



Frente Parlamentar Mista
Ambientalista

COP29

Position Paper



Environmentalist
Parliamentary Coalition
of the Brazilian Parliament

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ENVIRONMENTALIST PARLIAMENTARY COALITION OF THE BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENT

Coordinator in the Chamber of Deputies

Deputy Nilto Tatto

Coordinator in the Senate

Senator Eliziane Gama

Executive Secretary

Lídia Parente Bucar

Legislative Advisory

Gabriel Adami

Ian Coelho

Izabel Honorato

Rayssa Parente

Communications Advisory

Larissa Nunes

Voluntary Advisory

Rodrigo Marcelino

Editing

Gabriel Adami

Review

Rodrigo Marcelino



About the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition

Since its launch in 1997, the **Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition** has been involved in discussions on key issues related to the environment and sustainability being processed in the National Congress.

The creation of its Statute in February 2007 makes it one of the oldest parliamentary fronts in the National Congress, committed to working collaboratively with civil society and parliamentarians to support both governmental and non-governmental initiatives aimed at achieving sustainable development standards.

Through the dedication of parliamentarians from various parties, and with the support of entities from different sectors and non-governmental organizations, the Coalition has consistently brought important proposals to the Parliament, such as the Atlantic Forest Law, the proposal that established the National Environmental Education Policy, and the Solid Waste Policy, Payment for Environmental Services (PSA) and the National Policy on Climate Change, among other initiatives.





Preface

COP-29 has become a crucial meeting for defining global policies to tackle environmental challenges in a world increasingly affected by climate change. It will be a vital opportunity for world leaders to renew their commitments and adopt bolder measures against the climate crisis.

The conference occurs in an alarming context. With rising sea levels, natural disasters, and increasingly frequent record droughts, the lives of millions of people are at risk. The event in Baku will serve as a space for discussing strategies

aimed at mitigating these threats, especially for the most vulnerable nations.

For Brazil, the event is surrounded by a mix of concerns and expectations. After experiencing the dramatic effects of the climate crisis in 2024, as seen in the tragedy affecting Rio Grande do Sul and the historic droughts in the Northeast, North, and Central-West, COP-29 will serve as a precursor to COP-30, the COP hosted by Brazil in Belém. Therefore, it is a kind of preview of a journey where our country seeks to make history.

In this sense, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition presents this document with contributions for Brazil's participation in the Climate Conference. We have incorporated suggestions from our parliamentarians and dozens of civil society organizations and environmental activists that provide positions and recommendations aimed at addressing the main challenges and solutions for confronting the global climate crisis from our country's perspective.

We are a product of civil society mobilization and young activists, and we are convinced that this is a powerful force that cannot be ignored. During previous editions of COP,

we witnessed a significant increase in youth participation, demanding more effective and urgent actions. This public pressure is crucial for leaders to schedule consistent actions and concrete commitments.

We are issuing a call to action. We invite everyone to join us in the fight for a fairer, more sustainable Brazil with a balanced environment and toward overcoming the effects of the climate crisis.

Happy reading to all,

**Federal Deputy
Nilto Tatto**

Chamber of Deputies's
Coordinator of the
Environmentalist
Parliamentary Coalition

Central Themes of COP29 Negotiations

The 29th Conference of the Parties, to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan, takes place amid the intensification of extreme climate events in Brazil and around the world. In light of the directions that national climate policy has taken, such as the Pact for Ecological Transition and the hosting of COP30 in Belém in 2025, the Brazilian Legislative must be one of the protagonists in the fight for energy transition, climate justice, and the new targets to be established by the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

In light of this, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition is interested in positions regarding the main topics to be addressed at COP29. As seen in 2024, from Porto Alegre to Manaus, all regions were affected by extreme climate events.¹,



1 - LUCENA, André. Apesar de eventos climáticos extremos, Brasil vai reduzir orçamento para transição energética em 2025. Carta Capital. 30.09.2024. Disponível em: <https://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/apesar-de-eventos-climaticos-extremos-brasil-vai-reduzir-orcamento-para-transicao-energetica-em-2025/>



the discussions held at the climate conferences must focus on equitable financing that takes into account the principles agreed upon in Article 4.3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Thus listed, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition, as a space that brings together both parliamentarians and representatives of the population, as well as civil society organizations, seeks to support the tireless defense of the climate, a just energy transition, and climate justice.

