



# Climate policy, the Brazilian way

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT



STANDING WITH THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE

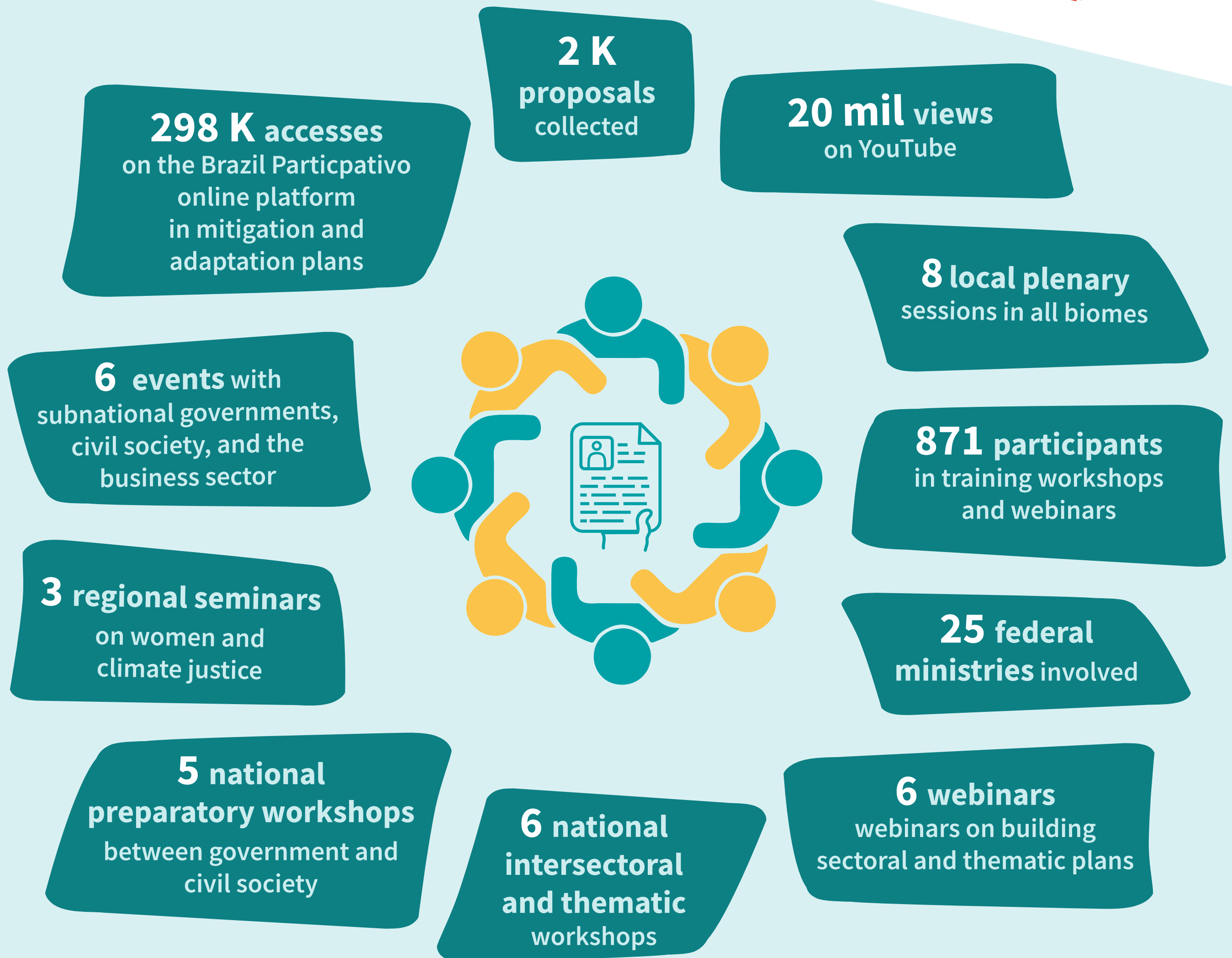
# CLIMATE PLAN

## Adaptation

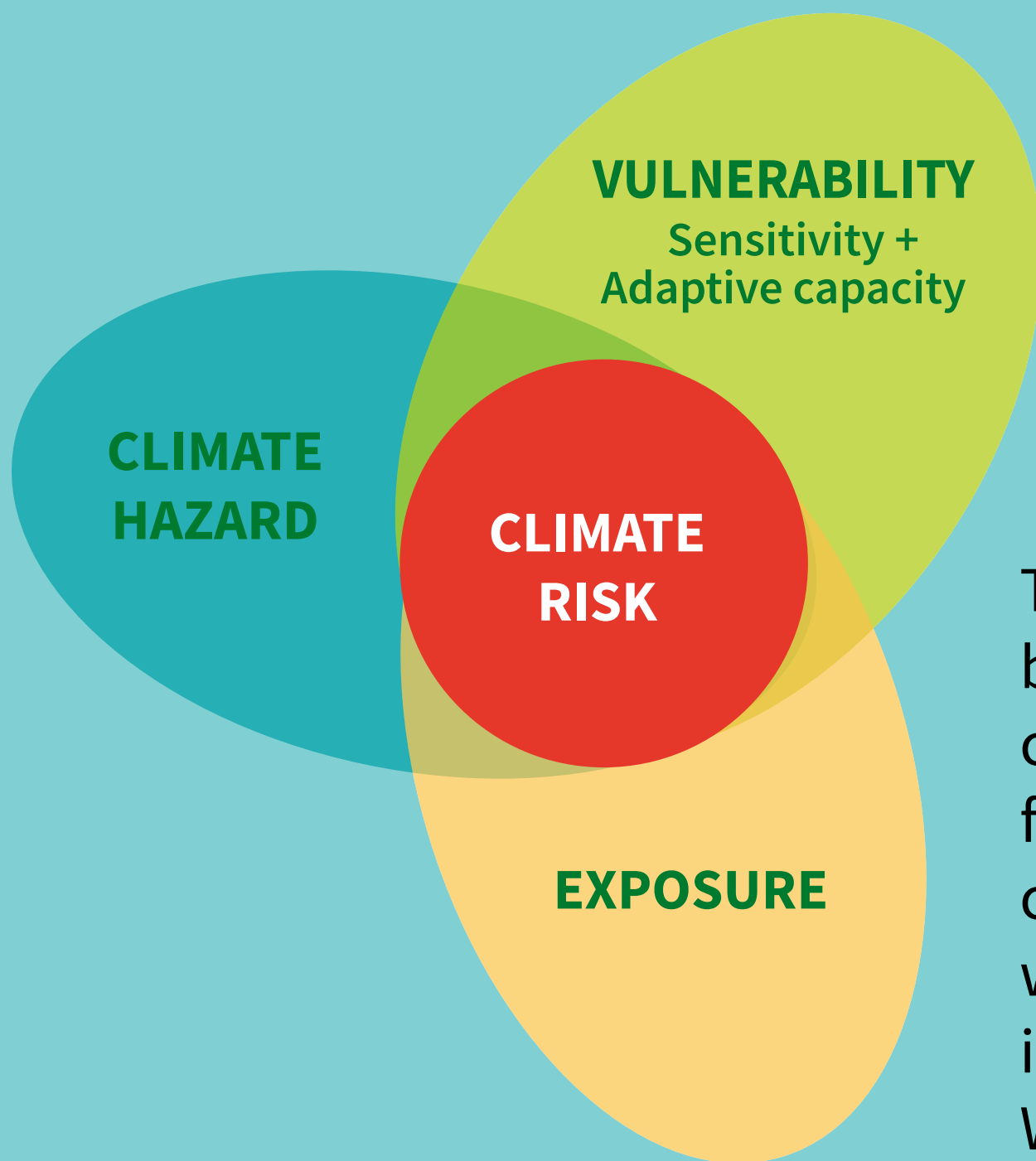


Brazil has developed its Climate Adaptation Plan to strengthen the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change. Comprised of the **National Adaptation Strategy and 16 other plans on key themes**, the Plan provides guidance for federal and subnational public policies, the private sector, and civil society to plan aimed at reducing the vulnerabilities of the population, the economy, and natural systems. The Plan emphasizes people-centered adaptation, focusing on reducing the inequalities that perpetuate poverty and heighten the risks associated with climate change.

