Axis: 2. Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity

Key objective: 6. Efforts to conserve, protect, and restore nature and ecosystems with solutions for climate, biodiversity and desertification

Other relevant objectives: 5. Investments to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation

Solution: Tackling Environmental Crime to Achieve Zero Deforestation

Host Initiative: Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime

Scope:

Geographic: Amazon Basin and other Tropical Forests

Sectoral: Forests and biodiversity conservation, land use and land use change

Non-exhaustive and indicative only list of partners and stakeholders commitment and to be mobilized:

- Initiatives, coalitions and non-governmental organizations: Alianza Amazónica para la Reducción de los Impactos de la Minería de Oro (AARIMO), Amazon Gold Alliance, Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime, Instituto Igarapé, The Royal Foundation, The Royal Foundation-led United for Wildlife, WWF Brasil
- International and inter-governmental organizations: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), AMERIPOL, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB/BID), INTERPOL, Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Group on Crimes that Affect the Environment (under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime UNTOC), Red Latinoamericana de Fiscalización y Cumplimiento Ambiental (RedLaFica), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
- National institutions: Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Federal Police of Brazil, Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), Brazil's Fundo Amazônia, Brazil's Geological Service (SGB), Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI); Peru's National Police (PNP), Colombia's National Police, Peru's High Commissioner against Illegal Mining, Peru's National Superintendency of Tax Administration (SUNAT), Servicio Geologico Peru, Colombia's National Council to Combat Deforestation and Other Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF); European Space Agency

Levers assessment:

Tackling environmental crime to achieve zero deforestation requires multi-dimensional, multi-actor and multi-level action. While recognizing the many levers pertinent to unlocking this solution and serving as enablers of implementation, for feasibility purposes this proposed plan focused on a few of them, as indicated below.

- Risk-informed decision-making: []
 - o Rationale:
- Technology shifts: Medium maturity
 - Rationale: Technologies (e.g. satellites, AI for detection, and commodity traceability tools) are increasingly available for environmental
 monitoring and law-enforcement, but their uptake and effective integration remain uneven across supply chains and countries in the Amazon
 Basin and across other Tropical Basins
- Knowledge & Capacity building: Medium maturity
 - Rationale: Capacity-building initiatives (e.g. technical cooperation, training by international organizations and civil society-led technical platforms) are underway and expanding, but coverage and depth are still limited, especially regarding specialized skills and sustained institutional strengthening for law-enforcement agencies in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins
- Inclusive decision-making governance & design: []
 - o Rationale:
- Standards & Taxonomies: []

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- Supply: Medium maturity
 - Rationale: Tackling environmental crimes requires institutional capacities to address complex range of solutions with different level of maturity, such
 as command and control, environmental inspection, information systems, technology for detection and traceability, environmental and supply chain
 compliance monitoring, financial intelligence, and decapitalization of criminal organizations
- Demand: []
 - o Rationale:
- Public/private finance: []
 - o Rationale:
- Partnerships and collaboration: Medium maturity

- Rationale: Multilateral initiatives at the regional and global levels exist, but coordination mechanisms, law enforcement and judicial cooperation, and information-sharing practices are not yet fully consolidated or systematic. Additionally, effective coordination and collaboration to dismantle environmental crime on the ground including through joint projects and operations depend on both institutional capacity and mutual trust. Similarly, new multistakeholder collaborations are emerging, but those need to be expanded to further accelerate public and private action on environmental crime to achieve zero deforestation in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins
- Policy & regulatory: Medium maturity
 - o Rationale: National laws and international regimes are relevant, but gaps persist in tackling transnational organized environmental crime
- Public opinion: Medium maturity
 - Rationale: Awareness of environmental crime in the context of illegal mining, illegal timber, and land grabbing is rising at a national and global level, but at a subnational level there are political challenges. Moreover, sustained public pressure is still limited compared with broader climate issues

