

# Innovation, Finance & Nature

## Placing the Bioeconomy at the Center of the Global Economic Agenda

### SUMMARY | CONTEXT

- The global economy is 100% dependent on nature. However, most economic activities underestimate its significance, using it unevenly and unsustainably, as if it were an unlimited and free resource. It is imperative to accurately assess the value of nature and redesign global markets to ensure positive impacts on climate, nature, and people.
- This redesign includes placing the bioeconomy agenda at the center of discussions in global summits, such as the G20, which will be presided over by Brazil starting in December – and COP30 – scheduled to be hosted in Belém in 2025. The focus should be on nature markets in general and the agricultural commodities market in particular as the primary target for new, robust, and effective governance. This should also entail swift action against illegal activities and crimes against nature, requiring, among other measures, proactive involvement of the financial sector to refrain from investing or financing illegal markets, even inadvertently.
- A nature market that generates positive and equitable outcomes should, among other factors, provide visibility and opportunities for local solutions, with governance that involves and respects the leadership of communities and indigenous peoples.
- The Amazon has the potential to transform Brazil into a global example of a bioeconomy. However, to achieve this, it is essential to take several key actions, including combating various crimes against nature, decarbonize the food production chain, provide a favorable institutional environment, ensuring a just transition to a more inclusive and sustainable economy, and increase transparency and regulation in nature credit markets, such as carbon and biodiversity credits.

### NUMBERS

**US\$ 8 trillion**  
**a year**  
are generated by the global food system, according to the World Bank<sup>1</sup>, which also estimates that the system causes US\$ 12 trillion in annual negative externalities through nature destruction and contributions to global warming



Between  
**US\$ 1 trillion and**  
**US\$ 2 trillion**  
is the estimated global impact of illegal wildlife trade<sup>2</sup>



Less than  
**US\$ 5 billion**  
is the estimated value of nature credit markets, especially focused on carbon and biodiversity<sup>3</sup>

1. World Bank Blogs. (2019). Do the Costs of the Global Food System Outweigh Its Monetary Value? Available at: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/do-costs-global-food-system-outweigh-its-monetary-value>

2. World Bank. (2019.) Illegal Logging, Fishing, and Wildlife Trade: The Costs and How to Combat it. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/32806>

3. Taskforce on Nature Markets. (2023). The Future of Biodiversity Credit Markets. Available at: <https://www.naturemarkets.net/publications/the-future-of-biodiversity-credit-markets>

# International event highlights priorities in realigning the market for a nature-based economy

The international event **Innovation, Finance & Nature**, held on August 10th in Belém (PA), connected bioeconomy-related topics to the Belém Declaration, which was released by the presidents of the Member States of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) during the Amazon Summit. It served as a platform for exchanges and dialogues, bringing together national and international actors from the financial sector, private sector, governments, indigenous and local communities, academia, and civil society.

Over the course of nearly 10 hours, in addition to the opening session, five panels<sup>4</sup> were held, and the event concluded with remarks from the Governor of Pará and President of the Legal Amazon Consortium, Helder Barbalho<sup>5</sup>. He emphasized the importance of Brazil taking the lead in incorporating the bioeconomy into the global market agenda.

## THE EVENT WAS CO-ORGANIZED BY:

Consórcio da Amazônia Legal, Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento (BID), Nature Finance and Uma Concertação pela Amazônia

With sponsorship from Banpará, Itaú, Rabobank and Santander

Institutional support from Conservação Internacional (CI), Coalizão Brasil Clima, Florestas e Agricultura, Fundação Amazônia Sustentável (FAS), Instituto de Pesquisa da Amazônia (IPAM), The Nature Conservancy (TNC Brasil), Conselho Empresarial Brasileiro para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CEBDS), Amazônia 2030, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) e World Resource Institute (WRI Brasil)

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*Brazil will preside over the G20 next year. Brazil will lead the world's largest economies. We have to work to ensure that when the G20 gathers in Rio de Janeiro, we can guarantee that the bioeconomy is among the central platforms of the world's economy. This must be a cause pursued by all of us. We need to place (the bioeconomy) on the global agenda, on the world agenda, so that we can, with this, ensure that banks can promote research and knowledge, so that governments are committed to stimulating this vocation and encouraging people to be actively involved in this cause.* ”