# Participatory construction



**+ 4,000 people and 700 institutions**  
mobilized in the Participatory Climate Plan  
**+ 41 events** organized by Temporary  
Technical Adaptation Group



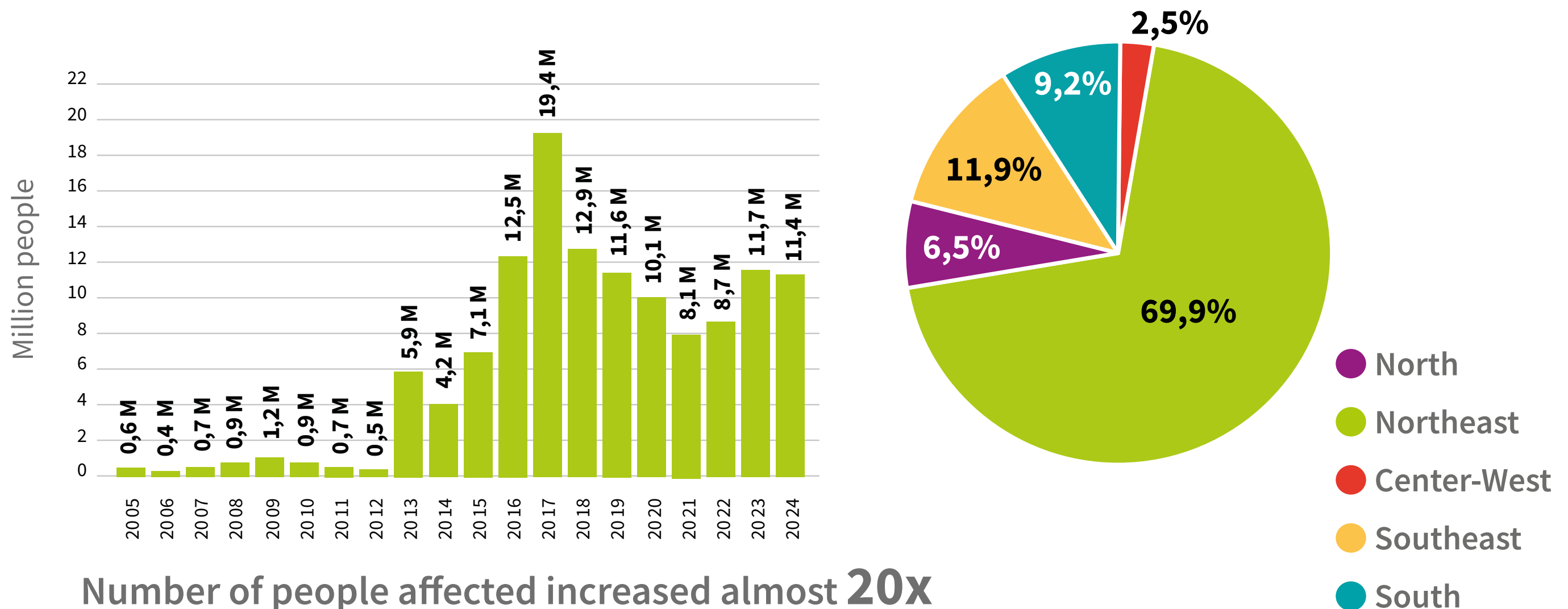
## Guided by science

The Climate Adaptation Plan relied on the best available science to inform Brazilian climate policy. Over 1,000 references from current scientific literature were considered, alongside numerous meetings with research institutions, as well as the involvement of researchers and experts. With this reliable dataset, the plan was able to assess how climate change is affecting the country, estimate damages and losses, and identify trends for extreme weather events. It also outlined measures to enhance the country's adaptive capacity to protect lives.



# Impacts of extreme weather events in Brazil

## People affected in two decades



## In the last decade alone

**1.67 million**  
homes damaged, and over  
**293,000** destroyed

**BRL 455,5 billion**  
in material damage and  
losses

**84,5%**  
of Brazilian  
municipalities  
affected

Source: Atlas Digital de Desastres no Brasil (Brasil, 2025).



