



Proposal from the Climate Observatory for Brazil's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement

December 2020

Elaborated by: Carlos Rittl (senior fellow, IASS-Potsdam, founder, LabOC) and Mark Lutes (senior advisor for Global Climate Policy, WWF)

Technical Analysis: Tasso Azevedo (OC/SEEG), David Tsai, Felipe Barcellos e Marcelo Cremer (Iema), Ane Alencar, Bárbara Zimbres and Julia Shimbo (Ipam), Iris Coluna, Sophia Picarelli and Igor Albuquerque (ICLEI), Renata Potenza, Marina Piatto, Gabriel Quintana e Ciniro Costa Júnior (Imaflora), Eduardo Canina (WWF), Juliana B. Ribeiro (Fundação Grupo Boticário), and OC Working Groups on Oceans and Gender

Proposal from the Climate Observatory for Brazil's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

In accordance with decisions 1/CP.21 and 1/CP.24 and with the provisions of Article 4, Paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Paris Agreement, the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil hereby communicates to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), in the context of its obligations as a party to the Paris Agreement.

This NDC represents a progression beyond Brazil's first Nationally Determined Contribution, reflects greater ambition and represents a contribution consistent with the goal of limiting the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, in the light of IPCC scenarios and national circumstances.

The implementation of this NDC will also contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Brazilian government is also committed to:

- The implementation of this NDC with full respect for human rights, in particular with the rights of vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples, traditional communities and workers in the sectors affected by corresponding policies and plans, and with the promotion of policies, measures and actions sensitive to racial and gender equity;
- The establishment of an inclusive, participatory and transparent system for monitoring the implementation of this NDC and the policies, measures and actions aimed at achieving its goals and objectives;

The establishment of broad, inclusive, participatory and transparent processes for the elaboration of future Brazilian NDCs.

MITIGATION

Contribution: Brazil commits to limit its annual emissions of greenhouse gases to a maximum of **400 million tons of CO₂e by 2030**, equivalent to a 81% reduction in comparison to Brazilian emissions in 2005. In addition, Brazil reaffirms its commitment, presented in 2015, to limit its annual net greenhouse gas emission to a maximum of 1.3 Gt CO₂e in 2025 (37% reduction in relation to Brazilian emissions in 2005), and also commits to keep the annual rate of deforestation in the Amazon below the limits established by the National Climate Change Policy (3,925 km²/year) and achieve carbon neutrality between anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases by 2050.

Type: absolute greenhouse gas emissions target in relation to a base year.

Coverage: All Brazilian territory, economy-wide, including CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, perfluorocarbons, hydrofluorocarbons and SF₆.

Reference year: 2005.

Timeframe: Targets for period of 2021 to 2030.

Metric: 100 year Global Warming Potential (GWP-100), using IPCC AR5 values.

Methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals: inventory-based approach for estimating and accounting anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals in accordance with the most recent IPCC guidelines.

Ambition: Brazil's mitigation actions to implement this contribution are consistent with the goal of limiting warming to 1.5oC by 2000 in relation to pre industrial levels, in the light of IPCC scenarios.

This NDC takes into account the role of conservation units and indigenous lands as managed forest areas, in accordance with the most recent IPCC guidelines on the estimation of emission removals.

Use of market mechanisms: Brazil reserves its position regarding the potential use of market mechanisms that are being negotiated under the Paris Agreement, while committing to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emissions reductions through the use of corresponding adjustments for any and all mitigation outcomes carried out on Brazilian territory and transferred or otherwise used internationally. Brazil emphasizes that any transfer of units resulting from mitigation outcomes achieved in the Brazilian territory will be subject to prior and formal consent by the Federal Government.

Brazil will not recognize the use by other Parties of any units resulting from mitigation outcomes achieved in the Brazilian territory that have been acquired through any mechanism, instrument or arrangement established outside the Convention, its Kyoto Protocol or its Paris agreement.

Brazil also commits to:

- keep the annual rate of deforestation in the Amazon below the limits established by the National Climate Change Policy (3,925 km²/year) from 2012 onwards and eliminate deforestation in all its biomes by 2030;
- restore 14 million hectares in areas of legal reserve and permanent preservation between 2021 and 2030;
- restore and recover 27 thousand hectares in *apicuns* (salt marshes and tidal flats) and mangrove areas between 2021 and 2030;
- recover 23 million hectares of degraded pastures between 2021 and 2030;

- implement 13 million hectares of integrated crop-livestock-forest systems (ICLFS) between 2021 and 2030;
- have 80% of Brazil's crop areas cultivated under no-tillage systems;
- increase by 2 million hectares the area of planted forests in the period between 2021 and 2030;
- eliminate all fossil fuel subsidies by 2030;
- have at least 106 GW of installed electricity capacity from solar, wind and biomass sources;
- not start the construction of any new hydroelectric power plant in the Amazon region, nor any new nuclear, coal, diesel and fuel oil power plant anywhere in Brazil;
- limit emissions from the electricity sector to 60 tCO₂e / GWh by 2030;
- expand the mixture of biodiesel in petroleum diesel to at least 20% (B20) by 2030;
- eliminate the entry into circulation of new urban passenger transport vehicles powered by diesel oil by 2030;
- limit transport emissions (freight and passenger) to 150 MtCO₂e by 2030;
- limit emissions from steel production to 1.2 tCO₂e / tonne of steel by 2030;
- reduce the consumption of HFCs by 10% by 2029 in relation to the average for the period from 2020 to 2022, in accordance with the schedule of reduction of the production and consumption of HFCs approved by the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol;
- ensure the diversion of at least 8.1% of all organic waste from landfills in the country by 2030;
- recycle at least 12.5% of all paper consumed in Brazil by 2030;
- recover or burn at least 50% of all biogas generated in landfills;
- eradicate all open garbage dumps in the country before the start of the fulfillment by 2024.

