



OPEN LETTER OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND POSITION STATEMENT FROM BRAZILIAN CIVIL SOCIETY FOR THE 17TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND ITS PROTOCOLS (COP17)

Introduction

The 17th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols (COP17), to be held October 19–30, 2026, in Yerevan, Armenia, will result in decisions that will directly affect territories, peoples, and communities, as well as the pathways for protecting biodiversity.

We, the indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers of Brazil, hereby present, through this Open Letter, our positions and recommendations for building a socio-environmentally just country.

Global assessment of progress toward the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



COP17 will conduct the first global review of collective progress in implementing and monitoring the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The global review is expected to result in decisions and recommendations to address difficulties in accessing the means of implementation, especially for developing countries.

For indigenous peoples, Quilombola communities, traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers, this review means assessing—from the perspective of their territories—whether public

policies are effectively protecting biodiversity, ways of life, traditional knowledge, and territorial, social, economic, and cultural rights. The participation of these individuals must, therefore, be recognized as a substantive component of the implementation and monitoring system itself, including in the definition of indicators, methodologies, priorities, and evaluation methods.

There is a risk of a disconnect between the international commitments made by Brazil and the policies actually implemented, with impacts directly related to the targets. Biodiversity monitoring must be able to reveal whether legislative changes and public policies are increasing or reducing pressures on ecosystems and territories. Among the main threats to be considered are:

- Easing environmental permitting requirements, accompanied by a reduction in the scope of impact assessment tools;
- Increased use of pesticides, including substances that are banned or heavily restricted in other countries, with impacts on water, soil, food, biodiversity, and traditional territories;
- The expansion of agribusiness into sensitive ecosystems—particularly in the Cerrado and the Amazon—linked to the growth of monoculture areas and infrastructure designed to transport commodities;
- The expansion of monocultures, genetically modified crops, and the standardization of livestock farming, combined with the contamination of native seeds, the loss of agrobiodiversity, and the loss of native breeds;



- The expansion of mining and large-scale energy and infrastructure projects, with impacts on territories and ecosystems;
- Pressure on rivers, water resources, and common goods, including from privatization initiatives;
- The financialization of biodiversity and traditional knowledge, without guarantees of autonomy, collective rights, and the fair sharing of benefits.

In this regard, we recommend that the following proposals be considered in the context of the negotiations (*Decision 16/32, Decision 16/31, Global progress report, NBSAPs, and national reports*):

- a)** Ensure the direct and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, traditional peoples and communities, and small-scale farmers in the national mechanisms for monitoring the EPANB, in defining indicators, and in evaluating results, with specific resources allocated for in-person participation, training, and the production of information;
- b)** Recognize and fund monitoring systems carried out by the territories themselves, based on traditional knowledge, with community-based protocols, management, and data protection;
- c)** Ensure land demarcation, titling, territorial protection, removal of intruders, and the safeguarding of traditional ways of life as fundamental conditions for achieving conservation, restoration, and sustainable use goals. Indigenous, Quilombola, traditional, and peasant territories that preserve biodiversity should be recognized as strategic areas for meeting global goals;
- d)** Ensure free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) and respect for the rights set forth in ILO Convention No. 169 in the processes of land-use planning, permitting, the establishment and management of protected areas, infrastructure projects, mining, and other initiatives that may affect these territories;

- e)** Incorporate indicators on territorial rights, free, prior, and informed consent, the protection of traditional knowledge, and access to justice into the CBD's monitoring mechanisms;
- f)** Strengthen scientific and technological capacities within the territories themselves and promote the co-production of knowledge between scientific institutions and peoples and communities, recognizing their own systems of knowledge, management, and conservation of biodiversity;
- g)** Ensure that the resources allocated for the implementation of the Global Framework reach the people and communities through simplified mechanisms, transparency, social oversight, and their participation in setting funding priorities.

Biodiversity Financing



One of the challenges in implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is ensuring that developing countries, least developed countries, and small island developing states have the resources to implement their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Target 19 of the Global Framework calls for the mobilization of \$200 billion annually for biodiversity and sets out different pathways to achieve this target, including financial mechanisms considered “innovative,” such as biodiversity offsets and credits.