## Climate justice for all

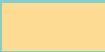
Socially vulnerable populations are the most affected, which is why the Climate Adaptation Plan directs actions to promote climate justice. These actions are based on various dimensions, including gender, race, ethnicity, age, social class, and other factors that contribute to vulnerability

# Climate change trends

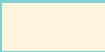
Confidence level



High



Medium

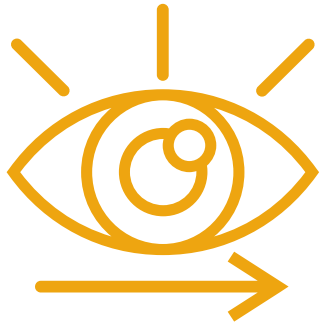


Low

<div>Temperature and heat wave</div> <div></div>	Observed increase in temperature (average, maximum and minimum) and heat waves are likely to continue in the future	All regions
<div>Rainfall</div> <div></div>	An increase in annual rainfall expected to continue in the future	South
	A reduction in rainfall is possible, however, some sub-regions may experience an increase	North, Northeast, and Center-West
	Uncertainty about the trend of annual rainfall in the region	Southeast
<div>Extreme rainfall</div> <div></div>	An increase in the magnitude of extreme rainfall is expected to continue in the future	North, Southeast, and South
	An increase in the magnitude of extreme rainfall is possible	Center-West
	Uncertainty about the trend of the magnitude of extreme rainfall and persistent extreme rainfall	Northeast
	An increase in persistent extreme rainfall is expected to continue in the future	Southeast, and South
	An increase in persistent extreme rainfall is possible, however, some sub-regions may experience a reduction	North, and Center-West
<div>Drought</div> <div></div>	An increase in the frequency and duration of droughts is expected to continue in the future	Northeast, Center-West, and Southeast
	Potential increase in the frequency and duration of droughts	North
	Potential reduction in the frequency of droughts	South
	Uncertainty about the trend of drought duration	South
<div>Wind</div> <div></div>	An increase in severe wind is expected to continue in the future	Northeast, Southeast, and South
	An increase in severe wind is possible	Center-West
<div>Ocean</div> <div></div>	An increase in mean sea level, sea surface temperature, marine heat waves and ocean acidification is expected to continue in the future in all coastal zones	Coastal Zones



# National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy



## VISION OF THE CLIMATE PLAN

The Climate Plan sets Brazil on the path to becoming a sustainable, resilient, safe, fair and prosperous country, with governments, civil society, the private sector and the scientific community fully aware, engaged and acting in an integrated manner in the face of climate change.

Achieved by

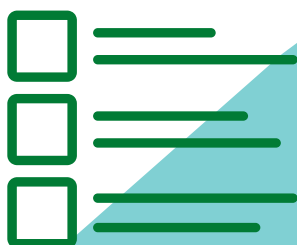


## GENERAL GOAL OF THE CLIMATE PLAN

The general goal of the Climate Plan is to guide, promote, implement and monitor coordinated actions aimed at transitioning to a net-zero greenhouse gas emissions economy by 2050 and adapting human and natural systems to climate change, through short-, medium- and long-term strategies, aligned with sustainable development and climate justice principles.

Composed of

## NATIONAL ADAPTATION GOALS





# NATIONAL ADAPTATION OBJECTIVES

1



Increase the resilience of populations, cities, territories, and infrastructure to the climate emergency.

2



Promote sustainable and resilient production and regular access of the population to healthy food of adequate quality and quantity.

3



Promote water security by ensuring the availability of water, in both sufficient quality and quantity, for multiple uses, such as supply, production, energy and ecosystems.

4



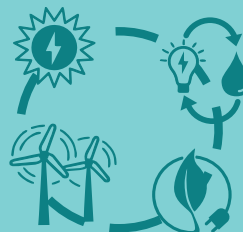
Protect, conserve, restore and strengthen ecosystems and biodiversity, while ensuring the provision of ecosystem services.

5



Promote, protect and recover the health and well-being of populations, while respecting the ways of life of traditional peoples and communities.

