



Official Positioning Document for **COP30**

NATIONAL CONGRESS
MIXED PARLIAMENTARY
ENVIRONMENTAL FRONT



Frente Parlamentar Mista
Ambientalista

NATIONAL CONGRESS MIXED PARLIAMENTARY ENVIRONMENTAL FRONT

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Preface

The Mixed Parliamentary Environmental Front presents this positioning document for COP30 in Belém do Pará, in the heart of the Amazon. The conference must be the COP of truth: the truth of the territories, the waters, and the climate urgency that already affects the economy, human rights, health, and daily life of the Brazilian people, deepening social inequalities and environmental racism.

Brazil has been doing its homework: reducing deforestation, resuming environmental governance, reactivating international cooperation, and building the Ecological Transformation Plan. However, these steps only have legitimacy with internal coherence. There is no external climate leadership without alignment between the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary on ambitious goals, protection of rights, and transparency.

Our vision is anchored in non-negotiable principles: climate justice (priority to those who suffer most), environmental integrity (biomes and water as the basis of food, water, and energy security), just transition (inclusion and decent work), adaptation, climate federalism (leadership of states and municipalities), and qualified social participation (“nothing about us without us”).

We advocate for NDCs compatible with 1.5°C, with verifiable short-term goals; zero deforestation, restoration, protection of basins and aquifers; traceability and accountability in risk chains (gold, timber, land grabbing); expansion of protected areas, adaptation in different territories, human rights, and full respect for territorial rights. In cities, adaptation, sanitation, sustainable mobility, and resilient infrastructure should prioritize the most vulnerable.

Belém calls for a global pact: science, democracy, human rights, participation, and results. The future of the climate is now.

DEPUTY NILTO TATTO
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Central Themes of COP30 Negotiations

COP30, hosted in Belém, represents a historic milestone for achieving ambitious goals against a 1.5°C increase in global average temperature. As the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement, COP30 focuses on implementation. The main instrument for implementing the agreement, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), will be reassessed and resubmitted. However, only one-third of Paris Agreement signatories have submitted their NDCs, a worrying factor that could weaken the agreement's goals.

COP30 is thus a conference of implementation. The Global Stocktake (GST) delivered a clear message: we need to enhance frameworks and financing arrangements to realize the ambitions set at COP21. Key themes include the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators, negotiations on the Gender Action Plan (GAP), and the launch of the Tropical Forest Forever Fund as an important instrument for conservation and financing standing forests.

Just transition, from a labor perspective, expanding the discussion on human rights, is a key negotiation topic at COP30, including for the first time explicit mention of Afro-descendants in the text sent to Belém, which needs to be consolidated. The Finance Goal remains highly relevant, resulting from frustration in reaching consensus during the last conference.

Parliament plays a crucial role as an implementer and platform encouraging decisions made at the conference. The National Congress is a key ally in translating GGA indicators, the ambitions of the Brazilian NDC, and creating legal frameworks that strengthen agreements made during the Belém conference.

1. Just Transition

While recognizing just transition as a cross-cutting agenda with multifaceted sectoral impact represents significant progress, negotiations remain complex. The creation of the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) at COP28 was a key milestone; however, impasses at COP29 and SB62 highlight the difficulty of reaching consensus, placing COP30 in the Amazon before the challenge of unlocking these discussions.

Challenges for a just energy transition in Brazil are immense, aggravated by continental dimensions and regional diversities. It is necessary to reduce fossil fuel use without leaving anyone behind, promoting social protection, preservation of indigenous, Afro-descendant, and traditional community territories, and addressing energy poverty. Within the JTWP, diverse, inclusive, and intersectional social participation is essential, considering how extreme climate events manifest in each region, alongside robust financing.

The 4th letter from the COP30 Presidency guides discussions by establishing just transition in energy, industry, and transport as a strategic axis. It defines clear objectives for global climate action, aligned with tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency, prioritizing acceleration of zero- and low-emission technologies in hard-to-abate sectors, ensuring universal energy access, and conducting the transition away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly, and equitable manner.

To make this just transition viable, the Legislative Branch plays a central role. It must develop and oversee a regulatory framework that restricts new subsidies for thermoelectric plants and fossil fuel financing in the national energy matrix, and creates new incentives adapted to the current scenario, oriented towards decarbonization, job creation, and income generation in the green economy.