ADAPTATION ACTIONS

The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan will be updated in 2021 and will form the basis for adaptation actions and goals to be implemented by Brazil in its second Nationally Determined Contribution.

Brazil commits to updating its National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA), instituted in 2016, by the end of 2021, revising and refining targets and indicators, based on identification of the most vulnerable areas in terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, and proposing new measures for adaptation and increased resilience specific to these environments, including the creation and expansion of terrestrial and marine protected areas, incorporating the recommendations of the latest available scientific knowledge produced by:

- the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (eg, IPCC 5th Assessment Report, the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, Special Report on Climate Change and Land, Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in the context of Climate Change),
- the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) (e.g.: Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Assessment Report on Land Degradation and Restoration, Regional Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for the Americas),

- the Brazilian Panel on Climate Change (Climate Change and Cities Report, Biodiversity Environmental Power Report - An Innovative Path for to Brazil, Coastal Cities and Climate Change Report and First National Assessment Report),
- the Brazilian Network for Research on Global Climate Change - Rede Clima.

Brazil is committed to developing new scenarios for assessing the vulnerability to climate change of all its terrestrial, coastal and marine regions and ecosystems, and to strengthen existing systems for mapping and monitoring coastal and marine ecosystems in an integrated manner by 2022, and to incorporate the recommendations of the studies listed above and of new assessed science into all policies and plans aimed at:

- promoting urban and regional development,
- implementation of infrastructure projects,
- expansion of energy generation;
- land use and occupation,
- promotion of agriculture and livestock raising;
- management of water resources;
- conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems through, in particular, the full implementation of actions aimed at the management of existing protected areas, with the incorporation of climate change considerations as a strategic pillar of this management, and the expansion of the network of protected areas, especially in areas currently underrepresented.

In addition, Brazil undertakes to complete the 237 demarcation processes for indigenous lands have been initiated but not concluded, and to proceed with the processes for granting land title for 1,715 *quilombola* (maroon) territories registered with the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform.

The Brazilian government also commits to acting in a coordinated manner with state and municipal governments, promoting the vertical integration of PNA goals and supporting the implementation of adaptation measures in states and municipalities.

Brazil recognizes the need to protect vulnerable peoples and populations from the impacts of climate change and to strengthen their resilience. Policies responsive to social issues and for the promotion of racial and gender equity will be prioritized, aiming at increasing the resilience of peoples and populations vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including the recommendations to UNFCCC Parties contained in the Gender Action Plan, as per decision 3/CP.25, of its 25th Conference of the Parties, held in Madrid, Spain, in 2019.

Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) strategies will be part of the PNA and will be considered as part of a larger set of strategies aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change on the population at the local, regional and national levels. Brazil also recognizes that nature-based solutions (NBS) can reduce the vulnerability of people, of essential infrastructure, of nature and human development, and it is important to protect and restore terrestrial and marine ecosystems. In addition, NBS contribute to avoiding biodiversity loss, building resilience and storing carbon.

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

The full implementation of this NDC is not contingent upon international support, yet it

welcomes support from developed countries with a view to generate global benefits.

This NDC is presented in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention, particularly Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 7, and Article 12, paragraphs 1(b) and 4 and to the Paris Agreement.

Accordingly, the policies, measures and actions to achieve this contribution will be implemented without prejudice to the use of the financial mechanism of the Convention or of any other modalities of international cooperation and support, with a view to enhance effectiveness and/or anticipate implementation.

In addition, existing national financing mechanisms will be linked to measures to reduce structural inequalities, catalyzing a just transition to low-carbon development, while promoting fair social policies, including those of racial and gender equity and women's empowerment.

Additional actions would demand large-scale increase of international support and investment flows, as well as technology development, deployment, diffusion and transfer.

Specifically concerning the forest sector, the implementation of REDD+ activities and the permanence of results achieved require the provision, on a continuous basis, of adequate and predictable results-based payments in accordance with the relevant COP decisions.³

South-South initiatives

Recognizing the complementary role of South-South cooperation, on the basis of solidarity and common sustainable development priorities, Brazil will undertake best efforts to enhance cooperation initiatives with other developing countries, particularly in the areas of forest monitoring systems; biofuels capacity-building and technology transfer; low carbon and resilient agriculture; restoration and reforestation activities; management of protected areas; increased resilience through social inclusion and protection programmes and promotion of racial and gender equity; capacity building for national communications and other obligations under the Convention. Brazil invites developed country Parties and relevant international organizations to further support such initiatives.