

Voluntary National Report to UNFF

Voluntary National Report on progress towards the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030, the UN Forest Instrument and Voluntary National Contributions

Thank you for taking the time to complete the voluntary national report to the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF). Before you start, please take note of the following important information:

1. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2022/17, requested the UNFF secretariat to amend the format for voluntary national reporting to the Forum, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from members of the Forum, and conduct a pilot phase for the use of the refined format. In the same resolution, the Council invited the Forum to consider establishing an advisory group on reporting. It further requested that the secretariat explore options for establishing an online reporting platform for the Forum, recognizing the need for streamlined reporting and minimizing the reporting burden, including the challenges faced by developing countries.
2. In fulfilling this mandate, the UNFF Secretariat has amended the format, taking into account the suggestions and proposals received from Members of the Forum and in consultation with the advisory group on reporting. The secretariat has also established an online reporting platform for the submission of voluntary national reports to the Forum.
3. The amended format is structured around the Global Forest Goals and targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030 (UNSPF) and builds on the previous format that was used for reporting to the UNFF15.
4. The amended format consists of twelve sections, each with several questions:
 1. General information
 2. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 1 and associated targets
 3. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 2 and associated targets
 4. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 3 and associated targets
 5. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 4 and associated targets
 6. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 5 and associated targets
 7. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 6 and associated targets
 8. Self-assessment of progress toward the Global Forest Goals and targets
 9. Voluntary National Contributions
 10. Other questions: Gender equality
 11. Other questions: International Day of Forests
 12. Success stories

To download a PDF file of the amended voluntary report format, click here [English](#) | [Spanish](#) | [French](#)

5. In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues relating to forests and sustainable forest management, you are kindly invited to consult experts from relevant national ministries, the national focal points for the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA), Rio Conventions, other member organizations of the CPF, criteria and indicators processes, and relevant stakeholders, where applicable. Only information that is not currently provided to the member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), or that is not available in other international databases, is requested.
6. In completing the national report, you may include actions by the Government, as well as the private sector, communities, civil society, or other stakeholders. The year 2020 is used as a baseline, so please include all actions taken since this date. Where applicable, please indicate the source of information, or provide a weblink as reference.
7. All terms used in this amended format are consistent with terms and definitions used by the FAO Forest Resources Assessment.
8. Please refer to the Explanatory Notes ([English](#) | [Spanish](#) | [French](#)) for more in-depth guidance when completing the national report. Other helpful resources include: [Global Forest Goals and targets \(E/RES/2017/4\)](#) [Sustainable Development Goals and targets \(A/RES/70/1\)](#)
9. The deadline for submission of the national reports to the UNFF secretariat is 30 June 2025.

Instructions for using the online reporting platform

1. A dedicated link has been provided to the main UNFF national focal point from each country to complete their national report. You may share the link with other national officials, experts from your own country and other relevant departments to collaborate on a single national report. To avoid accidentally deleting or overwriting completed sections of the report, please ensure no two people are working on the same section of the format at the same time. Please do not share the dedicated link with anyone not involved in completing the UNFF national report for your country.
2. The reporting format is available in English, Spanish and French. Please select the language using the menu located in the top right corner of the page.
3. You are given the flexibility to pause and resume completion of the national report. Your responses will be automatically saved, and you may return to the report at any time before the deadline for submission. To return to the report, please click on the link in the original email. If you are working with a weak internet signal, you may want to connect using an Ethernet cable instead of Wi-Fi to ensure a more stable connection.
4. You are invited to use the Section Navigator to move between sections of the survey. Click on the 'Answer' button next to each Section to navigate to the questions in that Section. Once inside the section, use the 'Save and continue' button to proceed within the section and the 'Back' button to return to previous questions.
5. By clicking 'Review and Download' in the Section Navigator, you will be able to download a PDF copy of your responses. After download, you can return to the questions to amend your answers, if necessary.
6. Prior to submission, you will be prompted to upload a cover letter conveying this as the official national report for your country. This step is mandatory. The cover letter shall include an official letterhead with the full name of country, ministry, and/or institution, mail and email address, phone number and the signature of an authorized senior national official. The cover letter size should not exceed 2MB.
7. After submission, you will receive a confirmation email and a PDF copy of the national report.
8. In case of any questions or technical issues, please reach out to Ms. Nadine Souto (nadine.souto@un.org) and Mr. Tomasz Juszczyk (juszczyk@un.org) from the UNFF secretariat.