1. Climate Financing: For a Robust and Transparent New Collective Quantified Goal.

In 2024, the Parties at COP29 will gather to discuss the implementation of a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) aimed at climate financing, a crucial step in the process of the Paris Agreement. The NCQG aims to raise the commitment to mobilize international resources for climate actions from the previously promised \$100 billion per year, which dates back to COP15 in Copenhagen, to \$1 trillion annually.² The commitment to such a proposal must be based on the common but differentiated responsibilities regarding the quantity of emissions and the historical duty of developed countries towards developing countries.

Decision 1/CP.21, which adopted the Paris Agreement, reiterated the need for the Parties to commit to the NCQG by 2025. However, Decisions 13/CP.27 and 14/CP.27 demonstrated the lack of

2 - SRINIVASAN, Kavita. THOMÅ, Jakob. A New Collective Quantified Goal. Ipr. Transitionmonitor. 20.06.2024. Disponível em: <https://ipr.transitionmonitor.com/2024-06-20-a-new-collective-quantified-goal/>

commitment from countries to fulfill the previously agreed \$100 billion, and did not establish arrangements for the full functioning of financial mechanisms³, highlighting the gap from what was agreed upon. According to an OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) report, the funding for climate financing was still more than \$10 billion short in 2021.⁴

The challenges to increasing financing are diverse, including high capital costs and an unfavorable investment environment in developing countries. To overcome these barriers, the parties are discussing the importance of concessional financing and subsidies, as well as suggesting a more equitable division of responsibilities between donors and recipients.



COP29 is seen as a turning point, especially considering that the negotiations in Bonn faced obstacles in establishing pre-arrangements that could guide discussions at COP29.

In this way, in light of what has been outlined and observing the scenario that Brazil is facing in 2024 and in recent years,

3 - "Notes with concern that the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance⁷ was not utilized by the Conference of the Parties and in this regard requests the Committee to improve its working modalities for preparing the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism;" (UNFCCC. Decision 14/CP.27, p.5)

4 - XAVIER, Enéas., PROLO, Caroline. Financiamento Climático na UNFCCC. LACLIMA, Junho de 2024.



with increasing rates of deforestation and wildfires⁵, droughts, and damage to economic activities, along with the climate responsibility adopted by the current Brazilian government, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition recommends:

- Adoption of a robust target that includes the real need for a *quantum* in the trillions of dollars, taking into account the commitment to specific targets for its achievement;
- Adopt clear transparency mechanisms, at least at the level of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, so that both Parties and non-Parties can maintain records of progress in meeting the target;
- Inclusion of a larger and more qualitative target in the NCQG, taking into account arrangements and financial mechanisms that ensure transparent monitoring and the establishment of goals for the access of Indigenous and traditional communities;
- Inclusion of mechanisms that promote adaptability and the creation of frameworks for the maintenance of coastal and oceanic zones;
- Consideration of the Technical Expert Dialogues (TEDs) in the *ad hoc* work program, taking into account the acceleration and strengthening of the program for establishing the NCQG targets in accordance with Decision 5/CMA.4;

5 - BRASIL, WWF. Amazônia já tem mais de 50 mil focos de fogo em 2024 e fumaça se espalha pelo país. WWF. 28.08.2024. Disponível em: <https://www.wwf.org.br/?89520/Amazonia-ja-tem-mais-de-50-mil-focos-de-fogo-em-2024-e-fumaca-se-espalha-pelo-pais>



- Encouragement of mechanisms that ensure accessible resources for developing countries, especially for adaptation, mitigation, and a just energy transition, as well as support for initiatives focused on nature-based solutions;
- The target should specify a *quantum* of public financing from developed countries, additional to Official Development Assistance (ODA), and should be reported following obligations already established in Article 9 of the Paris Agreement;
- Establishment of new instruments and concessional climate financing mechanisms primarily aimed at adaptation measures and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable groups in underdeveloped countries, to increase the amount of resources available for grants and subsidies;
- Promotion of the exchange of external debt of developing countries for climate financing (*debt-for-nature swaps*), which should be conducted without conditionalities among public funds, so that the resources are applied to nature restoration actions, increasing ambition, or enhancing climate resilience.