**Helder Barbalho**  
Governor of Pará

4. Event agenda for the international event 'Innovation, Finance & Nature.' Available at: <https://www.naturefinance.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Inovacao-Financas-Natureza-Agenda-Geral230803.pdf>

5. Video featuring highlights from the Governor of Pará, Helder Barbalho's speech. Watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2tGUbSYbtA>

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE G20

- Lead a movement to integrate the bioeconomy into the global agenda and initiate discussions on redesigning markets that ensures positive impacts on climate, nature, and people.
- Promote a comprehensive discussion on reforming the global financial architecture in order to create and/or promote financial products that unlock the bioeconomy. These may include sovereign bonds linked to sustainability indicators, nature credits (including biodiversity), payments for standing forests with benefit-sharing, market access for biodiversity products, credit enhancement, and other related initiatives.
- Catalyze and leverage financing and investments in development projects in the Amazon and other nature-rich countries, recognizing innovation as a tool for positive transformation for both nature and the planet.
- Promote research and knowledge focused on the vocation of a sustainable economy.
- Encourage measures to combat crimes against nature, including the end of subsidies and financing schemes that, even inadvertently, may serve illegal markets.

### EVENT STATISTICS

#### **776 individuals**

participated in the event,  
with **314** attending in person and **462** online

#### **31 panelists**

took the stage throughout the day

#### **39 news articles**

were published in various Brazilian media outlets, including television, print and digital newspapers, websites, and radio. Additionally, an article<sup>6</sup> was published, signed by Taskforce on Nature Markets members, Marcelo Furtado and Almir Suruí

#### **37 professionals**

were accredited on the day of the event, representing **17** local, regional, and national media outlets

6. Article "It's Nature, Stupid," published in the newspaper Valor Econômico. Available at: <https://valor.globo.com/opiniao/coluna/e-a-natureza-estupido.ghtml>



## Opening Panel

Participants:

- **Alexandra Moreira**, Secretary-General of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)
- **Felipe Jaramillo**, Vice President of the World Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean
- **Morgan Doyle**, Representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Brazil

**Co-Moderators:**

- **Marcello Brito**, Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development for the Legal Amazon Executive Secretary
- **Marcelo Furtado**, Principal of NatureFinance and Head of Sustainability at Itaúsa

The Secretary-General of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) drew a connection between the themes of the event and the outcomes of the Amazon Summit. She emphasized that the Belém Presidential Declaration includes practical actions, many of which revolve around how the work will be implemented through financing. She highlighted the path to strengthen not only governments but also ACTO itself and the national agendas of Amazonian countries, with private sector involvement. She presented data from a study that showed that between 2017 and 2019, approximately \$298 million was generated in the global market from 955 products, of which only 64 originated from the Amazon, such as pepper, fish, palm oil, chestnuts, fruits, acai, among others.

The Vice President of the World Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean stressed the need to showcase successful experiences in the Amazon and invest resources in them. To achieve this, he highlighted the need for a comprehensive financial framework involving public, private, international, national, state, local, philanthropic, multilateral international organization resources, among others. The World Bank has been working in all Amazonian countries for over 40 years and has been coordinating the Sustainable Amazon Landscapes Program for a decade, channeling \$300 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). According to him, it is essential to expand

**“ We are embarking on a new era for the Amazon, a new era for Brazil, where we need greater unity and improved relations between civil society, the private sector, and governments. ”**

**Marcello Brito**  
Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development for the Legal Amazon Executive Secretary

positive experiences, secure more funding for them, mobilize private capital to meet local needs, and make better use of carbon and forest credit markets. Focusing on financial innovation, the World Bank, in collaboration with the Bank of Brazil, initiated a fund in 2022 to finance results-based investments. They have also been focusing on sustainability-linked finance instruments, with two successful cases in Chile and Uruguay.

The representative of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in Brazil provided information on innovative financial tools in collaboration between institutions in various countries. He discussed efforts to develop “Amazônia Sempre,” which has pillars such as combating deforestation, promoting bioeconomy, enhancing quality of life for people - through improved access to education, healthcare and quality employment - sustainable cities and infrastructure, connectivity, sustainable agriculture, livestock, and low-carbon forestry.

