Overcoming Barriers in Land Use Governance to Achieve Brazil’s NDC

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Outline

1. Land Use Context
2. Policy Barriers and Recommendations
3. Institutional Barriers and Recommendations
4. Property Rights Barriers and Recommendations
Land Use Governance in the Context of Climate Change

- multi-level: global, regional, **state/national**, and local
- multi-sectoral: **agriculture**, **forestry**, energy, industry, mobility
- multi-actor: **government**, civil society groups, individuals, NGOs, business
- multi-instrument: **formal** and informal

- Agriculture, forestry, other land use (AFOLU) in Brazil, especially at national level
Land Use Context
Why AFOLU matters?

Brazil’s GHG Net Emissions, 2016

- Land-Use Change and Forestry 38%
- Agriculture 26%
- Energy 26%
- Industrial Processes 6%
- Waste 4%

Source: Climate Policy Initiative with data from SEEG, 2017
Why AFOLU matters?

Carbon emissions

Carbon sequestration
• Brazil can double its food production without any additional deforestation.

Source: Climate Policy Initiative with data from MapBiomas, 2017
Policy Barriers and Recommendations to Achieve Brazil’s NDC
Land Use Policy Framework

- Policies focus on the Amazon biome: PPCDAm, ARPA, Green Settlements.
- Insufficient policy monitoring and evaluation.

Source: Climate Policy Initiative
Recommendations to improve policy framework

• Tailor and strengthen conservation policies to regions outside the Amazon.

• Accelerate the implementation and enforcement particularly of the new Forest Code and the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation.

• Conduct rigorous evaluations of land use policies.
Institutional Barriers and Recommendations to Achieve Brazil’s NDC
Land Use Institutions

- Lack of coordination between climate and land use institutions.

Source: Climate Policy Initiative
Environmental Institutions (MMA)

- Insufficient transparency and information
- MMA’s institutions lack a clear mandate.
- MMA’s departments often have overlapping competencies.
Agricultural Institutions

- Lack of transparency and information
- Lack of coordination between MAPA and the Presidential Chief of Staff for the implementation of sustainable and low-carbon agricultural practices.
- Low-carbon agriculture is not a priority in the MAPA agenda.
Recommendations to enhance institutional capacity

• Improve transparency and information

• Establish clear mandates for agricultural and forestry institutions.

• Create a governmental institution to ensure policy co-ordination between governmental departments and that climate change is taken-up as a transversal priority.

• Establish a dedicated agricultural institution to elaborate, coordinate, implement and monitor low-carbon policies for all types of farmers.
Property Rights Barriers and Recommendations to Achieve Brazil’s NDC
Land Tenure Governance

- Institutional complexity
- Intricate legal and regulatory framework
- Enforcement deficiencies
- Poor monitoring and evaluation
- Insufficient and no integration of data and records
Recommendations for land tenure governance

• Streamline property rights regularization.

• Improve monitoring and enforcement of land rights for Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities, and Family Farmers.

• Integrate all rural land databases in a unified national registry.

• Conduct rigorous evaluations of current land titling programs.
Thank you!