1. General information

1. Country:
This question is required

Brazil

2. UNFF National Focal Point:

(The national focal point will receive a PDF copy of the UNFF national report upon submission)

This question is required

Name: : Luiz Eduardo Andrade de Souza
Title: : Second-Secretary
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3. Contact person for the present national report, if different from the UNFF National Focal Point:

(The contact person will receive a PDF copy of the UNFF national report upon submission)

Name: : Clarisse Elizabeth Fonseca Cruz
Title: : Director
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4. Institutions involved in the preparation of the national report: (up to five)

Institution Name:

Brazilian Forest Service

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Address:

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Email address:

asin@mma.gov.br

Address:

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Institution Name:

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2. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 1 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Target 1.1: Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide

Target 1.2: The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

Target 1.3: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Target 1.4: The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

Goal 1 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 14.2, 15.1–15.4 and 15.8 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (o) and 7 (d) and (e) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 1.1: Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide

5. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Implementation of the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (Proveg) to promote large-scale ecological restoration and support national environmental goals.

Brief description of the action:

Brazil has adopted the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (Proveg), established by Federal Decree nº. 8.972/2017, as a key strategy to achieve its commitment to restore 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030, in line with the objectives of the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and its Land Degradation Neutrality Targets.

Proveg provides an integrated framework that connects climate action, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, water security, and sustainable development. It supports the implementation of national forest legislation and is operationalized through instruments such as the National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (Planaveg) and its governance body, the National Commission for Native Vegetation Recovery (Conaveg).

Since 2023, Brazil has advanced institutional and technical reforms to strengthen the implementation of Proveg. These include the expansion of Conaveg's representation, the update of Planaveg for the 2025–2028 cycle, the development of cross-cutting strategies for restoration financing and spatial intelligence, and the establishment of new strategic partnerships at national and international levels. These actions aim to consolidate governance and scale up native vegetation restoration efforts across the country.

The Planaveg 2025–2028 combines four cross-cutting strategies aimed at structuring and consolidating the native vegetation restoration agenda across its various dimensions, along with three implementation arrangements designed to accelerate large-scale restoration efforts. These efforts are grounded in the effective enforcement of Law No. 12,651 of May 25, 2012 (Forest Code), Law No. 9,985 of July 18, 2000 (National System of Conservation Units), and Decree No. 7,747 of June 5, 2012 (National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery), among other legal frameworks.

The cross-cutting strategies of Planaveg 2025–2028 seek to:

- (i) strengthen the native vegetation restoration value chain from both supply and demand perspectives;
- (ii) attract and optimize the flow of public and private investments;
- (iii) harmonize and consolidate spatial intelligence and a monitoring system to support informed decision-making and ensure transparency regarding progress toward targets and the ultimate impacts of restoration efforts; and
- (iv) promote research and innovation to scale up actions and integrate traditional and scientific knowledge systems.

The implementation arrangements are designed to integrate the multiple stakeholders involved in policy execution with the instruments that guide their territorial actions. These arrangements promote coordinated processes toward shared goals for native vegetation recovery in the following contexts:

- (i) permanent preservation areas (APPs), legal reserves, and areas of restricted use;
- (ii) low-productivity rural lands, through support for integrated production systems such as agroforestry, crop-livestock-forest integration, and native species forestry; and
- (iii) public lands, including conservation units, Indigenous territories, and other collective territories.

Main results achieved for the action:

Establishment of the Planaveg for the 2025–2028 period;

Restructuring and strengthening of the Conaveg;

Approval of the Restaura Biomas Project (GEF-8), mobilizing US \$14.6 million in GEF funding and US \$100 million in national co-financing to support large-scale ecosystem restoration across Brazil's biomes.