He mentioned the case of Ecuador, which carried out the largest debt-for-nature conversion, marking the first time a multilateral institution combined a guarantee with political risk insurance to mobilize resources from different actors for conservation. In 2022, Uruguay issued its first sustainability-linked sovereign bond, tied to key environmental performance indicators. Additionally, he addressed concessional and hybrid financing, such as the initiative led by the IDB and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in bioeconomy financing; the assessment of new loans aligned with the Paris Agreement, and the announcement of \$900 million in new financing to accelerate the growth of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.

**“** *There are established markets and others in development mobilizing trillions of dollars per year. Their positive impact on climate, nature, and people will depend on good governance, investor engagement, society at large, and the equitable sharing of benefits with the guardians of nature communities.* **”**

**Marcelo Furtado**  
Principal of NatureFinance and  
Head of Sustainability at Itaúsa

# How to Shape a Global Nature Economy in the 21st Century

Participants:

- **Almir Suruí**, Leader of the Paiter-Suruí People
- **Sandrine Dixson-Decleve**, Co-President of the Clube de Roma (video message)
- **Simon Zadek**, Executive Director of NatureFinance and Co-Lead of the Secretariat – Taskforce on Nature Markets
- **Mariana Sarmiento**, Founder and CEO of Terrasos
- **Lise Tupaiisu**, Professor and Federal Prosecutor, Federal University of Pará, Attorney General's Office (AGU)
- **Carlos Lopes**, President of the African Climate Foundation (online)
- **Tatiana Schor**, Head of the Amazon Coordination Unit, Inter-American Development Bank
- **Ilona Szabó de Carvalho**, Founder and President of the Igarapé Institute
- **Moderator – Marcelo Furtado**, Principal of NatureFinance, Co-Lead of the Secretariat – Taskforce on Nature Markets and Head of Sustainability at Itaúsa

The Taskforce on Nature Markets<sup>7</sup> has released its final report which contains **seven practical and ambitious recommendations** for creating a new 21st-century nature economy that benefits both the planet and people. Among the priorities is the involvement of food commodity markets – the largest and most impactful nature market in the world. This involves aligning economic and financial rules with the goals of climate and biodiversity conservation.

The document includes indigenous peoples and local communities as decision-makers and proposes placing the bioeconomy agenda at the center of discussions at global summits such as the G20 and COP30. It also recognizes the importance of addressing illegal activities and crimes against nature, calling for proactive action from financial sector actors to prevent investments or inadvertent financing of illegal markets.

**“** *We need to question some significant beliefs that we have used for over a century regarding how we deal with nature. This will require us to revisit the principles of economic theory and reinterpret them. I am thinking especially of the theory of comparative advantage and the way we assess risk. One of them is highly influential in economic policy, and the other is crucial in financial markets and major investment decisions. Yet both disregard nature to such an extent that we cannot truly move forward without understanding what comparative advantage should be. It should be based on sustainability and equity-related interests.* **”**

**Carlos Lopes**  
President of the African Climate Foundation

7. Meet the Taskforce on Nature Markets. Available at: <https://www.naturemarkets.net/>

The report **Making Nature Markets Work**<sup>8</sup> recommends:

- 1. Aligning economic and financial architecture with an equitable global nature economy:** action to align the international economic and financial architecture with the imperative of advancing an equitable, global nature economy.
- 2. Policy alignment of central banks and supervisors:** action to broaden the mandates of central banks and supervisors to require them to ensure that actions by financial actors, markets and systems are aligned with relevant government and international policy commitments on nature and climate.
- 3. Aligning public finance with the needs of an equitable, global nature economy:** align public sector financial management with international nature commitments crystallised in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- 4. Making food commodity markets accountable to people and the planet:** action to make soft commodity markets more accountable for people and the planet – as the world’s largest and most impactful nature market – that notably facilitates the global trade of food.
- 5. Securing improved economic benefits for nature’s stewards:** action to form one or more nature sellers’ clubs, comprising either/and nature rich sovereign nations and groups of Indigenous Peoples, to deliver high integrity nature at agreed or, if necessary, imposed prices.
- 6. Addressing the harmful impacts of nature crimes:** action to reduce the incidence and impact of nature crimes by establishing a requirement for investors to demonstrate that their financing value chains are nature crime free.
- 7. Converging measures of the state of nature:** action to establish a common approach to measuring and making publicly available the state of nature anywhere on the planet.

