FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL



BRAZILIAN ROADMAP TO HALT AND REVERSE DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION BY 2030

STRATEGY, RESULTS, AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

COP31

November 2026



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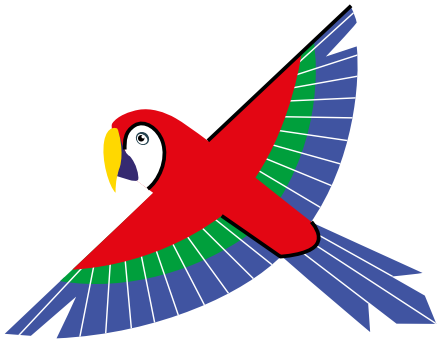
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Brasília, DF
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change
2026

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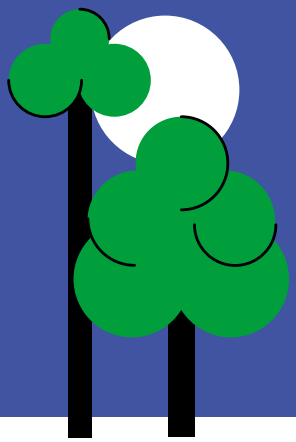
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Brazil commits to **maintaining or expanding the area of native vegetation across its biomes by 2030**. This objective will be achieved through combating illegal deforestation, territorial governance, utilizing economic instruments to encourage the conservation of areas eligible for authorized clearing under specific legislation, and fostering native vegetation recovery, as set out in the Action Plans for Deforestation Prevention and Control (PPCDs) and the Climate Plan—the primary instrument for achieving the targets of the Brazilian Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

With 8.5 million km^2, Brazil faces the challenge of implementing this strategy across a vast territory characterized by significant socio-environmental diversity. Deforestation and forest degradation drivers vary across the six biomes, demanding tailored approaches capable of responding to pressures on native vegetation and each territory's specificities.

The country already possesses the public policies necessary to implement the Roadmap. **The Climate Plan 2024–2035**, grounded in the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), organizes sectoral targets and actions and incorporates instruments such as the PPCDs, the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg), and the Sectoral Plan for Adaptation and Low Carbon Emission in Agriculture (ABC+). The challenge lies in maintaining, enhancing, and strengthening this framework, ensuring operational capacity and aligning policies and resources for its implementation.

Through 2030, strategic priorities converge on five objectives: eliminating illegal deforestation; reducing legally authorized clearing of native vegetation; managing and conserving native vegetation; restoring native vegetation; and reducing forest degradation. These priorities are structured across three workstreams: maintaining and strengthening policies that already work; structuring and implementing recent policies; and mobilizing resources and economic instruments to scale up financing and align incentives.

Brazil has traversed decades building environmental governance policies, institutions, and instruments. Since the launch of the PPCDAm in 2004, the strategy was expanded to other biomes and, in 2025, encompassed all six Brazilian biomes. Between 2004 and 2026, deforestation rates fell by 88% in the Amazon. In the Cerrado, they fell by 44% between 2010 and 2026. Between 2008 and 2025, all biomes recorded a cumulative reduction in deforestation, underscoring the contribution of public policies to the results achieved.

Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation are essential to meet the Brazilian NDC, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and support climate change adaptation. This agenda aligns with the three Rio Conventions: climate, biodiversity, and combating desertification.

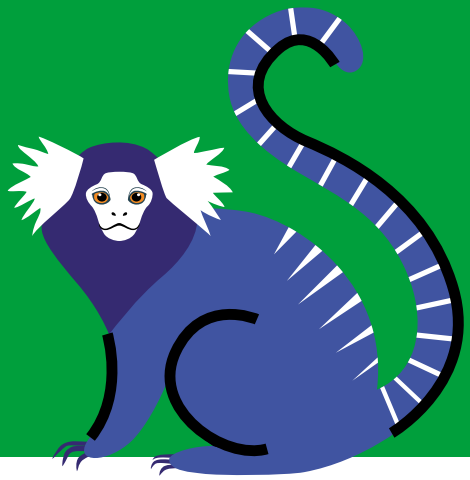
Brazilian experience highlights seven enabling conditions to make progress through 2030: political commitment and federative governance; territorial spatial planning and institutional capacity; integration of monitoring, prevention, inspection, and accountability; conservation incentives and valuation of standing forests; science, environmental education, and communication; social participation and recognition and appreciation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP&LC); and predictable and sufficient resources for implementation and scale.

This document will be reviewed every two years through broad consultation with civil society to incorporate contributions, account for progress and challenges in implementing the proposed measures, and ensure the Roadmap remains up to date and aligned with the established objectives.



Brazil does not start from scratch. Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation requires continuity, integration, implementation, and resources to deploy already established policies and instruments to the territories, consolidating native vegetation as a strategic asset for climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development.

1. CONTEXT



The adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015 elevated the role of forests within the international architecture for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. Its Article 5 calls on Parties to conserve and enhance sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases, including forests, and encourages REDD+, including through results-based payments. Brazil rose to the level demanded by this new framework in climate governance and has continually reinforced its commitments across the Conferences of the Parties (COP):

COP21 (Paris, 2015): Brazil incorporated into its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) the target to reach zero illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon and restore 12 million hectares by 2030.

COP28 (Dubai, 2023): In the First Global Stocktake (GST1), Parties, including Brazil, emphasized the importance of scaling up efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, with social and environmental safeguards (paragraph 33), and recognized the need for enhanced support, including through results-based payments (paragraph 34 of Decision 1/CMA.5).

COP30 (Belém, 2025): The Brazilian COP30 Presidency announced the initiation of the process to develop the COP30 Presidency Roadmap on Enhancing Efforts Towards Halting and Reversing Deforestation and Forest Degradation by 2030, supported by more than 90 countries. In 2026, the Presidency's consultation received inputs from 140 Parties, more than 150 organizations, and 9 UN agencies.

The Roadmap is a voluntary, non-binding reference, developed outside the formal negotiations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Each country adapts it to its national circumstances, institutional capacities, and development priorities while maintaining consistency with global commitments, in alignment with the Paris Agreement, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this context, Brazil presents its national Roadmap to outline its **priorities through 2030 to expand the scale, integration, and effectiveness of national efforts, as well as its strategy developed over decades, providing evidence and lessons learned**.

The next stage requires moving beyond reducing forest loss to assigning greater economic value to native vegetation. Brazil will combine **prevention, economic instruments, native vegetation restoration, and the bioeconomy** to transform standing forests into sources of income and competitiveness.

This document will be reviewed every two years through broad civil society consultation to incorporate contributions, account for progress and challenges in implementing the proposed measures, and ensure the Roadmap remains up to date and aligned with the established objectives.

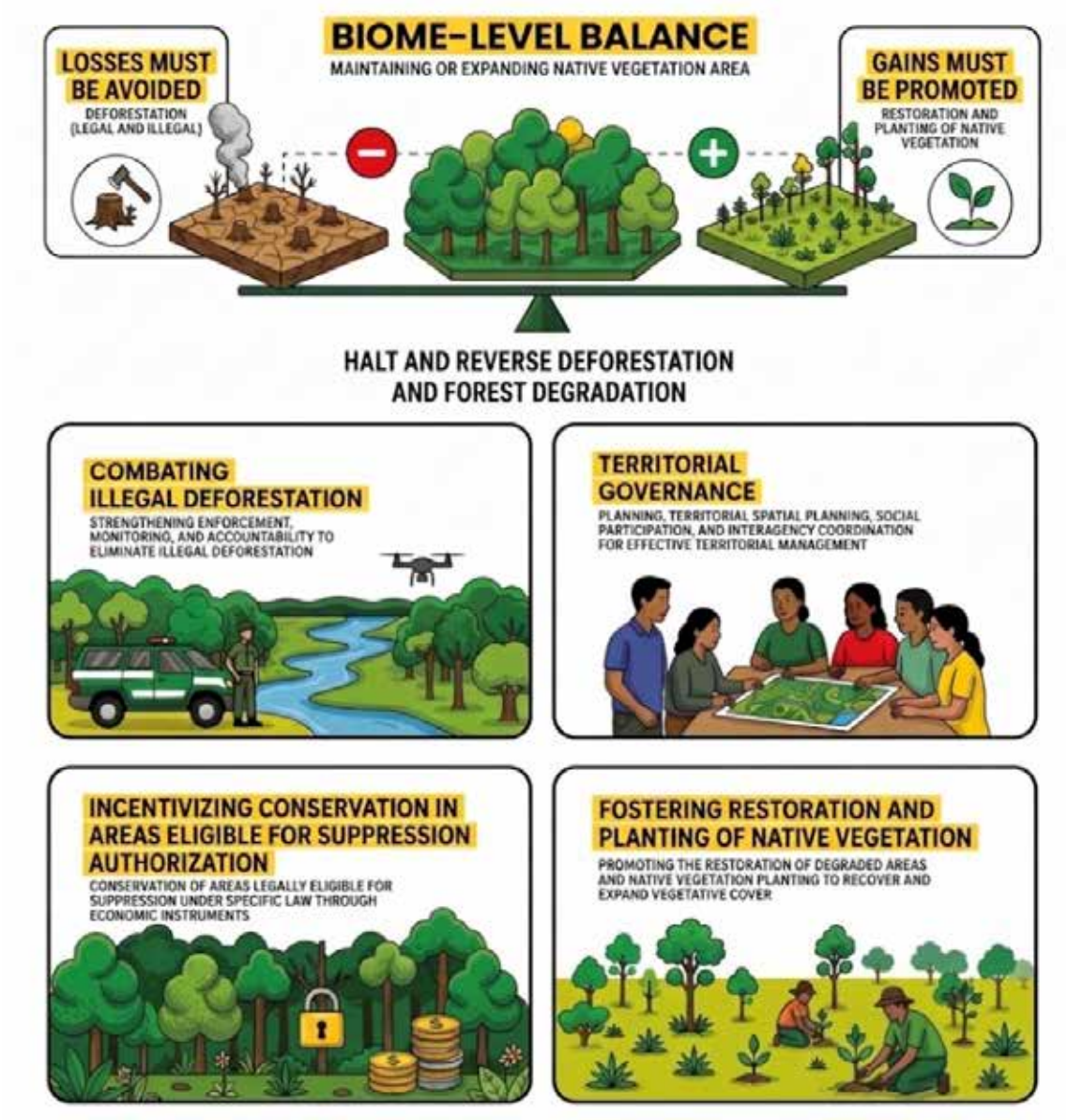
2. BRAZILIAN ROADMAP TO HALT AND REVERSE DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION BY 2030.

Brazil commits to **maintaining or expanding the area of native vegetation across its biomes by 2030**. This objective will be achieved through combating illegal deforestation, territorial governance, utilizing economic instruments to encourage the conservation of areas legally eligible for vegetation suppression, and fostering native vegetation recovery, as set out in the **Action Plans for Deforestation Prevention and Control (PPCDs)** and the **Climate Plan**—the primary instrument for achieving the targets of the Brazilian NDC.

Both the PPCDs and the Climate Plan underwent an extensive public consultation process before approval by their respective interministerial governance bodies: the PPCDs by the Permanent Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (CIPPCD), and the Climate Plan by the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM).

This commitment centers on **biome-level balance**: avoid native vegetation losses from legal or illegal deforestation, while promoting gains through native vegetation restoration (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1. Targets to maintain or expand native vegetation area by 2030 and action tracks of the Brazilian Roadmap to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.



Source: Authors' own elaboration.

Two complementary dimensions structure this challenge: **Eliminating illegal deforestation** constitutes a non-negotiable state duty. In turn, **progressively reducing legal suppression of native vegetation and its compensation** constitutes a strategic national choice, requiring the realignment of economic incentives that govern land-use decisions so that conserving, restoring, and sustainably using native vegetation become increasingly advantageous alternatives for producers, investors, and governments. Both dimensions highlighted constitute guidelines agreed upon under the Climate Plan, reinforcing the national commitment to overcoming this challenge.

3. KEY DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Achieving this target **requires tailored strategies.** Brazil is South America's largest country and the fifth largest in the world by land area, spanning 8.5 million km^2. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation vary significantly across Brazilian biomes (Table 1). In 2025, the Amazon and the Cerrado accounted for about 80% of native vegetation loss together, yet each biome requires a distinct approach.

