Coalizão REDD+

REDD+ Coalition in Support of Including REDD+ in the Positive List of the ITMO Resolution

ENGLISH

Brazil's Roadmap to Halt and Reverse Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030 recognizes, under its Workstream 3, the challenge of ensuring the integrity of and demand for credits from REDD+ projects and programs, while also aligning the Brazilian Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (SBCE) with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

The NBS Brazil Alliance considers this recognition an important step toward bringing the forest conservation agenda closer to international climate cooperation and financing mechanisms. We believe that the development of the definitive list of activities eligible to generate Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) presents an opportunity to translate this commitment into concrete action.

The Roadmap and the resolution on ITMOs were approved at the same meeting of the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM). The former recognizes the importance of REDD+ projects and programs for Brazil's forest agenda. The latter establishes initial priorities pending the adoption of the definitive list, covering carbon removal activities, such as forest restoration, and methane emission reductions, without explicitly mentioning REDD+.

Including REDD+ projects and programs in the definitive list could help ensure consistency between these instruments and establish a clear pathway for forest conservation outcomes to be assessed under the cooperative approaches of Article 6.

Such alignment is particularly relevant given Brazil's emissions profile, which is strongly associated with land use change and deforestation. By connecting forest protection with international cooperation, Brazil can mobilize additional resources for conservation and support the transition toward lower emission economic activities.

The resolution establishes authorization limits of up to 50 million tonnes of CO_2e for mitigation outcomes generated between 2026 and 2030, and 100 million tonnes for the period from 2031 to 2035. REDD+ could account for a share of these limits, subject to eligibility criteria and authorizations granted by the Designated National Authority.

With appropriate rules and assessments of compatibility with Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), REDD+ projects and programs can complement public policies aimed at reducing emissions. Even a limited share of the volume authorized by the country could represent a significant financing opportunity for territories and the people who contribute to keeping forests standing.

REDD+ also goes beyond carbon. When developed with local participation, projects and programs can strengthen territorial governance, generate income, and support sustainable productive activities, food security, and access to essential services. These initiatives must be guided by the priorities and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, traditional communities, producers, and other people living in these territories, ensuring their effective participation in decision making and benefit sharing.

The NBS Brazil Alliance recognizes that the authorization of REDD+ outcomes as ITMOs must comply with stringent criteria for environmental integrity, additionality, monitoring, reporting and verification, social and environmental safeguards, prevention of double counting, and corresponding adjustments. Each authorization must be assessed for its compatibility with the achievement of Brazil's NDC and for its respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, communities, and other relevant rights holders.

In this context, the NBS Brazil Alliance offers its technical expertise to contribute to the ongoing dialogue and the development of rules that align Brazil's national REDD+ policy, the SBCE, and the cooperative approaches established under the Paris Agreement.

We advocate for the inclusion of REDD+ projects and programs in the definitive list of activities eligible for ITMOs, with clear eligibility and authorization criteria. This measure could strengthen the connection between the objectives of the Roadmap and the financing mechanisms needed to translate forest conservation into tangible benefits for the climate, biodiversity, and the people who live in these territories.

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