Brazil, ranked 15th in the Energy Transition Index, has a clear mission to guide the just energy transition, overcome social factor contradictions, include representation of indigenous, Afro-descendant, and traditional communities, and establish frameworks ensuring fair participation according to gender and race.

Strategic Recommendations for Just Energy Transition at COP30:

- Include effective participation of workers, indigenous

peoples, Afro-descendant populations, and traditional communities in the JTWP.

- Consolidate language mentioning Afro-descendant populations.
- Establish global targets for phasing out single-use plastics and support a blue circular economy.
- Recommend creating the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM) as an institutional arrangement under UNFCCC to coordinate and strengthen global Just Transition efforts.
- Adopt High-Level Principles for Just Transition within UNFCCC.
- Create a Matchmaking Mechanism promoting coordination between multiple actors and financing sources.
- Include \$1.3 trillion in the Baku to Belém Pathway for investment in actions helping less developed countries achieve decarbonization goals.
- Implement mandatory parameters ensuring proper direction of financial flows with robust socio-environmental safeguards.
- Include language for fossil fuel elimination, with rich countries zeroing emissions by 2040, in the final COP30 declaration.

2. ADAPTATION

The global climate crisis has intensified alarmingly, with the planet recording new temperature records and increased frequency of extreme events, causing human losses, economic damages in the order of billions of reais, and long-term socio-environmental impacts, demanding immediate structural responses. Historic floods in the Southeast, intensification of extratropical cyclones on the southern coast, and persistent critical droughts in the Cerrado biome in 2025 evidence Brazil's vulnerability to climate change. In this scenario, the adaptation agenda is imperative, especially if guided by protection of life, dignity, and collective rights.

At the heart of climate negotiations, the adaptation agenda, understood as a process of reconfiguring social, economic, and environmental systems to respond to irreversible climate change effects, has multiple working and negotiation mechanisms. Within UNFCCC, the main instrument is the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), alongside National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the Adaptation Committee, and the

Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), mobilizing stakeholders in permanent technical and political engagement.

Established by Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement, the GGA aims to enable adaptation on a global scale through specific guidelines and quantifiers, to reduce climate change impacts and, above all, ensure necessary financing. Although its debate has intensified since COP28, the GGA still faces challenging dissensus in negotiations, given territorial specificities and the great impasse of climate finance for adaptation. However, significant advances were achieved at COP29, with new mechanisms for its implementation and monitoring, plus the establishment of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap work plan. This roadmap, with deliverables already planned for COP30, influenced SB62 discussions, seeking definition of up to 100 globally applicable indicators formulated based on cross-cutting issues.

Setbacks in achieving global consensus for the GGA and accelerating NAPs internationally pave a considerable diplomatic challenge on the path to COP30 in Belém. Counter to these global headwinds, Brazil has built, internally, normative foundations for robust adaptation. Law No. 14,904 of June 2024, establishing guidelines for preparing adaptation plans, construction of the Climate Plan, and institutionalization of climate federalism in NDCs are decisive milestones, but their full effectiveness is intrinsically linked to international negotiation outcomes, depending on the effectiveness of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), plus a GGA with clear indicators based on cross-cutting issues, creating a global environment favorable to national action.

Despite legislative and programmatic advances, Brazil still faces critical challenges in implementing adaptation at local scale. Data from the AdaptaBrasil platform reveal that most municipalities have low or very low adaptive capacity, a vulnerability exacerbated by over 93% of them being hit by climate disasters between 2013 and 2022. Given this reality, adaptation consolidates not only as a necessary agenda but as a national emergency demanding a new paradigm of action. In this context, the Legislative Branch has a crucial role: ensuring that building robust legislation, guided by social justice, is accompanied by effective prioritization of the theme in budgetary deliberations, guaranteeing financial resources for resilience in the most vulnerable territories. Alongside this, with the historic landmark of launching the Climate Adaptation Plan, marking the revision of the 2016 National Climate Adaptation Plan, the Federal Legislative Branch has a very important role in overseeing the implementation of this public policy.

