

BRAZIL



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General Information & Overview

NDC UNFCCC Submission: [BRAZIL'S NDC: National determination to contribute and transform](#)

Date of NDC submission/update: 13 November 2024

Summary of quantified targets:

- Headline target (if present): a Target is now a range from 59% to 67% reduction in net GHG emissions by 2035 relative to 2005, equivalent to emissions of 1.05 to 0.85 GtCO₂e ([p.23](#)). Single-year targets for 2035 rather than multi-year.
- Long-Term Goals (if present): The NDC reinforces long-term commitment to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 ([p.29](#)).
- Quantified target(s) concerning NbS:
 - The Arc of Restoration initiative aims to restore 6 million hectares of forest by 2030 and 24 million hectares by 2050 ([p.42](#)).
 - 12 million hectares recovered by 2030, through the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) ([p.34](#)).

NDC Scope:

- Sectors: Energy, Agriculture, Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF), Waste, and Industrial Processes.
- Thematic areas: Adaptation, Mitigation, International Cooperation
- NbS Ecosystems included: Forests (notably the Amazon, Cerrado and Pantanal biomes), Agriculture and Coastal Ecosystems

- Indication to use Article 6: Yes, clearly indicates that Brazil's ambition is possible to go beyond the bottom range target (59%) through ITMO's ([p.39](#)).

Key updates from previous NDC

- Targets for the NDC appear to be on the same trajectory, however, because the NDC has this range target, it is overall more ambitious, if Brazil works towards the top of the range (67%).
- New NDC is longer and goes into more detail and provides a better structure, for example "The Pact for Ecological Transformation" ([p.3-6](#)) has detailed some commitments.
- New NDC outlines detailed decrees that have been and are intended to be made, such as strengthening the management and compliance with (enforcement of) the Forest Code especially inter-federation collaboration.

Key conclusions

- **Brazil's updated NDC provides further ambition in the possibility of using Article 6.** If this is not fully enabled, ambitions are in line with the 1st NDC submitted in 2023.
- **Details of the NDC will provide a strong foundation for the Country's Climate Plan.** The 2nd Brazilian NDC provides much more detail on how ambitions and targets will be achieved and provides good insights and foundations into the journey the country will be on to mitigate and adapt to Climate Change.
- **Inclusion of the Pact for Ecological Transformation**, a commitment among the three branches of Brazil's governance institutions (the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches) to act harmoniously and cooperatively on Brazil's long-term vision of ecological transformation is unprecedented.
- **The Brazilian Climate Plan will include the topic of the Ocean and Coastal Zones for the first time.**
- **Brazil's vision for the country in 2035 is one of "Climate Justice" and inclusion of indigenous peoples, however, it lacks a detailed plan for the wider role of civil society in development and implementation.** Although there is ambition to reinvigorate a dialogue with civil society there is a lack of detail on their wider role (in development and implementation).

Detailed Assessment

Topic	Assessment
Does the NDC indicate that a whole-of-government approach was utilized?	Yes
<p>Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NDC explicitly mentions commitment to climate federalism as a guiding principle for Brazil's climate action. (p.6). This indicates a formal multi-level governance approach, implying coordination between federal, state, and local governments. • The document references inter-ministerial coordination in the context of REDD+ implementation, suggesting collaboration between environmental, finance, and planning sectors. • It also commits to strengthening environmental governance by federal entities and federated states. • Brazil has adopted a cross-cutting approach in the preparation of its NDCs, seeking to involve the whole government, the whole economy and the whole of society (p.28). 	
Does the NDC indicate that a whole-of-society approach was utilized?	Partial
<p>Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NDC indicates a whole of Society approach will be promoted (i.e. looking forward at implementation rather than back in terms of NDC development). "We will promote common but differentiated responsibilities also at the domestic level" (p.2). • Indigenous Peoples are mentioned several times, e.g., in relation to REDD+ (p. 8), and as beneficiaries of support for traditional practices. Ancestral knowledge is also acknowledged, including alongside science and equity (p.2). • There is no mention of specific consultation processes or Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) mechanisms. • Ecological Pact includes focus on improving territorial, indigenous and environmental monitoring and protection using new technologies, instruments to promote the protection of biomes and inter-institutional cooperation and coordination measures • For the development of the climate plan, so far, more than 63 activities have been held, including coordination meetings, technical meetings and workshops, with more than 4,000 participants and more than 15,000 online views. In addition, a channel was created for direct citizen participation - the Participatory Climate Plan digital platform - with 23,000 hits and 1,200 proposals registered for the Climate Plan, as well as face to-face events in all of the country's regions. • Brazil has adopted a cross-cutting approach in the preparation of its NDCs, seeking to involve the whole government, the whole economy and the whole-of-society (p.28) 	

