

## **SYNERGISTIC LANDSCAPES FOR THE RIO CONVENTIONS – Concept Note**

### **Accelerated Solutions Plan for COP30 – SBIO/MMA (v4 – 17 nov)**

The relevance of the Rio Conventions and international efforts have not been sufficient for implementation that values the intrinsic synergies between them. This characterizes a scenario in which, instead of strengthening integration, it has generated disconnection, isolation, and competition, including for financial resources, which ultimately exacerbate the fragmentation of efforts. Seeking synergy among initiatives can strengthen integration and accelerate the achievement of agreed goals.

The Plan for Accelerating Solutions proposed by the Secretariat of Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights (SBio) of the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) aims, within the context of synergies between the Rio Conventions (UNFCCC, CBD, and other global biodiversity conventions, and UNCCD), to promote the adoption of approaches based on integrated landscape management, driven by adherence to a Global Commitment to be launched at COP30.

The promotion of synergy between the Rio Conventions would specifically occur through contributions to the accelerated implementation of the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), within the scope of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the implementation of the Paris Agreement, through the Global Stocktaking Framework (GST), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation Strategies (EbA) of the UNFCCC; and the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) target of the UNFCCC.

The core of the proposal is to establish a platform for cooperation between countries, with a special focus on South-South relations, resulting in strategic landscapes for the synergistic implementation of the Rio Conventions. These landscapes of connectivity and integration should promote positive feedback between public policies and actions to achieve at least 1/3 of the targets established by each country for 2030 implemented under a synergistic approach. This deadline follows those of the CBD, the GBF, the UN Decade for Restoration, and the UNCCD/SDG 15 targets.

This approach focuses on defining and connecting strategic geographic areas to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, management and restoration of native vegetation, and control of land degradation. This promotes adaptation and mitigation of threats to biodiversity, resilient watersheds, and the

maintenance of sustainable territories, recognizing nature-based solutions and the interdependence between ecological health, human well-being, and climate security. Therefore, it is a proposal aligned with mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change in direct response to the challenges of habitat fragmentation, greenhouse gas emissions, loss of ecosystem services, and human vulnerability.

The initial step in implementing the Plan is the collaborative identification of guidelines and commitments that can be applied to “territories of intervention” (nationally defined landscapes). The proponents include the Amazonian countries, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Republic of Indonesia. Together, they are home to 52% of the planet's tropical forests and are already united through the Trilateral Cooperation on Tropical Forests and Climate Action, announced at COP27/UNFCCC, which focuses on conservation, the bioeconomy, and a common climate finance agenda. Countries that make up the G-20 and the BRICs, which were chaired by Brazil in 2024 and 2025, respectively, interested in financially supporting the 30x30 goal of this Plan can also be proponents.

Under a gradual strategy, following the launch of this Plan at COP30, its expansion is expected to strengthen cross-border initiatives in South America and South-South cooperation with Portuguese-speaking and savannah nations that hold tropical and subtropical ecosystems. Likewise, these countries are expected to engage their subnational governments, civil society, private initiatives, and entrepreneurs in efforts to implement policies, raise financial resources, promote exchanges, and implement actions with an emphasis on the establishment, governance, and management of national socio-biocultural and connectivity corridors.

Aligned with the criteria of the COP 30 Action Agenda, the design and future details of this Plan are based on the current Global Stocktake (GST), its scalability, international implementation, its focus on actions, its continuity and monitoring, and the innovation that will be promoted. This reinforces the ambitions of consolidating multilateralism, connecting global climate action to people's real lives, and stimulating actions and structural changes in institutions with the capacity to act, constituting a concrete strategy for large-scale climate adaptation, mitigation, and resilience.

This Plan is justified, first and foremost, by the urgency of adopting effective impact measures and the recognition that nature-based solutions offer the most cost-effective options for addressing the crises of biodiversity, climate change, and desertification. There is an understanding that the fragmentation of efforts across continental-scale countries, such as Brazil, requires attention to the synergy of actions as a strategic choice. The credibility and potential viability of this Plan, the multilateral efforts implemented by the proposing countries, and Brazil's tradition as a coordinator of

South-South cooperation deserve to be highlighted. Finally, this Acceleration Plan is grounded in Brazil's accumulated experience in integrated landscape management, based on an integrated approach that combines science, traditional knowledge, and various public policies, national programs, projects under implementation, as well as the lessons learned from these efforts.

Through the engagement of the proposing countries in the co-construction of this Plan, with emphasis on the preliminary guidelines necessary to characterize synergy and adherence, with attention to continuous monitoring that ensures real accounting and alignment with the Global Stocktaking cycle.