POSITION PAPER

NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

and Brazil's Role in COP30

BRASIL AMAZÔNIA COP30

ALIANÇA BRASIL NBS

BELÉM 2025

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ALIANÇA BRASIL NBS
PARA SOLUÇÕES BASEADAS NA NATUREZA

United Nations Climate Change

COP30 BRASIL AMAZÔNIA

About the Brazil NBS Alliance

The Alliance is born from the recognition of the importance of nature-based solutions as an essential path to tackle the challenges of the climate crisis, biodiversity loss, and the promotion of sustainable development.

Our commitment is:

- To serve as a plural and technical space for articulation, governance, and impact generation;
- To connect scientific knowledge, traditional knowledge, innovation, and territorial action;
- To promote best practices, integrity, and transparency in carbon and biodiversity projects;
- To create a safe and reliable business environment.

By promoting the dissemination of best practices, technical training, transparency in information, and dialogue among the different links in the value chain, ***the Alliance acts as a qualified space for continuous learning and collective building, essential for enhancing trust, predictability, and the country's alignment with international emission mitigation standards.***

17
Organizations represented
With the majority being carbon developers

55%
Of the Verra AFOLU 2025 VCUs in Brazil, issued by projects from the associates

1,1M
Hectares protected - in five states of the Legal Amazon and one from the Atlantic Forest biome

8
Registered and validated projects
Seven REDD+ and one ARR, validated by Verra.

20+
Additional projects in the pipeline at Verra for registration by the Alliance associates

Associated members

acx BR · agrocortex · biomas · ambipar · Angelim Florestas · brCarbon · Carbonext · impact+earth · Mombak · mycarbon · re.green · FAS · Geonoma · Wildlife Works · systemica · Samauma · Volkswagen

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Carbon projects generate social and environmental co-benefits for local communities by promoting the conservation and restoration of ecosystems, strengthening water security, protecting biodiversity, and enhancing the resilience of territories against climate change.

Photo: Nathalie Brasil

These initiatives also promote sustainable productive practices, such as the extraction of non-timber forest products, community management, and agroforestry systems, which help diversify the local economy and reduce pressure on natural resources.

From a social perspective, the projects stimulate job and income generation, strengthen territorial governance, and recognize traditional knowledge.

Collaborating with indigenous communities, traditional peoples, and family farmers ensures local inclusion and leadership, as well as promoting technical training, environmental education, and improvements in quality of life.

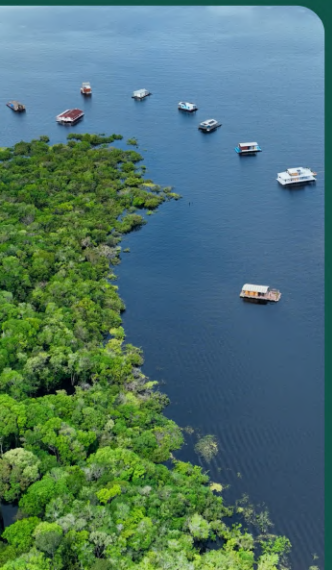
Photo: Orlando Júnior

Photo: Marcio Nagano

Thus, the projects demonstrate in practice that nature-based solutions can be a driver of sustainable development, reconciling conservation, social justice, and economic prosperity.

Nature as the axis of climate transformation

COP30 represents a historic milestone for Brazil and the world. With the Amazon in the global spotlight, the country has the opportunity to demonstrate leadership by turning commitments into concrete results, uniting public policy, investment, and nature-based solutions.



The climate crisis demands an integrated approach, where the preservation of natural ecosystems and the sustainable use of resources are the pillars of a new development model.

Brazil, home to one of the largest reserves of biodiversity and carbon stocks on the planet, has the duty and strategic advantage to promote a nature-based low-carbon economy.

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This is the moment to redefine the role of nature in economic, social, and environmental decisions. Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) provide practical and scalable responses to mitigate emissions, restore degraded ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and strengthen community resilience. Integrating NbS into national and subnational strategies is essential to achieve Brazil's NDC targets, align with the market mechanisms of the Paris Agreement, and position the country as a leader in the global climate transition.

More than just reducing emissions, the challenge is to reconfigure the relationship between society, territory, and prosperity.

