



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL
LAND INITIATIVE

Brazil



Overview

Background

Brazil is the largest country in South America. It has an extensive coastline to the east, covering over 7,491 kilometers (km), along the Atlantic Ocean and a land area of 8,510,295 km², making it the fifth largest country in the world. The country shares a border with Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana in the northwest; Peru, and Bolivia in the west; and Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay in the southwest. The nation's territory also includes several oceanic islands: Fernando de Noronha, Abrolhos and Trindade. In addition to harboring over a third of the Earth's tropical forests, Brazil is home to an extremely rich flora and fauna and a rich diversity of ecosystems including, but not limited to, the Amazon forest, the Cerrado (central plateaus, covering 21% land area), the Atlantic Forest (forests which extend along the Atlantic coastline), the Caatinga (desert shrubland in the northeast) and the Pantanal wetlands (encompasses the world's largest wetland area, located along the western border). Brazil's diverse and abundant natural resources, ecosystems, and significant biodiversity are world renowned. The national territory comprises six unique biomes: Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pampa, and Pantanal. The Amazon and Atlantic Forest are home to humid and seasonal forests and significant biodiversity. The Caatinga is characterized by semi-arid climate and arid plant life. Cerrado houses three major

watersheds of South America, which makes it the richest savannah in biodiversity worldwide

Brazil has a population of 211 million people (2019) with an annual population growth rate of 0.8% (2019). The population projected to reach 223.8 million people by 2030 and 228.9 million by 2050. An estimated 86% of the country's population resides in urban areas, and this is expected to increase to 92% by 2050. The country's economy is driven primarily by industry, its services sector and agriculture. Brazil is the largest net-exporter of agricultural commodities, with the agri-business sector contributing approximately 20% of the country's GDP and over 30% of all domestic employment. Brazil is one of the world's leading exporters of soybeans, beef, coffee, and automobiles.

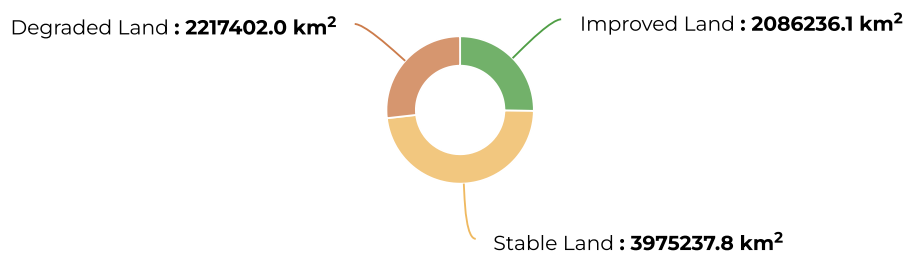
Brazil adopted the Paris Agreement and submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC in 2016 and its Updated NDC in 2020 in support of its adaptation commitments and continued economic and social development agendas. Through its NDC, Brazil has committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 37% below 2005 levels, by 2025. Brazil has also committed to address climate change impacts to the country's sectors environment, forestry, agricultural and livestock, energy, and health sectors. Brazil submitted its Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC in 2020.

Credits: [World Bank](#)

Summary Chart

Current State

Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km²)

