representing a significant contribution to the objectives of the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work.

V. References

Federative Republic of Brazil. National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) (2009).

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). Proambiente Adapta Concept Note (2025).

UNFCCC. Decision 3/CP.27 – Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security. IPCC. AR6 Synthesis Report. Summary Report (2022)

Federative Republic of Brazil. National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO) (2012)