Nature needs to be viewed as essential infrastructure for development, a strategic asset that generates economic, social, and environmental value.

Contributions of NbS to Brazilian NDC

Nature-Based Solutions encompass a set of complementary approaches that, when integrated, can account for more than half of the mitigation potential of the land use and forestry sector in Brazil. Among them, the following stand out:

REDD+
(Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation)

Responsible for preventing large-scale emissions, REDD+ is one of the most effective and cost-efficient climate mitigation strategies. It works on conserving forest carbon stocks, protecting biodiversity, and valuing traditional and community territories, which play an essential role in maintaining ecosystems.
In the Brazilian context, REDD+ represents the main immediate mitigation front, capable of avoiding tens of millions of tons of CO_2 per year while generating revenues that strengthen the local economy and promote social inclusion. These resources are often reinvested in community infrastructure, environmental education, sustainable forest management, territorial monitoring, and fostering the bioeconomy, creating a virtuous cycle of conservation and development.

ARR
(Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation)

Reforestation and revegetation projects, including agroforestry systems (AFS), play a key role in removing carbon from the atmosphere while simultaneously restoring productive landscapes, increasing ecological connectivity, and revitalizing local value chains.
They are strategic initiatives to meet the goal of restoring 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030, according to Planaveg. They also promote the generation of green jobs and new economic opportunities in degraded areas, linking forest conservation, sustainable production, and the carbon market.

ALM
(Agricultural Land Management)

Sustainable and regenerative agricultural management practices, such as no-till farming, integrated crop-livestock-forest systems, and pasture management, reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions, increase carbon sequestration in the soil, and enhance rural productivity without expanding agricultural frontiers. ALM connects the agricultural sector to the mitigation agenda and contributes to a low-carbon economy in the countryside. ALM links the agricultural sector to the climate mitigation agenda, directly contributing to the construction of a low-carbon economy in rural areas. In addition to reducing emissions, it promotes resilience to climate change, rational use of natural resources, and access to sustainable markets, strengthening the role of rural producers as agents of ecological transition.

These four fronts, REDD+, Conservation, ARR, and ALM, form an integrated portfolio of mitigation and adaptation that should be recognized and valued in the national strategies for implementing the NDCs, in the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), and in the cooperation mechanisms of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Together, they demonstrate that conserving, restoring, and producing sustainably are complementary and synergistic actions capable of transforming Brazil's economic and environmental landscape, positioning the country as a global leader in Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).

Nature-based Solutions (NbS)

Global and Brazil Overview

WORLD

MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION POTENTIAL

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) can provide up to 11.3 $GtCO_2e$/year of cost-effective mitigation by 2030, representing about 37% of the total global potential for climate mitigation – in addition to generating water, food, and urban resilience. (Source: UNEP 2023; Science 2022).

➤ Nature is one of the largest available climate solutions, yet it remains underutilized in national and international plans.

CURRENT AND REQUIRED INVESTMENT

(Source: UNEP 2024 – State of Finance for Nature in Cities)
Global investments in NbS total approximately $200 billion/year, with 17% being private. To meet climate and biodiversity targets by 2030, financing must triple to $542 billion/year.
The estimated global financing volume for NbS currently stands at approximately $200 billion/year.
To achieve climate, biodiversity, and land degradation goals by 2030, especially in urban contexts, NbS financing would need to increase to approximately $542 billion/year.

BRAZIL

CONTRIBUTION IN NDCS

Brazil recognizes Nature-based Solutions (NbS) — such as forest restoration, ecosystem conservation, and sustainable production — as structural pillars of its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

➤ This integration reflects the central role of nature in emission mitigation, adaptation to climate change, and promoting the country's sustainable development.

FINANCING AND PROGRAMS

The country has structured instruments, such as the Amazon Fund, Climate Fund, PSA, and SBCE (in regulation), but still relies on public and philanthropic resources.

➤ It is necessary to scale up private and blended climate finance mechanisms, ensuring integrity and traceability of investments.

MUNDO

CURRENT AND REQUIRED INVESTMENT

Restoration and forests: annual investment must grow from $64 billion (2022) to $296 billion by 2030.

➤ There is a financing gap indicating the urgency to mobilize private capital, blended finance, and multilateral funds.