Strategic Recommendations for Adaptation at COP30:

- Define collective, clear targets and common metrics for adaptation within GGA indicators, allowing monitoring of progress and effectiveness of actions.
- Guarantee robust and adequate financing for least developed countries implementing their NAPs.
- Strengthen cooperation among Global South countries establishing solid exchange of technology transfers, data, and successful adaptation experiences.
- Promote coordinated implementation of adaptation within climate federalism, with permanent articulation mechanisms between multiple actors.
- Recognize and incorporate traditional knowledge into the agenda promoting inclusion and social participation in adaptation strategies.
- Guarantee incorporation of cross-cutting considerations of gender, youth, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendant populations, traditional communities, and persons with disabilities in GGA and NAPs.
- Include adaptation as a priority in public budgets and investment programs, and create a permanent legislative monitoring system on implementation of public adaptation policies.

3. AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

The Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C is, in the Brazilian case, intrinsically linked to food systems. According to SEEG data, the Land Use Change sector, mostly from deforestation for agrosilvopastoral activities, alone accounts for 46% of national GHG emissions, while direct emissions from the Agriculture sector account for 28%. Food systems therefore contribute about 3/4 (74%) of the country's gross emissions. This alarming diagnosis requires that transformation of food systems occupy a central place in climate negotiations, an agenda Brazil has the responsibility and interest to lead.

In international negotiations, the food systems and agriculture agenda has gained space and recognition as a fundamental pillar for building resilience and transitioning to sustainable production modes.

Since 2022, the SBSTA advanced in structuring the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work plan for implementing climate action in agriculture and food security, including establishing a dedicated online portal. A significant political milestone was achieved at COP28 with the adoption of the UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action, endorsed by 160 countries. The Declaration explicitly recognizes the central role of agriculture and food systems for billions of people and the need to guarantee, mainly through financing, safe, sufficient, nutritious, and sustainable food for all, establishing concrete commitments to be realized by 2025.

In Baku, during COP29, results concerning the agenda and its insertion in final official documents were timid. However, even without being in the spotlight of negotiations, advances could be seen, such as the launch of the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative as an aggregator of experiences, plus placing food security as one of the central priorities, feeding a space of opportunities for COP30.

At COP30, hosted in Belém, Brazil has not only the opportunity but also the responsibility to lead negotiations on food systems, since its emissions matrix is uniquely centered on land use change and agriculture. This urgency is amplified by intensification of extreme climate events, like prolonged droughts affecting the North, Northeast, and Central-West, and torrential rains with floods and landslides ravaging the South and Southeast, disasters directly impacting food production and population food security. Precisely in this direction, the fourth letter from the COP Presidency calls the world to action, guided by the axis of Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation and principles like recovery of degraded areas, sustainable agriculture, building resilience, and equitable access to adequate food for all.

In this context, for Brazil to exercise its leadership at COP30, it is imperative that the Legislative Branch act as a catalytic agent, building the necessary legal frameworks for transitioning agricultural production models. This transformation depends on urgently strengthening sustainable land management, a movement that should be fueled by ancestral knowledge of original peoples and traditional communities and the innovative force of family farming. The role of the National Congress is therefore decisive: consolidate and expand ecosystem services that sustain life. Without this base, there will be no food security for the planet, and our collective future will be irrevocably compromised.

Strategic Recommendations for Agriculture and Food Systems at COP30:

- Include the critical role of food systems in climate action, with more ambitious and integrated approaches covering all stages.
- Consider in indicators developed by the UAE-Belém Work Programme an approach including necessary changes in food systems.
- Integrate key messages already debated in the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture reinforcing systemic and holistic approaches for climate action in agriculture and food systems.
- Incorporate into the UAE Dialogue paragraphs on GST outcomes with emphasis on food systems.
- Consider the critical importance of food systems in enabling mitigation solutions in the forest and waste sectors.

4. CLIMATE FINANCE

Implementation of the Paris Agreement fundamentally depends on sufficient financial resources, covering all possible sources, public and private, concessional and commercial. These resources must, cross-cuttingly, enable both GHG emissions reduction and structuring territories resilient to climate change. The discussion on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) in Baku established \$300 billion annual financing for developing countries and foresees expanding this amount to \$1.3 trillion per year by 2035, mobilizing various financing sources. In this context, Brazil has sought to align its climate finance strategies with emerging NCQG guidelines, strengthening national resource mobilization instruments.