Biodiversity credits are financial instruments based on a unit of measurement, designed to finance positive and measurable outcomes in biodiversity through conservation or restoration projects. Although a regulated international market for biodiversity credits has not yet been established, there are already local and national initiatives involving voluntary pilot projects, regulatory agreements, methodologies, and conservation certificates based on the concept of

“credits” and on the logic of polluter-pays and the right to pollute. At the same time, there is strong corporate lobbying to develop this market, link it to the CO₂ market, and channel public and private science and technology funds to address the obstacles to its implementation.

Experience with carbon markets has already demonstrated the limitations of offset-based mechanisms, including their inability to ensure effective emissions reductions and the risks of rights violations. In the case of biodiversity, these limits are even more evident: the diversity of life cannot be reduced to a homogeneous and interchangeable unit, making it ecologically unfeasible to attempt to compensate for the destruction of one territory or natural element by another.

Thus, biodiversity credits—like CO₂ credits—rather than driving structural and effective changes to prevent and reverse biodiversity loss, transform biodiversity into an economic asset, violating the territorial rights and free access of Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities, and peasants to the natural resources of their territories, thereby undermining their territorial sovereignty.

With that in mind, we recommend:

- a)** Prioritize the mobilization of resources that are not “false solutions” based on the financialization of nature, that do not undermine the rights of indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers, and that contribute effectively to the protection of biodiversity;
- b)** Advocate for an increase in international financial resources for biodiversity (from developed countries), including through official development assistance, and for the strengthening of non-market-based approaches rooted in cooperation and solidarity (Targets 19(a) and 19(f));
- c)** Prioritize the implementation of Target 19/g, ensuring greater effectiveness, effi-

ciency, and transparency in the allocation and use of resources earmarked for biodiversity.

Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and People of African Descent



The meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and People of African Descent is central to the success of the CBD, as their traditional knowledge offers effective and historically proven solutions for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The protection of biodiversity is directly linked to safeguarding the territories and rights of the peoples who have historically protected them.

Although Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities have their own specific characteristics and different forms of legal recognition, both have rights recognized in national and international regulations and play a fundamental role in biodiversity conservation through their territories, ways of life, and knowledge systems. In this context, it is essential to strengthen opportunities for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to participate within the framework of the CBD, respecting their specific characteristics and recognizing their contribution to biodiversity conservation and decision-making, while avoiding conflicts and the erosion of protections for traditional knowledge, territories, and maritime zones.

This recognition must also take into account the specific characteristics of people of African descent. In Brazil, more than 1.3 million Quilombola people preserve traditional knowledge, productive practices, their own forms of governance, and ancestral ties to their territories, although only 3% of these territories have been officially demarcated. The recognition of the role of Afro-descendant peoples with traditional ways of life in the implementation of the Convention

and their contributions to the conservation of biological diversity—as adopted by Decision 16/6 at COP16 of the CBD in Cali—must be reflected in their presence and participation in CBD processes. The lack of an explicit reference to Peoples of African descent in technical preparatory forums related to Article 8(j)—including no mention of Decision 16/6 itself—is a cause for concern, as noted by CITAFRO. The repeated use of only the phrase “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities” calls for attention to ensure that the recognition achieved by peoples of African descent is not diluted in the Convention's documents, agendas, participation mechanisms, and decision-making processes.

In this context, the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Article 8(j) Work Program must recognize the specific characteristics of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and People of African Descent, respecting their different identities, forms of organization, and rights, without establishing hierarchies or creating new forms of invisibility.

With that in mind, we recommend:

- a)** Prevent CBD documents, agendas, and mechanisms from creating hierarchies or new forms of invisibility among Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and People of African Descent;
- b)** Ensure the explicit inclusion of communities of African descent in relevant CBD processes, respecting their specific characteristics, identities, forms of organization, and rights;
- c)** Strengthen the direct and effective participation of organizations representing Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and people of African Descent in the CBD's decision-making processes, ensuring in all cases that Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is carried out;

d) Protect and safeguard their territories, maritime zones, and traditional knowledge, recognizing their contribution to biodiversity conservation, curbing biopiracy and the misappropriation of genetic resources, and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits;

e) Expand direct access to biodiversity financing mechanisms, strengthening the initiatives of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and people of African descent;

f) Incorporate tailored measures to protect and ensure access to land, justice, and production for women, youth, and people with disabilities within indigenous peoples, Quilombola communities, and traditional peoples and communities, recognizing the specific structural barriers these populations face.

Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)



The disputes surrounding the recognition of and participation by peoples and communities in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will be a central focus of the negotiations on the new Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j). In the provisional agenda for COP17, item 10 covers the topics under negotiation regarding Article 8(j): the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) (SB8j); the implementation of the Work Program through 2030, which includes the Guidelines for Targets 2 and 3 and the revision of the Voluntary Glossary (Task 5.4); the in-depth dialogue on Article 8(j) and indigenous issues; and the recommendations of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).

Here we highlight the Guidelines. Outlined in Task 1.1 (Decision 16/4) and still pending consensus, these parameters establish the framework by which States will fulfill the commitments they have already made. Its central issue is to determine whether Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs), including territories of people of African

descent, will be recognized as a distinct category of area-based conservation, separate from Protected Areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OEMCs), or whether they will be subject to the OEMCs framework in the context of implementing Targets 2 and 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Currently, both options are in [brackets], meaning they are in dispute.

This discussion is important because ITTs are not marginal areas: 76.8% of forest-dependent vertebrate habitats overlap with them, and global conservation coverage would increase from 17.58% to 31.18% if they were recognized alongside protected areas (PAs) and OEMCs. Without its own category and registration, this contribution remains statistically invisible—and with it, access to direct financing as well. More importantly, recognizing them as a distinct pathway is what links territorial recognition to state conservation policy and international biodiversity goals, creating a new line of argument for the recognition of these territories. Furthermore, this promotes self-governance and self-determination, strengthens Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and paves the way for direct financing.

In addition to the issue of ITTs classification, other threats are evident in the current draft of the Guidelines: normative qualifiers, such as “as appropriate” and “in accordance with national circumstances,” which reduce the FPIC to a matter of state discretion, turn self-governance into an object of management, and replace the initial proposal for a global ITTs registry with national systems.

With that in mind, we recommend:

- a) Recognition of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) as a separate conservation category, distinct from Protected Areas (PAs) and Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OEMCs);
- b) Ensure that ITTs, including territories of African descent, are recognized in biodiversity monitoring and funding mechanisms;

c) Ensure that Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a binding requirement;

d) Ensure the recognition and strengthening of the self-governance and self-determination of peoples and communities over their territories; Ensure the principle of non-regression by preventing the Guidelines from reducing rights that have already been recognized or from replacing the recognition of ITTs with national systems that weaken their protection.

Digital Sequence Information (DSI)



“Digital sequence information (DSI)” represents the digitization of life and poses a major threat to the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and Communities, and Family Farmers. In short, today the genetic information of an organism—such as DNA and RNA—is sequenced on a large scale and stored in digital format in large databases, particularly in the Global North. They are widely used in scientific research and in various economic sectors.

Once stored in a database, a DSI can be reused by anyone in the world. In this process, there is no guarantee of FPIC, traceability of traditional knowledge, or participation in decision-making. Therefore, **the digitization of biodiversity must not result in a separation between the data, the territories from which it originates, and the rights of its guardians.**

Key issues will be under negotiation to get the multilateral mechanism up and running, including additional contribution modalities, new tools for transparency and database governance, criteria for determining which companies should contribute, contribution percentages, the methodology for distributing resources, the methodology for reviewing the mechanism's effectiveness, and recommendations from its Steering Committee.

With that in mind, we recommend:

- a)** A firm stance on restoring the right to prior, free, and informed consent and the right to traceability to the center of the negotiations, as provided for in Decision 15/9. Open access to DSI cannot be used to erase the territorial origins of biodiversity or undermine collective rights; that would constitute digital biopiracy, and we vehemently oppose it;
- b)** Ensure that the multilateral mechanism—specifically the data-bases—incorporates the CARE principles into its governance;
- c)** Mandatory in the benefit allocation process;
- d)** May the multilateral mechanism be implemented and, consequently, may the Cali Fund become operational.
- e)** Ensure that a substantial portion of the resources mobilized by the Cali Fund reaches the territories and maritime zones in a direct, accessible, and unbureaucratic manner.

There can be no fair distribution of benefits if digital information circulates globally while its origin, its custodians, and its rights are rendered invisible!