2. Climate Ambition, Adaptation, and Mitigation: For a Pragmatic and Ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution from Brazil.

Brazil was devastated by climate disasters in 2024, from the wildfires that burned over 1 million hectares in the Pantanal to the severe droughts that exposed the riverbeds, such as



the Madeira River in the Amazon Rainforest, as well as the floods in Rio Grande do Sul. Adaptation to the climate crisis is essential both for Brazil's development and for the thousands of families affected by the consequences of extreme climate events.

In light of this, the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) demonstrates its essentiality within the Convention, aiming to enhance adaptive mechanisms in response to climate change, especially given the critical Brazilian scenario. The pathway established at COP26 and renewed at COP28, with the UAE-Belém initiative, reveals the importance of establishing capacity measures, adaptation mechanisms, and the measurability of climate data to facilitate the funding allocated for the arrangement of an adaptive structure, as well as mechanisms that assist both local and global managers in adaptation tailored to the local context.⁶

The scenario of the GGA, connected to its structure, the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, highlights a parallel achieved by the Environmentalist Coalition in 2024, specifically Law No. 14,904 of June 2024, which establishes guidelines for the development of climate change adaptation plans. These structures enable specific entities to have safeguards for climate change adaptation; however, there are significant gaps when analyzing indicators related to gender, race, and social context.

6 - THANGATA, Chikondi; et al. Entenda a Meta Global de Adaptação do Acordo de Paris. WriBrasil. 07.02.2024. Disponível em: [https://www.wribrasil.org.br/noticias/entenda-meta-global-de-adaptacao-do-acordo-de-paris#:~:text=O%20que%20%C3%A9%20a%20Meta%20Global%20de%20Adapta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20\(GGA\)%3F&text=Proposta%20pelo%20Grupo%20Africano%20de,com%20as%20medidas%20de%20mitiga%C3%A7%C3%A3o](https://www.wribrasil.org.br/noticias/entenda-meta-global-de-adaptacao-do-acordo-de-paris#:~:text=O%20que%20%C3%A9%20a%20Meta%20Global%20de%20Adapta%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20(GGA)%3F&text=Proposta%20pelo%20Grupo%20Africano%20de,com%20as%20medidas%20de%20mitiga%C3%A7%C3%A3o).



Moreover, when analyzing the adaptation perspective from the oceans and coastal zones, the main solutions highlighted by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) for the adaptation of ecosystems and human communities include Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) from the ocean, which consist of actions dedicated to protecting, restoring, and sustainably managing coastal and marine ecosystems to better adapt the environment and populations to the impacts of climate change. The three types of Nature-Based Solutions from the ocean identified by the IPCC are the implementation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), incentives for Ecological Restoration, and Sustainable Fisheries Management.

Through this, better recommendations regarding structures, incentives, and financing methods for adaptation should guide both the GGA and other topics to be addressed at COP29, such as the NCQG. For example, the deficits found in the Atlantic Forest are often seen as adaptive deficits, particularly when viewed from the perspective of restoring these areas, with a shortfall of 4.74 million hectares.⁷ Along the same lines, developing structures to mitigate Brazilian emissions and, importantly, demonstrating Brazil as a strong leader

7 - DE FARIA, Vinícius., et al. O Código Florestal na Mata Atlântica. *Sustentabilidade em Debate*, n°11. Setembro, 2021. Disponível em: <https://acervo.socioambiental.org/acervo/documentos/o-codigo-florestal-na-mata-atlantica>



among the Parties towards the climate ambition of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are vital for COP29 and the success of the NDCs, beyond adaptation and mitigation mechanisms, at COP30. After all, Brazil remains the fourth largest global emitter and primarily produces gross emissions from land use and land-use change, in addition to forests, with over 1 billion CO₂e (t) GWP-AR5 emitted, followed by emissions from agricultural activities, exceeding 600 million CO₂e (t) GWP-AR5.⁸

In this way, the research conducted by the World Resources Institute in 2023 highlights that, to achieve the climate ambition proposed in the Paris Agreement of 1.5°C, the Parties need to act with more vigor and commitment under the auspices of their nationally determined contributions. It is evident that to reach the agreed limit on the average global temperature, it would be necessary to reduce the current deforestation rate by four times and to decrease coal-based energy production by seven times.⁹ To adapt, mitigate, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the Parties must make an effort to enhance the locally established mechanisms linked to the Paris Agreement in Article 4.8.