Technical cooperation established with UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions), mobilizing funding and expertise to strengthen the financial architecture and governance of Planaveg, including investment planning, cost modeling, and the integration of inclusive monitoring frameworks. Under this collaboration, UK PACT offers grants—up to £750,000 per year over 24 months.

Support from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) through the Aim4NatuRe project, mobilizing international technical cooperation to enhance Brazil's national monitoring system for native vegetation recovery, with a focus on spatial intelligence and data integration.

Approval of the CIF investment plan for the Tocantins–Araguaia Basin, unlocking US \$47 million in concessional finance from CIF, matched with US \$200 million in national and multilateral co-financing, to restore 54,000 hectares, create 21,000 jobs, and reduce approximately 7.75 Mt CO₂ annually in a key "Arc of Restoration" in Brazil.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 2.1
- 2.2
- 2.3
- 4.1
- 4.2
- 5.1
- 5.2
- 5.3

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbio/dflo/plano-nacional-de-recuperacao-da-vegetacao-nativa-planaveg>

Action (short title):

National Productive Forests Program – PNFP

Brief description of the action:

The National Program for the Recovery of Productive Forests (PNFP), in effect since July 2024, aims to restore altered or degraded areas for productive purposes, with a focus on supporting the environmental compliance of family farming and enhancing the production capacity of healthy food and socio-biodiversity products (Article 1 of Decree No. 12,087, dated July 3, 2024).

The program is aligned with the objectives and actions outlined in the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming's (MDA) Climate Mitigation Plan, particularly those targeting the recovery of 12 million hectares of degraded rural land. The initiatives and measures promoted under the PNFP will be implemented in coordination with the arrangements and actions supporting the native vegetation recovery chain, as foreseen in the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG).

The PNFP is a nationwide initiative, designed with flexible implementation pathways that account for the characteristics of target audiences and environmental and productive conditions.

Program governance is ensured by a Management Committee composed of representatives from the MDA, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), as established by MDA/MMA Interministerial Ordinance No. 6, of March 18, 2025.

Main results achieved for the action:

The program's direct implementation actions include the provision of rural extension services (ATER), the establishment of seed networks and community nurseries, and the creation of other mechanisms that supply inputs for the restoration of degraded and altered areas. These actions also involve the development of adequately equipped community spaces to facilitate training, education, knowledge exchange, and experimentation among program beneficiaries.

Additional components include the acquisition of equipment, machinery, tools, and supplies necessary to support the program's initiatives; training and support for the organization, management, and sustainability of productive and economic groups engaged in activities under the program; and the promotion of research, scientific innovation, and technological development, with an emphasis on social technologies generated by family farmers within their production systems.

Between 2024 and 2027, the program aims to directly support 15,000 families, with the goal of restoring one hectare per family through the various implementation mechanisms.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 2.2
- 3.2
- 4.1
- 4.2

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.2

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/programa-nacional-de-florestas-produtivas>

Action (short title):

Advances in the Environmental Regularization Agenda for Rural Properties in Brazil (2020–2025)

Brief description of the action:

Between 2020 and 2025, Brazil made significant progress in advancing the environmental regularization of rural properties through the implementation of structural and coordinated actions involving various levels of government and sectors of society. A key highlight was the collaborative effort between the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the state governments, and more recently, the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI), which has assumed responsibility for managing the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

Main results achieved for the action:

The Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) is the cornerstone of environmental regularization in Brazil, serving as a tool to diagnose both environmental liabilities and assets on rural properties. In 2021, a significant upgrade to the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR) was introduced with the launch of the Dynamized Analysis (Análise Dinamizada – AD). This solution, developed in collaboration with state governments, enabled a faster and more efficient analysis of CAR submissions in line with legal requirements. Following the adoption of AD by the states, the number of finalized analyses increased substantially. For instance, in the state of Minas Gerais, completed analyses rose from just 340 at the end of 2024 to 27,971 by June 2025.

In 2024, responsibility for CAR electronic system (SICAR) development was transferred to the Social Security Technology and Information Company (Dataprev). System development and improvement requirements were defined jointly by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) and the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI), in accordance with Decrees No. 12,102/2024 and No. 12,254/2024.

