



## **Contribution of the Brazilian Roundtable on Sustainable Livestock to the COP30 Presidency's call for submissions to the roadmap**

### **Part I — COP30 Presidency Roadmap for a just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels**

#### **(a) What are the most critical barriers — physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological, or social — preventing the transition away from fossil fuels?**

In productive sectors, the most critical barriers are economic, financial, and institutional in nature. Implementation costs, difficulties in accessing adequate credit, the lack of instruments adapted to producers' realities, and limited technical assistance hinder the adoption of low-emission practices. From the perspective of systemic economic and financial risks, the transition will not move forward without accessible financing, risk mitigation, and instruments compatible with realities at the production level.

#### **(b) What potential levers — economic, financial, institutional, social, or technological — exist to accelerate the implementation of the transition commitment?**

Accelerating the transition requires financing tailored to low-emission productive transition, policy instruments, and market mechanisms such as carbon markets, sustainability-linked incentives, and performance-based payments, in addition to implementation support in the field through technical assistance and governance. Technological solutions and innovation pathways applied to productive efficiency and emissions reduction are also relevant, including pasture restoration, integrated systems, and improved emissions measurement.

#### **(c) What national, regional, or sectoral roadmap experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared?**

A key lesson is that climate targets gain scale when accompanied by concrete implementation mechanisms. This includes reliable and regionalized metrics, technical support, credit, economic incentives, and recognition of the diversity of productive realities. In sectors such as livestock production, best practices associated with low-emission productive transition include pasture restoration, efficiency improvements, integrated systems, innovation, and more robust emissions measurement.

#### **(d) How can a just, orderly, and equitable transition better reflect the different realities of countries at different stages of development and with different degrees of dependence on fossil fuels?**

A just and orderly transition must recognize the diversity among countries, territories, productive systems, and producer profiles. Implementation must consider differentiated pathways, scaling, productive inclusion, and technical support, with



policies and mechanisms that are adaptable, gradual, and compatible with the economic and institutional realities of each context. From this perspective, a just transition depends on institutional and governance arrangements capable of accommodating different starting points and different implementation capacities.

**Part II — COP30 Presidency Roadmap to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030**

**(a) What are the most critical barriers — physical, economic, financial, institutional, technological, or social — preventing efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation?**

In the context of Brazilian livestock production, the most critical barriers are institutional, land tenure-related, economic, and operational in nature. Land tenure insecurity and the lack of territorial designation encourage irregular occupation, land grabbing, and the opening of new areas, while also hindering environmental accountability and the effective implementation of public policies. In this context, the persistence of irregular occupation, land grabbing, and the opening of new areas remain significant challenges.

From the perspective of the drivers of deforestation, weak territorial governance and limitations in regularization instruments undermine the ability to prevent irregular occupation and curb the opening of new areas. Approaches based on commercial blocking or the exclusion of producers do not, by themselves, promote regularization. Without structured pathways for regularization, technical assistance, restoration, and productive reintegration, the effectiveness of these measures as drivers of territorial transformation tends to be limited.

These challenges are compounded by significant economic and operational barriers. The implementation of measures related to traceability, regularization, auditing, restoration, technical assistance, and productive adjustment requires technical capacity, institutional arrangements, and financial resources that are still not sufficiently available for a large share of producers, especially small and medium-sized ones.

**(b) What potential levers — economic, financial, institutional, social, or technological — exist to accelerate the implementation of the commitment to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation?**

The main levers include traceability and monitoring as tools for socio-environmental territorial governance, integrating sanitary, productive, territorial, and socio-environmental information to enhance transparency, monitoring capacity, and the effectiveness of public policies.



It is essential that land tenure regularization be integrated into efforts to address deforestation, in articulation with environmental criteria, monitoring, registration, and analysis of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), restoration of environmental liabilities, and compliance with the Forest Code, as part of a broader strategy for territorial planning and socio-environmental compliance. Likewise, structuring pathways for productive reintegration and regularization for producers with socio-environmental liabilities is important to increase the effectiveness of this agenda, combining compliance, restoration, and technical assistance.

Another relevant axis lies in strengthening economic and financial instruments capable of supporting the implementation of traceability, regularization, restoration, and socio-environmental compliance. Payments for environmental services, carbon mechanisms, and support for the restoration of Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves can help expand the scale, viability, and permanence of these agendas across territories.

**(c) What national, regional, or sectoral experiences, best practices, and lessons learned can be shared on forest conservation and restoration?**

One lesson from the Brazilian experience is that command-and-control measures alone are not enough. Lasting results depend on combining command and control, monitoring, legal certainty, economic incentives, restoration, technical assistance, and market access. In the case of livestock production, another relevant lesson is that traceability and regularization need to advance in an articulated manner. Traceability increases transparency and governance capacity over the supply chain, while regularization, restoration, and productive reintegration mechanisms expand the possibility of concrete territorial transformation.

The importance of mechanisms that bring sustainability requirements closer to on-the-ground implementation conditions should also be highlighted, in alignment with applicable legal frameworks and national instruments. For conservation and restoration to advance at scale, implementation instruments must engage with the diversity of productive contexts.

**(d) How can forest conservation, sustainable management, and restoration better reflect the different realities of countries at different stages of development, the rights and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and different degrees of forest cover?**

Policies aimed at halting and reversing deforestation must take into account the heterogeneity of territories, productive systems, and producer profiles. This requires approaches that are adaptable to different realities, with implementation pathways compatible with the economic, institutional, and territorial contexts of each country and each sector. In practice, this means combining conservation, regularization,



restoration, and production objectives with appropriate instruments for technical assistance, implementation support, cooperation, and financing. It also means recognizing that implementation tends to be more effective when carried out progressively, with mechanisms capable of supporting small and medium-sized producers and expanding adoption capacity across territories.

In the livestock context, this integrated approach is especially relevant. Traceability, regularization, restoration, and market access tend to produce better results when treated as parts of a single transition strategy, rather than as isolated agendas. This increases policy coherence and supports implementation that is more closely aligned with the diversity of productive and territorial realities.

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