On this path established between COP29 in Baku and COP30 in Belém, implementation of the Paris Agreement consolidates as a catalytic point of all discussions, with the climate finance agenda its *conditio sine qua non*. An even greater challenge lies in the paradigm currently governing climate finance, marked by a predominantly market logic, focused on low risk and high return. This approach, although necessary to attract the private sector, still proves insufficient to respond to real adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries facing climate change. Overcoming this asymmetry requires innovative risk redistribution mechanisms and greater protagonism of international public resources.

With support from the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), considered in Baku discussions, climate finance can be defined as an instrument ranging from GHG emissions reduction to protection of vulnerable populations, considering gender intersections, supporting resilient structures, and enabling NDC fulfillment. It thus functions as a guide for negotiations already held and those to come. In this direction, establishment of the so-called Baku-Belém roadmap advances NCQG implementation through planning starting with reform of Multilateral Development Banks, expansion of concessional capital and climate funds, creating domestic capacity for capital attraction, mobilizing private sector resources, and regulating a global taxonomy. Still remaining for COP30 negotiation spaces are establishing implementation guidelines, mechanisms for direct access to this financing, and especially transparency.

In the domestic scenario, Brazil has developed financing alternatives aimed at actions reducing GHG emissions, making cities more adapted and resilient, and promoting deforestation reduction, energy transition, water protection, fire combat, and changing production modes. These initiatives materialize in instruments like the Climate Fund, instituted since 2009, and more recent mechanisms, such as the Brazilian Framework for Sustainable Sovereign Bonds, Eco Invest Brasil, and the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy. In tune with this movement, the COP30 Presidency issues a clear call to action in its fourth letter, listing as indispensable catalysts climate and sustainable finance, with systematic integration of climate in investments and insurance, and financing for adaptation. Such tools and guidelines, together, can serve as a reference for other developing countries, as well as guide global negotiations for implementing the NCQG.

Despite advances, international negotiations still lack robust consensus guaranteeing financing commensurate with the climate crisis, founded on the polluter-pays principle, and especially for developing countries, which bear the most severe impacts. Brazil, even with progress in its internal and external financial architecture, still faces monumental challenges in a scenario of devastating climate impacts, distant from necessary adaptation and sufficient mitigation policies.

Strategic Recommendations for Climate Finance at COP30:

- Establish the target of \$1.3 trillion by COP30, prioritizing public resources.
- Implement a global tax on large fortunes and excessive profits, including from large corporations (especially fossil fuels).

- · Cancel debts of low-income countries and redistribute SDRs.
- · Influence implementation of the Tropical Forest Forever Facility to ensure participatory governance and increase resources directly destined to local peoples and communities from 20% to at least 50%.
- · Create or expand funds for restoration/regeneration of aquatic environments with participation of artisanal fishing organizations.
- · Assume commitment, by the COP30 Presidency, to include the theme in the negotiation agenda beyond the Baku-Belém Roadmap.
- · Official spaces for effective social participation on the Baku-Belém Roadmap text before it is definitively presented to Convention Parties.
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5. YOUTH, GENDER, AND RACE

Extreme climate events affect all people, but unequally and disproportionately, intensifying vulnerabilities of historically marginalized groups like youth, women, Afro-descendant populations, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and persons with disabilities. Guaranteeing meaningful participation of these groups in building climate policies and decision-making spaces is therefore an indispensable condition for a just transition and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, as recognized by the UNFCCC international negotiation structure itself.

In this direction, cross-cuttingness of gender, race, and youth progressively consolidates in the architecture of climate negotiations, with fundamental milestones creating a minimum floor for action. Recognition of YOUNGO (2011), the Glasgow Work Programme on Climate Empowerment (COP26), and institution of the Youth Climate Champion (COP28) represent undeniable institutional advances. However, concrete implementation of these milestones still stumbles on informality and lack of binding mechanisms, as evidenced in COP29 discussions. Transforming these structures into concrete participation action, amplifying voices of youth, women, Afro-descendant populations, and original and traditional communities, is a historic deliverable to be centralized in COP30 discussions.