Among the notable outcomes during this period, the SICAR database has surpassed 7.9 million registered properties, covering approximately 710 million hectares. As of June 2025, 240,000 properties—representing 30 million hectares—have been fully analyzed, while approximately 2.5 million registrations (representing 46.9% of the total registered area) are currently under review, according to data from the Environmental Regularization Dashboard.

Launched by the Brazilian Forest Service in 2024, the interactive dashboard has become an important tool for transparency, making environmental regularization data accessible and understandable. It strengthens social oversight and supports integrated environmental management.

In addition, data from the same period indicates that approximately 4.6 million landowners and landholders expressed interest in joining the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), covering around 411 million hectares—equivalent to roughly 60% of the total registered area. As a key instrument of Brazil's national environmental policy, the PRA aims to support the environmental compliance of rural properties by enabling the regularization of environmental liabilities. The growing participation in the program reflects the increasing effectiveness of SICAR and the guidance provided by state governments.

Another important milestone during this period was the initiation of the development of Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs). These represent an innovative and strategic mechanism, established under Law No. 12,651/2012 (Brazil's Forest Code), to compensate landowners who conserve native vegetation beyond the legal minimum requirements. CRA implementation has progressed through regulatory improvements, the development of operational models, and coordination among federal entities, state and local governments, civil society, and the private sector.

In addition to the initiatives described above, other key actions undertaken between 2020 and 2025 included:

- Continuous improvement of the CAR Analysis Module within SICAR, including the implementation of automated filters to identify overlaps with Indigenous lands, conservation units, and federal lands;
- Development of the Environmental Reserve Quotas Module, which is scheduled for launch by the end of 2025;
- Allocation and mobilization of financial resources and technical support to state-level entities, through both public budget allocations and international cooperation projects;
- Implementation of strategic communication plans to define communication strategies, channels, tactics, and actions.

The Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) also intensified efforts in several complementary areas, including public communication, system interoperability, app development, institutional strengthening, cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the design of economic models for properties undergoing regularization. These efforts aim to make the regularization process both technically feasible and economically attractive. In doing so, it will support national efforts towards the recovery of native vegetation, in a manner supportive of the aforementioned policies, such as PLANAVEG and the National Productive Forests Program – PNFP.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.2
- 2.5
- 4.4
- 5.2

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1
15.2

Weblink:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiZmRlM2QwZDQtYjUxZi00YWVlOEFjNGEiZTlxNjg1YWFKNmZlIiwidCI6ImViMjJmJjU4LWQ0ZWQlNGZmMC04Y2Y2LTl4NmQ2Mjc3OTQ5ZSJS9&disablecdnExpiration=1751132075>

Target 1.2: The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

6. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Payments for Environmental Services Law

Brief description of the action:

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change is actively working to regulate Law No. 14,119/2021, which establishes the National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services (PNPSA). The future regulation of this law holds significant potential to contribute to several objectives of the Program, particularly by promoting the increase of carbon stocks and enhancing the economic and social benefits provided by forests.

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.3
1.4
2.5
5.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbc/dpeb/politica-nacional-de-pagamento-por-servicos-ambientais/pagamentos-por-servicos-ambientais>

Action (short title):

Expansion of Planted Forests

Brief description of the action:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock launched last year the National Plan for the Development of Planted Forests, known as "Floresta + Sustentável" (Sustainable Forest+ Program), which aims at promoting the expansion of sustainably planted forests, in line with good management practices, and incorporation models such as Integrated Crop-Livestock-Forestry Systems (ICLFS) and Agroforestry Systems (AFS). This programme further fosters incentives for productive restoration and the enhancement of environmental services.