JOBS AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

The sector can generate up to 32 million new jobs by 2030, promoting social inclusion and decent work. (Source: ILO 2024 – Decent Work in Nature-based Solutions).

➤ NbS are not just an environmental agenda; they are also a strategy for economic and social development, with the potential to generate inclusion and a just transition.

EXPANDED SCOPE

New databases (UNEP, TNC, World Bank) expand the concept: NbS now include urban green infrastructure, solutions for water security, coastal protection, and sustainable agricultural management.

➤ The NbS agenda is becoming multisectoral and integrated.

BRASIL

JOBS AND GREEN INCOME

Meeting Brazil's nationally determined targets could generate over 2.5 million direct and indirect jobs, strengthening bioeconomy and low-carbon agriculture chains. (Source: ILO 2024)

➤ NbS are a bridge between climate, economy, and social inclusion, especially in Amazonian and rural territories.

Sources: UNEP (2024) State of Finance for Nature in Cities; ILO (2024) Decent Work in Nature-based Solutions; Forest Trends (2025) State of Investment in NbS for Water Security; World Bank (2024) NbS Opportunity Scan; Nature4Climate (2025) NbS Policy Tracker; MMA/Planaveg (2025).

Note of uncertainty: Estimates of mitigation potential, job creation, and investment needs in NbS vary according to methodology, scope of activities, and economic parameters used. The values represent indicative orders of magnitude, not absolutes.

Central Challenges

NbS have gained scale and global legitimacy as instruments for climate mitigation and adaptation, but they are still underfunded and underimplemented.
Nature is an essential part of the climate solution, not an accessory.
Current investment is insufficient, and the leadership of the private sector will be crucial to triple financial flows by 2030.
Brazil has a strategic position to lead the global agenda, uniting conservation, production, and climate justice.
NbS involve conservation, restoration, sustainable management, adaptation, and natural infrastructure, with a direct impact on water, food, and social security.

Uncertainty is inherent but not prohibitive. The challenge is to build metrics and governance that ensure integrity, traceability, and permanence of results.

NDCs, Nature, and Climate Ambition

Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) express ambitious commitments to emission reductions and climate neutrality by 2050, reaffirming the country's leadership in the global agenda. However, achieving these goals requires more than good intentions; it necessitates integration among public policies, market mechanisms, and concrete territorial solutions.

In this context, Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) serve as the link between ambition and implementation. They represent the opportunity to transform commitments into measurable results through ecosystem restoration, forest conservation, low-carbon agriculture, and sustainable land use.

Incorporating NbS as a strategic component of the NDCs allows for enhanced climate mitigation and adaptation in a cost-effective manner, generating social and economic benefits, and strengthening the resilience of territories against extreme events. Furthermore, NbS contribute to biodiversity preservation, water security, and local development, aligning Brazil with best international practices and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Photo: Enric Contreras

Photo: Gabriel Delamuta

To consolidate this trajectory, it is essential to create governance and financing instruments that recognize the economic value of ecosystem services and ensure predictability for private and public investments. Only then can the country transform its natural potential into effective climate leadership, promoting a just and nature-based transition.

Key levers for NbS in the NDCs:

- **Results-linked financing** (pay-for-performance).
- **Integration of restoration, conservation, and regenerative production.**
- **Integration with carbon pricing systems** (SBCE and Article 6).

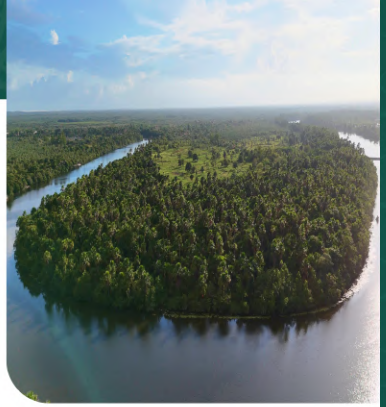
Brazil's new regulatory framework: the SBCE

The Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), established by Law No. 15.042/2024, marks a historic advancement in national climate policy. It lays the groundwork for a regulated carbon market capable of aligning economic competitiveness, environmental integrity, and sustainable development.