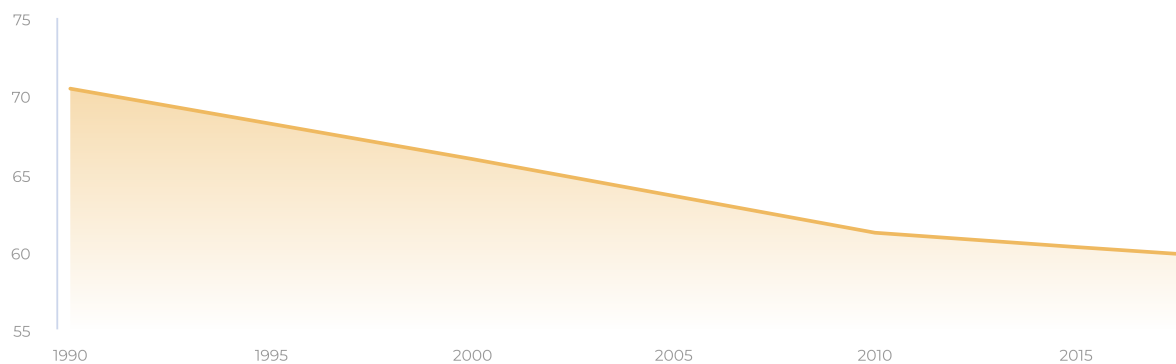


Credits: trends.earth

Forest area

59.4 % land

-2.9 % change over last 10 years

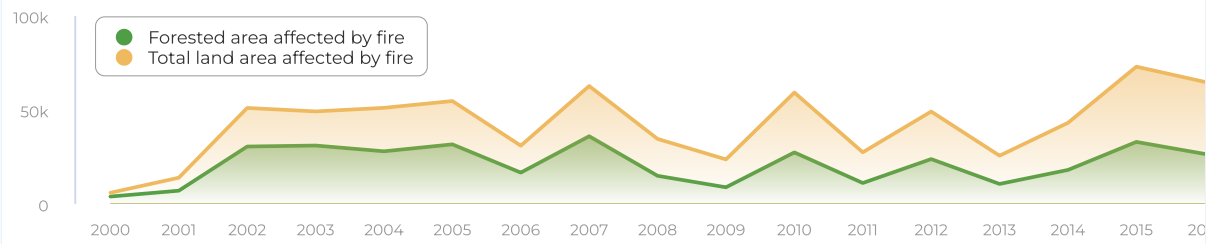


Credits: FAO



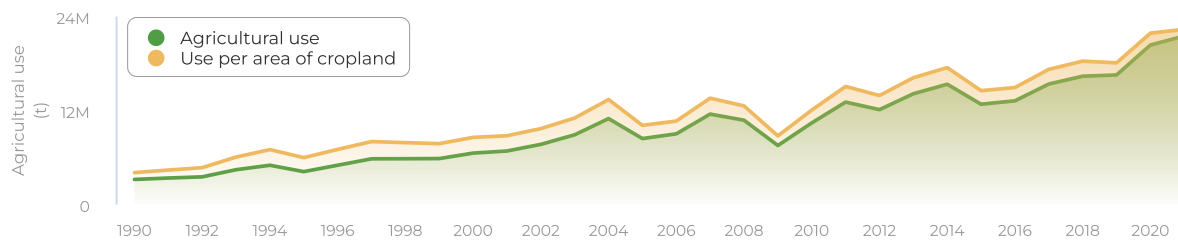
Stressors

Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

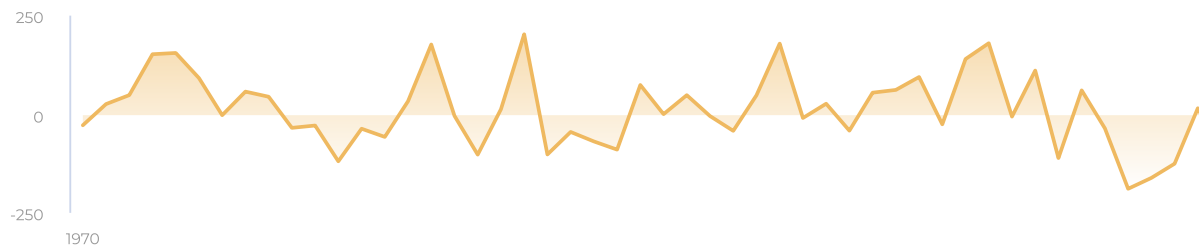
