Brazilian Agriculture & Bioeconomy

MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA E ABASTECIMENTO



Green Rio 2019

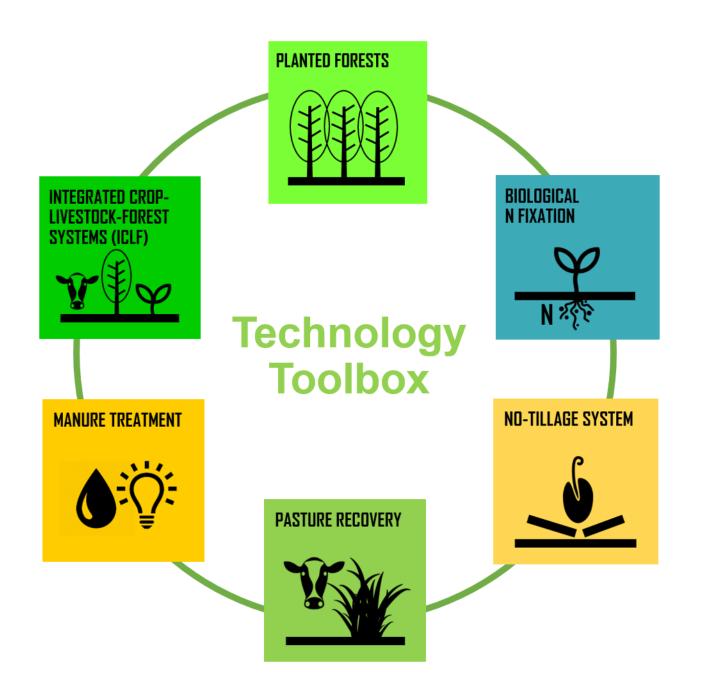


Ethanol-fuelled vehicle, Ministry of Agriculture's Experimental Fuel Station, 1925

Low-Carbon Agriculture



Bioeconomy is part of the fabric of Brazilian agriculture



Resilience Sustainability Carbon mitigation

ABC Plan Targets

8 million ha

16-20 Mton Co₂ eq

NO-TILLAGE SYSTEM



9 million ha

40.5-49.5* Mton Co₂ eq

4.4 million m³

6,9 Mton Co₂ eq

MANURE TREATMENT



PASTURE RECOVERY

INTEGRATED CROP-

SYSTEMS (ICLF)



30 million ha

166-208* Mton Co₂ eq

5.5 million ha

10 Mton Co₂ eq

BIOLOGICAL N FIXATION



PLANTED FORESTS



3 million ha

8-10 Mton CO₂ eq



Integrated Crop Livestock Forest Systems





Benefits of ICLF systems



Optimization and intensification of soil nutrient cycling



Biodiversity conservation and sustainable agriculture



Increase in net income allowing greater capitalization for the producer



Improvement of the quality and conservation of the soil's productive characteristics



Increased production of grains, meat, milk, timber, and non-timber products from the same area



Greater efficiency in the use of resources (water, light, nutrients and capital) and increased energy balance



Applicable to farms of all sizes and profiles



Reduction of labor seasonality and rural flight



Improvement of animal welfare due to greater thermal comfort



Mitigation of greenhouse gas



Creation of direct and indirect jobs



Improving the public image of farmers within the society



Pressure release, by creating new areas of native vegetation



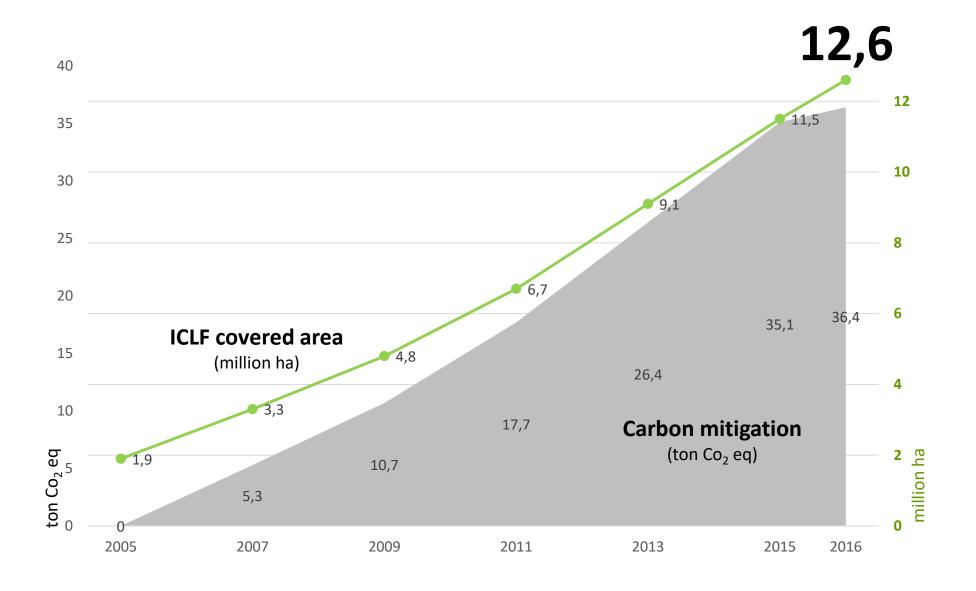
Greater optimization of processes and production factors