By setting emission limits and creating instruments such as Brazilian Emission Quotas (CBEs) and Verified Emission Reduction or Removal Certificates (CRVEs), the SBCE inaugurates a new phase of carbon pricing in the country. This framework allows for the participation of different sectors of the economy and recognizes the strategic role of Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) as legitimate instruments for emission reduction and removal.

In addition to strengthening climate governance, the system creates a more predictable and transparent business environment, stimulating private investments, technological innovation, and the generation of green jobs. The Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE) positions Brazil among the leading economies with modern carbon pricing instruments and paves the way for interoperability with international markets, including under the scope of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The success of its implementation will depend on the establishment of clear rules, public registries, monitoring systems, and traceability, ensuring trust and credibility for public and private agents.



SBCE STRUCTURE

- regulated sectors
- emissions registry
- allocation of CBEs
- market trading
- integration with SbN CRVEs

What changes with the SBCE:

- Creates a regulated market with the potential to move billions of reais
- Allows integration with high-integrity voluntary carbon credits
- Opens space for Nature-Based Solutions projects to be recognized as CRVEs
- Introduces rules for traceability and environmental integrity

Integration between NbS, Carbon Market, and Article 6

Global negotiations are advancing to integrate regulated and voluntary markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, strengthening transparency and integrity in the international allocation of resources.
In this context, Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) gain prominence, with proven effectiveness: a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences - PNAS demonstrated that natural climate solutions can provide up to one-third of the mitigation needed by 2030, equivalent to 10–12 $GtCO_2$/year in reductions through the protection and restoration of ecosystems.

Brazil is a historical protagonist in climate negotiations and a central actor in accelerating the adoption of Nature-Based Solutions, not only due to its extensive forest cover and potential for generating credits but also because of its institutional maturity and dynamic economy. Recent advances such as the sanctioning of the SBCE Law reinforce the legal security of the Voluntary Market, establish guidelines for the Brazilian Regulated Market, and create conditions for attracting the investments necessary to achieve the climate goals outlined in our NDC.

It is in this context that we see the national regulation of the ITMOs (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes) mechanism as a central and strategic piece in positioning Brazil in the international scenario and achieving its climate and social goals, signaling not only its appetite to attract resources but also its necessity.

Recognizing the complexity of the issue, we respectfully present this note to provide technical and economic evidence to support the competent public authority in making decisions appropriate to the social, climatic, and economic realities of the national territory.

Brazil already has a solid foundation to participate in this market, with the SBCE creating the legal and institutional conditions for voluntary **credits converted into CRVEs to be authorized as ITMOs by the Designated National Authority (MMA/MRE)**. This integration provides legal certainty, predictability, and traceability for international transactions.

BENEFITS OF ARTICLE 6 FOR BRAZIL:

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement creates a new generation of international cooperation instruments for climate mitigation, allowing countries to exchange mitigation outcomes with environmental integrity, traceability, and transparency.

For Brazil, its full implementation represents an unprecedented opportunity to mobilize investments, accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy, and consolidate national leadership in Nature-Based Solutions (NbS).

Reduces compliance costs of the NDCs and increases climate ambition, by allowing the country to utilize and trade certified emission reductions and removals, generating liquidity and economic efficiency.

Create a robust market environment that is interoperable between the SBCE and international standards (Articles 6.2 and 6.4), with traceability, integrity, and corresponding adjustments, avoiding double counting.

Attracts international investments and innovative financial instruments (green bonds, results-based finance, blended finance), channeling resources to REDD+, ARR, ALM, and conservation projects.

Strengthens national climate governance with integrated measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) mechanisms and transparency in carbon transactions.

Financially enables restoration and reforestation goals, estimated at R$ 182 billion by 2030, through the sale of carbon credits and ecosystem services.

Creates jobs and socio-economic inclusion by directing resources to communities, indigenous peoples, and family farmers engaged in the conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems.

Generates monetization opportunities for additional reductions, including in unregulated sectors, without compromising domestic compliance with the NDC, by allowing the use of ITMOs by other countries and companies.

Encourages technological and regulatory innovation, promoting the development of digital traceability platforms, public registries, and efficient pricing mechanisms.

Values Nature-Based Solutions as market assets, solidifying Brazil's position as an exporter of high-integrity credits and enhancing the attractiveness of long-term investments.