Expected impact of this plan on the 2030 targets (if any): High

This plan is the starting point to the Roadmap to Zero Deforestation at COP30 and beyond. Tackling environmental crime is a real economy and on-the-ground climate solution that needs to be accelerated in light of the 2030 targets. Different forms of illegality are major drivers of forest loss and degradation across major tropical basins, directly affecting global climate regulation. Environmental crime-driven deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins generate a series of social, environmental, and economic impacts locally, regionally and globally. Crucially, addressing the systemic drivers of deforestation demands global concerted action to address transnational organized crime, secure deforestation-free global supply chains, and counter illicit financial flows that sustain environmental degradation and undermine existing global commitments to halt and revert forest and biodiversity loss. Prevalent forms of environmental crime, and a range of converging crimes, are major barriers to achieve zero deforestation and to scaling up other climate solutions, including a range of nature-based solutions, and to the expansion of ambitious and innovative forest conservation finance tools. By integrating these dimensions into policy and cooperation frameworks, the plan strengthens global-regional coordination towards more effective forest and biodiversity protection and towards a collective roadmap to achieve zero deforestation by 2030.

By 2028, this plan aims to unlock measurable progress through three main interrelated impact pathways:

1. Strengthening Monitoring and Detection of Environmental Crimes

By strengthening monitoring and detection mechanisms — including data, transparency, and control systems and tools — to address environmental crimes, this plan will enhance enforcement capacity and accountability and help ensure greater integrity in supply chains associated with forest loss and degradation.

2. Strengthening Regional and Global Legal-Institutional Frameworks

By strengthening regional and global legal-institutional frameworks to disrupt organized transnational environmental crimes, this plan will enhance state and technical institutions' capacities to prevent, counter and prosecute a range of environmental crimes, closing legal and institutional gaps and promoting regional and cross-regional collaboration.

3. Mobilizing Cross-Sector and Multi-Stakeholder Global Action

By mobilizing regional and cross-regional cross-sector, multi-stakeholder collaboration to address environmental crime, this plan contributes to strengthening multi-actor, multi-level cooperation to tackle organized transnational environmental crime, disrupt illicit forest economies, and promote green and sustainable supply chains.

Concretely, the plan aims to foster change across these three interrelated impact pathways through four expected outputs, namely (1) enhanced detection and state response to deforestation in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins, (2) enhanced data systems to promote high-integrity deforestation-free supply chains, (3) robust global and regional cooperation and frameworks to tackle transnational organized environmental crime, and (4) active global coalitions to dismantle environmental crime.

The **Table** below outlines a set of proposed actions under this Plan organized under the four aforementioned outputs. **Annex 1** provides a **detailed table** with the proposed actions, with details on the different actors leading the implementation of the action and sub-actions, when appropriate, as well as details on expected interim milestones, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and on stakeholder engagement.

Expected contributions to global processes:

This plan contributes to national and global zero deforestation targets, as well as to other global climate, biodiversity and sustainable development processes, as follows:

- Global Stocktake (GST): reinforces commitments such as halting and reversing deforestation (para. 33) and financing the conservation and sustainable management of forests for mitigation and adaptation (paras. 34 and 55).
- 2030 Climate Solutions targets: supports Halting Deforestation and Investing in Nature, and indirectly other land-use targets such as Nature-Based Solutions for Mitigation and Resilient Natural Landscapes.
- SDGs: contributes directly to SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)
- Global Biodiversity Framework: supports the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular Target 2, about ecosystems restoration, Target 8 on biodiversity resilience to climate change, Target 11 on nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature, and Target 19 (e) on optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises.