The Sectoral Chamber for the Planted Forest Production Chain serves as a strategic forum for dialogue with the productive sector, enabling the identification of barriers and opportunities to advance sustainable forest management

Main results achieved for the action:

Expansion of 2 million hectares with sustainable planted forests by 2030;
Adoption of multiple forest use models;

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.3
2.2
2.4
2.5
3.2
3.3
4.1

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2

Weblink:

Target 1.3: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

7. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in all Brazilian biomes - PPCD

Brief description of the action:

Since January 2023, Brazil has resumed the development and implementation of the National Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and has established the Permanent Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation, which oversees and coordinates the implementation of those Action Plans for all Brazilian Biomes.

Created during the first term of President Lula, the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) was the main driver behind the 83% reduction in deforestation between 2004 and 2012. According to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), the plan's actions helped keep deforestation rates below 8,000 km² annually until 2018.

A revised version of PPCDAm was adopted in June 2023 and will encompass actions from 2023 through 2027. The PPCDAm reaffirms Brazil's commitment to achieving net zero deforestation by 2030. Under the PPCDAm, "zero deforestation" is defined as the elimination of illegal deforestation and compensation for legal suppression of native vegetation and related greenhouse gas emissions, by strengthening the implementation of forestry legislation and the recovery and increase of the stock of native vegetation through economic incentives for conservation and sustainable forest management. The plan is structured around four thematic pillars: sustainable productive activities; environmental monitoring and control; land and territorial governance; and regulatory and economic instruments aimed at reducing deforestation and ensuring the implementation of the actions proposed under the other axes.

Following a diagnosis of the main drivers of deforestation, the plan defines 12 strategic objectives. These are supported by 38 expected outcomes and 194 lines of action. For the first year of implementation, the plan sets out 142 specific targets, each with corresponding indicators, deadlines, key actors, and partner institutions. These targets and indicators will serve as the foundation for the annual monitoring and evaluation of the plan, which will be updated regularly.

The new phase of the PPCDAm includes ambitious goals, such as expanding federal forest concessions by up to 5 million hectares and allocating 29.5 million hectares of federal public forests by 2027. The plan also foresees a fivefold increase in inspections in areas with illegal deforestation and the hiring of 1,600 environmental analysts through a public examination process by 2027 to strengthen enforcement capacity.

Under the pillar of Sustainable Productive Activities, the plan outlines three main objectives: to promote sustainable production systems; to foster sustainable forest management and the restoration of degraded and deforested areas; and to strengthen coordination with the states of the Legal Amazon in supporting sustainable development.

The Environmental Monitoring and Control axis includes five objectives: to ensure accountability for environmental crimes and administrative violations linked to deforestation and forest degradation; to enhance monitoring capabilities for deforestation, fires, degradation, and supply chains; to prevent and combat forest fires; to advance environmental compliance through improvements to the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR); and to strengthen collaboration with Amazon states in enforcement actions and ensure full integration of data on authorizations, infractions, and embargoes.

In the area of Land and Territorial Governance, the plan aims to secure the allocation and protection of undesignated public lands; to expand and strengthen the management of protected areas; and to align the planning of major infrastructure and development projects with national deforestation reduction targets.

The pillar of Regulatory and Economic Instruments is focused on the creation, improvement, and implementation of legal and economic tools to support deforestation control.

Developed over a four-month period, the PPCDAm reflects a broad participatory process involving civil society and academic institutions. The plan was informed by the outcomes of a Scientific and Technical Seminar on Amazon Deforestation Data, as well as consultations with representatives from the nine states of the Legal Amazon. More than 500 contributions were submitted through a public consultation process coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA).

A full version of PPCDAm is available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/controle-ao-desmatamento-queimadas-e-ordenamento-ambiental-territorial/controle-do-desmatamento-1/amazonia-ppcdam-1/ppcdam_5_en.pdf

Further to the development of PPCDAm, Brazil approved the National Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Cerrado (PPCerrado 2023-2027) in 2023 and the National Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Pantanal (PPPantanal 2024-2027) and Caatinga (PPCaatinga 2024-2027) by the end of 2024. In early 2025, the National Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in Brazil's Atlantic Rainforest (PP Mata Atlântica 2025-2027) and Pampa (PPPampa 2025-2027) were approved.

