

Brazil 2045

Building an environmental powerhouse

Volume 1 – Environmental Policy
Proposals for 2023–2024



Observatório
do **Clima**
20 anos

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do **Clima**
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Executive summary

- **Humankind needs to almost halve its greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to bring its net emissions to zero by 2050 if it is to stand a chance of meeting the Paris Agreement goal of stabilizing global warming at 1.5°C and thus avoiding the worst effects of the climate crisis.**
- **Brazil, as the sixth largest emitter on the planet and one of the main historical emitters, has a great responsibility in cutting emissions. But it is also in a better position than many other countries to take advantage of the economic and social justice opportunities that the transition to a clean economy offers.**
- **Observatório do Clima, a network of 73 civil society organizations, has outlined a vision according to which Brazil will go beyond carbon neutrality by 2050: seizing on its comparative advantages, Brazil can become the first major economy in the world to remove more greenhouse**

gases than it emits, becoming carbon negative as early as 2045. This vision guides the *Brazil 2045—Building an Environmental Powerhouse* strategy, whose first document you have in your hands.

→ In this report, we publish the first stage of this project, covering near-term and very near-term periods. This document is the result of the work of more than a hundred experts from 63 organizations and lists a set of measures to be adopted at the beginning of the next government, to rebuild the country's environmental governance and advance the climate agenda.

→ The fundamental premise of this work is that, in 2023, the President of the Republic will be someone other than Jair Bolsonaro – someone who will be able to undo the legacy of destruction left behind by the current administration, implement the Paris Agreement and steer Brazil back to into the path of fulfilling its vocation as an environmental powerhouse. This document will be delivered to the main presidential candidates, except for the incumbent: **with Bolsonaro in office there is no future for environmental policy in Brazil.**

→ The proposals formulated in this report are divided into eight main themes: 1. Climate policy and international agreements; 2. Deforestation prevention and control; 3. Bioeconomy and agriculture, livestock and forestry activities; 4. Climate justice; 5. Energy; 6. Biodiversity and

coastal areas; 7. Industry and urban management; and 8. Domestic environmental policy governance and funding. For each theme, there are actions considered to be priorities for the first cycle of the new government (2023–2024) and, among them, a subset of urgent proposals to be adopted in the first 100 days of government. Most of them depend only on the political will of the new president. **In total, there are 74 proposals for the first two years and 62 emergency actions for the first 100 days.**

→ Several of these near-term proposals and very near-term actions consist on reversing the toxic legacy of the Bolsonaro administration's propensity to "push the whole lot through" on antienvironmental measures". They involve the revocation of decrees and other normative acts and the updating of rules, with the resumption of policies that were extinct, distorted or weakened by the current president. Others are about restoring participation and social control regarding public policies and recovering and expanding transparency in the federal administration, which has been greatly reduced during the term of office that ends this year.

→ Participation and social control also imply an adequate debate in Congress of bills with the potential for irreversible climatic and socio-environmental damage. The new Brazilian government needs to reject the bills that are part of the so-called "Destruction Package", such as amnesty for land grabbing and dismantling

of environmental licensing – all approved without discussion with society by the House of Representatives. Likewise, the new administration will need to make an effort to create debate mechanisms that ensure social participation and a new formulation of legislative proposals, balanced and based on technical knowledge and science.

→ Some actions involve tackling humanitarian emergencies, such as the immediate removal of invaders from the Yanomami Indigenous Land, currently occupied by more than 20,000 wildcat miners, who have been committing heinous crimes against the local population and the ecosystem. Others involve administrative measures that are simple, but generate significant impact, such as withdrawing PL 191. This bill was authored by the Executive branch and allows mining and other activities in Indigenous territories.

→ By the end of the year, Observatório do Clima will deliver to the elected government a second *Brazil 2045* strategy report, complete with a list of instruments to be revoked and provisional measures, decrees, normative instructions and resolutions to be proposed for the immediate enforcement of the strategies and public policies listed in this volume. **We expect to have more than a hundred regulation revocations and amendments.**

→ With this first roadmap for the reconstruction of Brazilian environmental policy, the member organizations of Observatório do Clima aim to help the new government, whatever it may be, to get rid of the Bolsonaro-era socio-environmental destruction burden as soon as possible. This will help the country regain a leadership role on the environmental arena and the confidence of Brazilian society and the international community – therefore, improving the business environment and investor relations, which are vital for the recovery of the country.

→ The Observatório do Clima organizations also seek to solve emergencies such as the illegal occupation of public lands, invasions, especially of indigenous lands, and violence in the countryside. And, last but not least, **we want to make progress towards halting and reversing the scourge of deforestation in the country, our biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions, steering Brazil into a path towards zero emissions from deforestation by 2030, and changing the country's emissions curve, in order to make it compatible with the objective of the Paris Agreement.**

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Introduction

The world has just over 90 months to solve the greatest collective challenge humanity has ever faced, the climate crisis.

The Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC, the UN climate scientists' panel, warned in 2021 and 2022 that the planet needs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43% by 2030¹ and to reach zero emissions by 2050 if it wants to have more than a 50% chance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, as recommended by the Paris Agreement – thus avoiding the worst effects of the climate catastrophe. In the last decade, however, global emissions have seen the greatest increase in history.

The damages to the economy, society and ecosystems that climate change already imposes leave no alternative: over the next eight years it will be necessary for all G20 countries to meet extremely ambitious goals to reduce greenhouse gases and accelerate an unprecedented transformation of the world economy, making it possible for the world to reach the middle of the century with zero net emissions. The social and economic challenges of this transition are enormous – but equally great are the opportunities for early movers.

¹
IPCC, Climate Change 2022 – Mitigation of Climate Change. Summary for Policymakers. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>. Accessed on May 1, 2022.

Brazil, the sixth largest emitter of greenhouse gases² on the planet and the country that accounts for the fourth largest fraction of verified global warming³, announced at COP26, the Glasgow climate conference, its commitment to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. However, given the national circumstances – the size of the country, its relatively clean energy mix and the sheer weight of land use in its emissions curve – , Brazil is positioned to go beyond that, with unique advantages. The *Brazil 2045* strategy proposal by Observatório do Clima, a network of 73 non-governmental organizations, would lead Brazil into achieving carbon negative emitter status by the year 2045, becoming the first major economy to do so.

The road to climate neutrality and negative emissions over the next two decades is long and will require social, political and economic scaffolding whose building needs to start now. However, this road towards a prosperous and sustainable country has been blocked since Jair Bolsonaro became President of the Republic, and now it depends on the election of a new administration.

Rebuilding institutions, restoring enforcement agencies and re-establishing the constitutional principles that protect our natural heritage are just the first steps. To continue on this path, the country needs to draw a clear map of how to reach such goals.

A green build-back must necessarily go beyond mere carbon accounting, seeking to consolidate a socially fair and safe country. The necessary actions cover renewable energy, reforestation and broad generation of employment and income based on the recovery of our biomes, environmental protection, biodiversity, science and technology, with civil society participation.

2

According to Climate-Watch, which does not account for Indonesia's recent drop in emissions. With it, and with the increase in deforestation in Brazil, the country would move to the fifth position. See: <https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions>. Accessed on May 1, 2022.

3

See: <https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-which-countries-are-historically-responsible-for-climate-change>. Accessed on May 1, 2022.

Brazil 2045—Building an Environmental Powerhouse is an initiative that aims to mobilize civil society, public authorities, academia and the private sector. We will draw a roadmap for the next two decades and help detail it, based on science and a strong respect for traditional knowledge.

This publication is the first of many that will be produced within the scope of the *Brazil 2045* strategy. It presents proposals collectively formulated by Observatório do Clima's network of organizations for the first two years of the next administration, to be distributed to Presidential candidates. Bolsonaro will not receive these proposals because there is no future for environmental policy if he is re-elected.

After this first report, the network will publish an analysis of regulatory repeals, improvements and supplements needed at the federal level to reverse the Bolsonaro administration's propensity to “push the whole lot through” with anti-environmental measures and advance the environmental agenda. There are hundreds of normative acts that have caused setbacks, especially at the infra-legal level, which need to be revoked and partially replaced. In addition, the most important proposals in terms of new regulations or even laws will have their contents detailed, by way of suggestions, during the second half of 2022.

Brazil 2045 will become a permanent pursuit of Observatório do Clima, aimed at the joint construction of proposals for environmental policy, with an emphasis on the climate issue. It supplements important technical initiatives carried out within the network, especially Seeg (the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimates System)⁴, which is approaching its tenth anniversary.

4

See: <https://seeg.eco.br/o-que-e-o-seeg>. Accessed on April 27, 2022.

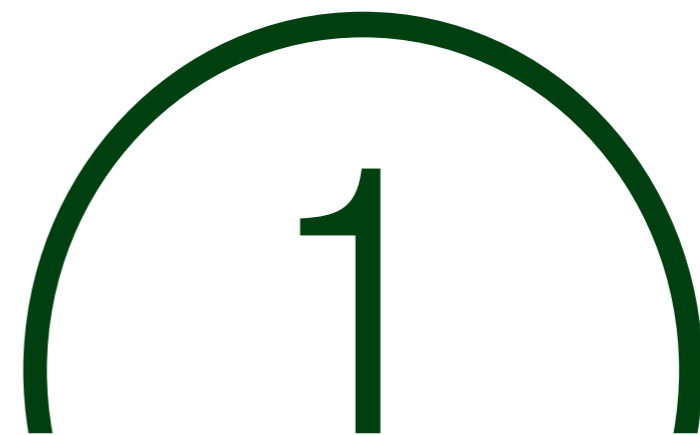
In each of the eight topics discussed below, this document highlights the proposals identified as priorities for the first cycle of the next government (2023 and 2024), and those the network considers most urgent and that, as such, need to be introduced in the first hundred days of government (by April 2023).