During COP28, in this same context, the Global Stocktake of the implementation of the Paris Agreement was conducted, revealing the gaps in achieving commitments that should be ambitious, through the instrument of Nationally Determined

8 - EEG. (n.d.). Plataforma SEEG. Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa. <https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/>

9 - WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE. *State of climate action 2023*. 2023. Disponível em: <https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/2023-11/state-climate-action-2023.pdf?VersionId=zplrpY6BsmfRn2y3kSB0BFdfwAaTzXsM>. Acesso em: 04 out. 2024.



Contributions (NDCs). The UAE Dialogue, an essential mechanism for the GST discussed at SB59 in Bonn, should serve as a tool to promote the assessment of the Parties and the operationalization of mechanisms and data for the implementation of the NDCs. In light of this, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition recommends:

- Inclusion of Ambitious Targets in the NDCs for Adaptation;
- Promotion of Progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation, aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacity of countries, especially those most vulnerable to climate change, through discussions from the UAE-Belém;
- Ensuring negotiations on adaptation so that the resources allocated for it under the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance are additional and new compared to humanitarian transfers;
- Inclusion of climate justice and the fight against environmental racism as part of the UAE-Belém work program, based on the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience adopted at COP28, ensuring the promotion of climate adaptation measurement indicators that include criteria related to race, gender, age, and class;
- Adoption of robust National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), in addition to subnational and local plans, that are inclusive and consider the existing inequalities in each local context;
- Development of transparent and participatory mecha-



nisms in both the NDCs and the NAPs, through consultations and localized processes using clear and robust language to build more inclusive processes;

- Adoption of Nature-Based Solutions as guiding principles for the implementation of adaptive infrastructure;
- Equalizing investments in climate adaptation with investments in mitigation actions, committing to allocate resources for locally-led adaptation initiatives, ensuring that affected communities have guaranteed participation in investment decisions and access to resources to enhance their resilience capacity.

3. Just and Socially Equitable Energy Transition.

The UAE Consensus marked the first alignment of language toward the end of fossil fuels. Thus, the negotiations throughout the 28th Conference of the Parties were characterized by the centrality of the energy theme, with the commitment of 167 countries to the Powering Past Coal Alliance, of which Brazil is a member, and with the rearrangements for presenting investment plans in the Just Transition Partnerships.¹⁰ However, the mechanisms presented at COP28 are far from meeting the climate ambitions set by the Paris Agreement by 2030, which aims to limit the increase in the average global temperature to 1.5°C.

10 - COP 28 commits to transitioning away from fossil fuels. Federal Foreign Office. 09.12.2023. Disponivel em: <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/KlimaEnergie/-/2638848>



Within the same perspective, the outcomes observed by the GST in Decision 4/CMA.5 highlighted the importance, in paragraph 28, of developing robust packages for the Just Energy Transition, going beyond the shift away from fossil fuels.¹⁰ In addition, there was an emphasis on language aimed at eliminating inefficient subsidies that do not support the energy transition. This achievement marked the first historical mention by the Parties to accept addressing, in language, the recognition of a transition away from fossil fuels, even though the concept of phasing out was not explicitly addressed.

The Brazilian scenario, along with the current government's policies and its ambition regarding the new NDC to be presented by 2025, includes various intersectoral

policies aimed at achieving a Just Energy Transition. For example, in Brazil, the Ecological Transformation Plan, combined with the Investment in Energy Security and Transition axis of the Growth Acceleration Program, provides a new framework and commitment to the language agreed upon at the previous conference.

With this, the Legislative plays a strong role in its leadership in developing and overseeing a regulatory-legal framework that includes restrictions on increasing subsidies for thermoelectric plants and, primarily, financing for the fossil sector of the Brazilian energy matrix, as well as new subsidies and incentives tailored to the current scenario.