Main results achieved for the action:

According to data from Brazil's national deforestation monitoring system PRODES, deforestation in the Amazon fell from 12.7 thousand km² in 2022 to 5.8 thousand km² in 2024. In the Cerrado biome, PRODES recorded a reduction in deforestation from 11 thousand km² in 2023 to 8.2 thousand km² in 2024.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/controle-ao-desmatamento-queimadas-e-ordenamento-ambiental-territorial/controle-do-desmatamento-1>

Action (short title):

Forest concessions

Brief description of the action:

The Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBio), in partnership with the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), has made significant progress in promoting sustainable forest management across different biomes through forest concessions in federal public forests, particularly within National Forests (Florestas Nacionais). In the Amazon, between 2020 and 2025, notable concessions include the Humaitá National Forest (2023) and the Amapá National Forest (2021), both aimed at the sustainable production of native timber with strong social and environmental responsibility through sustainable forest management practices.

In the Atlantic Forest biome, forest restoration projects with economic use are being developed in National Forests located in southern Brazil, such as the Chapecó National Forest (2025) and the Irati National Forest (2024). Implementation will take place in two phases: Phase I includes the harvesting of exotic species, the establishment of native species silviculture, forest restoration, and mandatory investments in infrastructure and planning. Phase II focuses on maintaining the restored areas and enabling the economic use of native species silviculture. These initiatives are part of broader strategies that promote multiple-use forest management, job creation, and biodiversity conservation.

Main results achieved for the action:

Expansion of the area under sustainable forest management in the Amazon;
Replacement of planted public forests with native forests in the Atlantic Forest biome (Iratí National Forest and Chapecó National Forests);
Tendering of new areas with a focus on ecological restoration and sustainable forest production;
Creation of local economic opportunities and strengthening of environmental governance within protected areas;
Integration of sustainable practices in territories historically affected by illegal or unregulated activities (tendering of forest management units in the Jatuarana National Forest).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.2
3.2
3.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Sustainable Forest Management in Caatinga Biome (dry forests)

Brief description of the action:

Last year the Nacional Environment Council (CONAMA) approved CONAMA Resolution No. 507/2024, which updates criteria for sustainable forest management in Caatinga, a dry forest biome. CONAMA Resolution No. 507, of July 18, 2024, establishes technical parameters for sustainable forest management in the Caatinga biome, with a specific focus on timber-oriented forest management plans. The resolution provides clear guidelines for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of management plans, in line with Brazil's Forest Code (Law No. 12.651/2012) and other applicable environmental legislation. The resolution aims to ensure the sustainable use of forest resources in the Caatinga by detailing:

- Criteria for developing and executing forest management plans;
- Requirements for permanent sample plots, as per the Measurement Protocol of the Caatinga Forest Management Network;
- Mandatory compliance with national environmental laws;
- Consideration of the biome's ecological characteristics, including climatic variability and water availability.

Main results achieved for the action:

By reinforcing the technical foundation and legal compliance of forest management in the Caatinga, the resolution supports the biome's ecological integrity, while enabling the sustainable use of its native vegetation. It also contributes to broader national goals related to climate resilience, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and rural development in semi-arid regions.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.4
2.2
3.2
3.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2

Weblink:

Target 1.4: The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

8. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 1.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 1.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Strengthening Forest Resilience Through Landscape Connectivity: Brazil's Conecta Program and International Cooperation Toward Target 1.4

Brief description of the action:

The Conecta Program, led by Brazil's Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), represents a strategic initiative that integrates biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, and climate resilience across critical landscapes and territories. By leveraging international financing mechanisms, the program facilitates the implementation of projects that create synergies between environmental governance and on-the-ground conservation efforts. A core element of the Conecta Program is its commitment to landscape connectivity, which is essential for conserving biodiversity. By establishing and maintaining ecological corridors, the program ensures that fragmented habitats can function as a cohesive network. This connectivity is critical for enabling gene flow, facilitating species migration, and enhancing the overall resilience of ecosystems in the face of climate change. In summary, the Conecta Program exemplifies a multisectoral and international approach to environmental sustainability. It not only promotes responsible land management and biodiversity conservation but also reinforces the role of connected landscapes as fundamental to maintaining the ecological integrity of Brazil's diverse biomes.