Movement to join UNDROP under the CBD



The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP) serves as a framework for the exercise of the rights of peasants and small-scale farmers and food producers and should be recognized within the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as an instrument for strengthening the peasantry as a political and rights-bearing entity and as a key actor in the conservation of biodiversity. The link between UNDROP and the CBD underscores that biodiversity conservation is directly linked to ensuring the rights of small farmers, who have historically contributed to its

protection, including the right to land, seeds, agroecology, and traditional practices.

Such recognition would help expand the implementation of Article 8(j) by valuing peasant knowledge, practices, and ways of life, and ensuring their full and effective participation in CBD decision-making processes, going beyond an interpretation limited to the category of local communities. The Kunming-Montreal Global Framework Targets are directly or indirectly linked to the rights set forth in the UNDROP; it is therefore necessary to ensure processes of governance by Indigenous peoples, communities, and peasants, and to move beyond merely formal participation by guaranteeing a genuine ability to influence decisions, resources, and monitoring mechanisms. The lack of resources allocated directly to representative organizations undermines their autonomy and participation. In this regard, the CBD's recognition of UNDROP also strengthens the protection of peasants against initiatives that promote the commodification of biodiversity and threaten their territories, ways of life, and sovereignty, thereby reinforcing their own ways of producing and conserving biodiversity.

With that in mind, we recommend:

- a)** Recognition of UNDROP within the framework of the CBD, strengthening protection and recognizing peasants as rights-holders;
- b)** Recognize peasants as actors who contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, valuing their ways of life, knowledge, agroecological practices, and production systems, and ensuring their effective participation in the implementation of the CBD, particularly under Article 8(j);
- c)** Ensure direct access to resources, guaranteeing funding for the full, effective, and culturally appropriate participation of indigenous peoples, quilombola communities, traditional (local) communities, and peasants at all stages of the CBD's implementation;

d) Include explicit references to UNDROP in the decisions and targets of the CBD, thereby strengthening the recognition and protection of peasants' rights.

Synthetic biology and gene editing



The regulation of Synthetic Biology and New Genomic Technologies (NGTs) warrants careful consideration, especially within the framework of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. There is strong pressure from corporate sectors and some states to exclude genetically edited organisms from the definition of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs). The strategic goal is to create a regulatory loophole that exempts these technologies from assessment, identification, and monitoring, but which is highly harmful to the environment and local food systems.

In Latin America, we view this race toward deregulation with concern, as it serves as a testing ground for global agribusiness. This “gene revolution” does not break with the paradigm of traditional pesticides; on the contrary, it operates in symbiosis with it, maintaining dependence on monocultures and the chemical package, while directly threatening agrobiodiversity and food sovereignty.

Among the main risks and disputes related to the COP17 agenda, the following stand out:

- **Hollowing out the Risk Assessment:** The attempt to water down the Protocol's guidelines promotes a “Hollowed-out” assessment process that presumes NGTs safety and ignores off-target effects and cumulative impacts on ecosystems.
- **Irreversible contamination and gene drives:** The risk of the environmental release of organisms with gene drives, which pose an unacceptable transboundary threat and could alter or extinguish wild populations and contaminate native seeds in a way that is impossible to trace or reverse.
- **False solutions and large-scale bioengineering:** The promotion of synthetic organisms as

technological shortcuts within the Kunming-Montreal Framework, exempting states and corporations from their historical responsibilities for territory-based conservation and ecological restoration.

In this regard, and in accordance with the Precautionary Principle, we recommend:

- a)** Reaffirm and strengthen the international moratorium on the environmental release of gene drives and synthetic organisms, considering them “false solutions” to the climate or biodiversity crisis;
- b)** To recognize, within the framework of the Cartagena Protocol, that all organisms obtained through NGTs fall under the definition of LMOs, requiring case-by-case risk assessment, transparency, labeling, and post-market monitoring;
- c)** Protect agrobiodiversity, peasants' food systems, and native seeds from genetic contamination, ensuring that the Kunming-Montreal Framework prioritizes agroecology and traditional knowledge as the true paths to climate resilience;
- d)** Ensure the direct and binding participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs), as well as family farmers and peasant farmers, in global biosafety governance mechanisms, guaranteeing the right to FPIC regarding any research, patenting, or environmental release that affects their territories and traditional knowledge;
- e)** Support movements that oppose accession to and expansion of the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV 1991), as it poses a threat to the sovereignty of peasants and indigenous peoples over seeds and their traditional knowledge systems, and resist any attempt to use trade agreements—such as Mercosur—to impose this regime on countries.