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8. Making Nature Markets Work (2023). Available at: <https://www.naturefinance.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/ColocandoOsMercadosDeNaturezaParaFuncionar.pdf>



During the panel discussion, the leader of the Paiter-Suruí emphasized the need for indigenous peoples to be actively involved in building tools for sustainable development. He highlighted the importance of traditional knowledge and stressed that it is not acceptable for indigenous peoples to remain excluded from international treaty negotiations and the governance of new agreements without being able to contribute their ideas, suggestions, and proposals.

The founder and CEO of Terrasos highlighted a common point by emphasizing that no financially profitable and sustainable biodiversity project can succeed unless it is recognized by the territory itself. She believes that protocols and methodologies should be meaningful for those on the ground, particularly for local communities, through a collaborative and joint design.

The federal prosecutor considers it “essential” for financial actors, market participants, and regulators to integrate local communities and indigenous peoples into the market. According to her, a key point is to shift the direction of the nature market’s structure. Instead of trying to incorporate products or activities into the market, it is necessary to adapt the market to the reality, the movement, the speed, and the resilient structuring that socio-ecological cultural systems already possess.

The president of the Igarapé Institute discussed the soft commodities market, pointing out a

**“Any market that we want to innovate in terms of architecture and behavior must have as its link the issue of socio-environmental justice, and, above all, an approach to reducing social inequalities by reducing income and wealth concentration in countries.”**

**Tatiana Schor**  
Head of the Amazon Coordination Unit at the Inter-American Development Bank

**“In 2015, China recommended conducting research on green bond issuance, with the transformation of green credit into financing assets. That singular act by China was a paradigm shift and continues to yield benefits. Brazil has the same opportunity during its presidency of the G20 – it can do the things that are necessary and must be done, but it can also advance the nature economy as a new workflow. It may seem commonplace, but it is not. It is about guiding every actor, every G20 member, to discover their role in the nature economy.”**

**Simon Zadek**  
Executive Director of NatureFinance and Co-Lead of the Secretariat – Taskforce on Nature Markets

“huge opportunity” to improve the regulation and transition plans of this sector. This involves establishing a new compliance and governance foundation to ensure transparency, traceability, and other innovations, such as linking CEO performance metrics with environmental, and climate metrics.

She also spoke about the valuation of the nature market, which still faces the challenge of establishing fairer pricing and ensuring that more players have access to credit, without concentration among large traders.

When addressing environmental crimes, she highlighted the issue of combating environmental offenses has been incorporated into the Belém Declaration, promoting international cooperation. She stated “the damages are local, but the networks that operate crimes against nature are global.”



# Technology and Innovation in the Bioeconomy

Participants:

- **Fernanda Stefani**, CEO of 100% Amazonia
- **Marcelo Behar**, Vice President of Sustainability and Corporate Affairs at Natura
- **Marcio de Miranda Santos**, Specialist in science, technology, and innovation at the Center for Environmental Information Reference (CRIA)
- **Roberto Pojo Rego**, Secretary of Management and Innovation at the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services
- **Luis Meneses**, Senior Advisor, Global Canopy
- **Moderator – Roberto Waack**, Member of Uma Concertação pela Amazônia, President of the Arapyaú Institute Council

The panel discussed the role of science, technology, and innovation in promoting the bioeconomy in the Amazon. It addressed challenges such as platforms for accessing markets and data-driven technology to enhance the value of biodiversity.

To showcase the practices of B companies (certified as models of social and environmental business development), case studies were presented. One of them features the company 100% Amazonia, based in Pará. The company serves as a bridge between local communities and international customers by managing the trade of raw materials, exporting natural forest products, and promoting a sustainable production chain in the region.

The second case study featured Natura, a company that has been building value with nature for 25 years and launched the Ekos product line in 1998. Today, it stands as one of the leading cosmetic lines, boasting 39 bioactives that required scientific innovation to be commercialized. Additionally, since 2011, the company has run the Natura Amazon program, which has generated approximately R\$ 2.5 billion in the region. Natura now operates in more than 100 countries.