In light of the above, Brazil, being the 12th country with the highest energy transition index¹⁰, Brazil has a clear mission to guide the just energy transition, taking into account social factors, the inclusion of representation from Indigenous and traditional communities, as well as frameworks that ensure fair participation according to gender and racial criteria. In this direction, the Environmentalist Coalition recommends the following adjustments on the topic of Energy Transition at COP29:

- Adjustment of the language to reduce, ultimately reaching the elimination of investments in and the exploitation of fossil fuels (oil, coal, and natural gas) as energy sources, recognizing their contribution to the climate crisis and reviving the global energy demand, in line with the principles agreed upon in the UAE Consensus.
- Encourage the establishment of structures and instruments for the mechanism to triple global renewable energy production by 2030;
- Recognition of Indigenous and traditional communities, as well as youth and women, in promoting and ensuring effective participation in the Just Energy Transition;
- Direct and accelerate the energy transition process by disincentivizing and holding major polluters accountable

11 - *"Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;" ; "Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;" (Decisão 4/CMA.5)*

for the damages caused by their economic activities, particularly fossil fuels in developed countries, while anticipating the elimination of subsidies for these activities and the implementation of a climate damage tax (including carbon pricing);

- Rearrangements for presenting investment mechanisms that support historically disadvantaged countries in their pursuit of a just energy transition, along with appropriate environmental safeguards;
- Create monitoring indicators for the social groups most affected by the energy transition, focusing on income, race/color, and gender profiles, as well as the locality of individuals working in the fossil fuel supply chains, to promote productive and financial inclusion measures for affected workers;
- Promote a just energy transition with safeguards for renewable energy projects, ensuring public participation and representation, compliance with the right to free, prior, and informed consent (as stipulated in ILO Convention 169, to which Brazil is a signatory) for communities, the preservation of ways of life, recognition of rights to land, work, housing, and well-being, guaranteeing a fair distribution of benefits, and reparations for damages already caused and rights violated for populations affected by energy projects.



4. Loss and Damage: For the Operationalization of a Facilitated and Just Mechanism.

In 2024, Brazil was ravaged from South to North by irreversible losses due to extreme weather events. Over 100,000 homes and 180 lives were lost in the floods that devastated Rio Grande do Sul.¹³ alongside the worst drought in 70 years¹⁴ in the history of the Pantanal, combined with the arson that engulfed more than 60%¹⁵ of the country in smoke, are clear evidence of this. Thus, the concept of loss and damage emerges as a crucial pathway for creating a framework that, above all, repairs the lives of citizens unjustly affected by climate damage.

Brazilian cities located in coastal areas are more vulnerable to climate change, particularly to rising sea levels, which cause destruction and impacts on the infrastructure of these municipalities. The impacts of coastal vulnerability can in-

12 - SANDRIN, Paula et al. *Ambição Climática dos Países*. BRICS POLICY CENTER. 2a edição, 2024. Disponível em: <https://bricspolicycenter.org/publications/ambicao-climatica-dos-paises-brics-2a-edicao/>

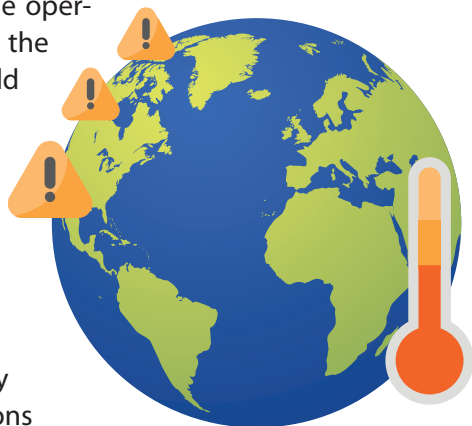
13 - AUDI, Amanda. et al. *Sem casa e sem resposta: o drama dos desabrigados após as enchentes no Rio Grande do Sul*. Apublica. 04.10.24. Disponível em: <https://apublica.org/2024/10/o-drama-dos-desabrigados-apos-enchentes-no-rio-grande-do-sul/>

14 - SALDANHA, Rafael. *Pantanal enfrenta pior seca dos últimos 70 anos, diz governo do MS*. CNN Brasil. 13.09.2024. Disponível em: <https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/nacional/pantanal-enfrenta-pior-seca-dos-ultimos-70-anos-diz-governo-doms/#:~:text=Pantanal%20enfrenta%20pior%20seca%20dos%20%C3%BAltimos%2070%20anos%2C%20diz%20governo%20do%20MS,-Bioma%20j%C3%A1%20teve&text=O%20Pantanal%20enfrenta%20a%20pior,regi%C3%A3o%20favorecem%20os%20inc%C3%AAndios%20florestais.>

