

Brazilian and Danish contribution to the challenge of sustainable food supply

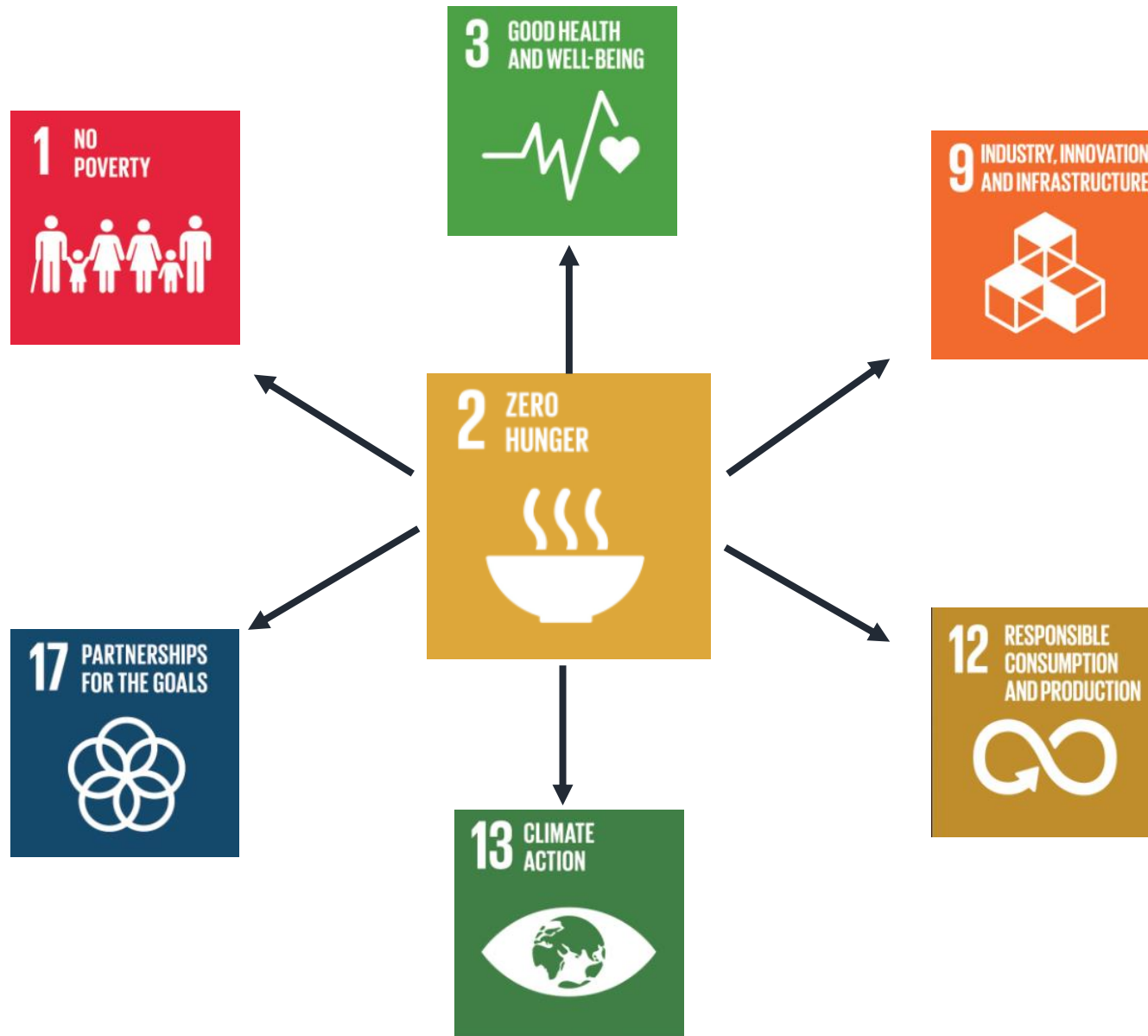
Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil - CNA

Fotos: Fazenda Capão Redondo, Rodolpho Botelho.