The science expert from CRIA drew a parallel between the realities of 1992 when discussions about biodiversity convention began and the

“*The connection between different types of resources involves science and technology, innovation, and also some important elements such as risk mitigation. As long as the risks associated with investments in nature are not in some way addressed or mitigated, there will be a significant gap between the flow of capital and this type of opportunity. Another very powerful factor is the connection with the market and demand. The field of nature opens up a crucial space for the flow of services (carbon, biodiversity, water).*”

**Roberto Waack**  
Member of Uma Concertação pela  
Amazônia, President of the Arapyaú  
Institute Council

Rio-92, and the present day; They discussed the evolution of possibilities for managing the body of information produced over time using intelligence tools. These tools, when effectively explored, can reduce investment risks while finding mechanisms for valuing natural resources. He emphasized that initiatives like those developed by 100% Amazonia – using technology to create new products and offer them to the market – involve a continuous integration of the value chain with the knowledge chain. He also highlighted that at CRIA, there is an ongoing process of linking knowledge with the production chain and a gradual addition of value – transforming data into information, education, and knowledge.

The Secretary of Management and Innovation presented how the federal government has sought to use the Procurement Law and its capacity as a buyer – estimated at around 12% to 15% of GDP (R\$ 1.2 trillion to R\$ 1.5 trillion) – to steer public purchases with a sustainable perspective. One way to do this is by breaking the idea of defining purchases based solely on the lowest price and adding a new component – the product lifecycle (from production to disposal, considering sustainability as an evaluation criterion). This approach looks at aspects

of the bioeconomy and promotes the market. The challenge lies in regulation and putting this vision into practice.

The Senior Advisor from Global Canopy described the institution's focus on transparency within the financial sector, among companies, and governments directly involved in major impacts on nature, indigenous populations, and traditional communities. He presented the main finance programs for nature developed by Global Canopy and its partners, aiming to seek a better understanding of the financial materiality of nature and the development of financial disclosure processes. Three initiatives were highlighted:

1. the ENCORE program – in partnership with UNEP, a database that explores the impacts and dependencies on natural capital, demonstrating risks and opportunities for the financial sector and how to incorporate this capital into decision-making processes.
2. The TNFD – a disclosure process for companies to report and act on their impacts on nature, turning data into information.
3. Trase.earth – a partnership with the Stockholm Environment Institute focused on data-driven mapping of international trade and commodity finance.

# Multilateral Development Banks, Private Banks, and Other Financial Actors Promoting the Bioeconomy

Participants:

- **Svetlana Klimenko**, Global Leader in Sustainable Finance and Senior Specialist in Climate Finance for Latin America at the World Bank
- **Anderson Caputo**, Head of Capital Markets, Finance, and Connectivity at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- **Nabil Kadri**, Deputy Superintendent Director of Environment at BNDES (online)
- **Ghita Benabderrazik**, Director of Innovative Finance at the Rockefeller Foundation
- **Andrew Dreaneen**, Director of Natural Capital and Liquid Alternatives at Schrodgers Capital
- **Tony Goldner**, Executive Director of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- **Moderator - Daniel Hincapie**, Lead Specialist of the Amazon Coordination Unit at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The panel discussed how to generate practical actions and promote collaborative strategies among multilateral development banks, private banks, and other financial stakeholders interested in fostering the Amazon's bioeconomy.

The Senior Specialist in Climate Finance for Latin America at the World Bank highlighted essential points, including the decarbonization of the food production chain, offering credit for a more inclusive and sustainable economy, greater transparency and regulation with a better understanding of the carbon market, and innovative nature-based solutions. Another point of discussion was how to provide visibility and opportunities for local solutions.

Solutions were highlighted, such as the one presented by the Head of Capital Markets at the IDB. He discussed the recent launch of the Green Coalition, which also involves development banks from Amazonian countries, as well as BNDES and IDB. The Green Coalition aims to promote financial solutions and conditions to create and strengthen local productive activities while driving socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable projects. Key areas of

“*Solutions must come from the territory; proposals need to originate from consortiums. If we don't place the viability of income generation with a good quality of life, the maintenance of standing forests, and the strengthening of cultural wealth at the center of discussions on medium and long-term development, this development project won't stand. The Amazon is a region with poor social indicators, coexisting with its wealth while its population faces poverty. We must join forces, share experiences, and mobilize resources to transform the economy, but most importantly, the thousands of lives of Amazonians and Brazilians.*”

**Nabil Kadri**  
Deputy Superintendent Director of  
Environment at BNDES



focus include income improvement, employment, healthcare, education, green infrastructure, and energy transition.