TABLE 1. Key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation across Brazilian biomes.

AMAZON | 49.5%

Land tenure pressure, associated with illegal road opening, wildfires, and illegal exploitation of natural resources— a context that demands command-and-control alongside sustainable development alternatives.

CERRADO | 23.3%

Conversion of native vegetation on predominantly private lands, with a significant share of legally authorized clearing — a context that requires combining command-and-control measures with economic incentives for conservation, as well as fire prevention and integrated fire management.



CAATINGA | 10.1%

Clearing of native vegetation for energy purposes, particularly firewood and charcoal, as well as wildfires and infrastructure expansion — a context marked by diffuse deforestation and vulnerability to desertification, requiring sustainable native vegetation management, energy transition, integrated fire prevention and management, and the restoration of degraded areas.

PANTANAL | 1.8%

Wildfires and conversion of native vegetation to exotic pastures and croplands — a context that reinforces the need for fire prevention and integrated fire management.

ATLANTIC FOREST | 13.0%

Urban and real estate pressure combined with the fragmentation of native remnants that are already severely reduced and unevenly distributed — a context that demands protecting remaining tracts, along with conservation and restoration strategies to ensure connectivity across fragmented landscapes.

PAMPA | 2.3%

Conversion of native vegetation to monocultures and commercial forestry, compounded by having the lowest share of protected areas among all biomes — a context underscoring the critical need for remnants conservation and territorial spatial planning.

Source: Authors' own elaboration, based on the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation.

4. CONSOLIDATING AND STRENGTHENING THE EXISTING FRAMEWORK

Brazil already has the public policies necessary to implement the Roadmap. The challenge is to maintain, enhance, and strengthen the established framework, and mobilize the necessary resources.

The **Climate Plan 2024–2035** is the main national instrument for implementing Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), as provided for in Law No. 12,187 of December 29, 2009, which established the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC). The Plan sets out guidelines, objectives, quantifiable targets, and actions to address climate change and is organized around three major strategies: Mitigation, Adaptation, and Cross-cutting Strategies. The Mitigation Strategy comprises the National Mitigation Strategy and eight Sectoral Plans; the Adaptation Strategy includes the National Adaptation Strategy and 16 Sectoral and Thematic Plans; and the Cross-cutting Strategies encompass five thematic areas aimed at enabling and strengthening the implementation of climate action.

About deforestation and forest degradation, three Sectoral Plans stand out under the mitigation strategy: Land Use Change in Public Areas and Collective Territories; Land Use Change in Private Rural Areas; and Agriculture and Livestock. These plans incorporate actions from strategic instruments such as the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCDs), the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Planaveg), and the Sectoral Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture (ABC+) (Figure 2). In addition, under the adaptation strategy, the Agriculture and Livestock and Family Farming Sectoral Plans stand out, as they include actions aimed at strengthening the resilience of production systems, conserving natural resources, and promoting sustainable land-use practices.

The Climate Plan's targets and actions were defined based on scientific evidence and public participation and are subject to annual monitoring, biennial evaluation, and quadrennial review. The results are published in the **IndicaClima System**, under the governance of the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM), which coordinates the Federal Government, federative entities, civil society, and the scientific community, ensuring continuous transparency and social oversight.

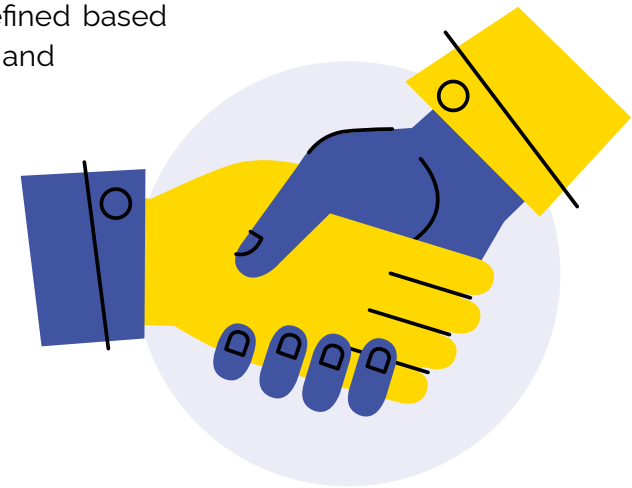
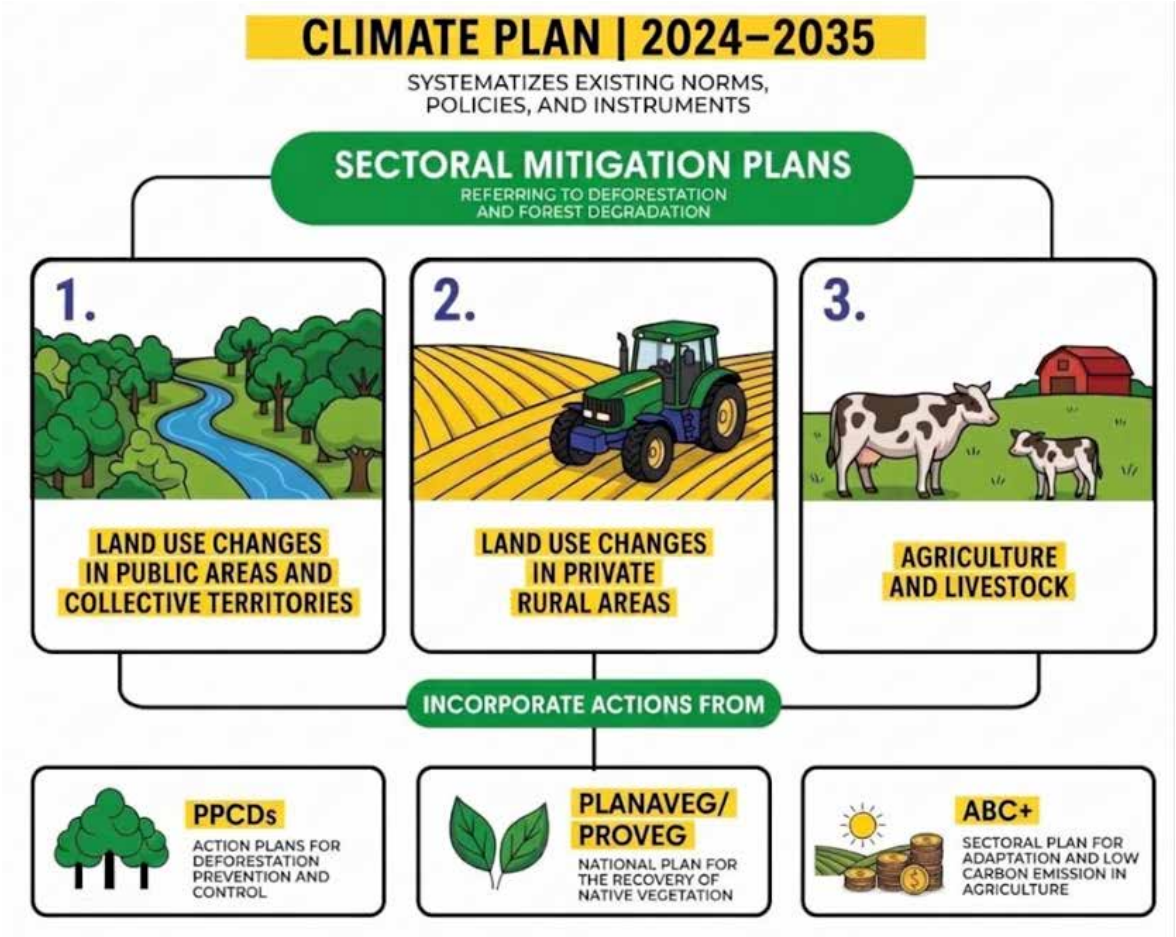


FIGURE 2. Climate Plan 2024–2035: Sectoral Mitigation Plans related to deforestation and forest degradation, and thematic instruments incorporating them.

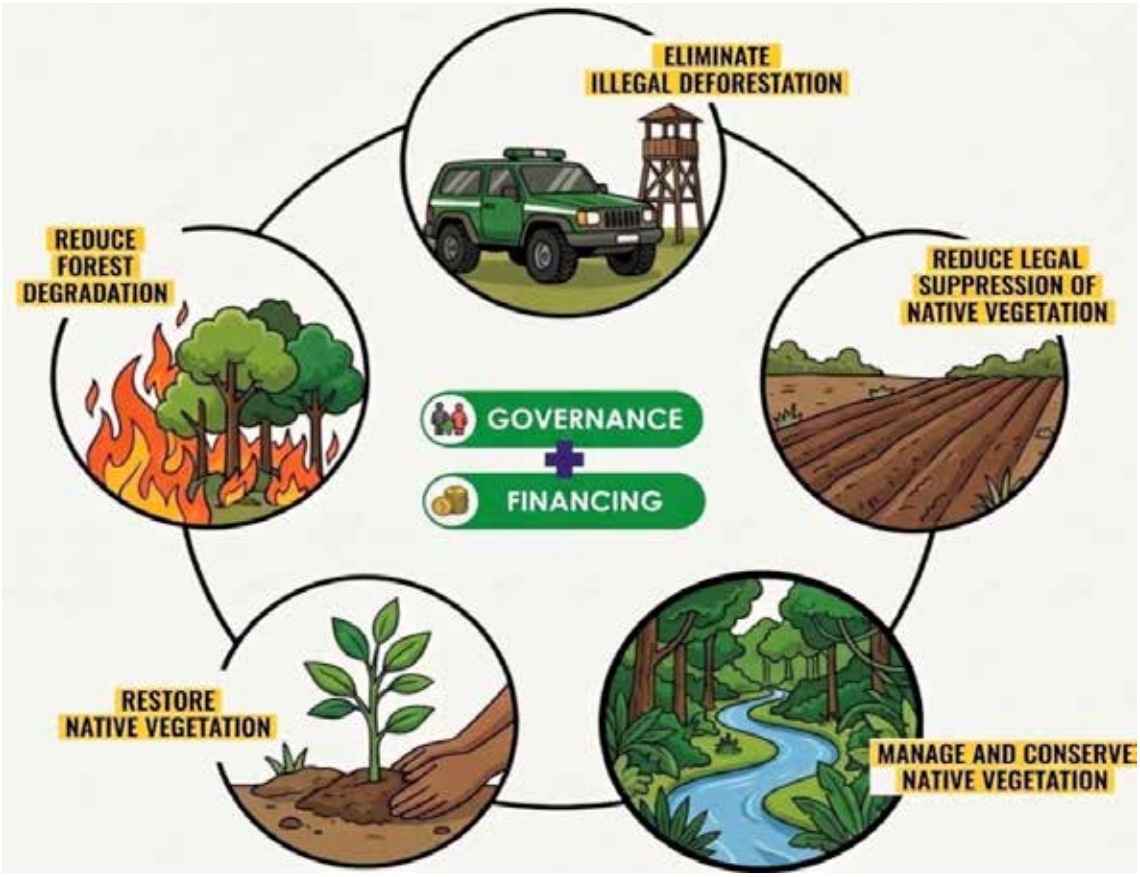


Source: Authors' own elaboration.

5. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES THROUGH 2030

To halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, Brazil has established five strategic objectives: **(i) eliminate illegal deforestation; (ii) reduce legally authorized clearing of native vegetation; (iii) promote the sustainable management and conservation of native vegetation; (iv) restore native vegetation; and (v) reduce forest degradation**. These objectives are supported by two cross-cutting pillars: **governance and finance**, which are essential to bringing together regulatory instruments, economic incentives, and mechanisms for implementing public policies (Figure 3).

FIGURE 3. Objectives of the strategic priorities through 2030 and of the transversal governance and finance pillars.



Source: Authors' own elaboration.

These strategic priorities through 2030 are organized into three workstreams in the roadmap:

MAINTENANCE AND STRENGTHENING: Consolidate and scale what already works.

STRUCTURING AND IMPLEMENTATION: Recent policies that need to gain execution capacity.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS: Create financial scale and align incentives.

