

Brazil Case Study: Key Challenges for LCG in Land Use and Forestry LUCF

- Brazil's GHG emissions nearly equal China's except bulk is from land-use
- Estimation of current land use changes
 - Requires ag, land-use, including livestock and forestry—more complex than power
- Agricultural growth at static yields requires increased lands to ensure econ growth
 - Inertia & current price trends lead to more of the same
 - How to change?

Brazil Case Study: Barriers to Implementation of LCG in LUCF Sector

- Challenge: Huge, largely uncontrolled area
- Need to cut down on deforestation
 - Cut down on treadmill deforestation (clearance for low productivity for pastures)
 - Use existing ag land more intensively and productively, especially the pasture land
- Need to reforest to improve C storage and uptake
- Others:
 - Reduce livestock emissions
 - Reduce ag emissions

Brazil Case Study: Policy Implications

- Huge challenge to understand incentive structures and to regulate, monitor, alter them
- Reduce illegal logging (costs)
- Ag extension services to improve ag productivity across huge, largely area
 - Informal agriculturalist operate outside of systems
 - Land titling/ownership rights
 - Access to credit, increasing intensity requires capital
- Reforestation: proper mix (costs, revenues)
 - plantation (revenues)
 - protection of legal reserves (perhaps no revenues)