# THE BRAZILIAN EXPERIENCE ON SCIENCE-DRIVEN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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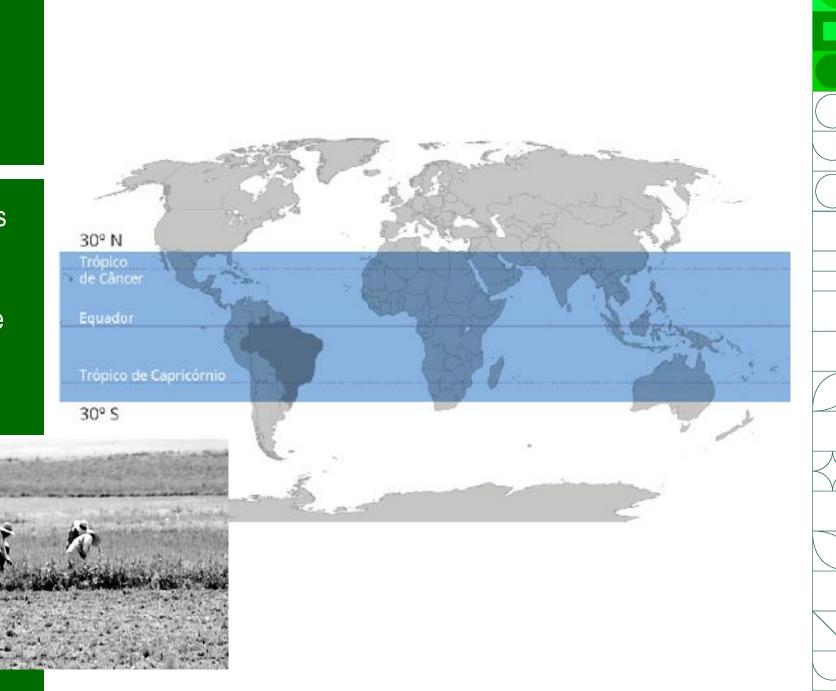
Director | Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock



### 1960s

Brazil used to import staple foods and suffered with food insecurity

The country needed to overcome the challenge of producing in the tropical belt



### 1970s to 1990s

Investments in science enabled the tropicalization of plant varieties and animal breeds

Technology transformed acidic and poor soils into fertile

1990



### 2000s to 2020s

Environmental awareness drives the development of an innovative production platform based on sustainable intensification



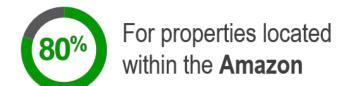
## FORESTRY CODE

# Brazil's National Policy for Sustainable Land Use



Rural landscape at Mato Grosso state, Brazil **Source:** Google Earth

Producers must preserve part of their land, so called Legal Reserve



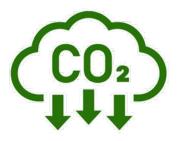




# ABC Plan

# Brazil's National Policy for Low Carbon Agriculture

### First phase | 2010 to 2020



Mitigated

193 Million tCO<sub>2</sub>eq



No-till farming +14,6 million ha



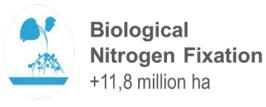
Recovered Pastures +26,8 million ha



Integrated systems +10,8 million ha









# ABC Plan | Brazil's National Policy for Low Carbon Agriculture

Key success factors and lessons learnt

### **SCIENCE-BASED SOLUTIONS**



Sustainable practices and technologies

### **GOVERNMENT** FINANCIAL INCENTIVES



Rural credit (Loans, not subsidies)

**ADRESS** THE FARMERS NEEDS



Agriculture is a private and locally adapted activity

### **Technical Assistance**



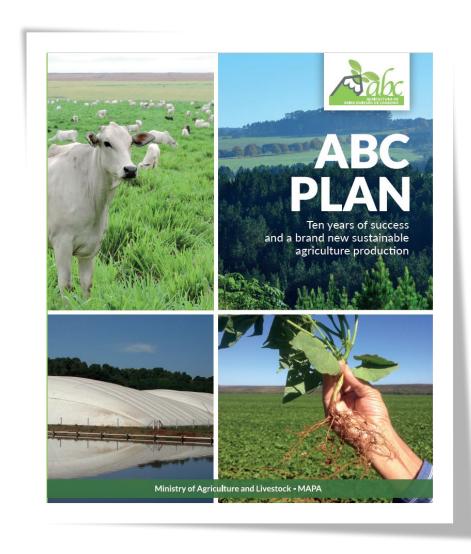
**Monitoring** 



# **ABC Plan**

## Brazil's National Policy for Low Carbon Agriculture

First phase | 2010 to 2020







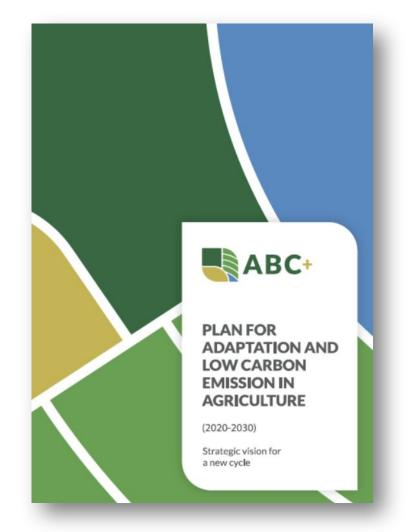


## Brazil's National Policy for Low Carbon Agriculture

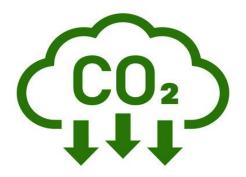
Second phase | 2021 to 2030











To mitigate







# Thank You

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