Below, for each instrument across these three workstreams, the description, consolidated progress, key challenges through 2030, and priority means of implementation—institutional capacity, innovation and technology, finance, governance, technical assistance, and market access—are presented.

WORKSTREAM 1 | MAINTENANCE AND STRENGTHENING

Consolidating and Scaling What Already Works

NATIVE VEGETATION PROTECTION LAW (FOREST CODE)



Description

Norms for native vegetation protection, forest management, traceability of forest products, wildfire prevention and control, and environmental regularization of rural properties. The Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) provides a georeferenced spatial database that guides planning, monitoring, inspection, and regularization.

Consolidated Progress

Rural Environmental Registry System (SiCAR), Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs), and Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs).

Key Challenges Through 2030

Accelerate CAR analysis and validation and PRA implementation; strengthen SiCAR and integrate federal and state databases.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Description
Monitoring infrastructure has been established at the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) since 1988, generating land-use and land-cover data nationwide to guide environmental policy design and enforcement.

Consolidated Progress
BiomasBR Program: nationwide deforestation monitoring across all biomes (PRODES); near-real-time deforestation and degradation detection in the Amazon and Cerrado (DETER); Queimadas Program; post-deforestation land-use and land-cover mapping in the Amazon and Cerrado (TerraClass).

Key Challenges Through 2030
Consolidate monitoring as permanent state infrastructure; secure predictable public funding; sustain annual monitoring across the entire national territory.

ENFORCEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ILLEGAL DEFORESTATION

Description
Integration of remote sensing, intelligence, data analytics, on-site field inspections, precautionary measures, and coordinated operations between environmental and public security agencies to dismantle the economic viability of environmental crime and reduce the perception of impunity.

Consolidated Progress
Enhanced operational coordination among command-and-control agencies (Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, State Environmental Agencies, Armed Forces, and Federal Police); remote embargoes; National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products (Sinaflor); daily high-resolution satellite imagery (Brasil M.A.I.S. program). Between 2023 and October 2026, the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) issued 25,101 infraction notices related to flora, and imposed embargoes on an area exceeding 18,000 km^2. During the same period, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) issued 11,856 notices of violation and imposed embargoes on an area exceeding 5,000 km^2. The Federal Police initiated 7,967 investigations into environmental crimes.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Strengthen command-and-control agencies; shorten response times; integrate data and intelligence; fortify regulatory instruments (Sinaflor, remote embargoes, and precautionary sanctions) and ensure their operational continuity.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

PROTECTED AREAS AND COLLECTIVE TERRITORIES

Description
Instruments for designating and managing Conservation Units and strengthening environmental and territorial governance for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and Quilombola territories.

Consolidated Progress
National System of Conservation Units (SNUC); ICMBio; National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI); National Plan for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PDPCT); National Policy for Quilombola Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGTAQ). Protection varies across biomes: 28.5% of the Amazon is in conservation units, compared to 11% of the Atlantic Forest, 9.8% of the Caatinga, 9.4% of the Cerrado, 5.4% of the Pantanal, and 3.2% of the Pampa. Between 2023 and 2026, the government established 18 Conservation Units and expanded 8, covering 2.5 million hectares in total. During the same period, the government ratified 20 Indigenous Lands, covering 3.2 million hectares.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Expand and strengthen protected areas; advance demarcation and physical protection of Indigenous Lands; and enhance governance across collective territories (PNGATI, PDPCT, and PNGTAQ).

LAND REGULARIZATION AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE

Description
Integration of cadastre, environmental, and land tenure data, accompanied by interagency coordination to set priorities and ensure aligned decision-making regarding the allocation and regularization of public lands, reducing vulnerability to land grabbing (grilagem) and illegal conversion.

Consolidated Progress
Technical Chamber for the Allocation and Regularization of Federal Public Lands (CT Destinação): operational coordination across land tenure regularization, public land allocation, and territorial governance.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Accelerate public land allocation and tenure regularization by unifying databases and prioritizing areas subject to the highest deforestation pressure, strengthen the land tenure and environmental regularization of agrarian reform settlements, promoting territorial governance, the prevention of deforestation, and the conservation of native vegetation.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

NATIONAL LAND GOVERNANCE POLICY

Description
Public policy aimed at integrating, coordinating, and aligning government actions related to land administration in rural Brazil. Its objective is to improve land administration, promote legal certainty regarding land tenure and ownership, strengthen territorial planning, and increase the effectiveness of land regularization policies.

Consolidated Progress
Establishment of the Terras do Brasil Program; establishment of the Terras do Brasil Platform.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Establish the Land Governance Management and National Committees; integrate land-related actions at the federal, state, and municipal levels, with civil society participation; strengthen the institutional capacity of the agencies involved; and ensure the financial and technological resources required to implement the policy.

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND FOREST CONCESSIONS

Description
Expansion of public forest concessions with regulated, monitored use rights tied to sustainable management, conservation, or ecological restoration obligations, reinforcing state presence and curtailing unlawful occupation and illegal logging.

Consolidated Progress
Expansion of forest concessions and execution of the first federal concession dedicated primarily to forest restoration in the Bom Futuro National Forest.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Scale up and strengthen concession frameworks; strengthen legal certainty and regulatory compliance; ensure sustainable forest use is economically competitive.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE RECOVERY OF NATIVE VEGETATION (PLANAVEG)



Description
Implementation instrument of the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Proveg), with the target of restoring at least 12 million hectares by 2030. Articulates financial incentives, markets, good agricultural and livestock practices, rural technical assistance, research, innovation, and monitoring.

Consolidated Progress
The National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Conaveg); structuring the restoration supply chain and mobilizing resources, including the Restoration Arc, with BRL 450 million from the Amazon Fund.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Scale up native vegetation restoration, including strengthening agroforestry systems and productive restoration initiatives; develop the supply of seeds and seedlings, while promoting local production chains; and expand financing, technical assistance, and results monitoring.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVE FORESTS PROGRAM

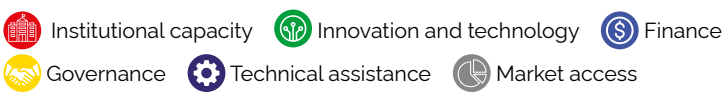


Description
Public policy aimed at the productive restoration of degraded areas and the expansion of agroforestry systems and other forms of sustainable production, integrating the conservation and restoration of native vegetation, food production, income generation, and the strengthening of family farming and rural territories.

Consolidated Progress
Incorporation of productive restoration and agroforestry systems into the sustainable rural development agenda, linking production, environmental conservation, and socio-productive inclusion.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Scale up the implementation of sustainable production systems; strengthen rural technical assistance and extension services; ensure continuous financing; develop production chains and markets; and expand the participation of family farmers and Traditional Peoples and Communities in forest restoration processes.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:



NATIONAL INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT POLICY (PNMIF)

Description
Policy that incorporates preventive planning, prescribed burning when appropriate, firebreaks, management mosaics, brigade preparation and training, and the integration of monitoring, forecasting, and early warnings.

Consolidated Progress
National Integrated Fire Management Committee (COMIF), Multiagency Integrated Operational Coordination Center (Federal Ciman), and Integrated Fire Management Plans (PMIFs); BRL 521 million approved under the Amazon Fund and BRL 32 million from the National Environmental Fund (FNMA) between 2024 and 2025

Key Challenges Through 2030
Institutionalize prevention; strengthen local and federative capacities, including specific actions in territories vulnerable to wildfires; integrate information, planning, and action.

SECTORAL PLAN FOR ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE AND LOW CARBON EMISSIONS IN AGRICULTURE (ABC+ 2020-2030)

Description
Sectoral plan aimed at promoting climate change adaptation, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and fostering sustainable agricultural development. It encourages the recovery of degraded pastures, sustainable production intensification, integrated production systems, and conservation practices.

Consolidated Progress
ABC Plan (2010–2020): adoption of sustainable technologies across 54.03 million hectares, with an estimated reduction of 193.67 million tons of CO_2 equivalent. ABC+ expanded its scope to include climate adaptation and integrated landscape management, with national targets through 2030, State Management Groups, financing instruments, and the implementation of SINABC and the ABC+ Platform to monitor sustainable technologies.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Expand the adoption of sustainable production systems, including the recovery of degraded pastures and integrated and agroforestry systems; expand access to financing and technical assistance; strengthen territorial monitoring; and demonstrate the contribution of sustainable intensification to reducing pressure on native vegetation.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

FEDERATIVE GOVERNANCE

Description
Strengthening shared responsibility among the Federal Government, states, and municipalities, aligning strategies and coordinating action across different government levels, promoting cooperation, capacity sharing, and mutual support for environmental policy implementation.

Consolidated Progress
Progress in developing and implementing state strategies aligned with national targets, within the framework of the National Environmental System (SISNAMA). Since 2023, the Union with Municipalities Program has allocated BRL 780 million to priority municipalities. Of the 80 participating municipalities, 70 have already received governance offices, and 48 have projects underway for land tenure regularization, environmental regularization, and rural technical assistance. Between 2022 and 2026, deforestation in the 80 priority municipalities decreased by 75.4%.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Consolidate shared responsibility; integrate systems, data, and capacities; expand support and incentives linked to results.

WORKSTREAM 2 | STRUCTURING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Delivering Execution Capacity to Recent Policies

NATIONAL BIOECONOMY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PNDBIO)

Description
Primary instrument for implementing the National Bioeconomy Strategy, integrating sociobioeconomy actions, bioindustry, energy transition, restoration, forest management, science and innovation, financing, and governance.

Consolidated Progress
National Bioeconomy Commission (CNBio); BRL 350 million from the Amazon Fund (Prospera Sociobio); methodologies for measuring results and impacts.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Scale up bioeconomy activities in the territories; overcome bottlenecks related to financing, infrastructure, innovation, technical assistance, and market access; integrate policies and levels of government; and ensure the leadership and active participation of rural, riverine, and forest peoples, in all their diversity, including family farmers, with particular emphasis on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, recognizing and valuing their traditional knowledge, know-how, and practices.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:
Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

TRACEABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAINS

Description
Promote origin identification and traceability of products throughout the supply chain, reduce commercial risks associated with illegal deforestation, and increase legal certainty, enabling compliance with requirements from global markets and supply chains

Consolidated Progress
Agro Brasil + Sustentável: integration of databases on production and rural properties, supporting decisions by producers, financiers, and buyers; progress in connecting traceability, production origin, and land-use condition

Key Challenges Through 2030
Integrate territorial, environmental, and production systems and databases; reduce costs and compliance barriers, especially for smallholders and family farmers; turn compliance into a competitive advantage, expanding access to markets and finance.

NATIONAL BIO-INPUTS PROGRAM

Description
Stimulates research, production, regulation, and access to biological products in agriculture and livestock, diversifying alternatives for producers, increasing input use efficiency, and enhancing soil fertility and agroecosystems.

Consolidated Progress
Strategic Council of the National Bio-inputs Program (CEPNB); Good Practices Manual; National Bio-inputs Catalog, bio factories, and Innovation Network.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Expand research, production, and access to bio-inputs; strengthen technical assistance and innovation pipelines; accelerate technological adoption and develop new value chains.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

GREEN PATH BRAZIL PROGRAM (PROGRAMA CAMINHO VERDE BRASIL)

Description

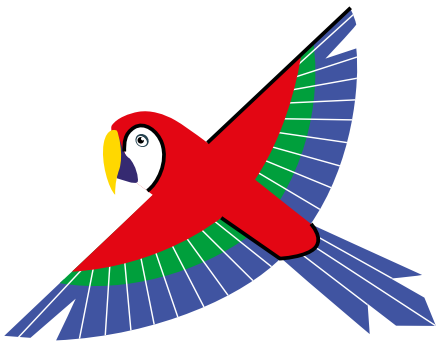
Program to restore degraded or low-productivity agricultural areas and incorporate them into sustainable production systems, increasing food and bioenergy production without converting additional areas of native vegetation. It combines differentiated financing, low-carbon technologies, and zero-deforestation commitments on participating properties.

Consolidated Progress

National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures (Decree No. 11,815/2023); mobilization of BRL 30.2 billion through the second Eco Invest Brasil auction, with the participation of ten financial institutions and the potential to restore up to 3 million hectares; allocation of BRL 3 billion to the Caatinga; establishment of environmental criteria and technical protocols; and formalization of partnerships to support implementation.