Thus, the first inklings of a roadmap produced in a participatory way by more than a hundred specialists from 63 civil society organizations become visible. All the actions listed here are feasible and can be carried out in two years by a government that is willing to lead Brazil towards a scenario of safe and competitive development – once the Jair Bolsonaro regime is ousted at the polls.



Proposals + #
for the next →
administration

Climate policy and international agreements



The Paris Agreement, signed on December 12, 2015 and ratified by Brazil through

Decree No. 9,073, of June 5, 2017⁵, sets out the main commitments to be observed by the signatory countries to guide the global response to climate change. The goal was set to keep the increase in the global average temperature well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit this increase to 1.5°C. In addition, the agreement stated that countries would implement progressive efforts to reduce their emissions, which are expressed as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The sixth and most recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)⁶, created by the United Nations in 1988 and involving thousands of scientists, points out that human influence on warming of the global atmosphere, oceans and land surface is unequivocal. The IPCC AR6 (Sixth Assessment Report) states that the concentrations of CO₂ (carbon dioxide), CH₄ (methane) and N₂O (nitrous oxide), the three main greenhouse gases, in the atmosphere are at the highest level in at least 800,000 years. It also affirms that global temperatures have risen faster since 1970 than at any other 50-year period over the past two millennia. Fast climate change is increasingly happening across the planet, accompanied by progressively more frequent and severe extreme events.

Brazil has a history of leading the way on international debates about climate change. This is reflected in legislation and public policies with relevant content that, even when they faced implementation difficulties, delivered important progress in this field. Brazilian regulatory framework includes Law No. 12,114, of December 9, 2009 (National Climate Change Fund Law – Climate Fund), Law No. 12,187, of December 19, 2009 (National Climate Policy) and Decree No. 9,758, of November 22, 2018, which consolidates the regulatory acts on this topic.

5

Available at: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/decreto/d9073.htm. Accessed on April 16, 2022.

6

AR6 was released in three parts, reflecting the contributions of the IPCC working groups. See the summaries of these publications at: https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/OC-IPCC-AR6-FACT-SHEET_FINAL.pdf (August 2021); <https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/OC-IPCC-FACTSHEET21.pdf> (February 2022); and <https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/IPC-C-WG3-resmo-OC.pdf> (April 2022).

The Bolsonaro administration has disrupted all federal actions relating to climate policy, ranging from the denial of scientific knowledge on the subject to the attempt of blackmailing developed countries, especially in relation to the control of deforestation in the Amazon. Paradoxically, it kept more than R\$ 3 billion frozen in the Amazon Fund, which should have been used for this very purpose⁷. Since early 2019, the role of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) on this issue has been greatly weakened, with the country moving from the position of an international leader to that of pariah.

The Brazilian NDC, proposed in September 2015, was updated in 2020. The update ratified the emission reduction percentages proposed for 2025 and indicated for 2030 but changed the figures relating to the base year (2005), which set the stage for the fiddling with climate numbers, causing an increase of up to 400MtCO₂e⁸. In other words, the 2020 NDC allowed more emissions than the 2015 NDC. The new update presented in April 2022 repeats the same problem: although the fiddling with the figures now “only” causes a 73 MtCO₂e increase, the target still collides with the covenants of the Paris Agreement⁹.

In fact, the government should be doing much better than simply avoiding a collision with the demand for progression on emission reductions. Based on the most recent data presented by the IPCC, it needs to commit vigorously to cutting emissions, as suggested by Observatório do Clima in a technical document released in December 2020: the country must limit its net annual emissions of greenhouse gases to a maximum of 400 MtCO₂e em 2030, corresponding to an 81% reduction in relation to the Brazilian emissions in 2005¹⁰.

7

See Direct Unconstitutionality Action (ADO) No. 59 of the Federal Supreme Court Supremo Tribunal Federal (STF).

8

See Class Action No. 5008035-37.2021. 4.03.6100 – 14th Federal Civil Court of São Paulo.

9

See analysis available at: <https://www.oc.eco.br/brasil-segure-violando-acordo-de-paris-com-nova-meta-do-clima/>. Accessed on April 26, 2022.

10

See: <https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Prpos-ta-OC-NDC-2030-Final.pdf> and https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/NDC_OC_2030_NOTA_TECNICA_V2-1.pdf. See also: <https://www.climaesocietade.org/post/clima-desenvolvimento-visoes-brasil-2030>. Accessed on May 3, 2022.

The proposals for the next administration consolidated by the Observatório do Clima network of organizations highlight, among other points: the adjustment of the Brazilian NDC and, of note, its integration with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the implementation of the National Plan on Climate Change, with the scope provided for in the legislation and the necessary adjustments due to the climate crisis scenario pointed out by the IPCC AR6¹¹ report; and a review of climate policy governance that would make it cross-sectorial and integrated other policies. With the implementation of the proposals presented below, we are sure that Brazil will regain its international credibility on the climate arena and, more broadly, on the environmental agenda and, more importantly, will take relevant steps to reach the condition of a carbon-negative country by 2045.



11

See Public Civil Action No. 1027282-96.2021. 4.01.3200 – 7th Federal Environmental and Agrarian Court of SJAM.



Priority proposals for the first two years of government

- 1.1. Comply with the Paris Agreement, but review the Brazilian NDC, aligning it with the 1.5°C target and its progression clause, and integrate it with the Convention on Biologic Diversity (CDB).
- 1.2. Rebuild trust with global partners and adopt public policies with demonstrable results to comply with the Paris Agreement, seizing on Brazil's comparative advantages, in addition to resuming international leadership in environmental matters, especially in the climate agenda.
- 1.3. Ensure the updating and implementation of the National Plan on Climate Change, including action plans for the prevention and control of deforestation in biomes and sectorial plans for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.
- 1.4. Prioritize nature-based solutions in the update of the National Climate Change Plan.
- 1.5. Review climate policy governance in order to ensure it is cross-sectorial and integrated with other policies.
- 1.6. Ensure mechanisms for civil society participation in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies.
- 1.7. Submit the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) for approval by the National Congress.

Urgent proposals

→ Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

1.1. Comply with the Paris Agreement, but review the Brazilian NDC, aligning it with the 1.5°C target and its progression clause, and integrate it with the Convention on Biologic Diversity (CDB).

- **Correct the “carbon trick maneuver” that has been done by the Brazilian government and submit a new NDC to the secretariat of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, ensuring progression in ambition and addressing the commitments undertaken at COP 26 (Glasgow) in the documents on deforestation and methane.**
- **Map the interfaces between the Paris Agreement and the CBD, with a view to adjusting the Brazilian position.**

1.3. Ensure the updating and implementation of the National Plan on Climate Change, including action plans for the prevention and control of deforestation in biomes and sectorial plans for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

- **Formalize by decree the resumption of the National Plan on Climate Change from an integrated approach that includes the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon Region (PPCDAm), the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado), the Sectorial Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the**

Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture (Plan ABC), the Ten-Year Energy Plan and other components provided for in the laws governing the National Policy on Climate Change (Law No. 12,187/2009 and Decree No. 9,578/2018), coherently with the climate crisis scenario pointed out in the IPCC AR6 report.

Resume federal government actions in the field of adaptation to climate change.

1.5. Review climate policy governance in order to ensure it is cross-sectorial and integrated with other policies.

Include the climate issue in the attributions of ministries and other federal entities in the provisional measure that defines the organizational structure of the next government, ensuring coordination by an inter-ministerial structure.

Deforestation prevention and control



The conversion of natural vegetation

into anthropic areas, used mainly for agriculture, accelerated globally after the 2nd World War, with a strong population explosion, urbanization, large-scale mechanization and the intensification of the use of chemicals in the wake of the “Green Revolution”. These processes were accompanied by environmental degradation generated by agriculture and other activities, such as mining.

In Brazil, agricultural expansion initially affected regions that had already been extensively colonized (Mata Atlântica and Pampa) and, beginning in the 1970s, it affected the Cerrado, Amazon and Pantanal regions, in addition to irrigated areas in the Caatinga. In less than five decades, according to data from MapBiomas, the area used for agriculture has expanded from 1.8 million to 2.6 million square kilometers (from 21.41% of the national territory in 1985 to 30.97% in 2020)¹². In 2022, Global Forest Watch touted Brazil the leading deforestation country in the tropical world, accounting, alone, for 41% of all primary forest loss¹³.

The Amazon has become the object of great conflict. This was initially concentrated in the so-called Arc of Deforestation, but in recent years other poles of degradation have emerged in the region. At the same time, the replacement of native vegetation continues to affect the Cerrado biome at an accelerated pace, affecting, in recent years, the Matopiba region¹⁴. The Caatinga, Mata Atlântica, Pantanal and Pampa regions, each a biome with its peculiarities, also continue to lose natural areas.

Among the relevant institutional responses to this problem are the creation of the PPCDAm and, later, the PPCerrado, and the establishment of rules to prevent rural credit from being used to subsidize illegal activities – in embargoed areas, for example. As of 2009, resources from the Amazon Fund began to be used to promote sustainable activities and,

12

Available at: <https://map-biomas.org/>. Accessed on April 14, 2022.

13

Global Forest Watch, Forest Pulse 2021. Available at <https://research.wri.org/gfr/global-forest-review>. Accessed on May 1, 2022.