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Do the NDC targets include nature/ecosystems?	Yes
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arc of Restoration initiative aims to restore 6 million hectares of forest by 2030 and 24 million hectares by 2050 (p.42). • 12 million hectares recovered by 2030, through the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) (p.34). 	
Does the NDC include information about the methods and data used to develop nature-related targets?	No
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy may help achieve this. It plans to establish a classification system that objectively and scientifically defines activities, assets and categories of projects that contribute to climate, environmental and social objectives, using specific criteria. 	
Are NbS included in the economy-wide target?	No
Details: NA	
Are mitigation targets defined for the AFOLU sector, including in wetlands and coastal areas?	No
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet defined, but are likely to come in the details of Brazil's Mitigation (p.7) and Adaptation Strategies/ plans (p.16) that are being developed by WG's established in September 2023. After concluding the National Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies, Brazil will elaborate specific sectorial plans (16 for adaptation and 7 for mitigation), together with cross-cutting plans, which are intended to be finalized around the mid 2025 (p.11). Within the seven mitigation plans there will be a focus on land use change and forests and agriculture and livestock (p.31). 	
Do adaptation measures include NbS and/or EbA approaches?	Partial
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above and within the sixteen adaptation plans there will be a focus on agriculture and livestock, biodiversity, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and) ocean and coastal zones (p.37) • The National Adaptation Strategy includes promoting environmental protection, conservation and preservation, guided by the principles of precaution and prevention and adopting Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EbA) approaches, recognizing their potential to reduce climate risks and vulnerabilities in a systemic, flexible, socially just and cost-effective way, with mitigation co-benefits (p.11). 	

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Does the NDC integrate NbS into mitigation and adaptation targets for non-AFOLU sectors?	Partial
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentions across the document of replacing Fossil with Biofuels and Biomaterials. 	
Is nature integrated as an essential component in addressing loss and damage?	No
Details: NA	
Does the NDC align with other national and international agendas?	Yes
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lots of mentions across the document of Federal, National and International/ multilateral processes. • On the International agenda, Brazil commits to strengthening multilateralism (p.35) and at various points there are calls to Action of support from the International community to support the ecosystems and biomes that Brazil stewards not just for itself but the whole world. 	
Are adaptation and mitigation targets consistent with each other?	NA
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Mitigation Strategy promotes the Integration between the National Mitigation Strategy and the National Adaptation Strategy (p.14) but the targets of this strategy will be developed in sector based plans- see above. • The Brazilian government will include related initiatives in the Adaptation Plan, such as the comprehensive Marine Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management, as well as “ProManguezal” (mangroves) and “ProCoral” (coral reefs) initiatives, which will serve as relevant policies for both mitigation and adaptation (p.13). 	
Are climate justice and equitable approaches applied across NDC targets?	Partial
Details: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil's vision for the country in 2035 is one of “Climate Justice” (p.2) and it is one of their five objectives (III Axis) for the Ecological Transformation Plan, key to their National Plan on Climate Change (Climate Plan) and the concepts of just transition and climate justice will be incorporated into the National Policy on Climate Change legal framework. It is still to define how these approaches are applied directly to the NDC targets. 	

Are means of implementation (MOI) needs for NbS implementation clearly communicated?	Yes
<p>Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Transformation Plan considers an MOI (p.17) as an investment plan for Brazil's sustainable development, the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) will restructure the national economic dynamic to promote sustainable development, based on technological innovation and the rational use of natural resources • The NDC refers to its needs for implementation (p.35) recognizing that finance, capacity building and technology transfer are critical enablers. • The Brazil Platform for Climate Investments and Ecological Transformation (BIP) prioritizes Natural Climate Solutions (NCS) as one of its three core sectors. It mobilizes public and private capital toward projects that restore ecosystems, reduce emissions, and generate socio-economic co-benefits by connecting Brazilian initiatives with a global network of financiers. • Sovereign Debt Bonds issued in 2023 and 2024 and some of the funds obtained from these issuances will be used to control deforestation and to conserve biodiversity (p.18). • Brazil's Platform for Climate Investments and Ecological Transformation (BIP (20)) has identified NCS as one of 3 priority sectors (p.20) • The Amazon Fund had a total of R\$3.5 billion in internalized resources by the end of 2023 for efforts to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, as well as promoting conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon (p.20-21). The current resources of the fund are not disclosed in the NDC.. • Brazil aims to launch the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF) definitively at COP30 (p.21) • Arc of Restoration in Amazon aims to restore 6 million hectares of forest by 2030 and 24 million hectares by 2050. The first credit operations of the Restoration Arc, in the amount of R\$346.8 million, were contracted in 2024 and mobilized more than R\$1 billion in investments (p.22). • Article 6, including the use of ITMOs, are clearly identified as a means of implementation in order to meet the upper target of the range provided (p.39). 	
Are there defined roadmaps and accountability structures for NbS implementation?	Partial
<p>Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brazil's NDC target is also accompanied by solid implementation mechanisms, notably the National Climate Plan and its Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies, as well as the Ecological Transformation Plan (p.11). • After concluding the National Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies, Brazil will elaborate specific sectoral plans (16 for adaptation and 7 for mitigation), together with cross-cutting plans, which are intended to be finalized around the mid 2025. These plans will include sector-by-sector contributions to national efforts towards the implementation of Brazil's 2035 NDC target (p.11). 	