



BRAZIL

CLIMATE CHANGE FACT SHEET

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Brazil is home to 60 percent of the Amazon Basin and contains biodiverse ecosystems that provide essential services both regionally and globally. The country plays a critical role in the global fight against climate change, as the Amazon rainforest is one of the world’s largest land “carbon sinks,” removing more greenhouse gasses (GHG) from the atmosphere than it emits. This carbon sink could be in decline, as a result of factors such as deforestation and climate change. Brazil is also the largest greenhouse gas emitter in the Latin America and Caribbean region. The impacts of these greenhouse gasses and climate change in the Legal Amazon have significant and widespread effects. Temperature-sensitive species may alter movement patterns. Increased drought severity can greatly affect freshwater ecosystems and increase the threat of rainforest fires.

GOVERNMENT OF BRAZIL CLIMATE PRIORITIES

Brazil updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in April 2022 for the second time, not identifying sector-specific goals. Emissions reduction goals for 2025 and 2030 were included, noting a long-term objective of carbon neutrality by 2050 and plans to stop illegal deforestation by 2028. Significant efforts will be required to achieve zero deforestation.

USAID’S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM: OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

USAID supports the Government of Brazil’s development and climate priorities through a series of initiatives and partnerships across the biodiversity conservation sector. USAID focuses on initiatives with the potential to leverage resources from the private sector for biodiversity conservation and improvement of local livelihoods in the Brazilian Legal Amazon. USAID advocates for conservation and sustainable management of protected areas (State and Federal conservation units, Indigenous lands, and other traditional territories).

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

USAID champions Brazil's conservation efforts in the Amazon through the **Partnership for the Conservation of Amazon Biodiversity (PCAB)**.

USAID strengthens biodiversity conservation through a productive collaboration with the Government of Brazil, civil society, and private sector partners across a large geographic area representing 189 protected areas, of which 32 percent are Indigenous Lands. USAID's biodiversity conservation programming in Brazil contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

RESULTS IN 2021

- More than 33 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent GHG emissions avoided.
- Strengthened management of 189 Protected Areas (PAs) covering 45.3 million hectares.
- PCAB PAs—comprising Conservation Units (CUs) and Indigenous Lands (ILs)—had a deforestation area of 4,972 hectares, as compared to 130,629 hectares in non-PCAB PAs.
- Leveraged \$6.7 million for biodiversity-friendly enterprises and social economic development, including \$600,000 raised through a crowd-lending platform.
- PPA sponsored activities supporting 110 Amazonian enterprises.
- Over 2,800 Indigenous peoples received technical assistance.
- Supported 78 value chains of sustainable Amazon socio-biodiversity products.
- Over 78,000 individuals received socioeconomic benefits from PCAB activities.

KEY BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

Through PCAB, USAID strengthens sustainable value chains to increase the economic value of the standing forest, resulting in additional socio-economic benefits for over 94,000 people. In addition to work with local communities, civil society, and government partners, USAID engages with the private sector to jointly co-design, co-implement and co-evaluate initiatives for greater scale, sustainability, and effectiveness toward biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in the region.

PARTNERSHIP WITH US FOREST SERVICE (USFS)

USAID partners directly with USFS to strengthen Brazilian agencies that deal with fire management and control. This activity builds upon the long-term relationship USFS has with the Government of Brazil to promote specialized technical capacity to prevent and protect Brazilian forests from fire damage. The project cultivates improvement of protected areas management and natural resources management.

SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE EDUCAÇÃO DO BRASIL (IEB) AND USFS

The partnership builds the capacity of the government and local communities and Indigenous Peoples to manage protected areas (including Indigenous lands), develops sustainable livelihoods by building value chains for targeted products (Pirarucu fish, Brazil nut, sustainable timber, açai berries).

PARTNERSHIP PLATFORM FOR THE AMAZON (PPA)

PPA is a collective action platform that aims to engage private sector companies and civil society organizations to develop and identify innovative solutions for sustainable development and conservation of the Brazilian Amazon.

AMAZON BIODIVERSITY FUND (ABF) BRAZIL

Launched in 2019, ABF is an impact investment fund owned by Impact Earth, a spin-off from Mirova Natural Capital, intending to raise approximately \$50 million in private capital. The fund seeks to conserve biodiversity in the Amazon by investing in sustainable production supply chains and related conservation enterprises.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

USAID supports the implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) in highly biodiverse and threatened states in the Brazilian Amazon. Activities provide technical and financial support to strengthen the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous representative organizations to produce and implement tailored plans for the management and protection of traditional territories, the sustainable use of natural resources, and conservation of biodiversity.