Positions Brazil as a leader in the global carbon market, helping to establish international benchmarks for integrity, biodiversity, and sustainable development.

Restricting ITMOs only after the full compliance with the NDC, as already discussed in national debates, could limit climate ambition and increase costs. A proactive approach, on the other hand, creates a virtuous circle: ITMO sales finance new domestic actions, allowing for bolder targets in the next cycle.

Even if all Brazilian voluntary credits were converted into ITMOs, their impact on the NDC would be marginal, around 2% of national emissions, while the revenues could finance large-scale mitigation actions.

Excluding Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) from the mechanisms of Article 6 would represent a strategic mistake. **Studies published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) indicate that NbS have the potential to provide more than one-third of the cost-effective mitigation needed by 2030.** Furthermore, the risks associated with non-permanence can be adequately managed through instruments already established in the voluntary market, such as credit reserves (buffers), reversal insurance, and long-term monitoring systems.

Brazil should advocate for the full eligibility of NbS under Articles 6.2 and 6.4, with robust safeguards and a focus on integrity, additionality, and transparency.

The country has the comparative advantage of holding one of the largest forest carbon reserves on the planet and should use it as a strategic asset to lead the global carbon credit market.

Recommendations from the Brazil NBS Alliance for COP30

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Consolidate Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) as the central axis of Brazil's NDCs, with territorial targets, biodiversity indicators, and integration with the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE).

Ensure interoperability between the SBCE and the mechanisms of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, guaranteeing environmental integrity, traceability, legal security, and international recognition of Brazilian credits.

Promote the inclusion of explicit targets for restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of ecosystems in the NDCs, linked to financing mechanisms and participatory governance.

Value local communities, indigenous peoples, and traditional peoples and communities as protagonists of NbS, ensuring fair distribution of benefits and respect for territorial rights.

Establish clear national criteria for integrating NbS activities, reduction, removal, and conservation into market instruments, with socio-environmental safeguards and internationally recognized integrity standards.

Strengthen climate financing mechanisms by connecting public, private, and international resources to high-integrity and high-impact NbS projects.

Foster cooperation among governments, the private sector, and local communities, promoting sustainable development, income generation, and climate resilience at a territorial scale.

Deepen technical studies on the impacts and benefits of authorizing ITMOs, ensuring coherence between national regulations and the UNFCCC Reference Manual for accounting and reporting of cooperative approaches.

Advocate for the eligibility of NbS in the mechanisms of Article 6, both in 6.2 and 6.4, recognizing their essential contribution to achieving global mitigation targets.

Ensure that Brazil maintains regulatory alignment with international best practices, ensuring that the country can authorize corresponding adjustments, including for CORSIA, and establish itself as a global reference in integrity, transparency, and innovation in Nature-Based Solutions.

CONCLUSION

From discourse to territorial action

Since the Kyoto Protocol in 1997, the world has been seeking to create instruments capable of transforming climate commitments into tangible results.

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) was the first concrete step to value emission reductions in developing countries, paving the way for the understanding that climate and development are not opposing agendas, but complementary.

More than two decades later, the Paris Agreement established a new paradigm: shared responsibility. With it, each country began to set its own mitigation and adaptation targets, known as NDCs, and Article 6 became the main instrument for international cooperation, allowing mitigation outcomes to be exchanged between countries transparently and with environmental integrity.

Brazil arrives at COP30 as a country that has evolved alongside this debate. From the lessons learned from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to the creation of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), the country has matured institutionally, accumulated experiences in carbon projects, and has become a reference in generating Nature-Based Solutions (NbS) that can unite mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity, and social inclusion.

The private sector, partly represented by the Brazil NBS Alliance, drives this new phase, where carbon is not just an environmental asset, but a tool for territorial transformation. The challenge now is to consolidate a governance model and integrity that allows each issued credit to translate not only into avoided or removed tons of carbon but also into standing forests, strengthened communities, and more resilient local economies.

Photo: Enric Contreras

From speech to action, the future of Brazil and global climate cooperation depends on **recognizing that nature is at the heart of the solution**. It is here that we find the answers to balance climate, economy, and society, and it is from this foundation that a regenerative economy is built, capable of generating prosperity with purpose and ensuring the legacy of a just and sustainable transition.