


Brazil

Emissions	Climate Commitment Status
<p>2.9% of global emissions¹</p>  <p>Agriculture = 439.2 MtCO₂eq in 2016² or 43% of total emissions excluding LULUCF ↑ +53% since 1990</p> <p>290.9 MtCO₂eq LULUCF emissions in 2016³</p> <p>Net source of emissions</p>	<p>2020 update submitted⁴ ✓</p> <p>LTS not yet submitted ✗</p> <p>CAT rating⁵ HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT</p> <p>Net zero commitment: Indicative long-term objective of reaching climate neutrality in 2060 (Source: Updated NDC)</p> <p>Net zero details:</p> <p>Date: 2060</p> <p>Legal status: In policy document</p> <p>Gases covered: Uncertain</p> <p>Credits allowed: Uncertain, probably yes ("the year in which climate neutrality may be achieved, will, however, depend on the proper functioning of the market mechanisms provided for in the Paris Agreement")</p>

How action-oriented are the NDCs in the food and land sector?	
Criteria	NDC Assessment
<p>Specific policy priorities or actions for agriculture and food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NDC does not include a specific agriculture section, but information is provided in the form of the description of a specific policy, the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) The Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) is described as allocating more than R\$ 17 billion (\$3 billion USD) to various mitigation measures in the agricultural and animal husbandry sector, including recovery of degraded pastures; biological nitrogen fixation, increased accumulation of soil organic matter, no tillage system, crop-livestock-forestry integration and agroforestry systems, and forest planting 	<p>▲ ▲</p> <p>High: NDC provides indications of specific orientations pursued by the Party in different agricultural and food sub-sectors</p>
<p>Specific policy priorities or actions for LULUCF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NDC does not explicitly mention mitigation from LULUCF but notes that Brazil has one of the world's most protective land-use legislations, requiring landowners to set aside 20-80% of their properties' area for preservation to conserve riparian forests and other fragile ecosystems; it specifies that protected areas, mandatorily set aside areas, and conserved areas account for over 60% of the country's territory The mitigation measures from Brazil's Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) mentioned in the NDC include agroforestry systems, forest planting, in addition to other mitigation measures in the agriculture sector The NDC places a strong focus on the importance of voluntary cooperation mechanisms; Brazil's Floresta+ Programme, which provides the framework for the payment of environmental services, includes a component that refers to the voluntary carbon market, to foster investments in forest conservation projects On adaptation, the NDC highlights that as of 2021, Brazil will require at least US\$ 10 billion per year to address the numerous challenges it faces, including the conservation of native vegetation in its various biomes While the NDC mentions a sectoral policy partially concerning the LULUCF sector, it provides little detail on actions in specific sub-sectors 	<p>▲</p> <p>Medium: NDC mentions generic orientations of actions, commitment or strategy in the LULUCF sector but provides little detail of specific sub-sector orientations pursued by the Party</p>
<p>Key policies in the NDC supporting priorities:</p> <p>Agriculture and food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) <p>LULUCF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) Floresta+ Programme 	<p>▲ ▲ ▲</p> <p>Very high: NDC lists sectoral policies related to both agriculture and food and LULUCF which are directly linked to actions/orientations</p>
<p>Dedicated financial resources associated with policies or action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil's Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) is mentioned, allocating more than R\$ 17 billion (\$3 billion USD) to various mitigation measures in the agricultural and animal husbandry sector. The plan includes recovery of degraded pastures; biological nitrogen fixation, increased accumulation of soil organic matter, no tillage system, crop-livestock-forestry integration and agroforestry systems, and forest planting. NDC references the need to foster investments in forest conservation projects 	<p>▲ ▲</p> <p>High: NDC provides specific details (including amounts) on existing or planned public funding to finance mitigation policies and actions in either agriculture and food or LULUCF</p>
<p>Spatial information for mitigation provided in the NDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>○</p> <p>Low: NDC does not provide any information on spatial planning to support adaptation or mitigation actions in the food and land sectors in the form of maps or indications of spatial data</p>

Criteria		NDC Assessment
Technology details provided in the NDC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 		<p>○</p> <p>Low: NDC does not provide any detail on technological innovation related to the agriculture, food and land sectors</p>
What specific policy measures are included in the NDCs regarding critical food and land transitions?		
Critical transition	Details	NDC Assessment
Healthy diets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Productive and regenerative agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC) has allocated over R\$ 17 billion to a wide range of mitigation measures in the agricultural and animal husbandry sector, such as no tillage system; crop-livestock-forestry integration and agroforestry systems; and forest planting 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>
Protecting and restoring nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazil has 30% of its territory covered by protected areas, comprising both Conservation Units and Indigenous Peoples' Lands; it also has one of the world's most protective land-use legislations, which requires landowners to set aside for preservation between 20% and 80% of their respective properties' area, in addition to conserving riparian forests and other fragile ecosystems Protected areas, together with areas mandatorily set aside for preservation in private farms, total 50% of the national territory; put together, protected areas, mandatorily set aside areas and conserved areas amount to more than 60% of the Brazilian territory 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC lists essential actions, including specific commitments, strategies, or funding, related to the critical transition</p>
A healthy and productive ocean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Diversifying protein supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Reducing food loss and waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Local loops and linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Digital revolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Stronger rural livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC does not mention any detail on the critical transition</p>
Gender and demography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brazilian Constitution establish ample rights and guarantees for all Brazilian citizens, paying due attention to the special needs of women and indigenous peoples; Brazil is also a party to the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples 	<p>●</p> <p>NDC provides inexplicit or unclear information on the critical transition (topic is mentioned, but not as a policy action)</p>

What specific institutional arrangements for climate have countries put in place?

Dedicated body in place:

- Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change

Consultation processes:

- The institutional interaction between government and civil society took place through the Brazilian Forum on Climate change

SUMMARY

Summary of the NDC analysis:

- While the NDC rates "high" across many categories, it lacks detail compared to other NDCs with the same rating.
- The bulk of the information on actions in the AFOLU sector comes from two sentences on the "Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC)". In this mention the NDC provides some specific orientations for the agricultural sector, and vague, generic orientations for the LULUCF sector, mentioning reforestation while not addressing deforestation for example.
- The NDC mentions two policies tied to the agriculture and land use sector, and it rates "very high" in this category. However, it still provides little detail on how these policies will support specific actions in the field compared to other NDCs with the same rating.
- The NDC provides specific indications on funding allocated to the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan, although it does not provide further detail on the distribution between the agriculture and the land use and forestry component.
- No detail is provided on the need for and use of spatial information and the use of technology to drive change.
- The NDC only addresses three of the critical transitions analysed. It discusses its land-use legislations which requires landowners to set aside for preservation between 20% and 80% of their respective properties' area, in addition to conserving riparian forests and other fragile ecosystems.

REFERENCES

1. Source: ClimateWatch, accessed 30 August 2021. <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/compare-all-targets?>
2. Source: UNFCCC, Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data, accessed 30 August 2021. https://di.unfccc.int/detailed_data_by_party
3. Source: UNFCCC, Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data, accessed 30 August 2021. https://di.unfccc.int/detailed_data_by_party
4. Submitted 9 December 2020, including Explanatory letter; Source: UNFCCC. [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Brazil%20First/Brazil%20First%20NDC%20\(Updated%20submission\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Brazil%20First/Brazil%20First%20NDC%20(Updated%20submission).pdf) and https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Brazil%20First/Explanatory%20Letter_Brazil.pdf
5. Climate Action Tracker, accessed 15 September 2021. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/>