14

The *Cerrado* biome is predominant in Matopiba, but the region also includes stretches of the Amazon and *Caatinga* biomes. See: <https://www.embrapa.br/tema-matopiba/sobre-o-tema> Accessed on April 24, 2022.

since 2016, also to control deforestation and fires, including support to environmental enforcement agency Ibama in inspection operations¹⁵.

According to the most recent data from Seeg (Observatório do Clima’s Greenhouse Gases Emissions and Removals Estimates System)¹⁶, land use changes are the major source of greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil, accounting for 998 gross MtCO₂e (782 MtCO₂e in the Amazon and 113 MtCO₂e in the Cerrado) in 2020. This represents 46% of the national total emissions. Preventing and controlling deforestation, therefore, constitutes a crucial component of climate policy in the country.

Policies related to the control of deforestation were paralyzed or even reversed by the Bolsonaro administration, which actually justified and encouraged the occupation of territories as a form of economic growth, expressing an archaic view of development that presupposes the eradication of forest and other ecosystems. At the same time, several initiatives weakened the control of production chains, especially in forestry, with the direct involvement of government authorities in defense of offenders, instead of guaranteeing support to inspection agents.

The environmental sanctioning process was also intensely affected by the dismantling¹⁷, which greatly weakened the deterrence power of inspection operations carried out by federal agencies.

In the Amazon, the option for dismantling environmental policy and delegitimizing inspection led to a situation of total lack of control. The average annual deforestation rates in the first three years of the Bolsonaro administration were 75% higher than the average annual rates for the previous decade, and show no sign of slowing down¹⁸. PPCDAm and the Amazon Fund were paralyzed right at the beginning of

15

The Amazon Fund was created by Decree No. 6,527/2008, but began operating in 2009. See: http://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/rafa/RAFA_2020_port.pdf. Accessed on April 30, 2022. Amazon Fund supports Ibama inspection. See: <http://www.ibama.gov.br/noticias/58-2016/513-fundo-amazonia-reforca-fiscalizacao-do-ibama>. Accessed on May 4, 2022.

16

Available at: <https://seeg.eco.br/>. Accessed on April 14, 2022.

17

See Claim of Breach of Fundamental precept (ADPF) No. 755 no STF.

18

See available data at: <http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>. Accessed on April 24, 2022.

the current administration¹⁹. This situation of serious disruption of federal command and control mechanisms, and of government omission also in terms of economic tools that support environmental conservation, is not restricted to the Amazon.

With the objective of reversing this situation, Observatório do Clima listed actions that it considers to be priority for the early days of the next government. The resumption of the PPCDAm, the Amazon Fund and the PPCerrado is urgent, covering monitoring and control, land and territorial planning, promotion of sustainable production activities and regulatory and economic instruments. The need for full integration and openness of data from the systems that are used for inspection and traceability of the production chains of domestic commodities stands out. Traceability today does not fully cover any of these chains. This measure will enhance the remote inspections and also social control thereof. Another important action is the guarantee of funds to cover the activities of institutions responsible for environmental monitoring, inspection and control, such as the National Space Research Institute (Inpe), the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). The implementation of these measures will ensure the resumption of the role of the federal government in the prevention and control of deforestation and, consequently, in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and in ensuring an ecologically balanced environment.



19

See ADPF No. 760 and ADO No. 59 in STF.



Priority proposals for the first two years of government

- 2.1. Resume the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon Region (PPCDAm), the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado biome (PPCerrado) and the Amazon Fund, with a view to achieve zero deforestation by 2030.
- 2.2. Strengthen deforestation control in all biomes by strengthening monitoring and inspection bodies and environmental command and control policies, with support from the Federal Police, state police forces and other inspection bodies.
- 2.3. Increase economic incentives aimed at recovery, conservation and sustainable use of forests and native vegetation in all biomes.
- 2.4. Create mechanisms so that payment or incentive projects for environmental services, with or without monetary retribution, and other financing mechanisms, are sustainable in the long term.
- 2.5. Ensure that forests and non-assigned public areas be used for conservation and sustainable purposes, fighting land grabbing.
- 2.6. Establish and unify deforestation prevention and control policies, seeking to halt and reverse the loss of native vegetation by 2030, as provided for in the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests.
- 2.7. Expand control of production chains, such as wood, soy, meat and mining, through the use of public data (transparency) and the integration of different inspec-


tion, monitoring and traceability systems, including exports (Siscites, Sinaflor and Sisbov, among others).

2.8. Develop sustainable economic alternatives for communities in regions that suffer the worst impact from deforestation and other activities that degrade the environment.

2.9. Ensure forest restoration of 14 million hectares in legal reserve areas and permanent preservation areas between 2023 and 2030.

2.10. Restore and recover 27 thousand hectares in salt marshes and mangrove areas between 2023 and 2030.

Urgent proposals



Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

2.1. Resume the Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Legal Amazon Region (PPCDAm), the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado biome (PPCerrado) and the Amazon Fund, with a view to achieve zero deforestation by 2030.

- **Institutionalize, through a presidential decree, the resumption of the PPCDAm and the PPCerrado, covering monitoring and control, land and territorial planning, promotion of sustainable production activities as well as regulatory and economic instruments.**
- **Enact a decree restoring the activities of the Amazon Fund Technical Committee and Steering Committee.**

2.2. Strengthen deforestation control in all biomes by strengthening monitoring and inspection bodies and environmental command and control policies, with support from the Federal Police, state police forces and other inspection bodies.

- **Increase the federal budget for the environmental monitoring, command and control systems (Inpe, Ibama and ICMBio), through budget supplementation.**
[connected to proposal 8.1]
- **Terminate the unnecessary and delaying stage of environmental conciliation, reversing the changes made to Decree No. 6,514/2008 by Decree No. 9,760/2019.**

- **Review the MMA/Ibama/ICMBio Joint Normative Instructions Nos. 1 and 2, of 2021, which limited the actions of environmental inspectors, among other problems.**

2.5. Ensure that forests and non-assigned public areas be used for conservation and sustainable purposes, fighting land grabbing.

- **Enact a high-level decision determining, in accordance with the provisions of the Public Forest Management Law (Law No. 12,284/2006), that public forests cannot be privatized, revoking all decisions to the contrary.**

2.7. Expand control of production chains, such as wood, soy, meat and mining, through the use of public data (transparency) and the integration of different inspection, monitoring and traceability systems, including exports (Siscites, Sinaflor and Sisbov, among others).

- **Determine the immediate availability to the public of all Sinaflor and DOF data, including species-level identification and ensuring complete geographic information, as well as the possibility of performing searches in the systems.**
- **Integrate the Brazilian System for the Individual Identification of Bovines (Sisbov) with the following federal government systems: Rural Environmental Registry (CAR); Animal Transit Document (GTA);**

Ministry of Economy's registry of employers who have subjected workers to conditions analogous to slavery; Ibama's embargoed areas system; ICMBio's embargoed areas system; and Brazilian Open Data Portal.

Have Ibama prepare a report on the imports and sales of mercury in the Brazilian territory and have Denatran prepare a specialized report on the registration in Renavan and on the sales of heavy machinery (backhoes and others) that can be used in wildcat mining.

Outline a management plan for the main databases maintained by the federal government for environmental control, improving systems performance and including full disclosure of data.

Bioeconomy and agriculture, livestock and forestry activities



Bioeconomy is a concept under construction, but one that has been consolidated in the literature and in the political vocabulary due to the need to differentiate the sustainable use of biological resources from mere hunting and gathering, or the old vision of opportunistic economic exploitation. Germany has been notable for organizing, since 2015, the Global Bioeconomy Summit, offering a definition that was also adopted by FAO: *“Bioeconomy is the production, utilization, conservation, and regeneration of biological resources, including related knowledge, science, technology, and innovation, to provide sustainable solutions (information, products, processes and services) within and across all economic sectors and enable a transformation to a sustainable economy.”*²⁰

In the case of Brazil, and especially when it comes to the Amazon, this concept is insufficient, as it does not incorporate social justice. The development of bioeconomic systems depends on harnessing not only natural capital, but also the cultural capital of socio-biodiversity. It is necessary to recognize the importance of knowledge accumulated over generations and guide economic development that maintains “standing forests and flowing rivers”, providing ecosystem services and, at the same time, improving the living conditions of rural and urban populations and of traditional peoples and communities²¹. Several institutions propose definitions of bioeconomy, but there is no unified concept adopted in Brazil.

Public policies for socio-biodiversity were abandoned or undermined during the Bolsonaro administration. While it promoted an appropriation of the discourse (the former Minister of the Environment preached bioeconomy in international forums, but defended land grabbers, loggers and wildcat miners in Brasília), the socio-environmental projects of the Amazon Fund were suspended²², the National Food Security Council and the Food Acquisition Program

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Available at: https://gbs2020.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/GBS-2020_IACGB-Communique.pdf. Accessed on April 23, 2022.

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ABRAMOVAY, R. et al. 2021. The New Bioeconomy in the Amazon: Opportunities and Challenges for a Healthy Standing Forest and Flowing Rivers. Available at: <https://www.theamazonwewant.org/amazon-assessment-report-2021/>. Accessed on April 23, 2022.

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See ADO No. 59 in STF.

(PAA), which favored family farming, were extinguished, the release of pesticides increased and the ABC Plan for low-carbon agriculture is not even remotely capable of containing the advance of the agricultural frontier over the Amazon, the *Cerrado* and the other biomes or to reduce the vulnerability of rural producers to climate variability. In addition, the program for converting fines into environmental services was paralyzed, compromising an important source of funds for the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg), which, in turn, would greatly enhance the actions of the ABC Plan aimed at forest restoration.

