



Game-changing and systemic solutions in the scope of this report must have impact potential at scale, actionability (taking into account politics, capacity, costs), and sustainability (i.e., the ability to keep delivering to 2030 and beyond).

The potential for scale is global, but it requires political will, engagement of the private sector, multilaterals and collaboration by farmers and local communities. This solution has the potential to directly address some of the 17 objectives of the 2030 Agenda (2, 13, 15) and indirectly a set of others (1, 7, 8, 11, 17), and it also conforms to the guidelines of the UNFCCC and the CBD.

2.7 What is the existing evidence supporting the argument that this solution will work, or at least that it will achieve the initial outcomes described above?

Brazil provides existing evidence both on the feasibility of this solution and on the challenges it may face nationally and locally. The country has its Native Vegetation Protection Law that regulates that farmers countrywide should protect or restore riparian vegetation in their properties, including wetlands, springs and other water sources. The financial sector is engaged with the implementation of the law and conditions credits and loans to farms that abide to the legislation. The government has an effective monitoring mechanism. However, the current political scenario is preventing the legislation from fully flying. When all farms abide to the legislation, Brazil will have at least 2 times more protected areas in private properties than it has in its already extensive public network of protected areas. Similar proportion between the two types of protection will also apply to ensured carbon storage and sequestration.