Key Challenges Through 2030

Scale up the productive restoration of degraded areas; ensure the effective deployment of mobilized resources; expand access to financing and technical assistance for small- and medium-sized producers; strengthen monitoring; and integrate the program with the ABC+ Plan and instruments for valuing ecosystem services.



LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

WORKSTREAM 3 | RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

Creating Financial Scale and Aligning Incentives

FOREST CARBON MARKET

Description

Action in the voluntary carbon market and structuring the regulated carbon market, as well as generating Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), expanding resource mobilization potential for conservation, restoration, and emissions reductions.

Consolidated Progress

Advances by subnational governments in consolidating state-level and jurisdictional REDD+ programs and in establishing the legal framework for the regulated carbon market (the Brazilian Emissions Trading System – SBCE, established by Law No. 15,042/2024).

Key Challenges Through 2030

Ensure the integrity of and demand for carbon credits generated by REDD+ jurisdictional projects and programs; consolidate the rules, infrastructure, and governance of the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), in coordination with Article 6; ensure transparency, traceability, and corresponding adjustments, while avoiding double counting; strengthen the effective participation of family farmers, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Communities in the governance of forest carbon mechanisms, ensuring environmental and social safeguards, fair benefit-sharing, and access to resources in their territories.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESERVE QUOTA (CRA)

Description

Connects conservation with environmental regularization, enabling landholders with surplus native vegetation to generate a tradable asset to offset Legal Reserve deficits, unlocking economic value for conservation.

Consolidated Progress

The Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) issues, registers, transfers, and cancels CRA. The SFB issued the first Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRA) in 2025.

Key Challenges Through 2030

Expand supply and demand, making the CRA reliable and scalable; accelerate CAR validation; integrate state systems into SiCAR; reduce costs and strengthen legal certainty; expand eligible categories and link the CRA to Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and other economic instruments.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (PES)

Description
Recognizes and remunerates services related to conservation, restoration, water, biodiversity, and carbon, considering eligibility criteria, contracting, payment, monitoring, evaluation, and safeguards.

Consolidated Progress
National PES Policy; regulation of the Law; Federal PES Program (PFPSA); Strategic Committee of the Federal Payment for Environmental Services Program (CEPSA); PES Network. Since 2023, the Bolsa Verde Program has supported 86,635 families across 139 municipalities, allocating BRL 420 million. Since 2023, under the Floresta+ Amazônia Project, more than BRL 49 million has been disbursed in payments for environmental services (PES) to over 5,000 service providers, resulting in the conservation of more than 210,000 hectares. Progress on the agenda at the subnational and municipal levels.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Scale up Payments for Environmental Services (PES); ensure adequate funding and integrity; simplify access and contracting procedures, reducing barriers to participation for family farmers, Indigenous Peoples, and Local Communities; and ensure the continuity of incentives and the effectiveness of safeguards.

FINANCING TO SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABILITY OF PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIESS

Description
Directing finance to foster more sustainable production, support low-carbon technologies, restore degraded areas, and conserve natural resources.

Consolidated Progress
2026/2027 Crop and Livestock Plan (Plano Safra): BRL 610.3 billion for commercial and family farming; PRONAF as a financing instrument for family farming, including support for sustainable production practices; RenovAgro financing sustainable practices (pastureland recovery, agroforestry systems, among others); rural credit with environmental criteria and incentives linked to the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), complemented by rural insurance, technical assistance, and public procurement. Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Leverage the scale of rural finance to increase production and restore already cleared land; combine restrictions on activities incompatible with conservation; connect credit to the CAR, embargoes, authorizations, and environmental and territorial data; align public procurement with sustainability criteria.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:
Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

INCREASING PUBLIC BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Description
Mobilize and target domestic public resources, demonstrate national commitment, and scale up priority actions. International financing scales up efforts but does not replace domestic commitment.

Consolidated Progress
National Environmental Fund (FNMA): since its inception, it has supported 1,500 projects and BRL 320 million; in 2026, it began allowing direct resource transfers to states and municipalities for wildfire prevention and suppression.
Climate Fund: one of Brazil's main public climate finance instruments; in 2025, forestry projects totaled BRL 1.4 billion in financing, projected to restore approximately 154,000 hectares. By lowering the cost of capital for environmental conservation and restoration activities, the Climate Fund helps create economic alternatives to native vegetation conversion and directs investments to areas already cleared and degraded.
RenovAgro: a rural credit program aimed at financing sustainable agricultural practices, including the recovery of degraded pastures, integrated production systems, and low-carbon technologies.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Recognize and ensure the budgetary commitment required to maintain satellite monitoring, inspection, enforcement, and command-and-control capacities, as well as other sectoral policies, particularly under the 2028–2031 Multi-Year Plan (PPA); improve the execution, transfer, prioritization, monitoring, and evaluation of investments; and use public resources catalytically to mobilize additional investment and expand its reach into territories.

ECOLOGICAL TRANSFORMATION PLAN (ECO INVEST BRASIL)

Description
Strategy to attract and leverage private investments through financial instruments, risk mitigation mechanisms, and public policies, directing domestic and international capital to sectors and projects aligned with ecological transformation.

Consolidated Progress
The auctions have evolved to incorporate bioeconomy, sustainable infrastructure, sustainable tourism, and technological innovation, in addition to the energy transition and the recovery of degraded areas. In the second auction, held in 2025, ten financial institutions received BRL 16.5 billion from the National Treasury, with BRL 30.2 billion in investments projected across approximately 1.4 million hectares.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Expand the scale and diversity of instruments; attract private and international capital; lower barriers to access and direct investments toward already cleared and degraded areas.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:
Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

CREATION AND STRENGTHENING OF ECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR THE CONSERVATION OF SURPLUS NATIVE VEGETATION ON PRIVATE RURAL PROPERTIES



Description

Creation and strengthening of economic and financial mechanisms that recognize and reward the conservation of surplus native vegetation on private rural properties, reducing pressure for legally authorized clearing. The strategy combines credit, tax, and market-based incentives to make conservation economically attractive while reconciling environmental sustainability, productive competitiveness, and income generation.

Consolidated Progress

Establishment of the Green Rural Product Note (CPR Verde); National Policy for Payment for Environmental Services; Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs); RenovAgro; socio-environmental criteria for rural credit; and the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy.

Key Challenges Through 2030

Integrate credit, tax, and market-based incentives by expanding sustainable rural credit and mechanisms such as Payment for Environmental Services (PES), CPR Verde, Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs), and carbon markets. Develop tax benefits for the conservation of surplus native vegetation and strengthen results monitoring, making conservation more economically attractive and reducing pressure for further land conversion.

RESULTS-BASED PAYMENTS (REDD+)



Description

Mobilization of international resources in recognition of results achieved under REDD+, reinforcing the importance of financial support from developed countries. Brazil was the first country to submit a forest reference emission level to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Consolidated Progress

National Commission for REDD+ (CONAREDD+) and National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+); four Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL), one Forest Reference Level (FRL), and six Technical Annexes of REDD+ results, totaling 9.3 billion tCO_2e. The Amazon Fund, the world's largest REDD+ initiative in terms of resources mobilized and a leading example of mobilizing and deploying international resources for deforestation prevention and control and sustainable development, particularly through the PPCDAm, with more than BRL 7.8 billion invested. Brazil has also accessed USD 96 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), implemented through the Floresta+ Amazônia Project.

Key Challenges Through 2030

Expand access to multilateral funds; ensure transparency, environmental integrity, and the capacity to structure results and access resources; strengthen the participation of territorial stakeholders in governance and ensure the fair sharing of benefits, ensuring that resources reach those who contribute to conservation and reducing deforestation.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

EXPANDING CLIMATE FINANCE

Description
Mobilization of international resources to support the implementation of policies and investments in mitigation, adaptation, conservation, and restoration. The conservation of Brazilian forests generates global public goods, which underpins international financing as a shared investment.

Consolidated Progress
Combination of multilateral funds, bilateral cooperation, and technical and scientific cooperation. More than USD 1.2 billion mobilized from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) between 1992 and 2023 and approximately USD 200 million from the GCF between 2019 and 2026.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Expand scale and predictability; strengthen access capacity; expand the participation of states, municipalities, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and rural producers, including family farmers.

TROPICAL FOREST FOREVER FACILITY (TFFF)

Description
Innovative mechanism that transforms tropical forest conservation into a long-term investment strategy, mobilizing public and private capital and generating predictable and permanent resource flows for countries that conserve them. It complements—and does not replace—REDD+, multilateral funds, and carbon markets.

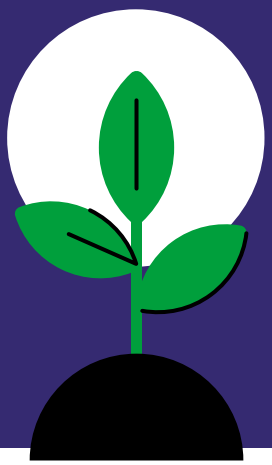
Consolidated Progress
Launch at COP30; progress in structuring international governance, with the establishment and operation of the TFFF and Tropical Forest Investment Fund (TFIF) bodies, and the definition of the model's core principles, including the allocation of at least 20% of payments received by each country to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Approximately USD 7.8 billion in announced investments.

Key Challenges Through 2030
Complete the TFFF's institutional and financial structuring and mobilize capital at scale, engaging public and private sources, including institutional investors; structure the national operating model to ensure additionality, agile implementation, and integrity of performance criteria so benefits effectively reach the actors responsible for conservation.

LEGEND PRIORITIES:

Institutional capacity · Innovation and technology · Finance · Governance · Technical assistance · Market access

6. THE PATH ALREADY TRAVELED



Brazil does not start from scratch. Over decades, the country has consolidated a comprehensive framework of public policies, legal instruments, institutions, and governance mechanisms that today constitutes one of the most comprehensive forest conservation strategies in the world (**Annex** - *Evolution of the Institutional Framework and Key Instruments of the Brazilian Strategy to Halt and Reverse Deforestation and Forest Degradation*).

A new benchmark was achieved with the **Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)**, launched in 2004, which, for the first time, established an interministerial strategy to reduce deforestation. Currently, the PPCDAm is in its fifth implementation phase, achieving an 88% reduction in deforestation rates between 2004 and 2026. The strategy was extended to the Cerrado in 2010, and deforestation in the biome has already declined by 44% between 2010 and 2026.

In 2025, Brazil consolidated, for the first time, a nationwide policy featuring Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCDs) across all six Brazilian biomes.

The Brazilian strategy to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation is structured across **four primary axes** under the PPCDs (Figure 4), summarized in Table 2.

FIGURE 4. The four axes of the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCDs).



Source: Authors' own elaboration.

TABLE 2. Axes of the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCDs).

1. SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

Produce, conserve, and generate value

Promotes the transition to development models that reconcile production with environmental conservation, reducing pressure on native vegetation. Actions include strengthening the bioeconomy and socio-biodiversity value chains; sustainable extractivism; artisanal fishing; community-based management of natural resources and community-based tourism; low-carbon agriculture and livestock farming; agroecology and agroforestry systems; the recovery of degraded areas; rural technical assistance and extension services; sustainable forest management; the promotion of efficient water use; watershed revitalization; the conservation of water sources; Payment for Environmental Services (PES) mechanisms; sustainable tourism; and other initiatives that support the development, consolidation, and expansion of related activities.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND CONTROL

Data for action and protection

Directs actions aimed at preventing, detecting, and repressing deforestation and other environmental offenses. It encompasses satellite monitoring, environmental inspections, operations by intelligence, public security, and defense institutions, holding offenders accountable, and integrated action by control and public security agencies in combating environmental crime. It promotes continuous improvement of the environmental administrative sanctions process by integrating monitoring, inspection, and intelligence systems to improve the effectiveness, speed, and traceability of anti-deforestation operations.

3. LAND TENURE AND TERRITORIAL SPATIAL PLANNING

Regularized and conserved territories

It seeks to promote legal certainty and sustainable territorial management through land tenure regularization, the creation, consolidation, and effective management of protected areas, and the strengthening of territorial governance, with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities through management councils, representative organizations, community protocols, and other governance instruments of their own. Actions include the allocation of public lands; the creation and consolidation of protected territories; compliance with community consultation protocols and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes; territorial recognition of traditional communities; strengthening territorial management and environmental regularization of agrarian reform settlements; as well as other initiatives related to environmental and territorial planning, such as Ecological-Economic Zoning.

4. REGULATORY AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

Incentives for conservation

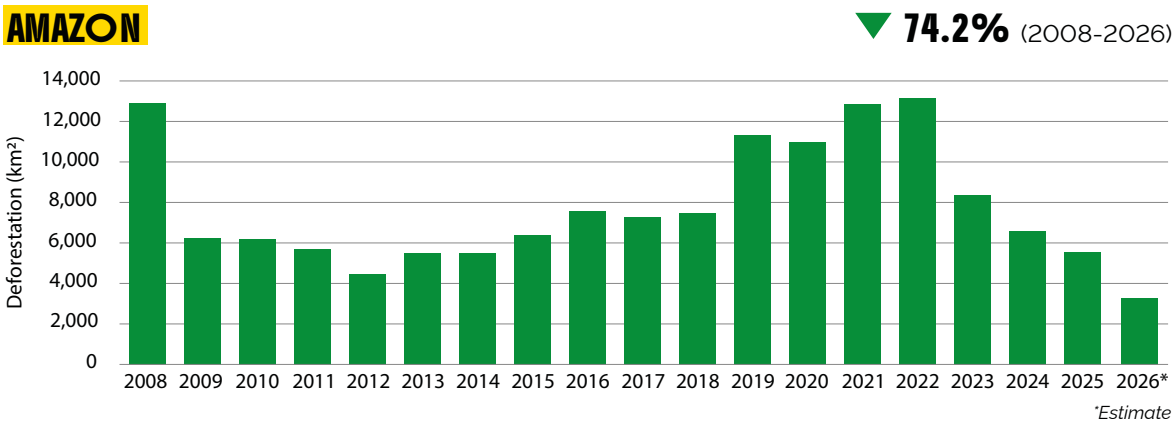
Strengthens the institutional environment and economic incentives required to support forest conservation and reduce deforestation. It encompasses regulatory frameworks, financial instruments, and market mechanisms that guide economic agents' behavior and unlock resources for the environmental agenda.

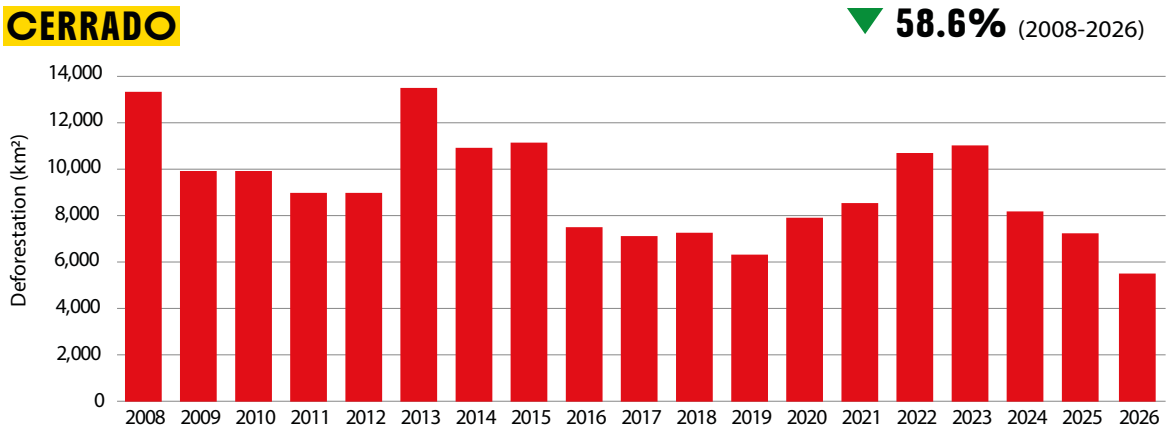
7. ACHIEVED RESULTS



This entire trajectory enabled the r**eduction of deforestation across all Brazilian biomes**, demonstrating that Brazil's strategy to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation has yielded tangible results (Chart 1).

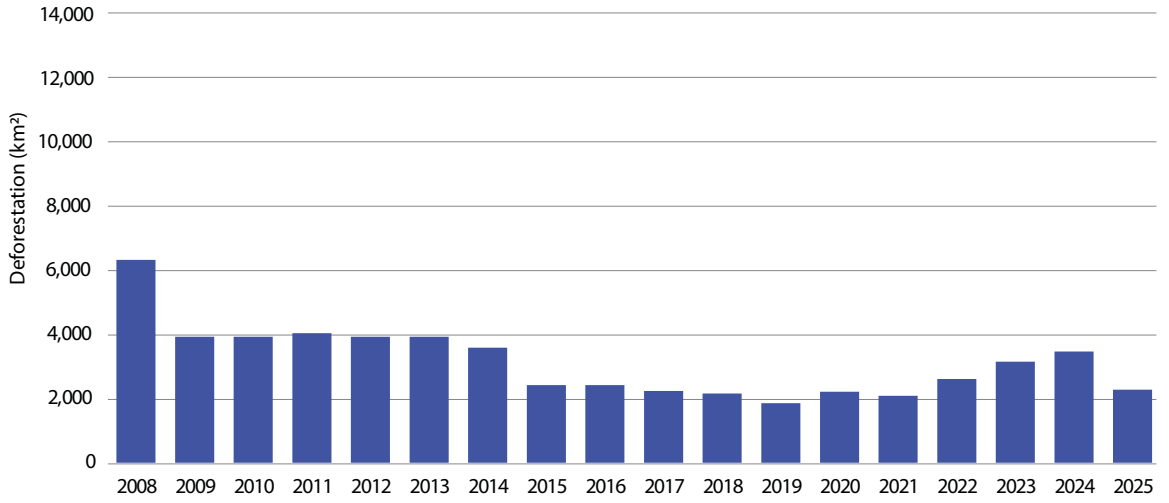
CHART 1. Annual deforestation increments (km²) and cumulative reduction from 2008 to 2025 by biome and across Brazil, and through 2026 for the Amazon and the Cerrado.





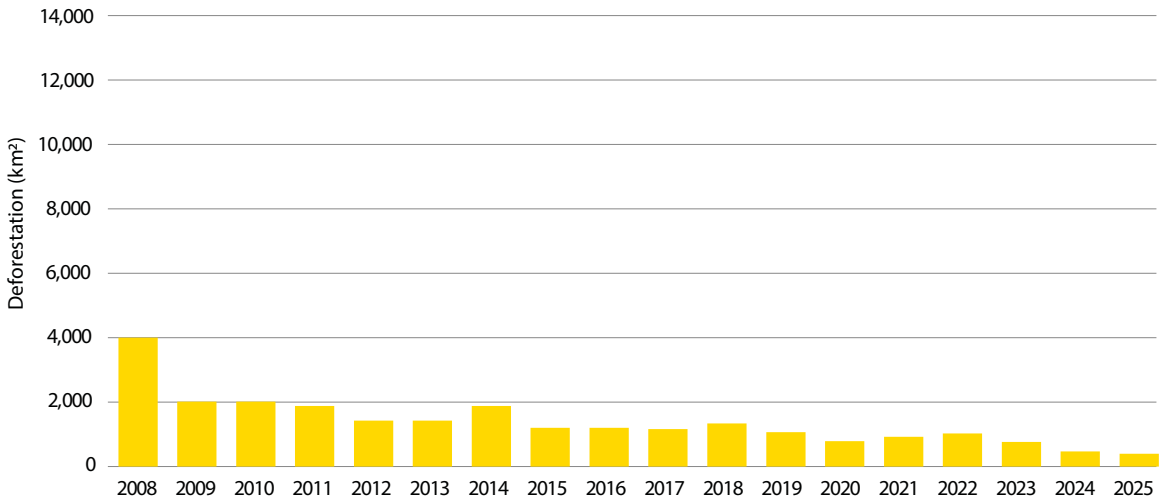
CAATINGA

▼ **63.9%** (2008-2025)



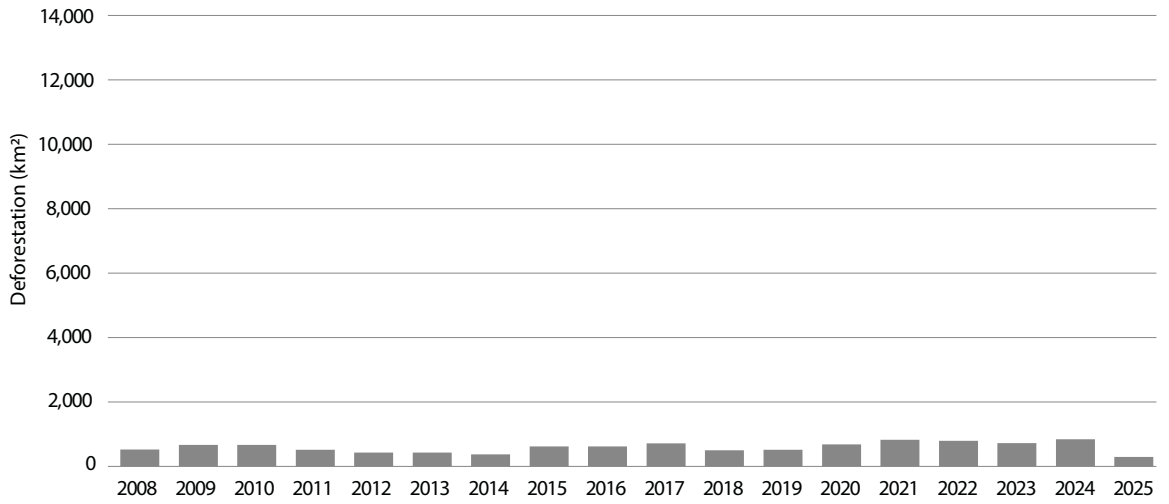
ATLANTIC FOREST

▼ **90.0%** (2008-2025)



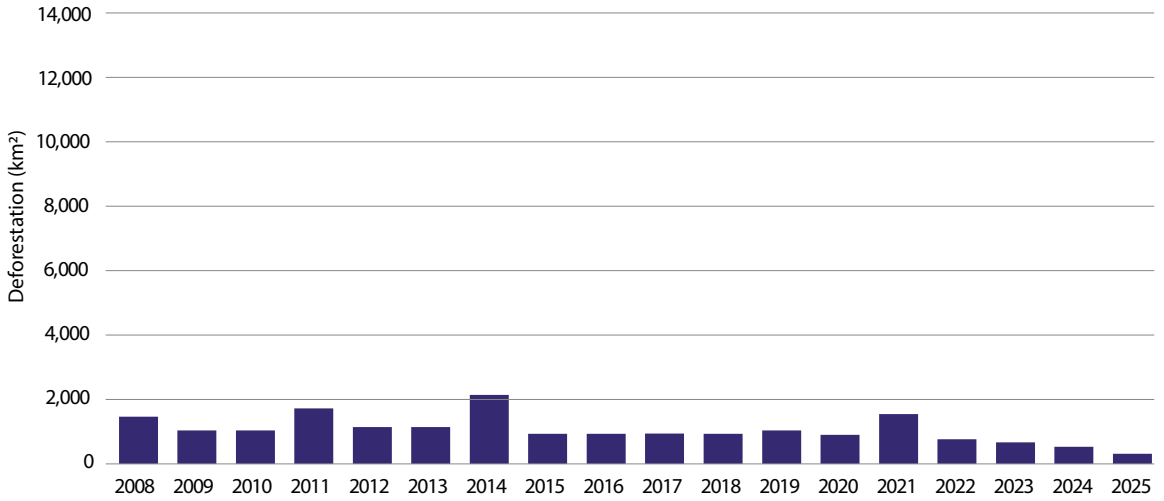
PANTANAL

▼ **43.8%** (2008-2025)



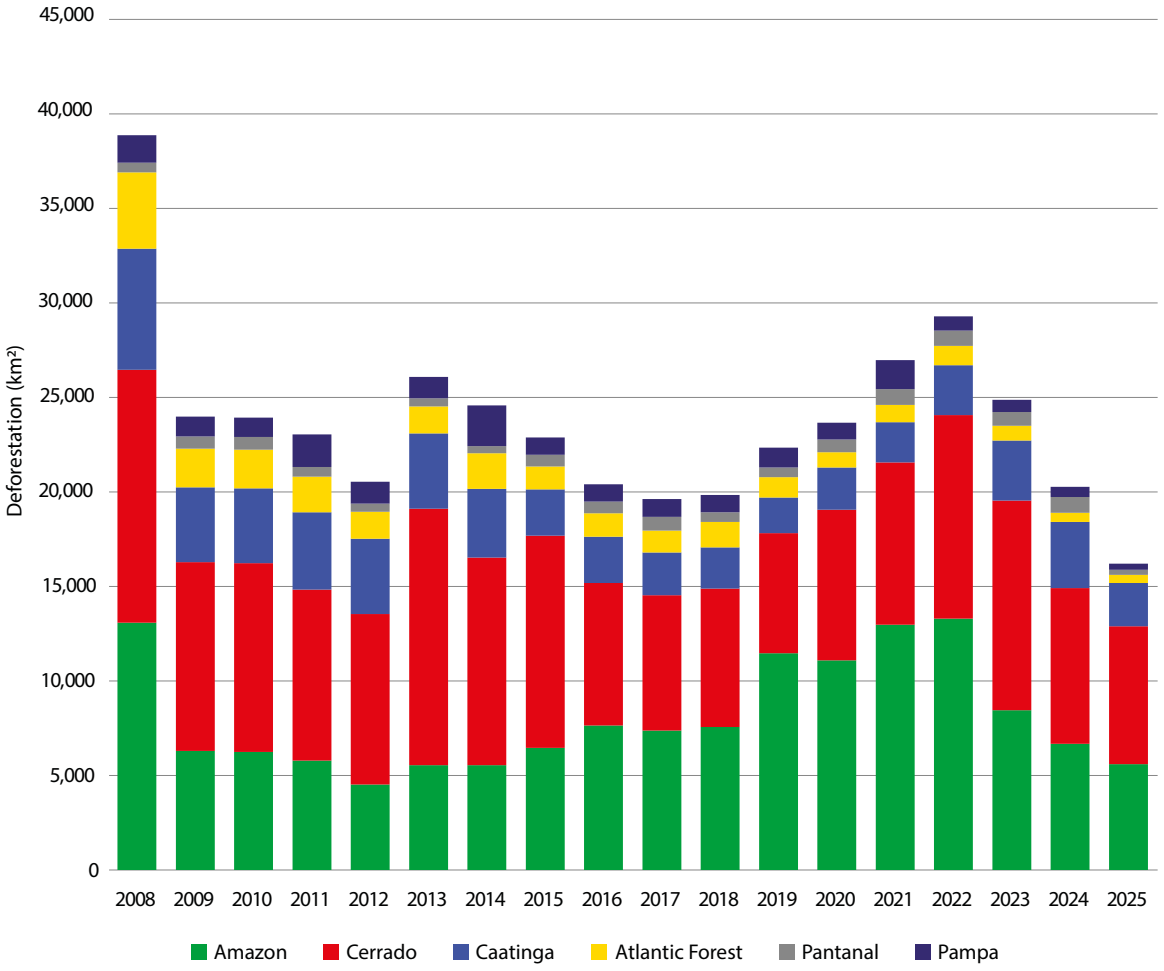
PAMPA

▼ **79.0%** (2008-2025)



BRAZIL

▼ **58.3%** (2008-2025)



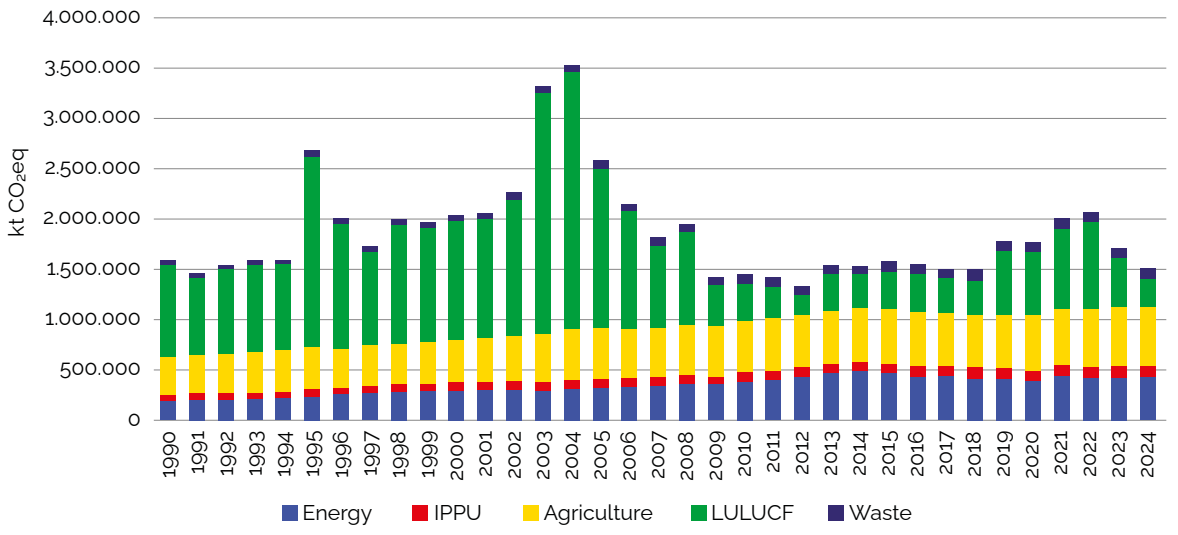
Source: PRODES/INPE, TerraBrasilis

8. HALTING AND REVERSING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION IS CENTRAL TO BRAZIL'S MITIGATION PATHWAY

These results are essential for Brazil to achieve its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) goals. Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation are among the targets in projections for achieving the Brazilian NDC and represent one of the most cost-effective measures to reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Brazil.

The Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector, together with agriculture and livestock, has historically accounted for the largest share of Brazilian GHG emissions (Chart 2). On the other hand, it is worth highlighting the contribution of the extensive native vegetation cover to CO_2 absorption over this same historical period.

CHART 2. Historical net GHG emissions in Brazil, by sector, in kt of CO_2e (GWP AR5). IPPU: Industrial Processes and Product Use; LULUCF: Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.



Source: Brazil's Second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), in preparation.

The mitigation targets of the Brazilian NDC encompass all sectors and all GHGs, but variables related to deforestation—whether illegal or authorized—remain central to defining viable pathways for the remaining sectors through 2035. **Reducing land-use conversion is, therefore, a condition for fulfilling this commitment**.

In addition to their mitigation benefits, the conservation and restoration of native vegetation are essential for adaptation to climate change, as they contribute to the regulation of the hydrological cycle, soil conservation, temperature moderation, strengthening the resilience of production systems, and reducing vulnerability to droughts, floods, and other extreme events, while also contributing to food and nutrition security. At the same time, climate change itself represents a growing pressure on these ecosystems, compromising their resilience, their capacity for regeneration, the maintenance of carbon stocks, and the removal of CO_2 from the atmosphere.

BRAZILIAN NDC

Ambition Pathway 2016–2035

2016 | ORIGINAL NDC

- Zero illegal deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon.
- 37% reduction in GHG emissions by 2025 relative to 2005 (Second National Communication).

2020 | 1ST UPDATE

- Percentages maintained, with a baseline revision for 2005 (Third National Communication).
- Indicative target of climate neutrality by 2060.

2022 | 2ND UPDATE

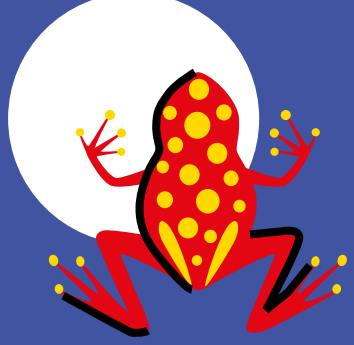
- Baseline revision for 2005 (Fourth National Communication).
- 2030 target expanded to 50%.
- Climate neutrality brought forward to 2050, covering all GHGs.

2023 | 3RD UPDATE

- Percentages updated to 48% (by 2025) and 53% (by 2030).
- Absolute target of 1,320 $MtCO_2e$ by 2025 and 1,200 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030.
- Climate neutrality by 2050.

2024 | NDC 3.0 – COP29

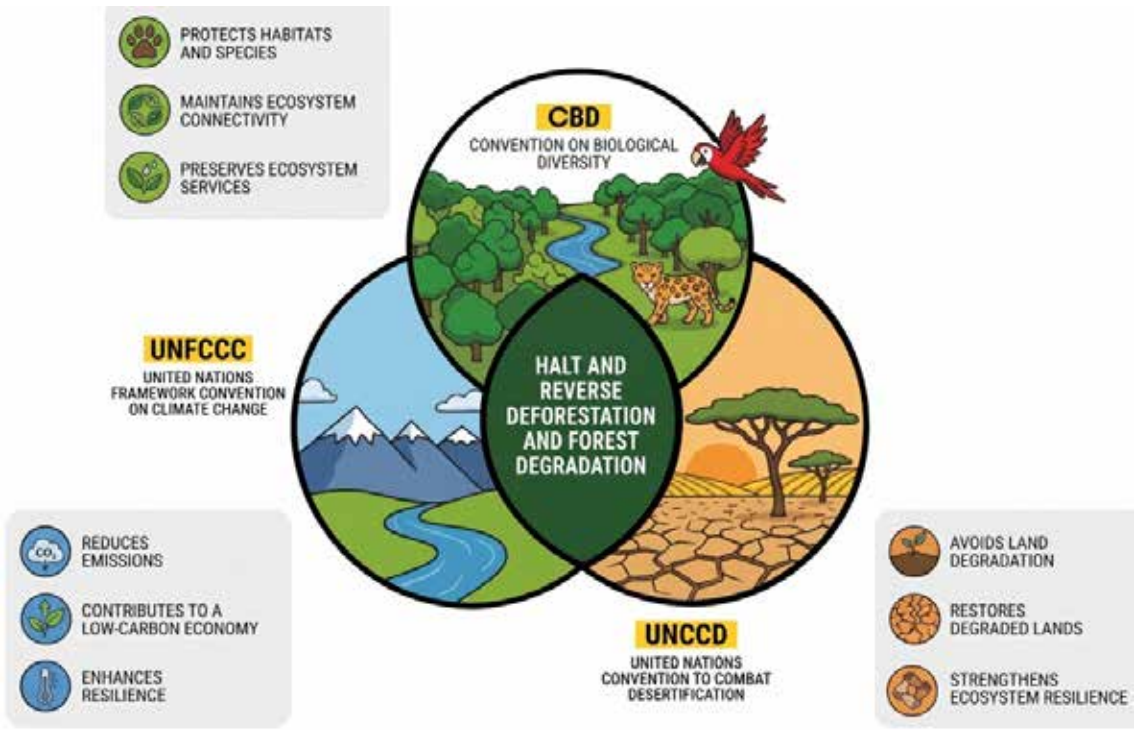
- By 2035, a reduction of 59% to 67% in net GHG emissions relative to 2005 (between 1.05 and 0.85 $GtCO_2e$).
- Zero deforestation, comprising the elimination of illegal deforestation and the compensation of legal suppression of native vegetation.
- Climate neutrality by 2050.



9. A COMMON AGENDA FOR CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY, AND COMBATING DESERTIFICATION

Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation lies at the intersection of the three Rio Conventions: it reduces emissions and enhances resilience (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC), protects habitats, species, and ecosystem connectivity (Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD), and prevents land degradation while restoring degraded areas (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – UNCCD) (Figure 5).

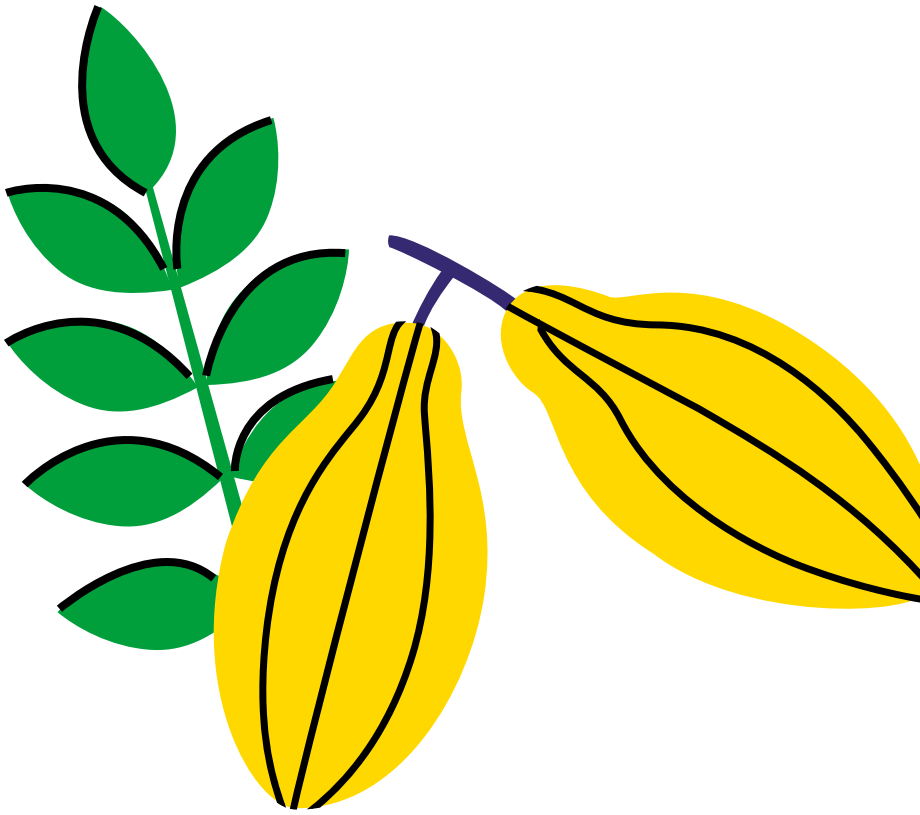
FIGURE 5. Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation at the intersection of the three Rio Conventions.

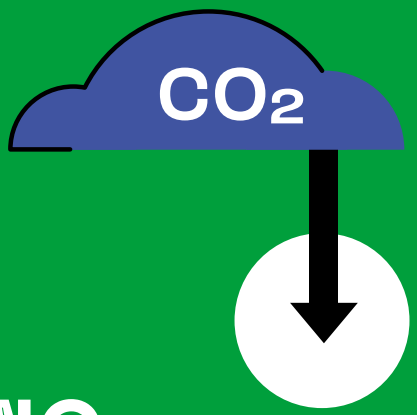


Source: Authors' own elaboration.

Brazil is recognized as a megadiverse country and hosts a major share of the planet's biodiversity. **The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP / EPANB)** 2025–2030 incorporates commitments to reach zero deforestation and native vegetation conversion and to restore ecosystems by 2030, under Targets 1B and 2, respectively.

Furthermore, the country concentrates approximately **12% of the world's available freshwater surface. Brazil's Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Target 2030** coordinates existing policies and programs, such as Planaveg and ABC+, to avoid new losses, reduce degradation processes, and rehabilitate degraded land. The Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification (PAB Brasil 2025–2045) and the Recaatingar Program reinforce this agenda.





10. LESSONS AND CONDITIONS FOR HALTING AND REVERSING DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Brazil has already laid the groundwork. The challenge now is to turn installed capacity into scaled results.

This trajectory has also made it possible to identify fundamental systemic and structural conditions for halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation.

1. POLITICAL COMMITMENT, FEDERATIVE GOVERNANCE, AND WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

Maintain halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation as a government-wide priority by coordinating the Federal Government, states, and municipalities, and aligning policies, institutions, and resources around this common goal.

2. TERRITORIAL SPATIAL PLANNING AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Strengthening territorial and land-use planning, land tenure and environmental regularization, and institutional capacities to promote the sustainable use of the territory and enable the implementation of public policies.

3. COMMAND, CONTROL, AND MONITORING

Integrate monitoring, prevention, enforcement, and accountability, based on reliable and accessible information, to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation.

4. INCENTIVES AND VALUATION OF STANDING FORESTS

Make the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of native vegetation economically viable and competitive by expanding access to economic incentives and generating income and opportunities for rural populations and producers operating in these territories

5. SCIENCE, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION

Mobilize science and innovation, foster environmental education, and enhance communication to improve decision-making, expand societal knowledge, and sustain long-term outcomes.

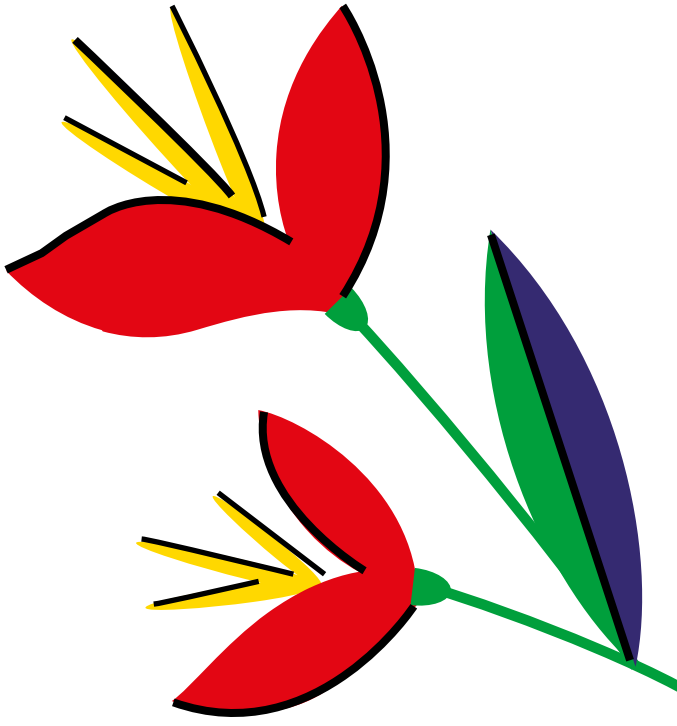
6. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND RECOGNITION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Ensure the effective participation of civil society, including family farmers, and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in policy formulation, implementation, and evaluation, recognizing their rights, traditional knowledge, and contributions to native vegetation conservation.

7. RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND SCALE

Ensure predictable and adequate financing by coordinating public, private, and international resources to operationalize policies and maximize their impact across territories.

Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation do not require a new agenda: they require continuity, integration, implementation, and resources to bring to the territories what Brazil has already built.



ANNEX – EVOLUTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND KEY INSTRUMENTS OF THE BRAZILIAN STRATEGY TO HALT AND REVERSE DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Titles underlined in blue lead to the corresponding legal text or official document.

1937

Inception of Conservation Unit Creation: establishment of the Itatiaia National Park.

1965

Forest Code: established rules for the protection of forests and other forms of natural vegetation, as well as the ability to restrict the use of private property in furtherance of the public interest.

1981

National Environmental Policy: establishes the principles and instruments of Brazilian environmental management and creates the National Environmental System (SISNAMA), which coordinates the actions of federal, state, and municipal environmental agencies in protecting natural resources and implementing environmental policies, as well as the National Environment Council (CONAMA).

1989

National Environmental Fund (FNMA): one of Brazil's oldest financial instruments for environmental policy, supporting conservation, restoration, and environmental management initiatives and contributing to forest and biodiversity protection and combating deforestation.

Law on Measures for the Protection of Forests in River Headwaters: established specific measures to protect forests and other forms of natural vegetation in headwater areas. Repealed by Law No. 12,651/2012, the current Native Vegetation Protection Law (Forest Code).

Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA): a primary executive agency for federal environmental policy, responsible for inspection, enforcement, licensing, monitoring, and environmental control.

1991

Brazilian Agricultural Policy: structures instruments, such as rural credit and the Agricultural Plan (Plano Safra), established by the National Monetary Council (CMN), to finance agricultural and livestock production and incentivize sustainable practices, contributing to productivity gains and easing pressure on native vegetation.

1992

Pilot Program for the Protection of Tropical Forests of Brazil (PPG7)

1996

Rural Territorial Tax (ITR): provides for the Rural Territorial Tax and the redemption of debt represented by Agrarian Debt Bonds.

National Program for the Strengthening of Family Farming (PRONAF): established to strengthen family farming by financing productive activities. It has become one of the main rural credit instruments for this segment, including credit lines for agroecology, agroforestry systems, and sustainable production practices.

1998

Environmental Crimes Law: establishes criminal and administrative sanctions for environmentally harmful conduct, providing a legal basis to hold offenders accountable and penalize offenses such as illegal deforestation, ecosystem degradation, and illicit extraction of natural resources.

2000

National System of Conservation Units (SNUC): law that sets out a framework of norms and management categories to organize the creation, administration, and protection of protected areas in Brazil.

2002

Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA): strengthens the creation and management of Conservation Units in the Amazon, contributing to biodiversity protection and deforestation reduction.

2004

Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) — 1st Phase: a cornerstone innovation in interministerial governance, bringing together more than 12 ministries under the coordination of the Executive Office of the President (Casa Civil).

Real-Time Deforestation Detection System (DETER): Satellite deforestation detections and real-time information transmission to control bodies were essential for curtailing vegetation loss in subsequent years. A CPI/PUC-Rio study estimates that, without satellite monitoring paired with enforcement, Amazon deforestation between 2007 and 2016 would have been more than four times higher.

2005

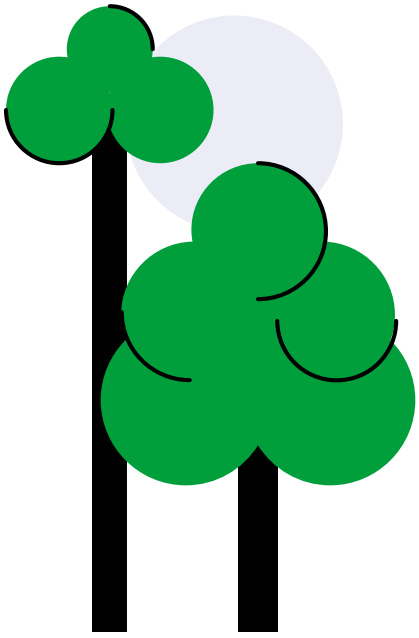
Initial Outcomes of the PPCDAm: significant decrease in Amazon deforestation, with particular emphasis on the enforcement role of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), which has spearheaded environmental inspection and control at the federal level since 1989.

2006

Public Forest Management Law: establishes instruments for the sustainable management of public forests, including forest concessions, and creates the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), contributing to forest conservation, the sustainable use of natural resources, and combating illegal deforestation.	**Soy Moratorium**: agreement under which signatory companies committed not to purchase soy grown on farms where native vegetation had been cleared after July 22, 2008, in the Amazon biome, to decouple deforestation from the soy supply chain.	**National Policy for Family Farming and Rural Family Enterprises:** Includes environmental, social, and economic sustainability among its principles. It relies on the National Family Farming Registry (CAF, 2017) and incorporates associative organizational forms of family farming (2021).	**Atlantic Forest Law**: Provides for the use and protection of native vegetation in the Atlantic Forest biome.

2007

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio): Federal agency responsible for the management, protection, monitoring, and inspection of federal Conservation Units, acting in biodiversity protection, ecosystem conservation, and deforestation prevention within protected areas.	**National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PNPCT)**: Establishes guidelines for protecting the rights and ways of life of traditional peoples and communities, recognizing their knowledge and forms of management as essential to biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources. Its implementation strengthens territorial and environmental management across traditionally occupied territories and sustainable-use conservation units, particularly in Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves.	**Priority Municipalities Policy**: Since 2008, the MMA has published an annual list of priority municipalities for the deforestation control policy. In these municipalities, monitoring and inspection are enhanced, and land tenure and environmental regularization efforts are intensified. Extensive academic evidence shows this policy is key to curbing deforestation, with impact estimates ranging from a 25% to 50% reduction in vegetation loss.



2008

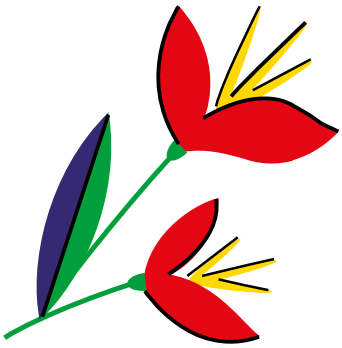
Amazon Fund: An innovative climate finance mechanism based on results-based payments for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) to support the implementation of the PPCDAm. More than BRL 7.8 billion invested, with support from the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES).	**CMN Resolution No. 3,545:** Establishes specific environmental requirements for granting rural credit in the Amazon biome, requiring properties to prove environmental compliance and the absence of active embargoes for deforestation on their land.

2009

National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC): Constitutes the Brazilian legal framework for addressing climate change. It sets GHG emissions reduction targets through 2020 and creates instruments, including the National Plan on Climate Change, the National Climate Change Fund, and the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation across biomes.	**Low-Carbon Agriculture (ABC and ABC+ Plan)**: The national strategy to promote low-carbon agriculture and livestock farming by encouraging sustainable practices, restoring degraded areas, and increasing productivity, reducing emissions and pressure on forests.	**Beef Conduct Adjustment Agreement (Meat TAC)**: Agreement executed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) with meatpacking plants in the Legal Amazon, requiring the implementation of monitoring and traceability systems to prevent the purchase of cattle originating from areas with illegal deforestation, invasions of protected lands, slave-like labor conditions, or other socio-environmental non-compliances.
Land Regularization in the Legal Amazon: Law No. 11,952/2009.	**PPCDAm — 2nd Phase**: Launch of the 2nd phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon.	

2010

PPCerrado — 1st Phase: Expansion of the strategy to the Cerrado, with the launch of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado, recognizing the specificities of the second-largest Brazilian biome.	**National Policy for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Farming and Agrarian Reform (PNATER):** established by Law No. 12,188/2010, together with the National Program for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension in Family Farming and Agrarian Reform (PRONATER), setting guidelines for rural technical assistance and extension services and promoting sustainable rural development, agroecological practices, natural resource conservation, and the strengthening of family farming and agrarian reform settlements.



2011

Bolsa Verde Program: Payment for environmental services instrument for families living in poverty who conserve vegetation within Conservation Units, environmentally differentiated agrarian reform settlements, and territories of traditional peoples and communities.

2012

Native Vegetation Protection Law: replaced the Forest Code, established the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), and consolidated environmental regularization instruments nationwide, with differentiated obligations for smallholders and family farmers.

National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI): Establishes guidelines for protecting, restoring, conserving, and sustainably using natural resources in Indigenous Lands, promoting territorial and environmental management led by indigenous peoples.

National Policy and Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production (Pnapo and Planapo): Aim to integrate, coordinate, and adapt policies, programs, and actions fostering the agroecological transition and organic, agroecologically based production, contributing to sustainable development and population well-being through the sustainable use of natural resources and the supply and consumption of healthy foods.

PPCDAm — 3rd Phase: Launch of the 3rd phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon.

2014

PPCerrado — 2nd Phase: Launch of the 2nd phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado.

2015

National Policy to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PNCD): Establishes as instruments, among others, the Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB Brasil), State Action Plans (PAEs), and the Annual Report on UNCCD Implementation in Brazil.

National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+): Brazil was the first country to submit a Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) to the UNFCCC, published its ENREDD+ in 2015, and has already submitted 4 FRELs and 6 Technical Annexes with REDD+ results registered on InfoHub Brasil and the Lima Info Hub.

2016

PPCDAm — 4th Phase: Launch of the 4th phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon.

PPCerrado — 3rd Phase: Launch of the 3rd phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado.

2017

The National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Proveg) and Planaveg guide actions to expand the recovery of degraded areas and promote the restoration of native vegetation.

Rural and Urban Land Regularization: Laws establishing instruments for land regularization and territorial spatial planning, promoting legal certainty in land tenure, reducing land conflicts, and strengthening sustainable territorial governance.

2020

National Bio-inputs Program: Establishes the National Bio-inputs Program and the Strategic Council of the Program.

2021

National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services (PES): Law creating economic incentive mechanisms to reward landowners, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, family farmers, and other groups who conserve or recover ecosystems.

BCB Resolution No. 140/2021: inclusion of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) as a mandatory document and property identification reference

2023

PPCDAm — 5th Phase: Launch of the 5th phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon.

PPCerrado — 4th Phase: Launch of the 4th phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Cerrado.

Brazilian Framework for Sustainable Sovereign Bonds: foundational document establishing the obligations Brazil must fulfill as an issuer of sustainable sovereign bonds.

CMN Resolution No. 5,081/2023: credit restriction on properties with suspended or canceled CAR.

Union with Municipalities Program: Strengthens cooperation between the Federal Government and priority Amazon municipalities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through monitoring, environmental and land regularization, restoration, and sustainable development actions.

Ecological Transformation Plan: Strategy to attract and leverage private investments through financial instruments, risk mitigation mechanisms, and public policies, channeling capital toward sectors and projects aligned with ecological transformation.

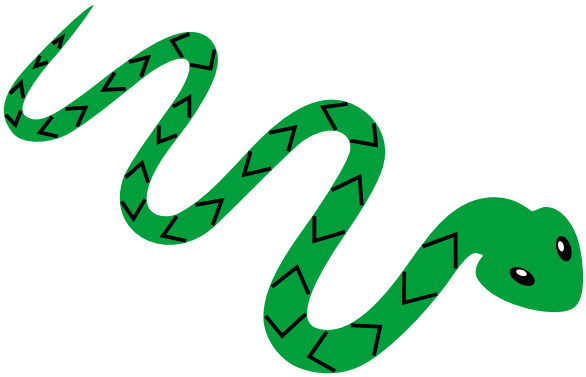
National Commission for REDD+ (CONAREDD+): Reaffirmed Brazil's commitment to the REDD+ agenda, strengthening participatory governance, federal-state coordination, and resource mobilization.

Interministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM): Restructuring of the primary coordination body for Brazilian climate policy, comprising various ministries and the Consultative Chambers for Interfederative Articulation, Social Participation, and Scientific Advisory.

National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures (PNCPD): aims to promote the recovery and conversion of degraded pastures into sustainable production systems, expanding agricultural production on already converted land and reducing pressure to clear native vegetation.

Program for Financing Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems (RenovAgro): finances the recovery of degraded pastures, the implementation of integrated systems, and other sustainable practices, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote the restoration of degraded areas, and reduce pressure for deforestation.

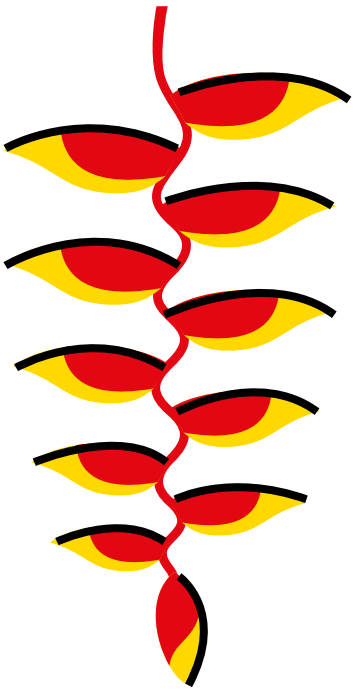
2024			
National Bioeconomy Strategy: Guides the development of economic activities based on the sustainable use of biodiversity and biological resources, promoting innovation, income generation, ecosystem conservation, and the valorization of traditional knowledge and socio-biodiversity production chains, including sustainable extractivism, artisanal fisheries, and community-based management of natural resources. Implemented through the National Bioeconomy Development Plan (PNDBio).	**National Integrated Fire Management Policy**: Establishes principles, guidelines, and instruments for planned fire use and for wildfire prevention, monitoring, and suppression, balancing ecosystem protection, risk reduction, and traditional management practices.	**National Productive Forests Program:** seeks to restore altered or degraded areas for productive purposes, supporting the environmental compliance and regularization of family farming and expanding the capacity to produce healthy food and socio-biodiversity products.	**Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE)**: Establishes Brazil's regulated carbon market, creating incentives for emissions reductions and valuing forest conservation, restoration, and sustainable management.
Biodiversity Data Management Program of the MMA and its Steering Committee (PDBio): Aims to strengthen governance and the integration of biodiversity data within the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.	**PPCaatinga — 1st Phase**: Launch of the 1st phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Caatinga.	**PPPantanal — 1st Phase:** Launch of the 1st phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Pantanal.	**CMN Resolution No. 5,193/2024:** prohibition on using controlled and earmarked funds to finance projects whose design or budget entails the suppression of native vegetation, even when legal.

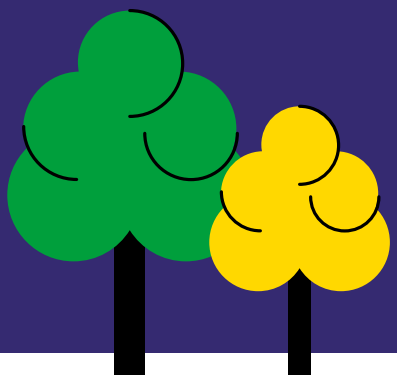


2025			
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025–2030 (NBSAP / EPANB): Organizes national targets, federal commitments, responsible parties, and partners for conservation, restoration, sustainable use, data, knowledge, and means of implementation.	**Belém Declaration on Combating Environmental Racism**: Recognizes that environmental degradation and climate change disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, advancing the integration of racial justice, human rights, and environmental conservation policies.	**Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)**: Launch of the global financial mechanism to reward tropical forest conservation, incentivizing the preservation of standing forests and the reduction of deforestation.	**DataClima+**: National Climate Transparency System of Brazil, which centralizes key information on climate change in the country within a single platform, in alignment with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.
PPMata Atlântica — 1st Phase: Launch of the 1st phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Atlantic Forest.	**PPPampa — 1st Phase**: Launch of the 1st phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Pampa.	**CONAMA Resolution No. 510**: establishes technical and transparency criteria for vegetation suppression authorizations, linked to the CAR and integrated into Sinaflor, with publication as open data	**CMN Resolution No. 5,268**: establishes socio-environmental conditionality criteria for granting rural credit, highlighting deforestation control and the environmental compliance of rural properties.
Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation — 2nd Edition (Planaveg 2025–2028): Ratifies the target to recover 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030, prioritizing Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), Legal Reserves (RL), Restricted Use Areas (AUR), and degraded areas across Conservation Units (UCs), Indigenous Lands (TIs), and other collective territories.		**Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB Brasil) 2025–2045**: Primary instrument for implementing the Brazilian policy to combat desertification.	**CONAREDD+ Resolution No. 19 of August 1, 2025**, establishes guidelines for implementing jurisdictional REDD+ programs and public and private forest carbon credit projects on public lands and collective territories occupied by Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola communities, Local Communities, and family farmers settled under the Agrarian Reform Program.
CONAMA Resolution No. 511 of December 19, 2025, establishes principles and guidelines for incorporating climate justice and the fight against environmental racism into environmental policies and actions and provides other measures.			

2026		
Ten-Year Plan for Strengthening the National Environmental System — Sisnama 2036: Guided by federative cooperation, the institutional capacity development of environmental agencies, the enhancement of environmental public administration, the expansion of transparency and social participation, and the use of evidence in public policy formulation and implementation. Its approval marks a milestone for Brazilian environmental governance and reaffirms federative entities' commitment to continuously strengthening Sisnama.	**Recaatingar Program**: National Policy to Combat Desertification (PNCD) action for the socio-productive recovery of degraded areas in the Caatinga biome, aimed at enhancing environmental resilience in the biome and strengthening the leadership of traditional peoples and communities and family farmers, fostering water, food, and energy security, and promoting climate justice.	**Climate Plan 2024–2035**: primary instrument for implementing Brazilian climate policy, structured into sectoral mitigation and adaptation plans.

Source: Authors' own elaboration.





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ACHIEVEMENT

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