Trends

Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



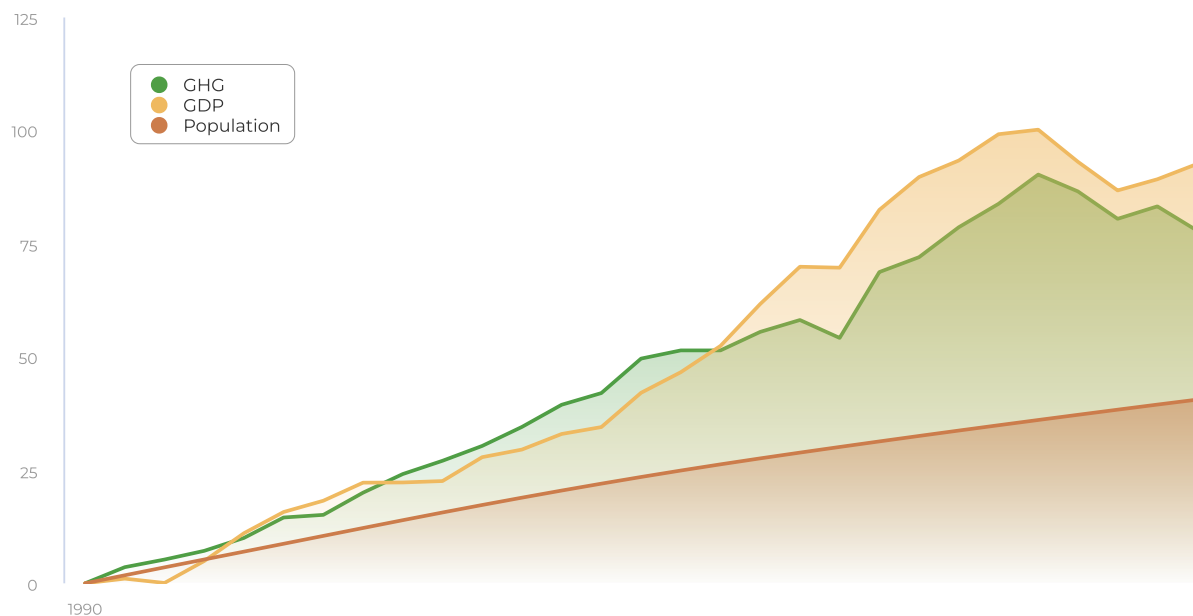
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Annual precipitation anomalies against 1901-1920 (mm)

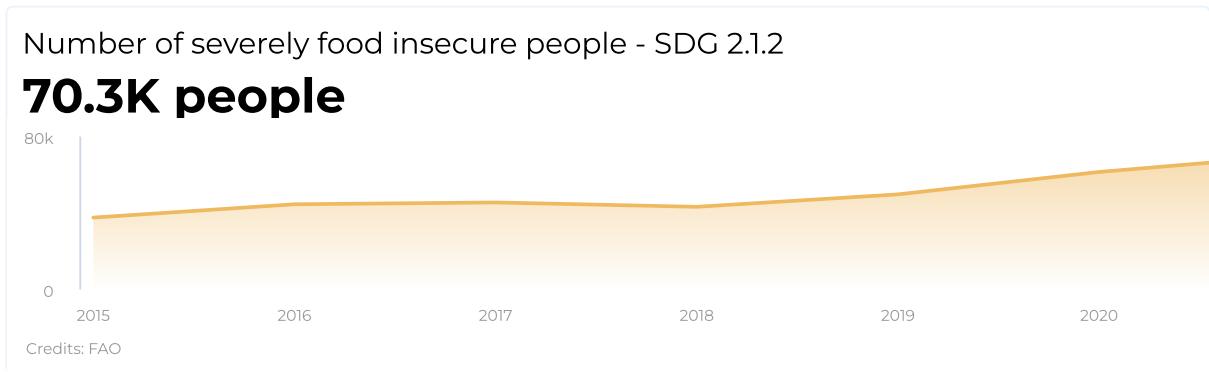
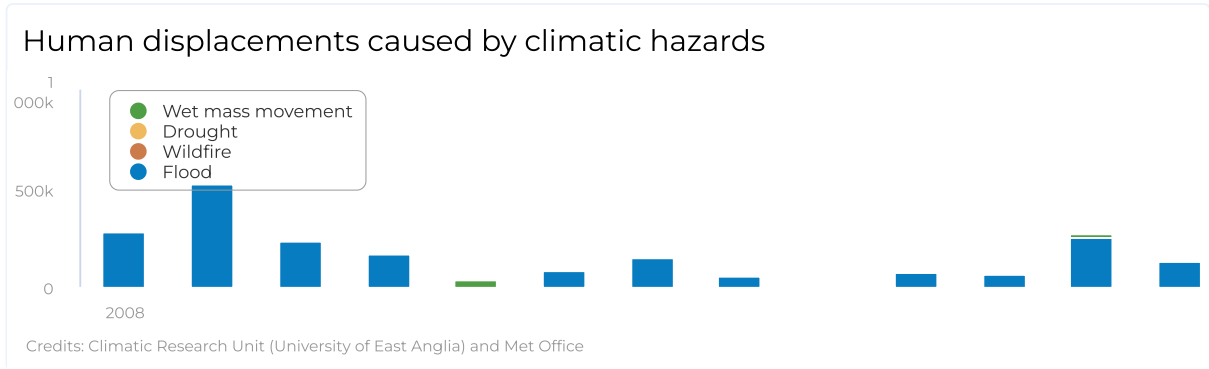


Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since 1990



↗ Impacts



💡 Solutions

Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

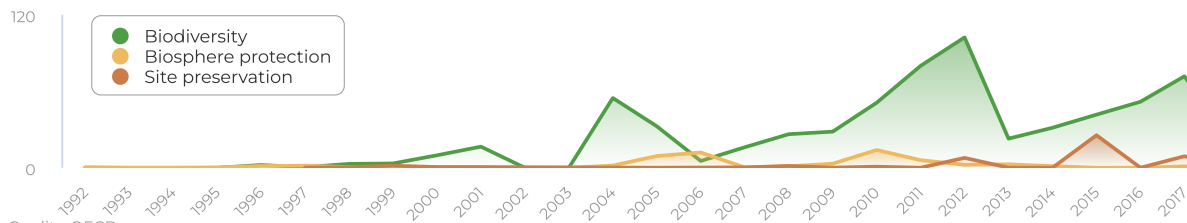
30.6 % of total land area

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC

Official Development Assistance flows

Biodiversity sector (million USD)



Commitments

0
hectares

LDN
Land Degradation Neutrality

0
hectares

NBSAP
National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
under the Convention on Biological Diversity

32,000,000
0
hectares

NDC
Nationally Determined Contributions embody
efforts by each country to reduce national
emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate
change.

22,000,000
0
hectares

Bonn Challenge
Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and
deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020
and 350 million hectares by 2030

Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Nagoya Protocol	2011-02-02	2021-03-04	Ratification
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013-10-10	2017-08-08	Ratification
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2016-09-21	Ratification
Convention on Migratory Species	2015-10-01	2015-10-01	Ratification
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2002-06-10	2006-05-22	Ratification
Stockholm Convention	2001-05-23	2004-06-16	Ratification
Rotterdam Convention	1998-09-11	2004-06-16	Ratification
Cartagena Protocol		2003-11-24	Accession
Kyoto Protocol	1998-04-29	2002-08-23	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	1994-10-14	1997-06-25	Ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-05	1994-02-28	Ratification
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-04	1994-02-28	Ratification
Ramsar Convention	1993-09-24	1993-05-24	Ratification
Basel Convention		1992-10-01	Accession
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1975-11-04	1975-08-06	Ratification
Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol	2012-03-06		Signatory
Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in En	2018-09-27		Signatory

Treaty

Signature

Ratification

**Party
status**

Environmental Matters in Latin America and
the Caribbean