Reversing the current situation requires strengthening local economies, involving them in biodiversity conservation, developing socio-biodiversity value chains, strengthening the business environment and markets for low-carbon agricultural products. Among the most important emergency actions on this topic, in the opinion of Observatório do Clima, are the reestablishment of the National Food Security Council and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), the strengthening of sustainable and organic production systems and the integration of the Environment and Agriculture ministries systems to monitor the results of the ABC Plan. It is necessary and urgent to expand the ABC Plan and insert its actions and those of Planaveg in the development agenda, since they are instruments with the potential to mitigate climatic extremes and contribute to the resilience of production systems and to the diversity of crops and income, especially in family farming. Given the importance of agriculture, livestock and forestry activities in the Brazilian case, the measures presented below, taken together, will be a big step forward for ensuring a sustainable economy with social justice.





Priority proposals for the first two years of government

3.1. Combat land grabbing and illegal deforestation by demanding environmental and land tenure regularization of rural properties that eliminate production chains from illegally deforested areas.

3.2. Strengthen public policies for the acquisition of products from family farming, indigenous and other traditional communities' initiatives.

3.3. Establish new strategies, grant new economic incentives and strengthen existing ones for the sale of socio-biodiversity products, especially those originating from indigenous activities, family and organic agriculture and agricultural extractivism.

3.4. Significantly expand the resources for the ABC Program within Plano Safra (Brazil's yearly low-interest loan to agriculture), with changes in the current rules and, as a complement, the training of technicians and financial institutions to facilitate access to resources.

3.5. Establish robust rural credit facilities that include the obligation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strict control of deforestation, in all biomes, including the integration of databases (Ibama, State Environmental Entities, Brazilian Forestry Service and the Central Bank) to detect illegalities.

3.6. Expand the network of cooperatives and community businesses by strengthening the value chain of bioeconomy products.

3.7. Promote an ecology knowledge strategy that brings together academic, popular and traditional knowledge in order to expand solutions to tackle the climate crisis and produce healthy and sustainable food.

Urgent proposals

→ Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

3.3. Establish new strategies, grant new economic incentives and strengthen existing ones for the sale of socio-biodiversity products, especially those originating from indigenous activities, family and organic agriculture and agricultural extractivism.

- **Reinstate the National Food Security Council by decree.**
- **Reinstate the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), revoked by Law No. 14,284/2021, and ensure funds for its implementation; improve the program execution mechanisms, increasing the participation of women and reviewing the issuance of the Declaration of Suitability to Pronaf, in order to guarantee the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.**
- **Improve the normative acts of the Ministry of Agriculture regarding rural associations and cooperativism, in order to strengthen organizations whose rural production is organic and based on the sale of socio-biodiversity products.**

3.4. Significantly expand the resources for the ABC Program within Plano Safra (Brazil's yearly low-interest loan to agriculture), with changes in the current rules and, as a complement, the training of technicians and financial institutions to facilitate access to resources.

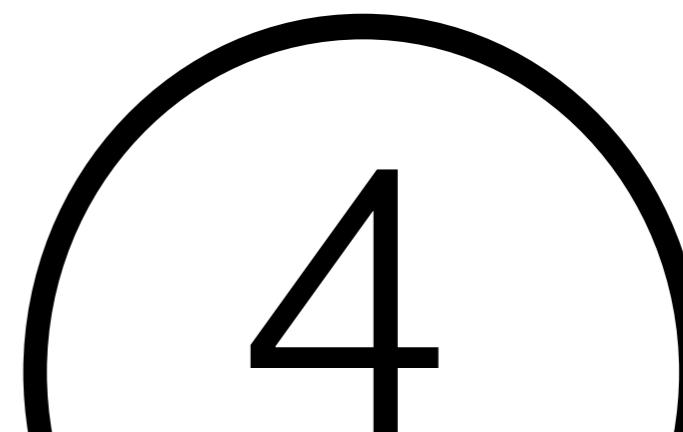
- **Establish a schedule for the incorporation**

of technologies from the ABC Plan (aimed at low emission of Greenhouse Gases) into Plano Safra requirements.

3.5. Establish robust rural credit facilities that include the obligation to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions and strict control of deforestation, in all biomes, including the integration of databases (Ibama, State Environmental Entities, Brazilian Forestry Service and the Central Bank) to detect illegalities.

- Annually increase the percentage of allocation of budget resources to sustainable and low-GHG emissions agriculture.**
- Expand the funding limits for the recovery of degraded pastures contained in the ABC Program (ABC Recovery) and for landscape restoration proposed by Planaveg.**
- Create communication and guidance mechanisms for medium and small rural producers, highlighting the purposes and benefits of the ABC Plan and help them train and disseminate the plan's technologies.**
- Amend Decree No. 10,606/2021, in order to allow access to MMA's environmental control systems through the Integrated Information System of the Sectorial Plan for the Consolidation of a Low-Carbon Emission Agricultural Economy (SIN-ABC).**

Climate justice



The debate on climate justice seeks to highlight the inequalities experienced by countless populations around the world and to guide climate emergency mitigation and adaptation measures based on principles of human rights, social and environmental justice. This issue is so urgent that it has become one of the imperatives of the Paris Agreement, especially due to the increase in the number of extreme weather events such as floods, prolonged droughts, heat waves and fires, which most severely affect vulnerable groups. According to the IPCC, half of the world's population is now exposed to climate risks, and in the last decade the death toll in developing countries and poor regions was 15 times greater than in the developed world²³.

A crucial way to tackle this problem is to include in the climate policy-making, and in the debates related to it, the intersectionality of elements such as gender, ethnicity, race, class, sexual orientation, geographic location and age, among others that generate different susceptibilities. Prior to the current administration, Brazilian climate policy had recognized some of these vulnerabilities. However, it is necessary to expand and consider the knowledge and contributions of these groups to combat climate change, including in the formulation of content that supports governmental decision-making²⁴.

In the last Brazilian summer, for example, we experienced extreme rains in São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, with devastating impacts for their population and for many municipalities, with deaths and destruction concentrated especially among the poorest populations, who lived in at-risk areas. In the same season, in Rio Grande do Sul, intense heat and drought led to losses in agricultural production and problems in the supply of water and energy. Marginalized communities suffered the most²⁵.

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IPCC, Climate Change 2022 – Adaptation, Impacts and Vulnerability. Summary for Policymakers. Available at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>. Accessed on May 1, 2022.

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See: <https://gene-roclima.oc.eco.br/indicativos-de-genero-em-politicas-e-programas-climaticos-na-esfera-federal/>. Accessed on April 20, 2022.

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See: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brazil-60213638>. Accessed on April 20, 2022.

26

See: <https://mapbiomas.org/area-ocupada-pela-mineracao-no-brasil-cresce-mais-de-6-vezes-entre-1985-e-2020>. Accessed on April 20, 2022.

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SANTOS, Layza Queiroz et al. (Org.). *Vidas em luta: criminalização e violência contra defensoras e defensores de direitos humanos no Brasil*. Vol. III. Comitê Brasileiro de Defensoras e Defensores de Direitos Humanos. 3. ed. Curitiba: Terra de Direitos, 2020. Available at <https://terrasedireitos.org.br/uploads/arquivos/Dossie-Vidas-em-Luta.pdf>. Accessed on April 21, 2022.

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See: <https://www.cartacapital.com.br/politica/bolsonaro-celebra-que-governo-nao-demarcou-nenhuma-terra-indigena/>. Accessed on April 21, 2022.

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See: <https://ainfo.cnptia.embrapa.br/digital/bitstream/item/217683/1/O-protagonismo-das-mulheres-rurais.pdf>. Accessed on April 21, 2022.

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See: <https://www.revistas.usp.br/reb/article/download/176467/163971/441901>. Accessed on April 21, 2022.

Vulnerable groups should, therefore, receive specific attention from the government. However, in recent years, in addition to the impacts of extreme weather events, which are severe enough to cause death and destruction, the Bolsonaro administration has exacerbated the social and economic vulnerabilities of different groups by attacking and threatening their very existence. The President of the Republic, who is vocally opposed to policies for the defense of the rights of traditional peoples, has encouraged invasions of indigenous lands and the proliferation of illegal mining therein, so much so that the largest mining areas in these lands, since the 1980s, started to operate during his administration²⁶. With regard to *quilombola* (descendants of fled slaves) communities, the *Vidas em Luta* report denounced that only 2,786 of those communities have been granted ownership title to their lands, out of a total of 6,000 such communities in the country²⁷. Bolsonaro proudly says that his administration has not demarcated indigenous lands, issued property titles in *quilombola* territories, or created Conservation Units²⁸. The direct results of this neglect are the perpetuation and worsening of vulnerabilities.

Inequality is further deepened whenever gender issues are addressed. In Brazil, women peasants play a key role in the entire food production chain and, broadly²⁹ in income generation and economic development activities. However, they still face numerous difficulties in obtaining land ownership, due to cultural mechanisms that see the man as the head of the family and the legitimate holder of property. This leads to another problem: the difficulty for women to access rural credit facilities. In urban centers, women fight for the right to quality and safe housing, risk-free mobility, access to public facilities that serve as a support network so that they can free themselves from domestic and family work and seek formal jobs. Bolsonaro, in turn, has implemented an anti-gender policy, aggravating inequalities and violences³⁰.