Building the gender agenda in the climate regime is a continuous

and founded process, evolving structurally since adoption of the Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) at COP20, passing through the fundamental milestone of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) established at COP23 and its first review at COP25. The most recent mandate, enshrined in Decision 7/CP.29 of COP29, not only extended the LWPG for a decade but also expressly instructed elaboration of a new GAP by COP30. Following this guideline, SB62 negotiations began textual construction of this new plan, whose finalization and adoption will be consolidated at the Belém Conference, ensuring global climate policy continues effectively responding to gender dimensions.

In this intersectional perspective, it is fundamental to recognize that youth and gender agendas are inseparable from the racial question, since historically marginalized populations face profound vulnerabilities, whose systemic exclusion in decision spaces consolidates environmental racism. Despite tireless mobilization of black movements, COP29 advanced little in formal inclusion of these demands, maintaining timid participation and resistance in incorporating environmental racism in its official texts, which constitutes a direct contradiction with Paris Agreement effectiveness, given demographic expressiveness and disproportionate vulnerability of these groups to climate change. The most concrete advance restricted to renewing the mandate and updating the work plan of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), while civil society continued amplifying, unofficially, urgent racial issues.

In the context of COP30, cross-cuttingness of gender, race, and youth agendas confers centrality to negotiations, evidenced both by definition of the new GAP and the need to incorporate intersectional approaches in financing, adaptation, and just transition agendas. Beyond established expectations, Brazil must exercise protagonism in including gender dimensions and environmental racism in multilateral discussions. This commitment finds support in concrete initiatives, like the proposal for an International Protocol for Protection of Women in Climate Emergencies, announced at the United Nations and to be submitted to the Conference of Parties, whose pillars explicitly incorporate racial perspective as a guideline for socially just public policies.

Strategic Recommendations for Youth, Gender, and Race at COP30:

- Consolidate the Gender Action Plan guaranteeing inclusion of Afro-descendant and indigenous women.

- • Create gender data and indicators within GAP implementation.
- • Develop social protection indicator mechanisms reducing disproportionate climate crisis impacts.
- • Guarantee participation mechanisms for women in climate negotiation decisions.
- • Include girls and young women in negotiation processes and climate policy building.
- • Consider intersectionality of age, gender, race, and territory in financing and climate policies.
- • Prioritize participation of children and adolescents as foci of listening and consultations.
- • Include robust financing mechanisms for youth through language adaptation in the Baku to Belém Map.
- • Prioritize confronting racial, gender, generational, social, regional, and territorial inequalities through structural, intersectional, and intersectoral public policies.
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6. OCEANS, FORESTS, AND BIODIVERSITY

Degradation of marine and terrestrial ecosystems constitutes one of the primary causes of global climate imbalance. Oceans, forests, and biodiversity form an interdependent system fundamental for climate regulation, carbon storage, food security, and maintenance of ecosystem services. Not prioritizing these natural pillars irremediably compromises effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation actions, deepening pre-existing social crises. Therefore, integrated protection of nature must consolidate as a central pillar of COP30 negotiations, backed by robust financing and executive commitments for conservation of biomes and marine life. This approach is an indispensable instrument for full implementation of the Paris Agreement, which already recognizes, in its preamble, the imperative to protect integrity of all ecosystems.

The theme of oceans, marine life, and coastal populations is central to the global climate agenda, given their ecosystem role in capturing GHGs and controlling temperature increase through thermal absorption. However, these ecosystems face growing impacts from the climate crisis, like acidification, warming, and biodiversity loss. In international negotiations, their relevance was recognized since COP25, with subsequent integration of the ocean theme into UNFCCC work

programmes at COP26 and encouragement, at COP27, for inclusion of ocean-related actions in Parties' NDCs.

At COP29, oceans, marine biodiversity, and coastal life gained prominence in the Baku Ocean Declaration, originating from the ocean pavilion, which calls all global climate actors to invest in research, monitoring, solutions, and establishing concrete targets to fulfill commitments made. In preparation for COP30, SB62 advanced debate on adoption of so-called Blue NDCs, inclusion of ocean-based indicators in the GGA, and promoting synergies between oceans, climate, and biodiversity, highlighting urgency of protection, conservation, and restoration of marine life.