15 - *Brasil em chamas: país tem cerca de 60% de seu território coberto por fumaça das queimadas*. Climainfo. 10.09.24. Disponível em: <https://climainfo.org.br/2024/09/09/brasil-em-chamas-pais-tem-cerca-de-60-de-seu-territorio-coberto-por-fumaca-das-queimadas/>

clude beach erosion, loss of habitat for animals and plants, increased risk of flooding, landslides, destruction of homes, businesses, and infrastructure, loss of human lives, and economic damage. Among the most vulnerable cities in Brazil are Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Fortaleza, Recife, Salvador, and in southern Brazil, the Itajaí Valley.¹⁶

The approval of the Loss and Damage Fund at COP28 represented a significant gain for countries most vulnerable to the impacts of the climate crisis. The operationalization of the fund, under the interim management of the World Bank for four years¹⁷ should serve as a guiding principle for safeguarding developing countries through the adjustment of language to focus on grants rather than loans. Furthermore, the establishment of the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage, with its inter-agency cooperation among United Nations agencies, should act as a model for mechanisms like the NCQG, addressing issues such as adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage, beyond the collaboration among the presidencies of the UNFCCC, UNCCD, and CBD.



Conscious of the climate damages inflicted on the most vulnerable populations in Brazil and the need for safeguards that

16 - AGÊNCIA BRASIL. Cidades costeiras são mais vulneráveis às mudanças do clima. Disponível em: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2017-06/cidades-costeiras-sao-mais-vulneraveis-mudancas-do-clima>. Acesso em: 8 de outubro de 2024.

17 - Decisão 1/CP28



ensure and protect rights and prerogatives in the face of loss and damage, the Environmentalist Coalition recommends:

- Building global mechanisms for controlling and monitoring the resources of the Loss and Damage Fund, ensuring that their allocation is directed towards policies for the reconstruction of cities, with a focus on urban peripheries and areas with concentrations of populations most vulnerable to the climate crisis;
- Ensuring that the Loss and Damage Fund is accessed quickly by countries most affected by the climate crisis, classifying the allocation as a grant rather than a loan;
- Establishment of prioritization criteria for accessing resources based on the severity and frequency of extreme events and risk projections related to climate change, as well as socio-economic and locational vulnerability indicators and social markers of race/color and gender;
- Inclusion by the Parties in their NDCs of assessments and measurements of the losses and damages they face and will face as part of the implementation of public policies;
- Inclusion by the Parties in their NDCs of coastal zone territories to protect sensitive areas that are most susceptible to losses and damages due to the climate crisis;
- Adjustment and increased investment in the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage to catalyze technical assistance and support the most affected Parties at local and regional levels.



5. Youth, Gender, and Race.

The Presidency Youth Climate Champion was a program established at COP28, aimed at addressing and institutionalizing the Youth Climate Champion as a program of the Conference Presidency. In doing so, the need for greater youth engagement has become even more vital due to the lack of transparency and equity in the selection of the PYCC.

In this regard, Decision 16/CP.28 reiterates the facilitation of dialogue between the presidency and negotiators, as well as with youth, primarily through the constituency for children and adolescents of the UNFCCC. Furthermore, the issue of youth, beyond the Action Plan for Climate Empowerment (ACE), which will be evaluated this year, should be cross-cutting. Measures, policies, and mechanisms for adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage must consider the vulnerability of youth, children, and future generations to the climate crisis and enable their greater participation and engagement in creating solutions.

In the same vein, the exclusion of gender and race considerations has been felt during the recent conferences. Gender inequalities and the greater climate vulnerabilities faced by women, considering intersectional aspects, should be taken into account in the development and selection of projects for funding, as well as in the formulation of measures, policies, and mechanisms for adaptation, mitigation, and loss and



damage. This highlights the need for gender issues, beyond the Gender Action Plan (GAP), which will be evaluated this year, to be discussed in a cross-cutting manner. In this sense, the inclusion of a gender and race perspective in climate negotiations should serve as a guiding principle for cross-cutting themes, particularly the NCQG and the NDCs.