Main results achieved for the action:

Among its key international-funded initiatives are:

- GEF ASL (Amazon Sustainable Landscapes): Focused on enhancing ecological connectivity and promoting sustainable forest use within the Amazon, this project integrates protected areas, indigenous territories, and productive landscapes that facilitate species movement.
- GEF Vertientes: Targeting the conservation and restoration of key headwater regions, primarily in the Cerrado biome, this initiative underscores the importance of interconnected agricultural landscapes to maintain essential ecosystem services and landscape resilience.
- GEF Áreas Privadas: Designed to support biodiversity conservation on private lands, this project leverages tools such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) to integrate private land conservation efforts within larger ecological networks.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
3.1

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1
15.2

Weblink:

<https://antigo.mma.gov.br/areas-protegidas/programas-e-projetos/item/14907-conecta.html>

Action (short title):

National consultations aiming to establish a National Plan for Adaptation for the forest sector.

Brief description of the action:

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change has been working since 2023 on developing a National Plan for Adaptation for the forest sector.

Main results achieved for the action:**This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**

1.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:**Weblink:**

Global Forest Goal 1 Challenges

9. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 1 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

3. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 2 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Target 2.1: Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

Target 2.2: Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

Target 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

Target 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

Target 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

Goal 2 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 1.1, 1.4, 2.4, 4.4, 5.a, 6.6, 8.3, 9.3, 12.2, 12.5, 15.6 and 15.c of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (d)–(f), (h), (j), (p), (q), (t)–(v) and (y) and 7 (k) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 2.1: Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated

10. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Green Grant Program

Brief description of the action:

The Green Grant Program (Programa Bolsa Verde) was reestablished by Decree No. 11,635 of August 2, 2023 as part of Brazil's federal environmental and social policy. It provides conditional income support to vulnerable populations living in areas of environmental importance, particularly in conservation units, extractive reserves, and rural settlements. The Program seeks to promote the environmental conservation of ecosystems while improving the socio-economic conditions of families living in or around protected areas and targets low-income families engaged in sustainable use of natural resources, particularly in the Legal Amazon and coastal and marine zones. Support is tied to participation in environmental conservation activities and compliance with sustainable land-use practices.

Main results achieved for the action:

Approximately 58,000 families benefited from the Green Grant Program.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

2.3
2.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:**Weblink:**

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/snpct/dpct/bolsa-verde>

Action (short title):**Brief description of the action:****Main results achieved for the action:****This action also contributes to these GFG targets:****This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:****Action (short title):**

Technical cooperation agreement with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Brief description of the action:

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) signed a technical cooperation agreement in April 2025 to improve studies and census mapping of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PCTs) across the country.

The agreement aims to develop methodologies and research that will expand the production of statistical and geographic data on these population groups, thereby strengthening their visibility and protecting their rights.

This agreement represents a significant step forward in the development of fairer and more effective public policies for traditional peoples and communities, recognizing not only their presence but also the importance of preserving their ways of life as an essential pillar for safeguarding their rights.

With a term of 60 months, the agreement outlines a series of actions divided into eight stages. These include the identification of priority areas and areas with probable presence of traditional communities, the harmonization of concepts and territories, and the development of a mobile application for collaborative collection of geospatial data.

The initiative also establishes the sharing of administrative records and registration databases among the MMA, IBGE, and other government agencies. The goal is to promote more accurate and integrated analyses regarding the presence and conditions of these communities.

The joint development of methodologies will be carried out with the support of representative organizations of PCTs, such as the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities, which facilitates dialogue between the government and civil society.

The partnership also includes MMA and IBGE participation in the planning, testing, and dissemination stages of census operations, ensuring greater representation and inclusion of PCTs in official surveys.

Main results achieved for the action:**This action also contributes to these GFG targets:****This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/mma-firma-acordo-com-ibge-para-ampliar-mapeamento-de-povos-e-comunidades-tradicionais>

Target 2.2: Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

11. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Enhanced access to rural credit

Brief description of the action:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has been providing support for expanding access to credit lines and financing mechanisms for small-scale forest producers and socio-biodiversity enterprises, combined with incentives for technical assistance and production organization. The Sectoral Chamber for the Planted Forest Production Chain plays a key role in developing proposals in coordination with financial institutions and public authorities.