The trajectory of the Forests theme throughout COPs progressively consolidates it as a structuring axis of international climate governance, given its dual critical function as natural carbon sink and provider of essential ecosystem services. Since creation of REDD+ at COP13 and its operationalization at COP19, passing through integration into NDCs in the Paris Agreement, debates gained strength until culminating in the commitment to eliminate deforestation by 2030 at COP26. However, COP29 produced no concrete advances, with the presidency prioritizing other agendas, despite high-level debates promoted by Brazil on alignment between forest targets, biodiversity, and just transition. This limitation of results in Baku reinforces expectation and responsibility on COP30 in Belém as a decisive stage to consolidate binding and financially sustainable commitments protecting tropical forests and recognizing the indispensable role of local communities, Afro-descendant populations, and indigenous peoples in biome conservation.

Biodiversity consolidates a cross-cutting and strategic role in climate negotiations, with its formal recognition in international governance being fruit of gradual synergy between the Climate Convention (UNFCCC) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This process culminated in creation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at COP15 in 2022, which establishes a plan to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, positioning it as an essential element for ecosystem stability and adaptive capacity.

COP16 on Biological Diversity (Cali, Colombia, and Rome, Italy, 2025) brought relevant milestones for financing this agenda, reinforcing the target to mobilize at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, which includes the commitment to increase international financial flows from \$20 billion

annually by 2025 to \$30 billion by 2030. These concrete advances in the biodiversity sphere contrast markedly with the superficial approach given to the theme during COP29 on Climate, highlighting urgency of greater synergy between climate and biodiversity regimes towards COP30 in Belém.

Given this context, it is evident that protection of oceans, forests, and biodiversity is fundamental for effectuation of the Paris Agreement and its intersection with mitigation and adaptation policies. Brazil must therefore exercise a strategic and central diplomatic role during COP30. This positioning already manifests in concrete initiatives: the conference's Executive Secretariat defends centrality of oceans in climate discussions, especially in financing solutions and including the theme in Brazilian NDCs. Parallely, the country will bring to the negotiation table, as a great potential legacy of Belém, the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF). This environmental services financing mechanism aims to capture resources from countries and the private sector, with an initial target of \$25 billion from governments and potential to exceed \$100 billion, destined to nations that provenly maintained their standing forests, with indispensable inclusion of indigenous, Afro-descendant, and local communities. Also evident is the crucial role of the Brazilian legislature regarding these themes, from the perspective of avoiding setbacks in conservation and restoration of biomes, as well as consolidating efficient protective legislation connected with the Brazilian NDC.

The Brazilian COP30 Presidency, in its fourth letter, issues a direct call to action to promote sustainable management of forests, oceans, and biodiversity. The agenda demands investments to stop and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems, and preservation of oceans and coastal ecosystems. Aligned with this call, the Mixed Parliamentary Environmental Front presents the following strategic recommendations for the Ocean, Forest, and Biodiversity agenda at COP30:

- Insert the theme of ocean, coastal peoples, and aquatic biodiversity in NDCs and climate financing mechanisms.
- Allocate specific financing for marine and coastal Nature-Based Solutions, prioritizing adaptive infrastructure.
- Establish and operationalize the Tropical Forests Forever Fund with participatory governance and transparent benefit-sharing mechanisms.
- Guarantee effective participation of artisanal fishers,

shellfish gatherers, quilombolas, indigenous peoples, and coastal communities in adaptation tracks.

- Adopt an integrated approach considering oceans, forests, and biodiversity as interconnected systems in negotiations and implementation mechanisms.

7. MITIGATION

Brazil consolidated as one of the largest global emitters of greenhouse gases in 2023, according to SEEG, even presenting a 12% reduction in total emissions relative to 2022. This position is mainly backed by gross emissions from the Land Use Change sector, responsible for 1.062 billion tons of CO₂ equivalent (46% of total). Following are agriculture (631 MtCO₂e, 28%), energy (420 MtCO₂e, 18%), waste (92 MtCO₂e, 4%), and industrial processes (91 MtCO₂e, 4%). Data show that, despite reduction in emissions from deforestation in the Amazon (~37%) and Pampa (~15%), there were worrying increases in other biomes: Cerrado (+23%), Caatinga (+11%), Atlantic Forest (+4%), and Pantanal (+86%). Data reflect an imminent necessity: mitigation must be a focal point for the country, creating mechanisms guaranteeing zero deforestation, accelerating transition to end fossil fuels, strengthening family farming and agroecology, among other urgent measures.