Through this lens, Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution and those of the Parties should take into account fair participation and representation, so that intergenerational, gender, and racial commitments and the locality of climate damage are understood. Thus, the Environmentalist Coalition recommends:



- Adjustment and clarification of the language of the Presidency Youth Climate Champion to make the process more participatory, with clearly defined governance and participation structures, as well as clearly defined considerations of gender, race, and territory;
- Active participation of youth in the Nationally Determined Contributions to ensure innovative, cross-cutting, and intergenerational solutions;
- Implementation by the Parties of the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP) and other climate policies with gender sensitivity, is essential for addressing disparities and promoting female leadership at all levels;
- Inclusion of financial mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other instruments aimed at empowering marginalized communities, particularly women, LGBTQIAPN+ populations, and addressing racial inequalities;
- International, national, and subnational climate policy must, in a cross-cutting manner, prioritize addressing racial, gender, generational, social, regional, and territorial inequalities through structural, intersectional, and intersectoral public policies. Thus, social and racial inequalities must be considered in the development and selection of projects for funding, including provisions for simplifying direct access to these funds, as well as in the formulation of measures, policies, and mechanisms for adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.



6. Food Systems

Brazil's emission profile is primarily focused on land-use change, stemming from its agricultural-based economic activities.¹⁸ In this way, the productive forces arising from food systems are vital for the Brazilian economy, guiding it toward development; however, at the same time, they result in high rates of violations of the Forest Code, such as deficits in Legal Reserves and attempts to relax Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs).

At COP28, Brazil signed the United Arab Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and Climate Action, taking a leadership role in the Champions Alliance for Food Systems Transformation, serving as co-chair of the initiative.

Thus, at COP29, the country should honor and expand this legacy by adopting ambitious positions to promote sustainable and resilient food systems. Brazil's positions should also align with the high expectations of Brazilian society and the international community regarding the country hosting COP30.

Without a transition of food systems toward sustainability, it will not be possible to achieve the goal set in the Paris Agreement of keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5 °C. Exceeding this limit will certainly lead to severe consequences for food systems and, consequently, for food secu-

18 - EEG. (n.d.). Plataforma SEEG. Sistema de Estimativas de Emissões de Gases de Efeito Estufa. Disponível em: <https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/>



ity. It is in Brazil's best interest, as a country whose economy heavily relies on agriculture, to avoid extreme disruptions in the climate system.

In light of the above, Brazil must work to ensure that the negotiations at COP29, as well as the initiatives related to food systems that make up the Action Agenda of the COP29 Presidency, are ambitious in their outcomes and support the advancement of sustainable and resilient food systems.



Given the necessity for strong Brazilian involvement in deliberations and decisions related to food systems, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition recommends:

- The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that Brazil presents at COP29 should include robust measures on food systems to increase climate resilience, reduce emissions and drive progress in the areas of human rights,



gender equality, health, livelihoods, poverty eradication, food and nutrition security, ecosystems, biodiversity and animal welfare. In line with science and the commitments made during COP28—particularly, the United Arab Emirates Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action and the Alliance of Champions for Food Systems Transformation—, the Brazilian NDC should include actions in all dimensions of the food system, from production to consumption, including waste.

- The sectoral language in the New Quantified Collective Goal (NCQG) should reflect the relevance of food systems transformation for effective climate action. In the quantified elements, the NCQG should explicitly define the minimum amount to be used to support shifts towards more sustainable food production and consumption patterns. In doing so, it should address: (i) subsidies that result in the overconsumption of animal source foods and the diversion of land, water and other inputs used in food production for direct human consumption; (ii) the need to increase consumption of fruits, vegetables, legumes and pulses. In the qualitative elements, the NCQG should recognize the importance of financing supporting or at least being compatible with sustainability goals associated with food systems, including improving food and nutrition security and animal welfare.
- With regard to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), it is essential that the indicators being developed by the United Arab Emirates and Belém Work Programme address



the changes needed in food systems to achieve both the food and agriculture target and other targets, including those on health and ecosystems. As Parties to the Convention take stock of progress, they should ensure that the indicators contribute to promoting more sustainable and resilient production patterns, as well as diets that are healthy and sustainable. In doing so, they should address the risk that excessive and growing consumption of animal source foods will continue to exacerbate climate impacts on food systems, as well as the risk that climate change poses to adequate consumption of fruits, vegetables, legumes and pulses.