It also contributes to strengthening and accelerating the implementation of other environmental and non-environmental global processes and frameworks, such as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), and the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement	Committed Stakeholders
Improve detection and state response to deforestation in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins	Forests & biodiversity (Regional: Amazon Basin and tropical forests)	Establish a roadmap to zero deforestation in tropical forest countries drawing on Brazil's PPCDAm experience	New action •	Knowledge & Policy & regu	Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA)	Novemb	Countries Technica Cities an	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Brazil's Federal Police; Brazilian Forest Service (SFB); Igarapé Institute
Improve detection and state response	Forests & biodiversity	Promote technical cooperation to strengthen	Existing ac	Technology s • Knowledge & •	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural	Novemb •	Countries Technica	Brazil's Federal Police; Brazilian Forest Service (SFB); Amazon

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement	Committed Stakeholders
to deforestation in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins	(Regional: Amazon Basin and tropical forests)	deforestation detection using high-resolution images, drones and other technological tools to prioritize on the ground operations and promote information sharing			Resources (IBAMA); Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Brazil's Federal Police		Cities an	International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI); Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); European Space Agency; Igarapé Institute
Strengthen data systems to promote high-integrity deforestation-free supply chains	Forests & biodiversity (Regional: Amazon Basin and tropical forests)	Promote technical cooperation to strengthen the legality, traceability, and transparency of native timber supply chains	Existing ac	Knowledge &	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Brazil's Federal Police	Novemb *	Countries	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Brazilian Forest Service (SFB); Igarapé Institute
Strengthen data systems to promote high-integrity deforestation-free supply chains	Forests & biodiversity (Regional: Amazon Basin and tropical forests)	Promote gold and others strategic minerals traceability tools across Amazon Basin countries and develop a regional database of mineral production chains based on profile signatures	Existing ac	Technology s • Knowledge & •	Brazil's Federal Police	Novemb	Countries Multi-sta Technica MDBs	Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI); Instituto Igarapé; Alianza Amazónica para la Reducción de los Impactos de la Minería de Oro (AARIMO)
Strengthen global and regional cooperation and frameworks to tackle transnational organized environmental crime	Forests & biodiversity (Regional: Amazon Basin and tropical forests)	Strengthen regional operations on cross-border environmental crime in the Amazon Basin	Existing ac	Supply Policy & regu Partnerships	Brazil's Federal Police; Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI)	Novemb •	Countries Technica	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Igarapé Institute

Output	Action Scope	Action	Type of action	Implementation Lever	Responsible	Time horizon	Stakeholder engagement	Committed Stakeholders
Strengthen global and regional cooperation and frameworks to tackle transnational organized environmental crime	Forests & biodiversity (Global)	Promote the adoption of an additional protocol or protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on crimes that affect the environment	Existing ac	Policy & regu Partnerships	Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	June 20 •	Countries	Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime; Igarapé Institute; Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA)
Strengthen global coalitions to dismantle environmental crime	Forests & biodiversity (Global)	Officially launch global coalitions to promote concerted action to tackle environmental crime	Existing ac	Partnerships Public opinion Policy & regu	Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime; Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Novemb •	Multi-sta Countries	Igarapé Institute; The Royal Foundation; Alianza Amazónica para la Reducción de los Impactos de la Minería de Oro (AARIMO)

Output	nº	Action	Responsible	Time Horizon	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Stakeholders engagement (committed and to be mobilized)
Improve detection and state response to deforestation in the Amazon Basin and across other Tropical Basins	1	Establish a roadmap to zero deforestation in tropical forest countries drawing on Brazil's PPCDAm experience	Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA)	Nov. 2026	2025 - Case of PPCDAm in Brazil to serve as inspiration to other tropical forest countries systematized 2025 - Event during COP30 to share Brazil's experience with PPCDAm with other tropical forest countries held 2026 - From COP30 to the 2026 Intersectional Meetings: Diagnostic Assessment for Establishing a Roadmap to Zero Deforestation by 2030 finalized (Baseline Document/Position Paper; Executive Summary; Policy Brief for Decision-Makers)	Committed: Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Brazil's Federal Police; Brazilian Forest Service (SFB); Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); Brazil's Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio); representatives from other tropical forest countries (Colombia, Indonesia, Peru, Democratic Republic of the Congo)