The Director of Innovative Finance at the Rockefeller Foundation emphasized that global environmental challenges require innovation in the financial system. Discussions revolved around ways to achieve common goals and boost the low-impact environmental economy.

On the other hand, the Director of Natural Capital at Schrodgers Capital provided information about a fund designed for investing in nature-based solutions, working in collaboration with businesses and the third sector. They are in dialogue with clients worldwide, including sovereign pensions and insurers, with a particular focus on biodiversity. The institution currently allocates 0.2% of its assets to this sector and aims to reach 1%, thereby increasing from \$260 billion to \$1.3 trillion.

TNFD announced that a study involving more than 200 institutions and 3,000 people will soon be presented during Climate Week in New York. This study will provide recommendations to companies and the financial sector, offering a set of recommended indicators and metrics for assessing the state of nature and its impacts and dependencies on nature.

At the end of the panel, the moderator summarized the topics discussed:

- The significance of the Coalizão Verde, a substantial platform aimed at catalyzing financing for the Amazon.
- Innovation in a broad sense, thinking about tools that can unlock the positive economy, capable of strategically managing risks.
- Inclusion: when discussing financing for the bioeconomy, it is essential to ensure that these resources reach the Amazonian communities, including indigenous and traditional communities that are often underserved.
- The importance of enabling conditions and investments in connectivity to truly develop a new economy that includes these communities.

# Investment Strategies in the Bioeconomy

Participants:

- **Francisco Piyãko**, Leader of the Ashaninka People
- **Marcelo Augusto Boechat Morandi**, Head of International Relations at Embrapa
- **Mariana Sarmiento**, Founder and CEO of Terrasos
- **Marcia Groszmann Faria**, Leader of Investments for Financial Intermediaries in Brazil at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- **Jose Pugas**, Partner and Head of Responsible Investment and Engagement at JGP Asset Management
- **Moderator – Simon Zadek**, Executive Director of NatureFinance and Co-Lead of the Secretariat – Taskforce on Nature Markets

The panel explored proposals and ideas to align investments with a climate and environmentally positive and equitable economy, including biodiversity credits and sustainability-linked debt, as well as public policies and regulatory frameworks.

The representative from Embrapa mentioned the research institution's role in identifying opportunities and challenges in the Amazon. He discussed the release of a document that presents visions of the bioeconomy in the region, emphasizing the different realities, specificities, and potentialities of the territory as elements that should be taken into account when addressing the bioeconomy. He also discussed the need to consider non-technological issues in technical, scientific, and innovation development processes.

To address these challenges, he considered three types of environments in the Amazon – conserved regions, regions with a forest-based foundation (still under pressure), and an agro-bioeconomy perspective for converted areas that can be worked through regenerative processes compatible with ecosystem protection.

Along this path, he stated that Embrapa is working to contribute to the promotion of sustainable and inclusive bioeconomy in the Amazon. They collaborate with various local

“*We are very happy when our river has clean, unpolluted water, when the forest stands tall and intact, when there are means to live within the forest, when our knowledge is alive, knowing how to use this forest, which is our case. This Amazon is the one that has the logic of these peoples, a very different understanding of well-being, of development. We take care of nature out of the love we have for it and its importance in our lives.*”

*When the world looks at the Amazon as an opportunity, it's an opportunity for what? Is it to further enrich those who are already wealthy? To exploit our resources and modernize the way they are exploited? Or are we talking about preserving the Amazon because the forest holds a different value for humanity and the world? We are not against the millions who are investing, but is this investment truly concerned with those in the Amazon, which is us, the true guardians of this forest?*

**Francisco Piyãko**  
Leader of the Ashaninka People

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networks in the development and support not only of technological advancements but also in public policy development. Their aim is to assist in decision-making for investment and business models.

In presenting the case of developing a methodology for biodiversity credit, the CEO of Terrasos showcased ways to involve communities in payment models and achieve positive results.