- The online portal for the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Working Group on Implementing Climate Action in Agriculture and Food Security (SJWA) should contribute to the promotion of climate action in agriculture and food security, which is the central purpose of the SJWA. To do this effectively, the portal should have functionalities that facilitate the sharing of information on projects, initiatives and public policies to increase climate action in agriculture and food security. In addition, all interested parties—not only Parties to the Convention—should be able to access the portal.
- The Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers should adopt a food systems approach, considering the relevance of all its dimensions—from production to consumption, including waste—for climate change adaptation and emissions mitigation. Given the broad range of impacts of changes in food systems, it is essential to have



an open consultative process for the involvement of all stakeholders in both the design and implementation of this initiative.

- The COP29 Declaration on Reducing Methane from Organic Waste should include assertive action to prevent food waste, including not only methane emissions from landfills, but also the most significant emissions upstream from food production chains and other impacts related to the production of food that ends up being wasted. Brazil must remain vigilant to ensure that any measures to reduce organic waste related to waste generated by livestock activities do not result in negative impacts on the environment, human health or animal welfare, as well as to avoid the consolidation of industrial livestock farming, with its intensive confinement systems that are highly polluting and detrimental to animal welfare.
- The COP29 Multi-Sectoral Action Pathways (MAP) Declaration for Resilient and Healthy Cities should address the issue of urban food systems as a central issue and, in line with this guidance, promote the consumption of healthy, sustainable and climate-resilient foods, given the projection that cities will account for 80% of global food consumption by 2050.
- Food systems, both because of their high water consumption and because of their high vulnerability to water crises, should be central to the COP29 Declaration on Water for Climate Action. The declaration should express a strong resolve to reduce the excessive consumption of



water-intensive foods, in particular animal source foods.

- Increasing the consumption of healthy and sustainable foods (in particular plant-based foods) should be considered essential to achieving the objective of the Baku Initiative on Human Development for Climate Resilience to enhance “global cooperation in green education by establishing global minimum standards for green schools, curricula, teacher training, and education systems’ capacities and communities”. In particular, the initiative should include measures to ensure that students receive healthy, sustainable and plant-rich food options in schools and that they learn throughout their education about the importance of adequate consumption of fruits, vegetables, legumes and pulses for health and sustainability.



Guidelines to the Brazilian Delegation at COP29

Brazil will host the 30th Conference of the Parties in Belém in 2025. The climate commitments and their ambition in the Nationally Determined Contribution must be commensurate with its high-level declarations and based on the intrinsic cooperation among the Troika to foster a conference that is not based on empty promises but on effective and ambitious commitments by the Parties.

In this way, the parliament should serve as an ally and co-leader in the journey toward a Brazil that embodies climate justice, aligned with cooperative principles established by the Pact of Powers for Ecological Transformation. At COP29, the



tools for this are in the hands of the Brazilian delegation, both from its negotiators and from high-level individuals. In this direction, the Environmentalist Parliamentary Coalition recommends to the negotiators that:

- Invest in Brazil's leadership and positioning as a climate powerhouse with a robust and representative Nationally Determined Contribution, serving as a mirror of climate ambition for the Parties;
- Include representation of gender, race, and youth, as well as territorial considerations, in both negotiation visions and engagements, as well as in preparation for COP30;
- Strengthen cooperation and coordination for the institutionalization and operationalization of the Tropical Forest for Ever initiative;



- Cooperate with multiple actors from civil society and the Legislative branch to promote ad hoc subsidies that serve as benchmarks for negotiations on issues of national interest;
- Consider the UAE-Belém with respect to gender, race, and youth perspectives, to promote robust, just, and participatory NDCs by the Parties.

As a leader and reference in foreign policy, the Brazilian government must navigate through the forums in which it has been, is, and will be president, to endorse and reaffirm the commitments it has set out. As the host of COP30, Brazil should take the lead in the just energy transition and the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies. As president of BRICS in 2025, the country must also take on the mission of guiding the highest-emitting Parties toward carbon neutrality, as well as incorporating mitigation and adaptation actions with robust climate financing through its NDCs.





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