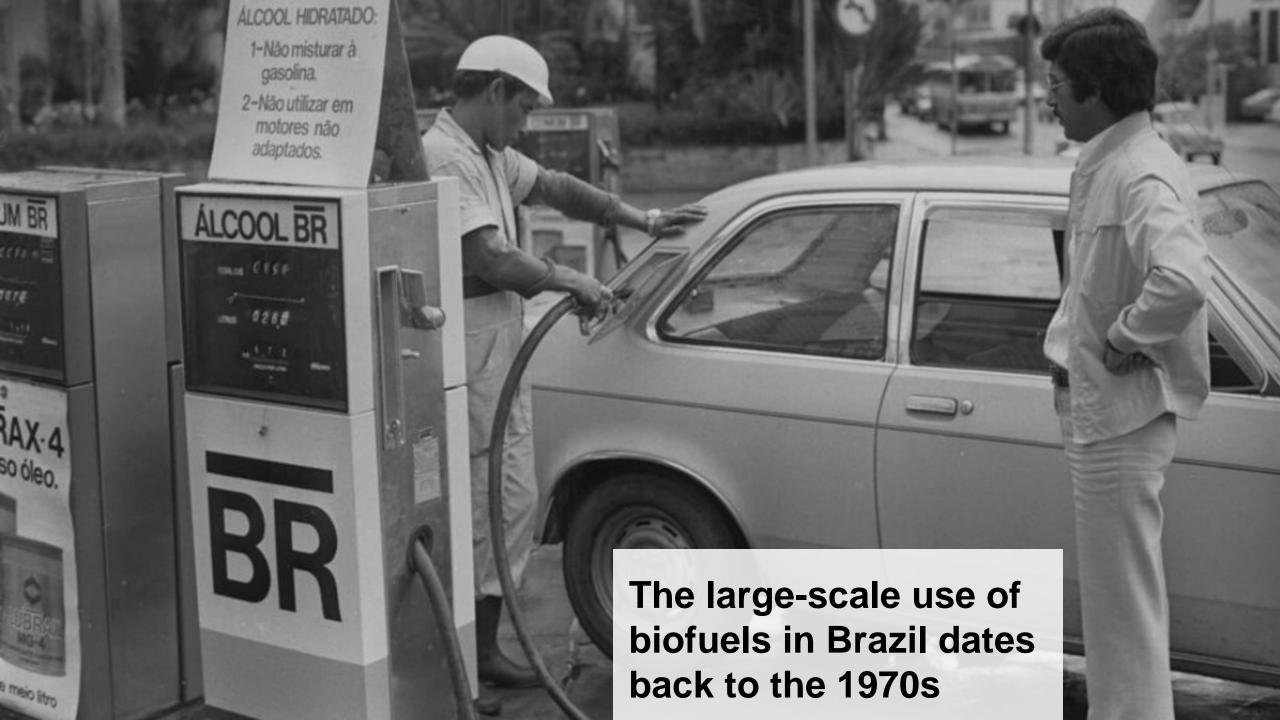
Economic stability, by reducing risk and uncertainty through production diversification



Integrated Crop Livestock Forest Systems in Brazil

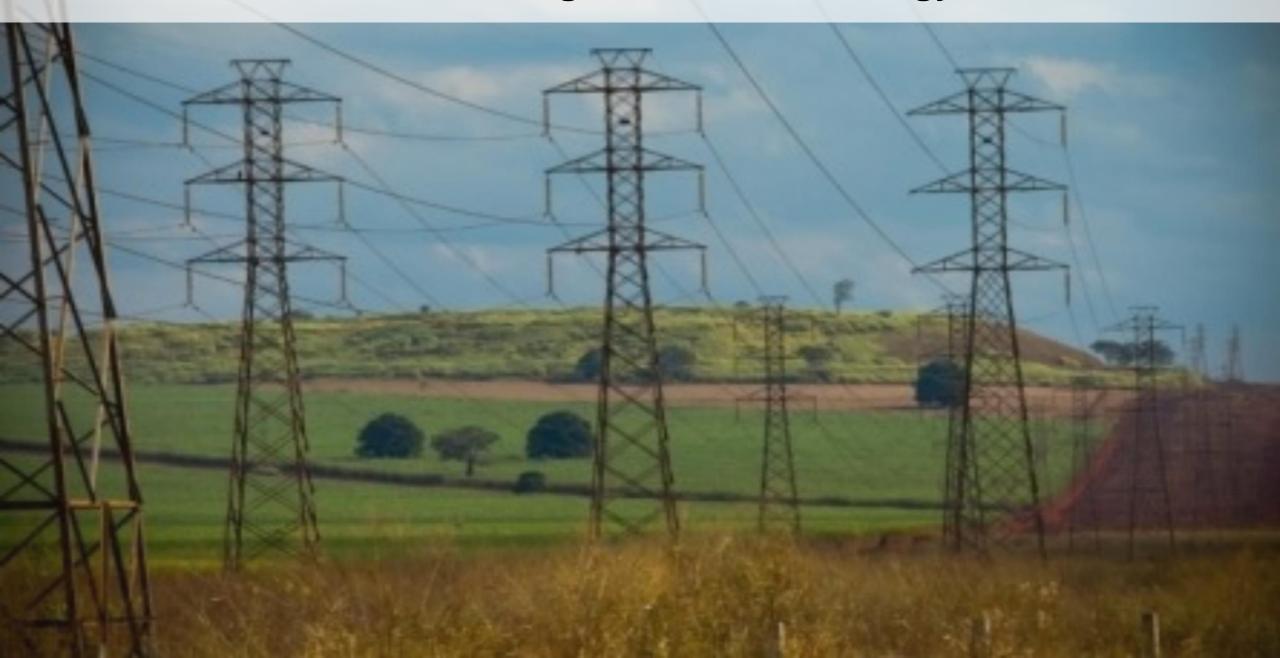


Bioenergy





RenovaBio is widening the use of bioenergy in Brazil







Challenges ahead