In this regard, the Observatório do Clima network submits proposals that seek to promote climate justice, contemplating several vulnerabilities: to qualify representatives of vulnerable groups to participate in government decision-making spaces; to promote equitable access for women to rural programs and socio-environmental policies; to pursue the removal of invaders from indigenous lands and territories of traditional peoples and communities, with the implementation of ecosystem restoration projects and the recovery of degraded areas; to resume policies for sustainable territorial management in indigenous lands and traditional communities and the protection of these territories, with special attention to isolated indigenous peoples; to restructure and strengthen Funai (National Indian Foundation) and Fundação Palmares; to prioritize actions to mitigate and adjust to climate change in areas where marginalized communities and vulnerable groups reside; and to review the assignment of resources of the National Fund on Climate Change to assist the most vulnerable populations.

Material progress in terms of climate justice needs to be considered mandatory for government actions. The measures listed below represent important contributions to this theme and constitute a fundamental component of the *Brazil 2045* strategy.



Priority proposals for the first two years of government

- 4.1. Pursue the immediate removal of invaders from indigenous lands and *quilombola* territories and other traditional peoples' lands and communities, including governmental actions to remove invaders and to carry out projects of ecosystem restoration and recovery of degraded areas.
- 4.2. Restructure and strengthen Funai and Fundação Palmares and reestablish programs for the full protection of Indigenous lands, with special attention to peoples in voluntary isolation, as well as *quilombola* territories and other traditional peoples lands and communities.
- 4.3. Invest in the training and equitable participation of women, Black people, indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, other traditional peoples and communities and vulnerable groups in spaces for debate and decision-making on land management and socio-environmental policies.
- 4.4. Ensure equitable attention to women in family farming programs and other socio-environmental policies.
- 4.5. Resume the implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGATI), with the allocation of resources to implement the Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTAs), as well as the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.

4.6. Strengthen the sustainable management of indigenous lands, *quilombola* and other traditional peoples' lands and communities, through economic alternatives that value traditional knowledge, their culture and ways of life.


4.7. Prioritize actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change in areas where marginalized communities and vulnerable groups reside, in accordance with the principles that ensure people's right to live in a suitable city and to have access to adequate housing.

4.8. Prioritize government attention to fishermen, traditional fishing practices and vulnerable coastal communities.

4.9. Ensure effectiveness in actions directed at communities impacted by large infrastructure projects, demanding due accountability from entrepreneurs.

4.10. Re-discuss the allocation of resources from the National Fund on Climate Change, ensuring assistance to the most vulnerable populations.

Urgent proposals



Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

4.1. Pursue the immediate removal of invaders from indigenous lands and *quilombola* territories and other traditional peoples' lands and communities, including governmental actions to remove invaders and to carry out projects of ecosystem restoration and recovery of degraded areas.

- **Conduct operations to remove all wildcat miners occupying areas of the Yanomami Indigenous Land.**
- **Conduct operations to remove intruders from indigenous lands and *quilombola* territories where episodes of violence have increased during the pandemic.**

4.3. Invest in the training and equitable participation of women, Black people, indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, other traditional peoples and communities and vulnerable groups in spaces for debate and decision-making on land management and socio-environmental policies.

- **Reestablish and strengthen crucial collegiate bodies to ensure equal representation and articulation of women, black people, indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, other traditional peoples and communities and vulnerable groups, such as the National Commission for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities and the National Indigenist Policy Commission, which have been terminated by Decree No. 9,759/2019, in order to qualify and encourage the**

participation of these groups in decision-making processes.

4.5. Resume the implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGATI), with the allocation of resources to implement the Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTAs), as well as the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.

- **Reactivate PNGATI's governance structure and request budgetary supplementation for the implementation of the PGTAs and structuring actions of the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities.**
[connected to proposal 8.1]

4.6. Strengthen the sustainable management of indigenous lands, *quilombola* and other traditional peoples' lands and communities, through economic alternatives that value traditional knowledge, their culture and ways of life.

- **Draft a bill to adjust legislation and public policies to the specific contexts of the productive arrangements of indigenous peoples, *quilombolas* and other traditional peoples and communities, in order to overcome infrastructure problems, ensure economic incentives, and stimulate the commercial chain of forest restoration and the economic use of native vegetation, as well as adapting institutional markets for bioeconomy products (such as the**

Minimum Price Guarantee Program for Socio-biodiversity Products – PGPMBio, the Food Acquisition Program – PAA and the National School Meal Program – PNAE).

Initiate the participatory review of the policy for sharing the benefits of products associated with communities' traditional knowledge, pursuing greater equity.

4.7. Prioritize actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change in areas where marginalized communities and vulnerable groups reside, in accordance with the principles that ensure people's right to live in a suitable city and to have access to adequate housing.

Institute a program aimed at assisting subnational entities in mitigating and adapting to climate change.

Ensure support for mapping areas susceptible to the occurrence of high impact landslides, flash-floods or related geological or hydrological processes.

Energy



The energy sector (transport, industry and electricity generation) experienced an unprecedented drop in greenhouse gas emissions due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In global terms, emissions fell by 5.4% in 2020³¹, while in Brazil the reduction was 4.6%³². The steepest decline occurred in electricity generation, followed by a shutdown in industries and a reduction in transport, particularly the widespread cancellation of flights. The drop in emissions from electricity generation in Brazil was mainly due to the reduction in activity at coal-fired thermoelectric plants, which, however, benefited from stimuli approved by the federal Executive and Legislative powers. It is essential to understand that the resumption of the post-pandemic economy requires special attention to energy transition issues, with a necessary reduction of the reliance on fossil fuels.

The 2050 National Energy Plan³³ dedicates a chapter to the decarbonization of the national matrix and another to energy transition, with a view to guiding public policies to modernize and reduce the environmental footprint of the energy sector, in addition to providing greater security and stability to the system as a whole in a climate change scenario. These changes include the expansion of low-carbon sources, technological innovation and measures that increase efficiency. Even though it includes several programs aimed at specific sectors and activities, ranging from the domestic to industrial scale and public sector, and provides for financing from federal financial institutions, the National Energy Efficiency Plan³⁴, needs to be revised to expand actions and covered sectors.

The actual scope of the measures that favor decarbonization and energy efficiency is still limited in Brazil. Besides, the Bolsonaro administration disregarded such national documents, programs and commitments

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See: <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2021>. Accessed on April 22, 2022.

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See: <http://seeg.eco.br/>. Accessed on April 22, 2022.

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Available at: <https://www.epe.gov.br/pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/Plano-Nacional-de-Energia-2050>. Accessed on April 22, 2022.

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Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/spe/publicacoes/plano-nacional-de-eficiencia-energetica/documentos/plano-nacional-eficiencia-energetica-pdf.pdf/view>. Accessed on April 22, 2022.

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Available at: <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-n-493-de-24-de-junho-de-2019-1730-20570>. Accessed on April 22, 2022.

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See Direct Unconstitutionality Action (ADI) No. 7095 in STF.

and adopted initiatives that are openly against pollution control and energy transition.

Even before the Covid-19 pandemic, the Minister of the Environment supported approval of Conama (National Environment Council) Resolution No. 493/2019³⁵, which established Phase M5 of the Program for the Control of Air Pollution caused by Motorcycles and Similar Vehicles (Promot), taking into account the industry requests and going against the advice of Conama's Technical Body.

The Executive Branch also enacted Provisional Measures No. 998/2020 (approved as Law No. 14,120 of 2021), No. 1,078/2021 (which has expired), and No. 1,031/2021 (approved as Law 14,182/2021). These initiatives resulted in incentives for thermoelectric plants (coal-fired, as well as the nuclear power plant Angra 3), a reduction in funding for research and development in energy efficiency and the withdrawal of subsidies for solar generation. Finally, the president sanctioned Law No. 14,299/2022, which subverted the concept of fair energy transition by guaranteeing the purchase of new coal energy until 2040³⁶.

The new government will have the challenge of reversing the tax benefits and other incentives recently offered to the most polluting sources of energy while, at the same time, designing policies and subsidies for renewable and decarbonized energy. From the perspective of a just transition, these incentives must somehow be funded by sectors with greater economic capacity, preventing lower-income populations from bearing the brunt of the energy transition. It will also be necessary to plan and structure public policies aimed at modernizing the energy sector, reducing consumption and increasing efficiency.

Added to this are the actions linked to the planning of oil and gas exploration, which must take into account the protection

of priority areas for the conservation of biodiversity and other socio-environmental parameters. It is necessary to restrict as much as possible the expansion of oil production, which clashes with the reality of the climate crisis and the recommendations of the International Energy Agency³⁷. In addition, Observatório do Clima understands that it is not possible to justify the expansion of oil exploration to new areas without carrying out an Environmental Analysis of Sedimentary Area, which has been replaced by increasingly precarious analyses without an integrated view of the impacts to be generated by blocks being offered for exploration. Contrary to what the government says, problems of this type cannot be analyzed exclusively on a case-by-case basis, during the environmental licensing of individual enterprises.

The path to a decarbonized economy necessarily involves strong and immediate advances towards energy transition. We believe that the measures below represent elements of extreme relevance in this regard.



37

See: <https://www.poder360.com.br/economia/agencia-internacional-de-energia-defende-fim-da-exploracao-de-petroleo-e-gas/>. Accessed on May 2, 2022.