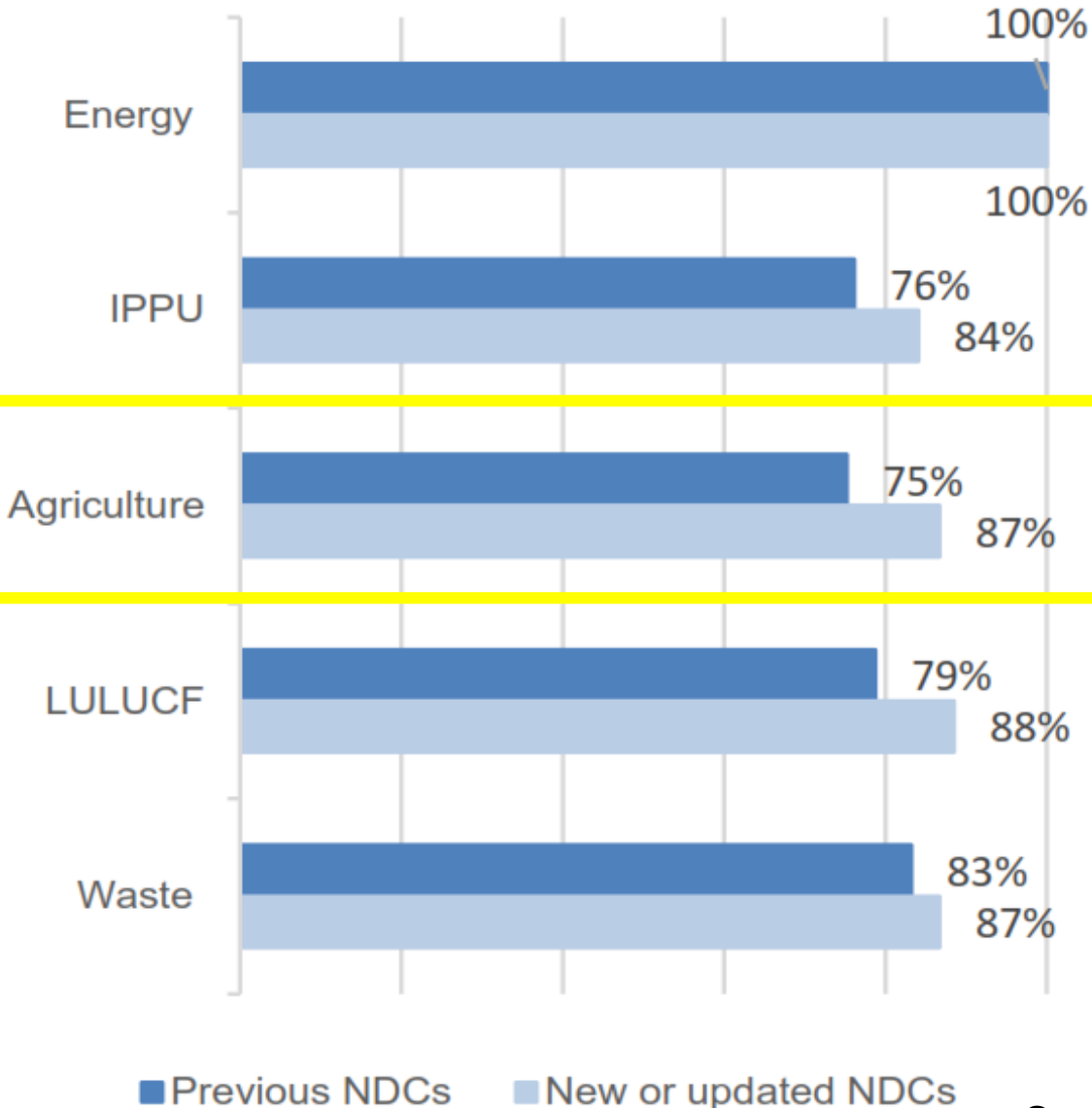
**Brazilian and Danish contributions
for multilateral rules on sustainable
agriculture goals**

Sustainable Agriculture Goals from a multilateral perspective



Source: SDGs.

Agriculture at the Paris Agreement



- 191 Parties submitted 164 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) (new and updated) up to July 2021.
- 142 NDCs includes agriculture as a key sector and 144 land use (LULUCF).
- For Brazil, agriculture is part of the solution to address climate change.
- ABC+ aims to reduce up to 1.1 billion tons of CO₂eq and reach 72.68 million hectares.
- Koronivia decision at COP26 as a fundamental outcome.