Mitigation, as a strategic set of efforts to reduce GHG emissions and contain increase in global average temperatures, positions itself as a central axis in climate negotiations. Confronting deforestation in all biomes, accelerating the just energy transition, and promoting structural changes in production models, from agriculture to industry, configure as urgent and inseparable measures for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. Immediate adoption of these actions shows itself imperative for the world to maintain the trajectory of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, as internationally agreed.

In this context, the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) within UNFCCC, instituted at COP26, represented an important step in recognizing urgency to implement mitigation actions. The MWP is a fundamental instrument for the Global Stocktake (GST), operationalized through annual global dialogues for exchanging information, ideas, and assessments, as established at COP27. However, since beginning of its implementation, discussions on mitigation at conferences of parties and preparatory events became a great challenge. This was evident at COP28 in Dubai, where objections from fossil fuel producer countries and concern of developing countries with destination of financing instruments resulted

in a decision centralizing substantive outcomes in the GST, while the MWP was displaced to procedural aspects.

Continuing these impasses, COP29 was also marked by tensions in negotiations, with polarized positions between parties and difficulty establishing productive dialogue, especially on using Dubai GST outcomes in the programme's works. Various country groups diverged and, after a challenging process, one of the discussed proposals, which found greater adhesion, was creating a digital platform to connect mitigation initiatives. During SB62, Brazil presented a concrete proposal for this platform, but without achieving necessary consensus among countries. Thus, important gaps remain and were left to be resolved at COP30 in Belém.

In this scenario, COP30 in Belém represents a historic opportunity for Brazil to act strategically and strengthen its leadership position in climate negotiations. Consolidating the mitigation theme in conference decision spaces, proposing instruments guaranteeing effectiveness of the MWP and filling gaps left until now is crucial, however, internal issues must also be prioritized, mainly with establishment of solid legislation and consistent public policies providing energy transition and confronting deforestation until zeroing it, guaranteed social justice and protecting vulnerable groups.

Thus, the National Congress has a strategic role in consolidating the mitigation agenda, ensuring robust legal frameworks, oversight over assumed commitments, and coherence between climate and socioeconomic policies. In this direction, the Mixed Parliamentary Environmental Front presents its strategic recommendations for the mitigation theme at COP30:

- • Adopt and implement policies and measures aiming to achieve zero deforestation by 2030.
- • Assume commitment to a moratorium for new oil and gas exploration and production projects, especially in the Amazon and other ecologically sensitive areas.
- • Define clear trajectories with ambitious and measurable deadlines for progressive reduction and elimination of oil and gas production and consumption.
- • Ensure decommissioning of coal-fired thermoelectric plants by 2026.
- • Adopt the commitment at COP30 not to build new mineral coal-fired thermoelectric plants.

8. STRENGTHENING BRAZIL'S NDC: PARLIAMENT AS KEY ACTOR

COP30 seeks to consolidate as a milestone for implementing the Paris Agreement, represented by the second cycle of NDC submissions, including so-called 3.0 NDCs, which constitute national plans with detailed trajectories for reducing GHG emissions until 2035, an essential instrument for global climate action.

Brazil, presenting its new NDC in 2024, needs active engagement of diverse political and institutional actors to translate ambition into concrete results. In this context, the National Congress, as the maximum instance of popular representation, assumes a crucial and strategic role in materializing multilateral commitments to be fulfilled domestically, acting through creation of legislation, integration of the climate agenda in the budget, and rigorous technical oversight aligned with pre-established ambitions.

Effectiveness of the Paris Agreement, beyond negotiations and results obtained globally, depends on its operationalization through robust, integrated, and ambitious internal climate policies. Under the view of the path traced by NDCs, parliament must be positioned in its central role and should be recognized, including by international organisms, as fundamental and structuring agents of these commitments, given their legitimate and democratic position as society representatives. Their action in climate governance is a central point given their institutional mission in elaborating public policies and validating currently assumed commitments, as well as, often, as resistance to setbacks in periods of denialism and obstacles to dialogue.