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Priority proposals for the first two years of government

- 5.1. Expand the inclusion of renewable energies in the matrix, through economic incentives (and other types of incentives) for research, implementation and wind and solar generation, assuring service to low-income family units and isolated communities.
- 5.2. Support the use of “clean” public transport and urban mobility, with a progressive electrification of fleets, discouraging private transport.
- 5.3. Restrict the use of fossil sources, including the decommissioning of thermoelectric plants, withdrawal of subsidies, exemptions and policies to encourage the oil, gas and coal industry, with special attention to the review of the Special Customs Regime for Oil and Natural Gas Survey and Mining (Repetro).
- 5.4. Demand energy efficiency results from industry, electricity sector, transport, housing and other sectors.
- 5.5. Formulate strategies for a just energy transition, with the allocation of public resources to provide the necessary technology and the inclusion of all segments of the population, without burdening the most vulnerable groups.
- 5.6. Veto the implementation of large hydroelectric plants in the Amazon region and ensure, in other regions, that the implementation of medium and small-size plants takes into account all accrued impacts.
- 5.7. Veto the expansion of offshore oil and gas exploration in areas of recognized environmental sensitivity.


5.8. Eliminate financing by public banks to fossil fuels and include analysis on energy efficiency and energy sources used by financed projects.

5.9. Decommission coal-fired power plants.

5.10. Reassess the strategies for the use of nuclear energy provided for in the 2050 National Energy Plan, with special attention to contingency plans of the plants in operation.

5.11. Assess the convenience and safety of uranium mining and storage conditions for radioactive and rare earth tailings.

Urgent proposals



Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

5.3. Restrict the use of fossil sources, including the decommissioning of thermoelectric plants, withdrawal of subsidies, exemptions and policies to encourage the oil, gas and coal industry, with special attention to the review of the Special Customs Regime for Oil and Natural Gas Survey and Mining (Repetro).

- **Terminate, by means of a provisional measure, the Fair Energy Transition Program (TEJ) created by articles 4 to 7 of Law No. 14,299/2022, which established financial subsidies to the Santa Catarina coal industry, funded by the electricity bill of all consumers of the National Interconnected System (SIN).**
- **Start a process of measuring, evaluating and reducing the exemptions established by Law No. 13,586/2017, which expanded the reach and term of Repetro, through the evaluation and publication, by the Brazilian Federal Revenue Office, of the actual tax burden for the sector, in order to make the transition of the energy matrix compatible with the national targets for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases.**
- **Formalize a clear commitment to reducing reliance on fossil fuels and expanding investments in wind and solar energy.**

5.4. Demand energy efficiency results from industry, electricity sector, transport, housing and other sectors.

- **Propose the revision of the National Energy Efficiency Plan (PNEf), with expansion of actions in the different sectors and ensuring perennial and stable sources of funds to foster actions in these sectors.**
- **Start evaluating projects and items that may be financed by BNDES Finem – Energy Efficiency, in order to expand projects aimed at reducing energy consumption and increasing the efficiency of the national energy system.**

5.5. Formulate strategies for a just energy transition, with the allocation of public resources to provide the necessary technology and the inclusion of all segments of the population, without burdening the most vulnerable groups.

- **Establish policies and economic incentives for the distributed generation of electricity in isolated communities and among the lower-income populations, through the implementation of community systems in condos, cooperatives or associations.**
- **Review the content vetoed in the legal framework for distributed micro-generation and mini-generation (Law No. 14,300/2022), which extended tax benefits to domestic distributed generation.**

→ **Start planning strategies for the adjustment of the workforce in the sectors to be affected by the decommissioning of the most polluting energy sources.**

5.7. Veto the expansion of offshore oil and gas exploration in areas of recognized environmental sensitivity.

→ **Suspend all oil and gas auctions until the offered blocks can be assessed, taking into account priority areas for biodiversity conservation and other parameters such as a lack of knowledge about ecological impacts.**

→ **Reinforce the obligation to carry out Environmental Analysis of Sedimentary Areas as a prerequisite for carrying out oil and gas auctions, without replacing such analyzes with statements from public bodies.**

Biodiversity and coastal areas



Removing carbon from the atmosphere is the most efficient strategy to offset the emission of greenhouse gases and contribute to achieving net zero emissions. Regardless of technologies for carbon capture and storage, ecosystem services provide solutions at a much lower cost than new technologies. However, these services also depend on keeping the structure of biological communities intact, i.e., conserving biodiversity and the full range of interrelationships between organisms.

Territorial management, in terms of maintaining legally protected spaces, is one of the most important instruments for conserving biodiversity and promoting carbon removal.

Seeg estimates of carbon removals are calculated considering three forms of removal, according to the following order of importance, in the case of Brazil: protected areas (conservation units, indigenous lands and quilombola territories); secondary vegetation regeneration; and changes in land use³⁸.

Carbon removal by protected areas has been growing sharply in the country since the 1990s, as a result of the expansion of the National System of Conservation Units (Snuc) and the demarcation of Indigenous lands. The biggest increase occurred between 2006 and 2007, when it jumped from 288 MtCO_{2e} to 338 MtCO_{2e}, and reached, in 2017, the mark of 386 MtCO_{2e}, later stabilizing at this level. The regeneration of secondary vegetation also maintained a stable growth rate, with lower annual increments than those seen in protected areas, but still reaching 243 MtCO_{2e} in 2019 and remaining at that level. 2012–2013 stands out as the period with the greatest increase in carbon removal (from 202.6 MtCO_{2e} to 211,0 MtCO_{2e}).

The creation of federal conservation units (like national parks) and the demarcation of indigenous lands ceased

under the Bolsonaro administration, and rural environmental regularization was not implemented on a large scale; instead, there were incentives for the expansion of land grabbing. Likewise, the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg) was not implemented, which would be largely funded by Ibama's fine conversion program, yet another program that was frozen by the current administration³⁹. In its place, the federal government adopted measures to delay the processing of environmental fines, which leads to the expiry of infraction notices and encourages impunity.

In addition to the creation and implementation of management plans for protected areas and recognition of the territories of traditional populations in continental areas, it is important to responsibly manage marine waters and coastal regions, which includes recognition of the rights of *extrativista* (such as rubber-tappers brazil nut gatherers) and communities and traditional fishermen, with sustainable fishing management.

More broadly, it can be said that the concept of Blue Carbon needs to gain prominence in climate policies, with attention to the key role of coastal and marine ecosystems in carbon cycles and in mitigation and adaptation processes.

The next government also needs to resume the management of fishing activities. Since the abandonment of unloading statistics more than a decade ago, the impact of fishing on fish stocks is not known. Making the situation even more complex, the Bolsonaro administration relaxed many rules related to fishing, without any involvement of environmental agencies. The Environment Ministry (MMA) and its municipalities should re-engage with this form of use of natural resources, and it is important to resume a program along the lines of the Program for Assessing the Sustainable Potential of Living Resources in the Exclusive Economic Zone (Revizee)⁴⁰.

39

The only initiative worth mentioning in this regard is the conversion of environmental fines to support forest restoration in the Paraná pine forest lands of Santa Catarina. It wasn't suspended because it had been determined by Justice, but its implementation has been slowed down.

38

See: https://seeg-br.s3.amazonaws.com/Documentos%20Analiticos/SEEG_9/OC_03_relatorio_2021_FINAL.pdf. Accessed on April 26, 2022.

40

See: <https://antigo.mma.gov.br/processo-eletronico/item/396-programa-revizee.html>. Accessed on April 24 2022.

The measures highlighted in this theme by the Observatório do Clima network of organizations represent emergency actions to contain the rapid loss of biodiversity and natural resources. They constitute necessary supplements to the other priorities identified to contain the climate crisis at a country-wide level.



Priority proposals for the first two years of government

6.1. Strengthen the National System of Conservation Units (Snuc), in the different biomes, through the creation and implementation of protected areas (UCs), land title regularization and expansion of civil society participation in the management process of protected areas.

6.2. Strengthen the network of protected areas through the demarcation of indigenous lands and the titling of *quilombola* territories.

6.3. Implement public policies aimed at ecological restoration of degraded, damaged or destroyed ecosystems in different biomes.

6.4. Strengthen intelligence and planning strategies for enforcement in trafficking routes and increase penalties applicable to illegal commercial hunting and trade in endangered animals by typifying the crime of biopiracy.

6.5. Promote a national program for monitoring the impact of climate change on biodiversity, including the updating of lists of endangered species and strategies for their protection and conservation.

6.6. Implement the integration of computerized systems for controlling licenses, authorizations and certifications for the management of fauna and flora between state and federal agencies.

6.7. Strengthen the contingent of coastal and marine protected areas, with special attention to the rights of extrativista communities and traditional fishing.

6.8. Strengthen access management and monitoring of the use of fishing resources in conservation units of sustainable use, promoting the centrality of the participation of fishermen and fisherwomen communities in decision-making processes that affect them.

6.9. Incorporate the concept of Blue Carbon within the scope of climate change policies, with attention to coastal and marine ecosystems, in particular mangroves, seaweed beds, marshes and seagrasses, in carbon cycles and in mitigation and adaptation processes.

6.10. Prioritize adaptation measures in coastal areas in the National Climate Change Adjustment Plan.

Urgent proposals

→ Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

6.1. Strengthen the National System of Conservation Units (Snuc), in the different biomes, through the creation and implementation of protected areas (UCs), land title regularization and expansion of civil society participation in the management process of protected areas.

- **Map with ICMBio the UCs that had their creation or expansion processes suspended, to assess the possibility of expanding the protected areas.**
- **Identify the priority federal UCs for the purpose of preparing management plans, land title regularization and formation of deliberative or advisory boards.**
- **Expand, through budgetary supplementation, ICMBio's budget for the implementation and management of UCs. [connected to proposal 8.1]**

6.2. Strengthen the network of protected areas through the demarcation of indigenous lands and the titling of *quilombola* territories.