SIGNATURES:

- Acervo Biocultural do Grupo Entre Folhas-Plantas Medicinais (UFV)
- ActionAid Brasil
- Agência de Desenvolvimento Lider do Alto Sertão Sergipano - ADLASS
- Assessoria e Gestão em Estudos da Natureza, Desenvolvimento Humano e Agroecologia - AGENDHA
- Associação de Defesa do Meio Ambiente - AMAR
- Associação dos Ilhéus Atingidos Pelo Parque Nacional de Ilha Grande e APA Federal do Rio Paraná - APIG
- Associação em Defesa do rio Paraná, Afluentes e Mata Ciliar - Apoena
- Associação dos produtores orgânicos de Santiago e região - APOS
- Articulação Paranaense de Agroecologia - APRA
- Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil - APIB
- Articulação Pacari Raizeiras do Cerrado
- AS-PTA Agricultura Familiar e Agroecologia
- Assemente - Associação Semente para Todos
- Associação Agroecológica das Mulheres Rurais do Assentamento Canaã - AAMRAC
- Associação Angá
- Associação Bio DINÂMICA
- Associação Ciganos Itinerantes do Rio Grande do Sul
- Associação Crim PA Tehi
- Associação de Agroecologia Familiar - ECOFAM
- Associação de Mulheres Agricultoras Familiares de Mojui dos Campos Flores do Campo
- Associação dos Retireiros do Araguaia ARA
- Associação Ecológica FORÇA VERDE
- Associação Gebana Brasil Solidária
- Associação Nacional Cultural de Preservação do Patrimônio Bantu - ACBANTU
- Associação Quilombola Moreira de Baixo
- Associação Regional de Convivência Apropriada ao Semiárido
- Associação Roessler de Proteção da Natureza
- Associação Rosas Negras
- Associação Brasileira de Amparo à Infância
- Campanha Permanente Contra os Agrotóxicos e Pela Vida
- Central das Associações de Produtores Orgânicos do Sul de Minas Gerais
- Centro de Ação Cultural - CENTRAC
- Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas
- Centro de Educação Popular e Formação Social
- Centro de Ensino, Pesquisa e Extensão em Agroecologia - CEPEA
- Centro Palmares de Estudos e Assessoria por Direitos
- Coletivo de Matriz Africana Abassa dy Oxóssi- Omoloko Ceará
- Coletivo GAYA
- Coletivo Minhas plantas meu quintal
- Coletivo Ofo e Cozinha Adum Sabores Ancestrais
- Comissão em Defesa dos Direitos das Comunidades Extrativistas - Codecex
- Comissão Nacional de Fortalecimento das Reservas Extrativistas e Povos Tradicionais Extrativistas Costeiros e Marinhos -CONFREM
- Comissão Pastoral da Terra - CPT
- Comitê de Defesa dos Direitos dos Povos Quilombolas de Santa Rita e Itapecuru Mirim - MA
- Confluência Socioambiental Afrodescendente
- Conselho Estadual de Juventudes da Bahia
- Conselho Indigenista Missionário
- Cooperativa de trabalho dos Catadores e Catadoras de Materiais Recicláveis da Transamazônica e Xingu - Coopetax
- Cooperativa Mulheres do Cerrado
- Coordenação das Organizações e Articulações dos Povos Indígenas do Maranhão
- Coordenação Estadual de Articulação Quilombola de São Paulo -CONAQ-SP
- Coordenação Nacional de Quilombos - CONAQ
- Cosmopolíticas
- Eamby Escola Afro Climática Mãe Beata de Yemanjá
- EKO: Núcleo de Pesquisa e Extensão em Direito Socioambiental - UFPR
- ESPLAR: Centro de Pesquisa e Assessoria
- FASE - Solidariedade e Educação
- Federação dos Povos Quilombolas e Populações Tradicionais da Amazônia - FEPQUIPTRAM
- Federação dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura do Estado de Minas Gerais - FETAEMG
- Fian Brasil
- Fórum Nacional dos Conselhos de Alimentação Escolar - FNCAE
- Fórum Baiano de Direito Humano a Alimentação Adequada - FBDHAA
- Fórum Brasileiro de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - FBSSAN