2		Promote technical cooperation to strengthen deforestation detection using high-resolution images, drones and other technological tools to prioritize on the ground operations and promote information sharing	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Brazil's Federal Police	Nov. 2028	[KPIs detailed in each sub-action]	[Stakeholders detailed in each sub-action]
2:	!a	·	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Nov. 2028	2026, 2027 and 2028 - Facilitate one international technical meeting or workshop per year with Peru, Colombia and Equator to promote the exchange of field-based experiences and in situ validation among participating countries, aiming at the development and continuous improvement of a consistent and harmonized methodology for prioritizing deforestation detection and enforcement actions	Committed: Brazil's Federal Police; Brazilian Forest Service (SFB); Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE); Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); Brazil's Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio); Brazilian Amazon states; environment agencies/universities from other tropical forest countries (e.g., Peru, Colombia, Ecuador)
21		Promote technical exchanges on experiences in the use of remotely piloted aircraft (aerial drones) in environmental inspection	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Nov. 2026	2026 - At least 1 international training conducted	Committed: Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); countries and institutions in Red Latinoamericana de Fiscalización y Cumplimiento Ambiental (RedLaFica)

	Promote technical exchanges on remote anti-deforestation inspection	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Nov. 2026	2026 - At least 1 international webinar conducted	Committed: Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Countries and institutions in Red Latinoamericana de Fiscalización y Cumplimiento Ambiental (RedLaFica)
2d	Disseminate high-resolution imagery programs like Programa Brasil Mais and RedeMais among Amazon Basin and other forest countries	Brazil's Federal Police	Nov. 2027	Percentage of the Pan-Amazon under active monitoring: 2025 – 70%, 2026 – 86%, 2027 – 100% Percentage of tropical and temperate forests in Latin America monitored: 2026 – 30%, 2027 – 50% Number of protected areas in Latin America (Indigenous Territories and Conservation Units) integrated into the system: 2026 – 3,760, 2027 – 4,000 Average time for detecting environmental alerts (in days): 2025 – 8, 2026 – 7, 2027 – 6 International workshops held: 2026 – 1, 2027 – 2	Committed: Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI) To be mobilized: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); Inter-American Development Bank (BID); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); law enforcement, environmental and mining agencies from Amazonian and Latin American countries
2e	Develop and disseminate tools to identify different types of deforestation and their underlying economic activities. optimizing public policies and law enforcement actions in cases of clear-cutting, logging, mining, and others	Brazil's Federal Police	Nov. 2028	2026 - Regional Protocol for the analysis and use of satellite images to monitor critical areas in the Amazon Basin developed with the support of CCPI 2027 - Pilot of the tool for illegal mining developed 2028 - Tool for different types of deforestation developed	Committed: Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI) To be mobilized: Inter-American Development Bank (BID); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); law enforcement, environmental and mining agencies from Amazonian and Latin American countries; Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)

	2f	Promote trainings to Amazon countries related to forest monitoring (deforestation, degradation, forest exploitation, forest fires and land use/land cover) based on tools developed in Brazil (including PRODES, DETER, TerraClass Projects, Brazil Data Cube, Adapta Brazil Platform and MONAN)	Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	Nov. 2028	2026, 2027 and 2028 - Online and hands-on courses with 7 themes held	Committed: Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) To be mobilized: Member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)
	2g	Disseminate the use of Copernicus Hub, a platform with high-resolution satellite imagery from the Sentinel satellite program, in South America	Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	Jun. 2027	2026 and 2027 - Number of direct downloads from Copernicus Hub	Committed: European Space Agency To be mobilized: All countries of South America; member countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)
Strengthen data systems to promote high-integrity deforestation-free supply chains	3	Promote technical cooperation to strengthen the legality, traceability, and transparency of native timber supply chains	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Brazil's Federal Police	Nov. 2028	[KPIs detailed in each sub-action]	[Stakeholders detailed in each sub-action]
	3а	Establish an interoperable data-sharing platform for timber traceability auditing	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Nov. 2026	2026 - Operational functionality of the platform and its effectiveness in intercepting timber of illegal or fraudulent origin established and documented, in a verifiable manner	Committed: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Brazil's Federal Police To be mobilized: governments of Peru, Colombia and Ecuador