- **Withdraw from the National Congress Bill No. 191/2020 (mining on indigenous lands), which is currently under examination in the House of Representatives.**
- **Return to Inkra the powers transferred to the Special Secretariat for Land Affairs/ Mapa by Decrees No. 10,252/2020 and 10,253/2020.**
- **Immediately resume the currently frozen**

indigenous lands demarcation processes and the titling of quilombola territories.

6.5. Promote a national program for monitoring the impact of climate change on biodiversity, including the updating of lists of endangered species and strategies for their protection and conservation.

- **Identify, together with ICMBio, among the National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species (PANs), which species are most affected by climate change.**
- **Start the drafting of a national program to monitor the impact of climate change on biodiversity.**

6.7. Strengthen the contingent of coastal and marine protected areas, with special attention to the rights of extrativista communities and traditional fishing.

- **Re-establish the participation of the Environment Ministry (MMA) in the planning and management of fishing activities and ensure the formation of participatory regional bodies that include specialists and representatives from the fishing sector and communities.**
- **Create a program for the evaluation and monitoring of fish stocks in Brazil, along the lines of the Program for the Evaluation of the Sustainable Potential of Live Resources at Exclusive Economic Zone (Revizee).**

Industry and urban management



Brazilian emissions of greenhouse gases generated by industrial processes

accounted for 5% of the total emissions in 2020. The sector has maintained stability in this area over the last decade, probably as a result of a lack of dynamism in the industry. In 2020, the sector emitted 100 million tons of CO₂e. The processes with the highest emission levels are the production of pig iron and steel (38.8 million tons of CO₂e) and the manufacturing of cement (22 million tons)⁴¹.

The waste sector accounts for a similar percentage in Brazil – 4% of emissions. Most are associated with the disposal of solid waste in dumps, controlled landfills and sanitary landfills (64%). Brazil has historical problems with inadequate final disposal of waste. Of the 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, only 2,487 (44.65%) declare that they have municipal solid waste management plans⁴³, which is in fact expressly required by the legislation that has governed national policy in this field for over a decade⁴⁴.

If the national index for waste recovery is calculated in relation to the total urban solid waste generated in 2019 – computing reuse, recycling and also recovery as energy –, the result is only 1.67%⁴⁵, a figure that, in and of itself, explains how far the country has to go before it meets the circular economy goal.

The reality in the field of basic sanitation exposes regional inequalities and social injustices. While sewage collection service rate in 2020 was 80.5% in the Southeast region, this figure drops to 13.1% in the North region. Only half of the sewage collected in the country is treated⁴⁶. Every day the country dumps a huge amount of untreated sewage into its waterways, causing serious pollution and public health problems. Brazilian hospitals routinely treat waterborne diseases, some of which resemble problems seen in medieval times.

41–42

Data available at: https://seeg-br.s3.amazonaws.com/Documentos%20Analiticos/SEEG_9/OC_03_relatorio_2021_FINAL.pdf. Accessed on April 29, 2022.

43

Data available at: <https://www.sinir.gov.br/relatorios/nacional/>. Accessed on April 29, 2022.

44

Law No. 12,305, of August 2, 2010.

45

Data available at: <https://www.sinir.gov.br/relatorios/nacional/>. Accessed on April 29, 2022.

46

Data available at: <http://www.snis.gov.br/painel-informacoes-saneamento-brasil/web/painel-esgotamento-sanitario>. Accessed on April 29, 2022.

Young children and the elderly are the most affected by diseases of this type.

Urban management is still far removed from any real integration with the issue of environment and climate policy in the country. In the Bolsonaro administration, the issue of “cities” has lost relevance with the extinction of the specific ministry and the prospects for advances in this direction became even more elusive. Not even the increasingly frequent disasters generated by large landslides, flash floods or related geological and hydrological processes have received the necessary attention. So much so that a law was passed and sanctioned at the end of 2021 that made the protection of riparian vegetation along watercourses in Brazilian cities⁴⁷, more flexible, an unacceptable setback that has recently been brought to the courts⁴⁸.

The proposals of Observatório do Clima related to these matters include, among other points: organizing and guiding discussions with the industrial sector and other sectors regarding the rules of the regulated market for greenhouse gas emissions; establishing measures to control the programmed obsolescence of products; instituting a technical and financial support program for municipalities and, in metropolitan regions and other urban agglomerations, for states, with a view to mitigating and adapting to climate change and managing risk areas, with inter-ministerial coverage; as well as implementing a federal program to support public transport and urban mobility. Several topics are in focus, with measures that will bring important advances in terms of mitigating emissions, promoting the circular economy and ensuring the population’s right to live in a suitable city, including the provision of public services necessary for a proper life.





Priority proposals for the first two years of government

7.1. Establish the Brazilian emissions market and define carbon pricing, implementing programs to limit and trade emissions for the most polluting sectors.

7.2. Ensure greater industrial sector accountability and commitment to the low carbon economy, including actions against planned obsolescence and other measures.

7.3. Pursuing carbon neutrality in different sectors of the economy, through the promotion of public policies that prioritize low emission of greenhouse gases, innovation and technology.

7.4. Technically and financially support the revision of the master plans of municipalities covering areas susceptible to the occurrence of landslides, flash floods, related geological or hydrological processes (risk areas).

7.5. Encourage the adjustment of the urban mobility system, considering: expansion of the reach of public transport; fleet electrification; implementation of cycle paths, urban tolls, vehicle exclusion zones and pedestrianization.

7.6. Support municipal solid waste management plans, considering the creation of large-scale composting systems, structuring recycling cooperatives and construction of sanitary landfills with methane capture, discouraging the burning of waste as an energy alternative.

7.7. Support the drafting and implementation of municipal basic sanitation plans and, in the metropolitan regions and other urban agglomeration areas, of the state sanitation plans, with a view to reaching the goal of universalization of services in this field.

7.8. Review territorial and urban planning instruments, in order to include actions aimed at prevention, mitigation, adjustment and climate justice.

7.9. Encourage the implementation of green infrastructure, nature-based solutions, expansion of protected areas and other conservation measures, in addition to the recovery of degraded areas and ecological connectivity in cities.

7.10. Create programs to encourage solar energy production and energy efficiency, together with municipal plans, aimed at residential users and public facilities.

Urgent proposals

→ Actions to be initiated within the first 100 days of government

7.1. Establish the Brazilian emissions market and define carbon pricing, implementing programs to limit and trade emissions for the most polluting sectors.

- Organize and guide discussions with the industrial sector and other sectors regarding the rules of the regulated market for greenhouse gas emissions.
- Establishing by law or decree the obligation for companies to declare their emissions.
- Explain in the relevant normative act the possibility of the licensing body of the National Environment System (Sisnama) to require the entrepreneur to monitor and control the emissions of greenhouse gases, as well as to establish conditions related to this topic.

7.2. Ensure greater industrial sector accountability and commitment to the low carbon economy, including actions against planned obsolescence and other measures.

- Submit a bill of law providing for the publication of information on the estimated useful life of each product and other measures relating to the control of planned obsolescence.

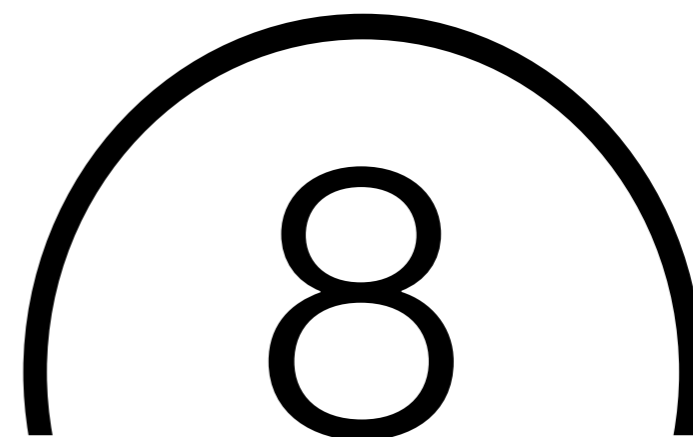
7.4. Technically and financially support the revision of the master plans of municipalities covering areas susceptible to the occurrence of landslides, flash floods, related geological or hydrological processes (risk areas).

↳ **Institute a technical and financial support program for municipalities and, in metropolitan regions and other urban agglomeration areas, for states, with a view to mitigating and adjusting to climate change and managing risk areas, with inter-ministerial coverage.**

7.5. Encourage the adjustment of the urban mobility system, considering: expansion of the reach of public transport; fleet electrification; implementation of cycle paths, urban tolls, vehicle exclusion zones and pedestrianization.

↳ **Implement a federal program to support public transport and urban mobility, as a way of mitigating emissions and ensuring the population's right to live in a suitable city.**

Domestic environmental policy governance and funding



Brazilian environmental policy has been gradually structured around a systemic

and coordinated institutional arrangement that provides for the promotion of a balanced environment as a responsibility of both governments and society, as established by the Federal Constitution⁴⁹. Federative and participatory structures, such as the National Environmental System (Sisnama) and the National Environment Council (Conama), were created in the 1980s⁵⁰, with the aim of organizing the governance of this policy, which comprises a broad set of state institutions – at the federal, state and municipal levels – and social actors that diversify into socio-environmental entities and other non-governmental organizations, research entities, business representation organizations, financing institutions and others.

The principles of good governance include the establishment of objectives and targets, their coordination, implementation and evaluation; ensuring participatory, equitable and inclusive decision-making processes; the focus on transparency and accountability in government processes; and the guarantee of legality and the triad of effectiveness, efficiency and efficacy⁵¹. Such principles have never been easy to promote or achieve in Brazilian environmental policy. However, during of Jair Bolsonaro administration (2019–2022), they have been systematically violated, leading to a serious dismantling of the National Environmental Policy.