6



Ensure energy security in a sustainable and accessible manner.

7



Promote socio-economic development and reduce inequalities.

8



Protect cultural heritage and preserve cultural practices and heritage sites in the face of climate change-related risks.

9



Strengthen the vital role of the ocean and coastal zones in tackling climate change.

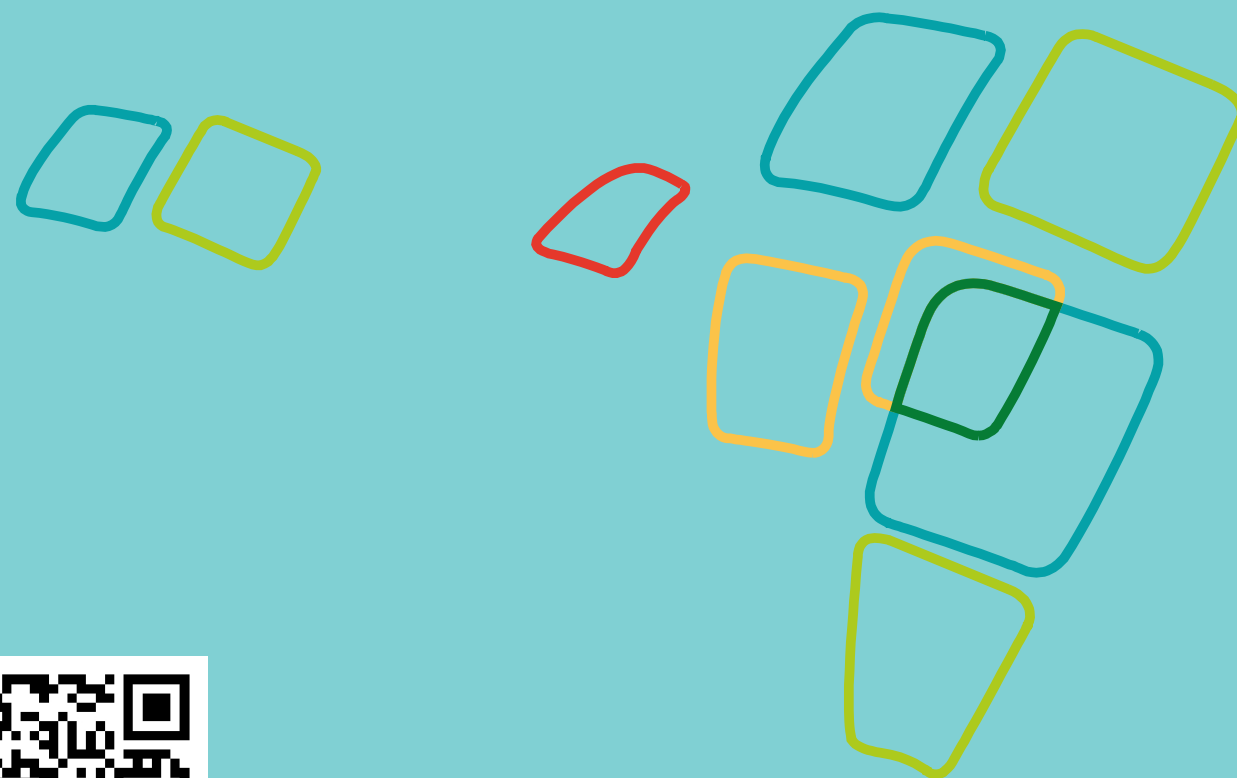


# Sectoral and Thematic Adaptation Plans



**CLIMATE  
PLAN**  
Adaptation

- 1 agriculture and livestock
- 2 family farming
- 3 biodiversity
- 4 cities
- 5 energy
- 6 disaster risk reduction and management
- 7 racial equality and combating racism
- 8 industry and mining
- 9 ocean and coastal zones
- 10 traditional peoples and communities
- 11 indigenous peoples
- 12 water resources
- 13 health
- 14 food and nutrition security
- 15 transport
- 16 tourism



**Want to know more?  
Access here!**

On behalf of:



of the Federal Republic of Germany