3b	Systematize the traceability of the timber production chain for the Amazon biome by building databases with scientific information from reference samples of endangered tree species and developing forensic/scientific tools to control deforestation	Brazil's Federal Police	Nov. 2028	2026 - 01 Forensic protocol on the analysis of wood samples published by June 2026 2027 - 01 Database of reference tropical wood samples implemented by July 2027 2027 - 03 International cooperations on the forensic analysis of amazon wood samples for database building established by November 2027	Committed: Brazilian Forest Service (SFB); Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: INTERPOL; Inter-American Development Bank (BID); Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); environment and law-enforcement agencies and universities from tropical forest countries
4	Promote gold and others strategic minerals traceability tools across Amazon Basin countries and develop a regional database of mineral production chains based on profile signatures	Brazil's Federal Police	Nov. 2028	2026 – Forensic Protocol for the analysis and collection of gold and other strategic minerals published and shared with Amazon Basin countries 2028 – Gold samples collected in at least five Amazonian countries 2028 – Fully online database structure, equipped with tools for submitting analyses and receiving automated classification results, made available to other countries	Committed: Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI); Igarapé Institute; Alianza Amazónica para la Reducción de los Impactos de la Minería de Oro (AARIMO) To be mobilized: INTERPOL; Inter-American Development Bank (BID); United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC); Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); geological services, law enforcement agencies, organizations and universities from countries with strategic mineral reserves in critical ecosystems; WWF Brasil; Amazon Gold Alliance

Strengthen global and regional cooperation and frameworks to tackle transnational organized environmental crime	5	Strengthen regional operations on cross-border environmental crime in the Amazon Basin	Brazil's Federal Police/ Amazon International Police Cooperation Centre (CCPI)	Nov. 2026	2026 - Crime script for illegal gold mining 2026 - CCPI established as an information diffusion center on environmental crimes in the Amazon Basin, facilitating regional coordination in the prevention, suppression, and investigation of such crimes 2026 - Integration of all Amazon countries into CCPI	Committed: Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA); Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: INTERPOL; AMERIPOL; Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO); Inter-American Development Bank (BID)
	6	Promote the adoption of an additional protocol or protocols to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime on crimes that affect the environment	Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Jun. 2027	2026 - Negotiations initiated for at least one additional protocol to the UNTOC at the 13th Conference of the Parties 2027 - Approval of at least one additional protocol to the UNTOC on crimes that affect the environment	Committed: Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime; Igarapé Institute; Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) To be mobilized: Countries and organizations that participate and engage with the UNTOC open-ended intergovernmental expert group on crimes that affect the environment
Strengthen global coalitions to dismantle environmental crime	7	Officially launch global coalitions to promote concerted action to tackle environment crime	Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime; Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Nov. 2028	[KPIs detailed in each sub-action]	[Stakeholders detailed in each sub-action]
	7a	Officially launch a UN Member States-led Coalition to promote multilateral action against crimes that affect the environment and the establishment of a binding legal framework under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)	Brazil's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Jun. 2027	2026 - Negotiations initiated for at least one additional protocol to the UNTOC at the 13th Conference of the Parties 2027 - Approval of at least one additional protocol to the UNTOC on crimes that affect the environment	Committed: Global Coalition Against Environmental Crime; Igarapé Institute To be mobilized: countries and organizations that participate and engage with the UNTOC open-ended intergovernmental expert group on crimes that affect the environment

Officially launch a global civil society-led coalition to support multistakeholder action against environmental crime to raise global awareness and promote international cooperation on tackling environmental crime	Global Coalition	Nov. 2026	Deforestation" 2025 - Host High-Level Roundtable with the private sector and agree on a Declaration of Principles	Foundation; Alianza Amazónica para la Reducción de los Impactos de la Minería de Oro (AARIMO)
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