In this direction, it becomes imperative to advance in formalizing a parliamentary constituency within UNFCCC, expanding parliamentarian access at COPs, mainly in negotiation spaces and to prior information, direct articulation with the secretariat for observer participation, and mainly in guaranteeing the right to formal speech in negotiations, instrumentalizing their fundamental role as amplifiers of society's voice, and materializers of results obtained from these environments. Since the first COP there has been recognition of similar mechanisms, like a Local Governments and Municipal Authorities constituency, with relevant action in implementing climate policies through local executive representatives. Thus, formal recognition of this legislative representation before international climate organisms guarantees

parliamentarians position themselves as fundamental actors with institutional responsibility to transform global goals into concrete action in territories.

For NDCs to have executive force domestically and not transform into mere declarations of intention, parliament protagonism in the climate agenda is imperative. A paradigmatic example is the target to achieve zero illegal deforestation by 2030. Effectiveness of this ambition is intrinsically linked to approval of robust legal frameworks, like Bill 3337/2019, known as the zero illegal deforestation law, and enhancing the sanction regime for crimes against flora. In this direction, the Mixed Parliamentary Environmental Front presents its strategic recommendations regarding strengthening the role of parliament at COP30:

- • Approve formalization of a parliamentary constituency within UNFCCC.
- • That the COP30 Presidency publicly support creation of a parliamentary constituency.
- • That proposals for a parliamentary constituency to be negotiated be based on symmetrical participation of Global South and Global North parliamentarians.
- • Guarantee job transition from fossil fuels, industry, and large-scale agriculture sectors.
- • Professionally train and insert homeless population into green economy sectors.
- • Value and incorporate traditional knowledge in contingency plans and disaster response protocols.
- • Approve Bill 2950/19 creating the Animal Rescue and Management Policy.
- • Double financing for adaptation, reaching at least \$80 billion annually by 2025.
- • Hold private sector polluters accountable.
- • Consider exclusion of traditional territories for offshore wind farm projects.
- • Include fauna rescue, rehabilitation, and release protocols in adaptation plans.
- • Include emergency climate shelters in civil defense protocols.
- • Create urban risk maps considering territories occupied by homeless population.

9. GUIDELINES FOR THE BRAZILIAN DELEGATION

Brazil as host of COP30 in Belém must position itself in the condition of global leader in negotiations, encouraging ambition of climate commitments, presentation of NDCs with capacity to give effectiveness to the Paris Agreement, and that not be based on empty promises, but rather on feasible commitments, innovative mechanisms and solutions, and conclusion of structuring agreements for confronting climate change.

Beyond seeking acceleration of Paris Agreement implementation, already recognized as a basal priority of this conference, the Brazilian delegation must have as a starting point strengthening multilateralism and the UN climate structure through UNFCCC, but without leaving behind people who are profoundly impacted by climate change, and are fundamental elements for negotiations to result in concrete actions, since it is with them that climate action begins and ends, as preaches the fifth letter of the COP30 Presidency.

Parliament must also seek to include itself in the climate negotiation space, as democratic and legitimate representation of society, with the role of transforming international commitments and NDCs into real impacts in reducing GHG emissions, protecting forests, ocean and biodiversity, through robust financing, effective and possible adaptation and mitigation policies, without ceasing to look at peoples, their vulnerabilities, own characteristics, and urgency facing the crisis scenario. In this Direction, the Environmental Parliamentary Front recommends to negotiators of the Brazilian delegation that:

- Promote presentation by parties of NDCs ensuring commitments are robust, implementable, measurable, possible to be financed.
- Seek through its leadership and diplomatic protagonism in conflict mediation, facilitation of dialogue and overcoming blocking rhetorics.
- Propose innovative and consensual mechanisms for robust and focused financing.
- Guarantee people at the center of negotiations, with focus on groups most vulnerable to climate change.
- Ensure that Belém results can be translated into concrete actions domestically.
- Seek to position itself as a global climate leader, strengthening multilateralism.

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Apoio:



