



PLANAVEG

NATIONAL NATIVE
VEGETATION
RECOVERY PLAN

2025-2028

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Executive Summary

The Brazilian Ministries of the Environment and Climate Change; Agriculture and Livestock; Education, as well as the Executive Office of the President of Brazil, in the exercise of their powers and considering the provisions of the sole paragraph of art. 5 of Decree No. 8,972, of January 23, 2017, established the National Native Vegetation Recovery Plan - Planaveg, by means of Interministerial Ordinance No. 230, of November 14, 2017. Since the resumption of the National Native Vegetation Recovery Commission (Conaveg) in November 2023, numerous technical-scientific meetings and seminars have been held, with the direct involvement of more than 120 organizations that work with the restoration agenda, aiming to capture the current context of challenges and opportunities in a new strategic framework, as well as rebuilding the political pact around the common goal of recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation in Brazil. This new pact and framework consist of the Planaveg 2025-2028.

Planaveg is still aimed at expanding and strengthening public policies, financial incentives, markets, recovery technologies and good agricultural practices, among other actions required for the recovery of native vegetation, especially in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP), Legal Reserves (RL) and

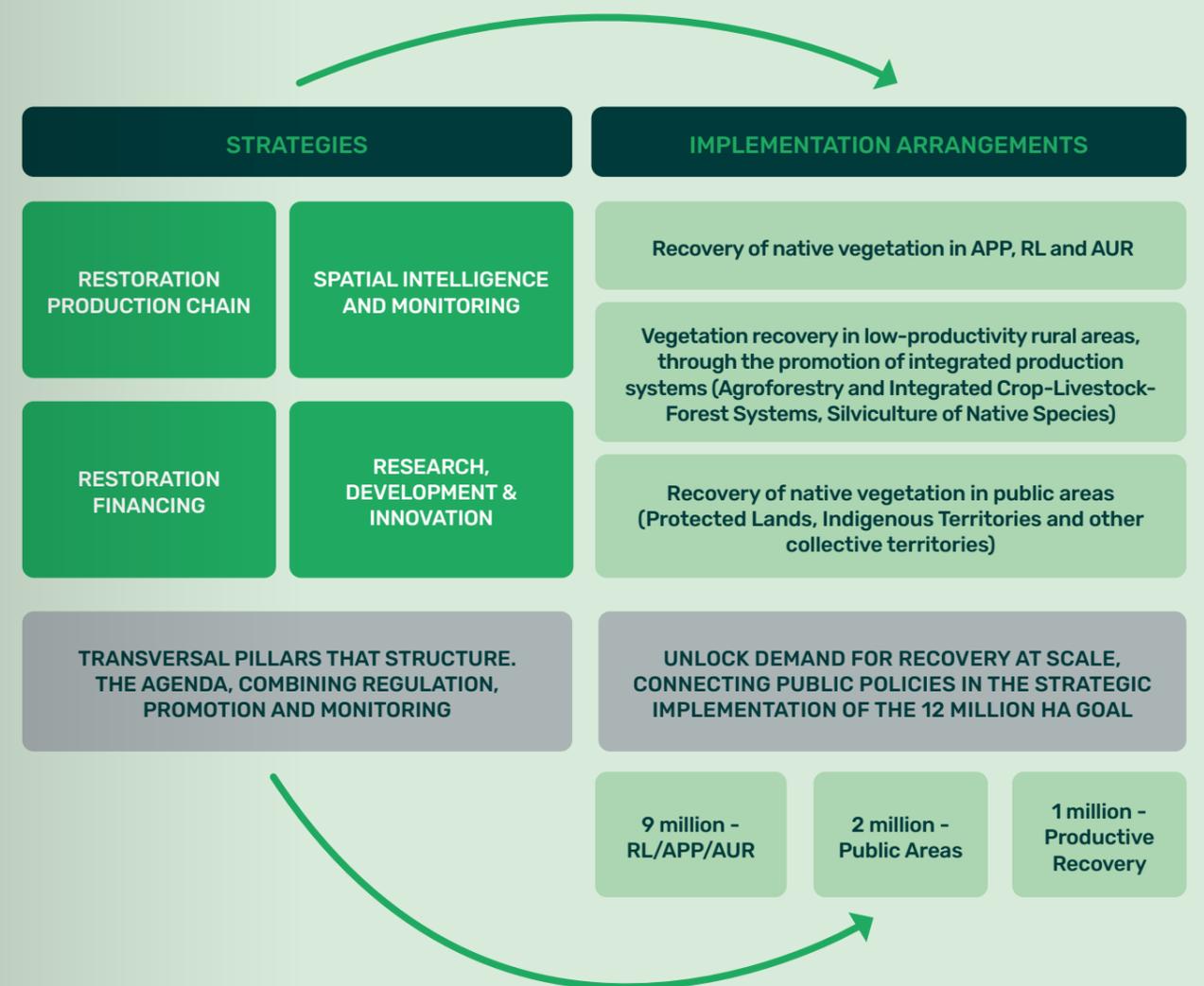
Restricted Land Use Areas (AUR). This version, however, includes the recovery of native vegetation in degraded areas within Protected Lands - UC, Indigenous Lands - TI and other collective territories.

All the social, economic and environmental benefits highlighted in the first version continue to support and substantiate the relevance of Planaveg. This new version proposes improvements to the policy and, most importantly, discusses its implementation at scale, through perennial actions.

Planaveg 2025-2028 innovates by combining four **"Transversal Strategies"** - aimed at structuring and consolidating the agenda for the recovery of native vegetation on its various fronts: monitoring, productive chain promotion, financing and research - with four **"Implementation Arrangements"** created to unlock demand for large-scale recovery based on the effective enforcement of laws such as the LPVN (Native Vegetation Protection Law/Forest Code), the SNUC (National Protected Areas System) and the PNGATI (National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands), among others, connecting actors and instruments into systemic action flows that produce concrete results in the territory.



The correlation between the macro-actions foreseen in both the "Transversal Strategies" and the "Implementation Arrangements" is unequivocal and necessary to accelerate, maximize impact and ensure long-lasting results that contribute to the recovery of 12 million hectares of native vegetation, and the tactical and operational details of this plan will further clarify this integration.



Planaveg is structured in six chapters, as described below:

1. VISION AND OBJECTIVES: This chapter presents the current framework of public policies, plans and programs that define and support the commitment to recover 12 million hectares by 2030, placing this goal as a key driver of compliance with Brazil's main environmental laws, such as the LPVN (Native Vegetation Protection Law/Forest Code), the SNUC (National Protected Areas System), the PNGATI (National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands), as well as the country's nationally determined goals associated with Climate, Biodiversity and Anti-Desertification Conventions.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE DEFICIT - INITIAL ASSESSMENT: This chapter presents an overview of the areas to be recovered in rural properties, agrarian reform settlements, Protected Lands and Indigenous Lands, totaling 23,786,378 hectares. This estimate has been reached through dialogue with government agencies and federal universities specialized in the subject and must be updated throughout the implementation of Planaveg.

3. IMPLEMENTATION GOVERNANCE: This chapter describes the governance system proposed as the cornerstone of Planaveg and its implementation, structured around a horizontal and a vertical vector. The horizontal vector coordinates and articulates the actions fore-

seen in Planaveg with other political instruments and actors through Conaveg, with the purpose of creating the regulatory and economic conditions required to boost the demand for restoration at scale. The vertical vector structures and strengthens the communication and coordination between the actions proposed in Planaveg and native vegetation recovery initiatives underway in the country, aiming to better adapt the political instruments to local contexts (Planaveg Governance Structure).

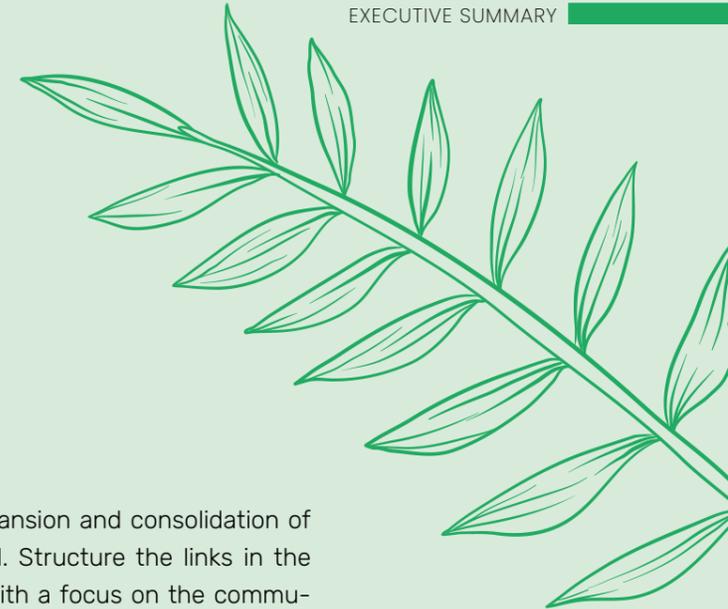
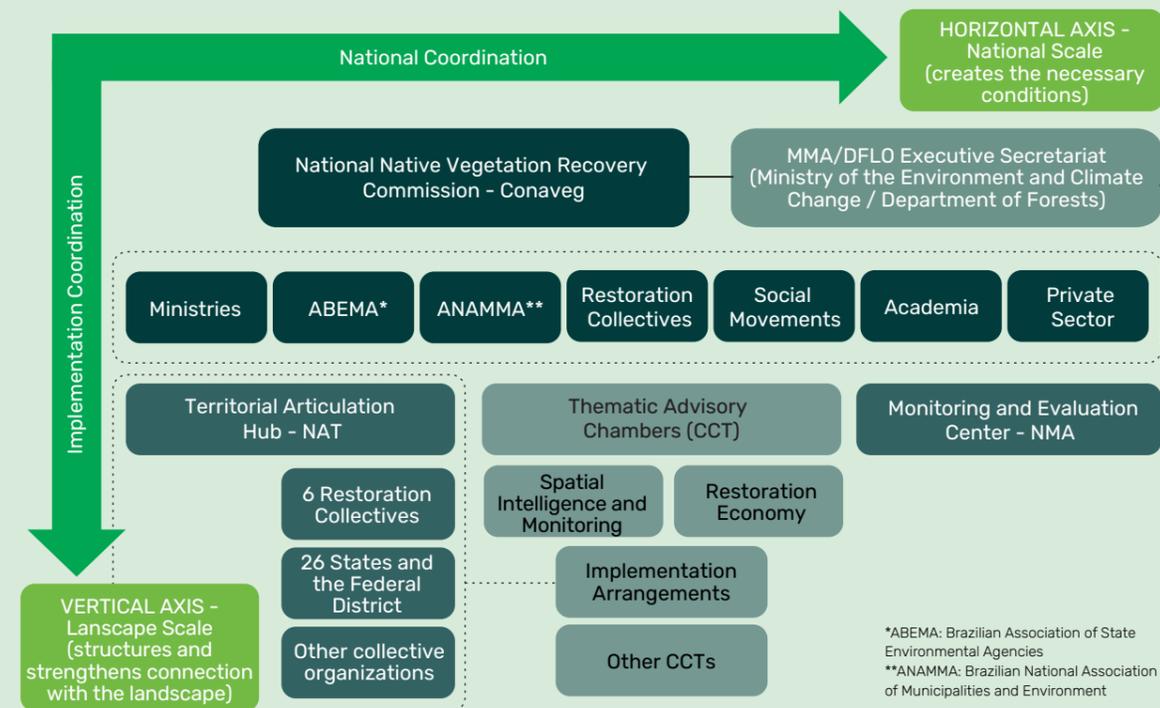
4. TRANSVERSAL STRATEGIES
A plan's strategies are fundamental guidelines that inform decision-making processes so that specific objectives may be achieved. In this sense, Planaveg is guided by four structuring strategies that contribute to the achievement of the goal of recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030, as described below:

- **Spatial Intelligence and Monitoring:** monitor the goal of recovering 12 million hectares with the use of a multisystem platform that brings together remote sensing data and information from native vegetation areas undergoing effective recovery in the national territory, integrated with spatial intelligence data and an adaptive management and evaluation system for Planaveg and its final impacts.
- **Restoration Production Chain:** promote a systemic vision of the production chain associated with the recovery of native vegetation, where the supply of inputs and services advances hand in hand with

the expansion and consolidation of demand. Structure the links in the chain with a focus on the community production and collection of seeds and seedlings, a consistent and qualified Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) policy to support restoration efforts and the consolidation of markets for inputs and products arising from native vegetation recovery processes.

- **Research, Development and Innovation:** consolidate a research, innovation, education and extension program aimed at the recovery of native vegetation in Brazil, offering solutions that increase the scale, resilience and permanence of initiatives, while enhancing impacts on biodiversity conservation, rewilding processes and the provision of ecosystem and environmental services.
- **Restoration Financing:** implement a financial strategy for the recovery of native vegetation, considering implementation cost estimates; the identification, access and optimal use of different financing sources for each arrangement/type of initiative; and the development and enhancement of financing mechanisms and incentives, triggered and coordinated by public-private governance on a national, regional and local scale.

Planaveg Governance Structure



5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS:

This chapter discusses the three implementation arrangements selected to expand and consolidate the demand for native vegetation recovery through perennial and large-scale solutions, coordinating actors and instruments in logical and tactical flows that unlock investments and organize public policies and instruments around the common goal of recovering 12 million hectares. The three arrangements are described below:

- **Recovery of Native Vegetation in Permanent Preservation Areas - APP, Legal Reserve Areas - RL and Restricted Land Use Areas - AUR:** promote rural properties' environmental compliance with the Native Vegetation Protection Law - LPVN (Law No. 12,651/2012), aiming to recover at least 9 million hectares of native vegetation in APP, RL and AUR by 2030 through capacity strengthening efforts at the federal, state and municipal levels, in a coordinated manner with the plans for the prevention and control of deforestation and fires.