- Fundação Pró-Natureza - Funatura
- Grupo de Estudos em Educação Ambiental desde el Sur - GEASur
- Grupo Latino-americano sobre Governança de Áreas Protegidas e Conservadas por Povos Indígenas e Comunidades Tradicionais e Locais - GELIPAC
- Ibi Marane
- Instituto de Defesa de Consumidores - IDEC
- Ilê de Oya Nikê com Ogum
- INSTITUTO AGROFLORESTAL DO SEMIÁRIDO BRASILEIRO - IASBR
- Instituto Ambiente Conservação
- Instituto Árvores Vivas para Conservação e Cultura Ambiental
- Instituto de Pesquisa e Reabilitação de Animais Marinhos - IPRAM
- Instituto de Valorização da Cultura Afro Brasileira
- Instituto Frei Beda de Desenvolvimento Social - IFBDS
- Instituto Gaúcho de Estudos Ambientais - InGá
- Instituto Giramundo Mutuando
- Instituto New Era
- Instituto para Defesa do Meio Ambiente Indígena
- Instituto Quilombola Mbaraká Ôkúta Território de Abacatal
- Instituto Regenera
- Instituto Sociedade, População e Natureza - ISPN
- Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas - IPÊ
- Laboratório de Estudos Rurais (UFSC)
- Laboratório de história indígena
- Licenciatura intercultural indígena do Sul da Mata Atlântica
- Movimento Evangélico Progressista - MEP
- Mobilização e Articulação das MULHERES DAS MARÉS E DAS ÁGUAS
- Movimento Camponês Popular
- Movimento Ciência Cidadã
- Movimento Comer pra quê? - Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO)
- Movimento da Mulher Trabalhadora Rural do Nordeste - MMTR-NE
- Movimento das Trabalhadoras e Trabalhadores Sem Teto - MTST
- Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas - MMC-BRASIL
- Movimento dos Pequenos Agricultores - MPA
- Movimento SOS Chapada dos Veadeiros
- Movimento Verde - Mover (Paracatu/MG)
- Mulheres do Cerrado
- Núcleo de Estudos, Pesquisas e Práticas Agroecológicas do Semiárido - Neppas (UFRPE / UAST)
- Núcleo multidimensional de articulação do ensino, da pesquisa e da extensão engajada, na temática da Soberania e Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - Múltiplos
- Núcleo do Pequeno e Outros Frutos do Cerrado
- Núcleo Sertão Verde
- Obra Kolping-Piauí
- Observatório de Justiça Ecológica
- Oikos Escola para a vida
- Organização de Lideranças Indígenas Mura do Careiro da Várzea - OLIMCV
- Padrão Águas da Aventura Objetiva
- Projeto Agrobiodiversidade do Semiárido
- Quilombo Caçandoca - ARCQC
- Rede Afro Ambiental
- Rede Cerrado
- Rede de Agroecologia do Maranhão - RAMA
- Rede de Cooperação Amazônica - REDCAM
- Rede de Mulheres Ambientalistas da América Latina-Elo Brasil
- Rede de Mulheres Indígenas do Estado do Amazonas
- Rede de Mulheres Negras do Paraná
- Rede de Sementes Crioulas do Agreste Meridional de Pernambuco - Rede SEMEAM
- Rede de Trabalho Amazonico - GTA
- Rede Ecológica de Agroecologia
- Rede Penssan
- Rede Sementes da Agroecologia - ReSA
- Sindicato dos Nutricionistas No Estado da Bahia
- Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares de Mojui dos Campos
- Sitoakore -Organização de Mulheres indígenas do Acre e Sul do Amazonas e Noroeste de Rondônia
- Slow Food Brasil
- Sociedade Brasileira pelo Progresso da Ciência Regional Minas Gerais - SBPC/MG
- Sociedade Civil Mamirauá - SCM
- SPG Floriô
- Terra de Direitos
- Toxisphera Associação de Saúde Ambiental
- Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul - UFFS (Campus Laranjeiras do Sul/PR)
- União Pedritense de Proteção ao Ambiente Natural - UPPAN

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