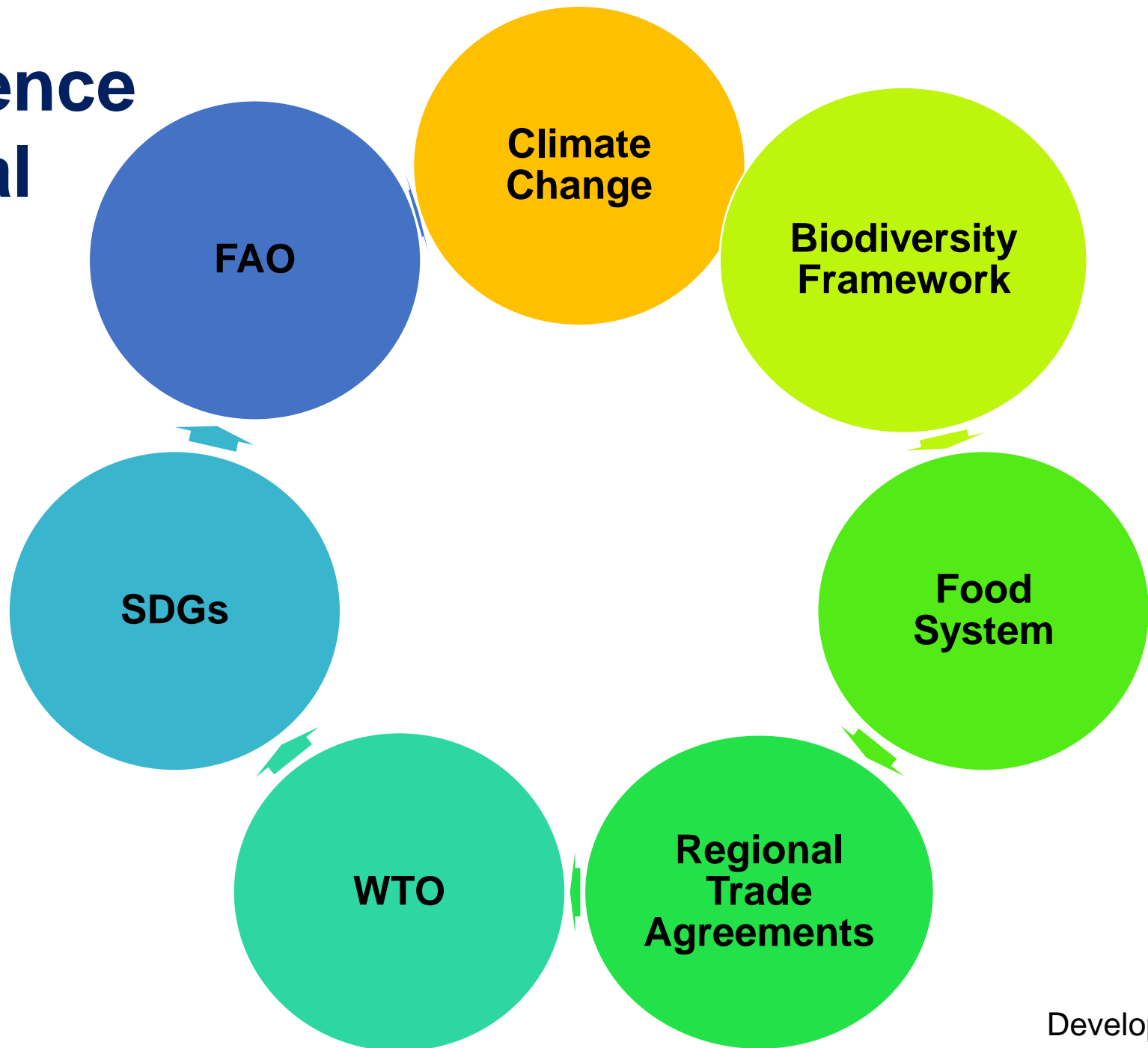


Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate – AIM for Climate

- Established at the Leaders Summit on Climate on April 2021.
- 31 countries including Denmark and Brazil; FAO and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.
- Address the climate crisis by uniting participants to significantly increase and accelerate **investment in, and/or other support for, climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation** over the next five years (2021 – 2025).
- Drive more rapid and transformative climate action in the agricultural sector, **empowering agriculture to be part of the solution to address the climate crisis, build resilience to its impacts, and create co-benefits of climate action.**



Interdependence of multilateral fora



Is there a common multilateral forum to define sustainable agriculture?

1. There is no single approach towards sustainable agriculture: countries realities, climate conditions, levels of development, technology gaps, subsidies, access to credit, rural assistance, partnerships and other indicators should be considered.
2. FAO 5 Principles for sustainable food and agriculture and FAO Climate-smart agriculture objectives are a common basis.
3. Parties NDC are the basis to foster improvements over mitigation and adaptation on agriculture.
4. Regional Trade Agreements can create win-win benefits or raise barriers.
5. Trade measures should create mutual supportiveness and allow a level playing field for countries to improve sustainable agriculture.
6. Innovation, technology transfer and assistance, and finance are critical elements from a multilateral perspective.

Thank's for your attention
rodrigo@agroicone.com.br

AGROICONE 