- **Recovery of vegetation in rural areas characterized by low productivity, through the promotion of integrated production systems (Agroforestry Systems - AFS, Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forest Systems - ICLF, Silviculture of Native Species):** promote the recovery of native vegetation in at least 1 million hectares by 2030, encompassing low productivity or underutilized areas (degraded pastures, low agricultural suitability lands), through the promotion of integrated production systems (AFS, ICLF, Silviculture of Native Species), which reconcile the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services with socioeconomic development.
- **Recovery of native vegetation in state-owned areas (Protected Lands - UC, Indigenous Lands - TI and other collective territories):** strengthen policies and programs for the recovery of native vegetation in degraded areas within Protected Lands, Indigenous Lands, agrarian reform settlements and other collective territories, totaling at least 2 million hectares by 2030, based on a sustainable landscapes approach that consolidates these territories and their peoples as essential drivers of biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services provision and sustainable land use practices.



6. CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS:

This chapter summarizes the first stages of refinement of Planaveg from a tactical-operational perspective, including pricing and budgeting aspects, and the plan's implementation process.

The implementation of Planaveg is expected to generate a series of economic, social and environmental benefits for rural landowners, PIQPCTAF (Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, Other Traditional Peoples and Communities and Small Farmers), urban populations, the third sector and the public and private sectors, such as:

- Reduction of costs related to the compliance of rural properties with the requirements of Law No. 12,651/2012.
- Promotion of access by rural landowners and PIQPCTAF to markets for ecosystem services and products originating from recovered areas.
- Estimated creation of over 250,000 direct rural jobs (e.g., seed collection, nursery management, planting), thus contributing to the creation of new jobs and poverty reduction.

- Income diversification for rural landowners and PIQPCTAF through the creation of new sources of revenue, such as timber and non-timber products, as well as payments for environmental services (e.g., water, carbon).
- Reduction of risks associated with natural disasters and extreme weather events, such as landslides and floods.
- Expansion of drinking water supply to urban areas.
- Contribution to the conservation of biodiversity in Brazil.
- Mitigation and adaptation to climate change through the capture of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and reduced emissions resulting from the adoption of more sustainable agricultural and forestry practices.

Essentially, Planaveg is a positive agenda that will support landowners, PIQPCTAF and Brazilian society as a whole. It will also create new business opportunities and reinforce Brazil's role as a global leader among tropical nations in the conservation and restoration of ecosystems.



Federative Republic of Brazil

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva | *President*

Geraldo Alckmin | *Vice-President*

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA)

Marina Silva | *Minister*

Executive Secretary

João Paulo Ribeiro Capobianco | *Secretary*

National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights (SBIO)

Rita De Cássia Guimarães Mesquita | *Secretary*

Department of Forests (DFLO)

Fabíola Marono Zerbini | *Director*

Staff of the Department of Forests (DFLO)

Claudio Azevedo Dupas, Elaine Cristina de Abreu Coelho, Fábio Chicuta Franco, Hileane Barbosa Silva, Isis Felipe de Freitas, Jennifer Viezzer, Luciana Hemetrio Valadares, Kamilla Deyse Barreto Soares, José Luciano de Melo Filho, Marília Moreira Viotti, Mateus Motter Dala Senta, Otávio Gadiani Ferrarini, Patrícia Regina Medeiros dos Santos, Rejane Marques Mendes, Vívian Maria de Faria Nasser Vilela.

Technical Consultant

Leonardo Geluda

Institutions of the National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Conaveg)

Staff of the Presidency of the Republic
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
Ministry of Public Management and Innovation
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
Ministry for Planning and Budget
Brazilian Association of State Environmental Entities
Brazilian National Association of Municipalities and Environment

IBAMA, ICMBio and SFB also contributed to the preparation of this Plan

Facilitation

Luciana Martinelli, Maria Lídia Romero Meira, Daniela Martins da Costa Neves

Revision

Press Revisão

Editorial Design

Carolina Fillmann, por Design de Maria

**Departamento de Florestas
Secretaria de Biodiversidade,
Florestas e Direitos Animais
Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B
Brasília - DF
CEP 70.069-900**

Suggested citation: MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E MUDANÇA DO CLIMA (MMA). DEPARTAMENTO DE FLORESTAS, SECRETARIA DE BIODIVERSIDADE, FLORESTAS E DIREITOS ANIMAIS (DFLO/SBIO). Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa (PLANAVEG) 2025 - 2028: Sumário Executivo - 1ª edição. Brasília: MMA, 2024. 8 p.

