

Brazil Socio-Bioeconomy: Sustainability for the Future

Socio-bioeconomy links inclusive economic development with biodiversity conservation and climate action, specifically empowering Indigenous and rural communities. It **promotes sustainable livelihoods by integrating renewable biological resources with social inclusion, using biodiversity within ecological limits** to generate income for Indigenous and local communities. This model focuses on standing forests, flowing rivers, and traditional knowledge, offering a just alternative to deforestation-driven development. It is a climate solution that already generates at least 2 billion Euros in the Amazon region and could reach 7 billion Euros by 2050.

In Brazil, socio-bioeconomy supports livelihoods in biodiverse biomes such as the **Amazon**, the **Cerrado** and the **Caatinga**. Through **Global Gateway**, the EU supports Brazil in promoting nature-based value chains, sustainable, deforestation-free growth by strengthening enabling frameworks and connecting forest-positive value chains with European markets, finance and responsible investment.

Expected Outcomes

- EU-Brazil roadmap for socio-bioeconomy development;
- Mobilization of green private investment;
- Expanded EU market access for Brazilian socio-bioeconomy products;
- Certification and traceability of forest-positive value chains;
- Business to business events and promotion.

Three Integrated Axes

1. Policy Development, Strategic Engagement and Market Access: At its core, the EU–Brazil Sector Dialogue on Socio-Bioeconomy provides the forum for reducing structural bottlenecks, fostering regulatory convergence and market development, creating enabling conditions for investment and sustainable trade, commercialization serving as the strategic anchor for all actions. Work strands include sustainable value chain development, trade promotion, traceability, certification, product quality assurance. The objective is to use the opportunities provided by the EU regulatory frameworks as the EU Deforestation Regulation and the EU–Mercosur Partnership Agreement.

2. Technical Cooperation: European institutions and Member States have joined forces to provide support for socio-bioeconomy development on the ground, translating policy into concrete investments, businesses and trade flows. Actions include trade development through [Euroclima](#) (GIZ ); [Amabio](#) (Expertise France ); [Gastronomy Lab Amazonia](#) (); [SocioBio Hub](#) (); [AL-INVEST Verde](#) and Bem-Viver & Bioeconomia.

They act in partnership with EU and Brazilian public and private stakeholders as Import Promotion Desks, Chambers of Commerce, APEX, MDIC, SEBRAE to reach the set goals.

3. Investment Mobilisation: Investment facilitation and mobilisation is at the core of the Global Gateway. Through innovative financial instruments, including de-risking mechanisms, the EU provides equity, concessional loans or blended finance, through European and non-European partner finance institutions. With de-risking support from the **European Fund for Sustainable Development + (EFSD+)**, EU financial institutions undertake high-impact investments in natural capital in Brazil.

French development bank Proparco () invests 20m Euro in Ardian's Avertroa Nature-Based Solutions Fund, supporting large-scale afforestation, reforestation and ecosystem restoration. Proparco also injects 21m Euro into AXA IM Alts' Natural Capital Fund, which finances restoration with native species in the Amazonian State of Para. Netherlands FMO () provides 13m Euro and Impact Fund Denmark () 17m Euro anchor financing for BTG Pactual's The Reforestation Fund I, converting degraded pasturelands into native forests restoration and Forest Stewardship Council certified sustainable forestry. Private European Inter IKEA Group announced another a 100m Euro commitment illustrating the role of corporate capital.