The IDB representative on the panel, responsible for originating and executing operations with financial institutions in Brazil, detailed the case of Ecuador, which employed a combination of two elements for emissions. One part relates to resource use, specifically linked to what are known as thematic projects. These projects must adhere to socially green or sustainable criteria— in this case, it was “blue” due to its connection to the sea (sustainable production of seafood and water waste management). The other part is associated with the sustainability performance of the institution itself, which has committed to adhering to the TFND. This commitment includes reporting on at least two nature-linked financial investments

over the course of the financing period. If the goal is met, it will result in a reduction in the coupon paid.

According to the partner at JGP Asset Management, their sustainability-focused project involves the active participation of agents located in the territory. They identify those who are closest to understanding the region and those with the capacity to reach investors. The idea is to bring impact and perpetuity to the territory. He cited an example of a babassu project in which JGP found a local company that had been operating in the territory for 50 years, in the state of Tocantins.

In this system, families engaged in sustainable management had agreements with landowners, mostly cattle ranchers, that allowed them to access babassu palm trees on the farms and share profits. JGP adapted the financial mechanism to fit the local company’s reality, resulting in the issuance of the first Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA) for the bioeconomy in Brazil last year by B3. He emphasized that this achievement was only possible because they didn’t come to teach what to do but rather learned from the territory.



# Brazilian Government Perspectives on Bioeconomy and Sustainable Development

Participants:

- **Mailza Gomes**, Vice-Governor of the State of Acre
- **Roberto Pojo Rego**, Secretary of Management and Innovation at the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services
- **Eduardo Tavares**, National Secretary for Funds and Financial Instruments at the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR)
- **Bráulio Ferreira de Souza Dias**, Director of the Department of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
- **Coronel Victor José Queiroz**, Representative of the Northern Military Command
- **Eduardo Taveira**, Secretary of State for the Environment of the State of Amazonas
- **Marcio Granjeiro**, Secretary of State for Agriculture, Development, and Innovation of Roraima
- **Marcelo Lelis**, Secretary of State for the Environment and Water Resources of Tocantins
- **Moderator - Marcello Brito**, Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development for the Legal Amazon Executive Secretary

In the final panel, representatives from the federal government and states in the Legal Amazon presented their views and positions on how to leverage the bioeconomy. They provided insights into the role of subnational economies and emphasized the need for effective public policies with regulations that create a favorable environment for investment in the bioeconomy.

One of the highlighted points was the need for more resources dedicated to research and development – less than 3% of investments in science and technology are directed toward the Amazon, even though the region contributes to 10% of the national GDP.

They discussed the urgency of seeking a new model of economy and development led by a coalition of national and subnational governments focused on the bioeconomy.

In this regard, Tocantins presented its Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) project, which was concluded in an agreement signed with an international company. This project involved the transaction of carbon credits between 2016 and 2020, and is set to continue with future transactions until 2030. The project is currently in implementation and includes agreements for sharing benefits with riverine communities, indigenous peoples, as well as small, medium, and large producers, who will collectively receive 20% of the resources.

Acre, considered a pioneer in environmental organization, highlighted the immediate need to gain effectiveness. To achieve this, they are setting targets to incentivize productive chains, involving local associations and cooperatives in this process.

One of the challenges discussed was promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity in the face of the ongoing loss. In addition to combating crimes against biodiversity, there was a discussion about the need to create innovative and additional financial mechanisms, thereby adding more resources to the existing ones. On one hand, it's necessary to expand efforts to conserve biodiversity and combat deforestation; on the other hand, it's essential to promote actions and sustainable development based on biodiversity with appropriate financing lines, at the right scale.

One of the cases mentioned was the Low Carbon Agriculture (ABC) plan, which completed its 10th year in 2022 but utilized less than 3%

of the resources from the Plan Safra. Brazil possesses knowledge and technology but needs adaptation to the Amazon region and scalability.

Common points among the participants included a shared vision of the need to structure the Amazon in an integrated manner, with collaboration between states, considering its population and local communities, and utilizing information and data to transparently generate knowledge. In this context, the federal government highlighted the reestablishment of closer ties between entities of the Federation, with the Union playing a coordinating role in these efforts. This approach enables states and municipalities to jointly manage the process.



UMA CONCERTAÇÃO PELA  
**AMAZÔNIA**