The paths to this dismantling were varied: infra-legal changes that weakened regulations and environmental management; allotment of positions with indication of people without technical knowledge; budgetary or spending bottlenecks; erosion of important instruments of social control; weakening of leadership among civil servants; in addition to the constant harassment from the President of the Republic himself or his direct assistants towards civil servants.

49

See articles 23 and 24, 30 and 225 of the Federal Constitution. See also Supplementary Law No. 140/2011.

50

This structure was created by the National Environmental Policy Act (Law No. 6,938/1981).

51

MOURA, Adriana (Org.). *Governança Ambiental no Brasil: instituições, atores e políticas públicas*. Brasília: Ipea, 2016.

In the first months of government, through a “blanket repeal” that extinguished hundreds of multi-member bodies in various areas of public policy, the environmental participatory structure was greatly affected, causing damage to relevant environmental protection initiatives. For example, the Cofa (Amazon Fund Steering Committee) and the CTFA (Amazon Fund Technical Committee), both management bodies of the Amazon Fund, were terminated at that time and never recreated by the federal government, which wanted to reform them without the involvement of civil society, which was not authorized by the donor countries. This has meant that more than R\$ 3 billion aimed at preventing and controlling deforestation in the biome have been frozen since January 2019⁵².

52

See ADO No. 59 in STF.

53

See ADPF No. 623 in STF.

The main multi-member body for environmental policy, Conama (National Environment Council), was not terminated, but had its structure and functioning changed by Decree No. 9,806/2019, which drastically increased the weight of government and the private sector in its deliberations and reduced the decision-making power of states and civil society⁵³. The recent Decree No. 11,018/2022 did not solve these problems as it maintained a structure with insufficient representation, in which the environmental entities are selected by random drawing.

The government interfered in the technical, functional, administrative and personnel structure of federal environmental institutions by appointing military police and other agents to occupy technical positions without the necessary knowledge to discharge such duties. Furthermore, it delegated to the Armed Forces the coordination of the control of deforestation in the Amazon in successive operations, causing the federal environmental agencies, Ibama and ICMBio, and those that support its operations, Inpe and Funai, among others, to be weakened.

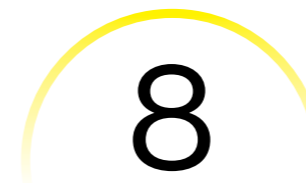
Another way of weakening public environmental institutions and policies was through the control of budgetary and extra-budgetary resources. In 2021, the budget spent in environmental actions was the lowest since 2000, R\$ 2.52 billion, taking into account monetary restatement according to the IPCA. In addition to this tourniquet, the government keeps R\$ 4.5 billion from the Amazon Fund, the Climate Fund and the Green Climate Fund frozen. The unprecedented drop in the number of infraction notices will also reduce the funds available for environmental protection⁵⁴.

Faced with this series of interventions that imploded the governance and financing structure of Brazilian environmental policy, Observatório do Clima submits proposals such as: the restoration and strengthening, in a broad and democratic way, of the governance structure and collegiate bodies necessary for the proper management of the environmental policy; the expansion and guarantee of execution of budgetary and extra-budgetary funds earmarked to this area of public policies – with an emphasis on the reactivation and strengthening of existing funds; the appointment of technically qualified personnel; the re-establishment of the program for converting fines into environmental services, which, at Ibama, has great potential to generate substantial resources, mainly for environmental recovery and ecological restoration; and the guarantee of transparency and accountability in governmental processes relating to environmental policy.



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For more information, see: <https://www.oc.eco.br/a-conta-chegou-o-terceiro-ano-de-destruicao-ambiental-sob-jair-bolsonaro/>. Accessed on April 24, 2022.



Priority proposals for the first two years of government

- 8.1. Expand the financial and human resources of the Environment Ministry (MMA), the federal agencies of Sisnama and the agencies that interface with other ministries, ensuring that technical staff occupies management positions.
- 8.2. Remedy the setback in the environmental fines conversion program, prioritizing the allocation of resources to environmental recovery and ecological restoration of the different biomes.
- 8.3. Prohibit funding, public or private, to ventures that cause unauthorized deforestation.
- 8.4. Resume and strengthen environmental funds, particularly the Amazon Fund, the Climate Fund and the National Environment Fund.

8.5. Promote computerization and integration of systems between Sisnama bodies (in all spheres of government) and between Sisnama and external bodies with which it has an interface.


8.6. Support the municipal and state bodies of Sisnama, reinforcing governance and coordination in the system.

8.7. Recover and improve the operation of collegiate bodies in environmental matters (especially Conama), qualifying the broad and democratic participation and preserving the competences of multi-member bodies.

8.8. Rebuild and reinforce accountability and transparency mechanisms in socio-environmental and climate policies.

8.9. Restructure regulation and ensure access to spaces for social participation and governance of the fund for the defense of diffuse rights, especially for purposes of allocation of projects to be developed for populations most affected by climate change.

Urgent proposals



Actions to be initiated within
the first 100 days of government

8.1. Expand the financial and human resources of the Environment Ministry (MMA), the federal agencies of Sisnama and the agencies that interface with other ministries, ensuring that technical staff occupies management positions.

- **Draft a bill providing for budgetary supplementation for MMA, for the federal agencies of Sisnama and for the agencies that interface with other ministries (Funai, Incra, Inpe etc.), in order to strengthen structuring policies such as climate policy, the command and environmental control and the implementation and management of Conservation Units.**
- **Appoint, for management positions (DAS 4, 5 and 6 and special appointments), individuals with proven experience in the field, and, for lower-level positions, appoint only servants that are already part of the corresponding bodies.**
- **Ensure that appointments to Ibama's superintendencies and to ICMBio's regional coordination offices are reserved for career environmental analysts.**
- **Organize public hiring initiatives for the re-composition of personnel in federal environmental agencies, ensuring the hiring of professionals in the necessary quantity and with adequate technical training for the**

positions to be occupied, with priority for environmental analysts.

8.2. Remedy the setback in the environmental fines conversion program, prioritizing the allocation of resources to environmental recovery and ecological restoration of the different biomes.

- **Resume the Environmental Fine Conversion Program, correcting the setbacks created by Decree No. 9,760/2019 and by joint Normative Instructions MMA/ICMBio/Ibama No. 1 and No. 3, of 2020.**
- **Check the feasibility of resuming the projects selected in 2018 after Ibama's public call for environmental recovery in the region of the São Francisco River sources.**

8.4. Resume and strengthen environmental funds, particularly the Amazon Fund, the Climate Fund and the National Environment Fund.

- **Reestablish the operation of the Amazon Fund [see item 2.1].**
- **Submit a bill that guarantees assistance of the most vulnerable populations by the National Fund on Climate Change, amending Law No. 12,114/2009.**
- **Initiate measures to strengthen the National Environment Fund (FNMA).**

8.7. Recover and improve the operation of collegiate bodies in environmental matters (especially Conama), qualifying the broad and democratic participation and preserving the competences of multi-member bodies.

→ **Publish a new decree restructuring Conama, in order to preserve its consultative and deliberative powers and ensure a broad and democratic participation of different actors.**

Acronyms

AAAS	Environmental Analysis of Sedimentary Area
APP	Permanent Preservation Area
ADO	Direct Unconstitutionality Action
ADPF	Claim of Breach of Fundamental Precept
AR6	Sixth Assessment Report
Bacen	Central Bank of Brazil
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
CAR	Rural Environmental Registry
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
Cites	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
Cofa	Amazon Fund Steering Committee
Conama	National Environmental Council
COP	United Nations Conference of the Parties
CTFA	Amazon Fund Technical Committee
DAS	Higher Assistance Office
DOF	Forest Origin Document
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

FNMA	National Fund for the Environment
Funai	National Foundation for Indigenous Populations
GEE	Greenhouse Gases
GTA	Animal Transit Document
Ibama	Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
ICMBio	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation
Incra	National Colonization and Agrarian Reform Institute
Inpe	National Space Research Institute
IPCA	Broad National Consumer Price Index
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
Mapa	Ministry of Agriculture, Supply and Cattle Farming
MMA	Ministry of the Environment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OC	<i>Observatório do Clima</i>
Oemas	State Environmental Entities
PAA	Food Acquisition Program
PGPMBio	Program of Assurance of Minimum Prices for Socio-biodiversity Products
PGTAs	Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management Plan

Planaveg	National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation
Plano ABC	Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adjustment to Climate Changes and Consolidation of a Low-Carbon Emissions Agricultural Economy
PNAE	National School Meal Program
PNEf	National Energy Efficiency Plan
PNGATI	National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management
PPCDAm	Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon Region
PPCerrado	Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the <i>Cerrado</i> Region
Promot	Program for the Control of Air Pollution caused by Motorcycles and Similar Vehicles
Repetro	Special Customs Regime for Oil and Natural Gas Survey and Mining
Revizee	Program for the Evaluation of the Sustainable Potential of Live Resources at Exclusive Economic Zone
SFB	Brazilian Forestry Service
Seeg	Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimation System
SIN	Interconnected National System
SIN-ABC	Integrated Information System of the Sectoral Plan for the Consolidation of a Low-Carbon Emission Agricultural Economy

Sinaflor	National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products
Sisbov	Brazilian System for the Individual Identification of Bovines and Buffalos
Siscites	Cites and non-Cites License Issue System
Sisnama	National Environmental System
SJAM	Judiciary District of Amazonas
Snuc	National System of Conservation Units
STF	Federal Supreme Court
TEJ	Fair Energy Transition Program
UCs	Conservation Units



Observatório
do **Clima**
20 anos