Main results achieved for the action:

Expansion of the use of forest credit by small entrepreneurs;
Reduction of technical barriers to access to credit;
Strengthening of cooperatives and associations in the sector.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.3
4.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.2
15.b

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Sociobiodiversity Credit Agents

Brief description of the action:

The National Secretariat for Bioeconomy of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change coordinates a Training Program for Sociobiodiversity Credit Agents, aimed at expanding access to credit for sociobioeconomy products and enterprises—including those derived from community-based forest management. The program also promotes specialized technical assistance and strengthens financial education for its target audiences, contributing to the development of bioeconomy value chains.

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.3
4.1

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbc/dpeb/agentes-de-credito>

Target 2.3: The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased

12. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures (PNCPD)

Brief description of the action:

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has launched the National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures (PNCPD), which promotes agroforestry systems in degraded areas with a focus on diversified food production, environmental recovery and income generation.

Main results achieved for the action:

Increasing food availability in rural communities;
Expansion of the use of native food species;
Reducing food insecurity through diversification of production

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.2
1.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1

Weblink:

Target 2.4: The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

13. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Forest concessions

Brief description of the action:

The federal forest concession policy in public forests, led by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) in partnership with ICMBio, is driving the development of the forest industry based on sustainable forest management practices.

This approach promotes not only the sustainable use of timber and non-timber resources, but also establishes contractual commitments for allocating financial resources toward forest protection and direct investments in infrastructure and services for local communities. A significant portion of concession contracts include performance indicators focused on forest conservation (protection indicators) and social inclusion (social indicators).

Main results achieved for the action:

- Generation of formal employment and business opportunities for local enterprises within the forest-based production chain;
- Promotion of the formalization of the forest economy in the Amazon region;
- Direct investments in forest protection measures (protection indicators), such as infrastructure to support the fight against illegal activities;
- Allocation of financial resources for investments in community infrastructure and services (social indicators), including improved access routes and the provision of goods and services for local populations.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.3
2.1
2.2
3.2
3.3
4.1
4.2
4.4
5.1
6.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
Other, please specify: 1

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/concessoes-e-monitoramento>

Action (short title):

GEF PHYTOTHERAPICS Project, developed in the Amazon and Atlantic Rainforest Biome

Brief description of the action:

The GEF Phytotherapics aims to improve the global benefits of biodiversity, as well as several national and local co-benefits resulting from the sustainable, accessible and innovative use of medicinal plants in Brazilian ecosystems through the strengthening of promising herbal value chains, based on traditional knowledge in accordance with the applicable ABS regime.

It supports 8 organizations of medicinal plant producers in two biomes (the Amazon and Atlantic Rainforest). These organizations are made up of Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Peoples and Communities and/or Family Farmers who work in the sustainable production (cultivation, extractivism) and/or processing and commercialization of native medicinal plants or their derivatives in the biomes.

Main results achieved for the action:

The Project's interventions work to ensure ecological sustainability, social inclusion, regional balance between biomes, fair and equitable sharing of benefits, and socio-environmental and gender safeguards. As a result, it is expected to test and adapt methods to strengthen herbal medicine value chains and create a production model for herbal medicinal products, on a sustainable basis, that prioritizes Brazilian native species.

In addition to financial support, the project will also provide organizations with capacity-building materials, including: (i) Material and booklets containing best practice guidelines for specific species for plant production and extraction; (ii) Provision of training for medicinal plant producers on the best practices of extractivism and cultivation of medicinal plants, focusing on the species of interest to the project; and (iii)

Providing training for the organizations involved in business administration, fund management, and access to existing government credit lines.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.3
4.1
4.3
4.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2

Weblink:

Target 2.5: The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

14. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 2.5? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 2.5, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

National Conservation Units System

Brief description of the action:

Federal public forests—particularly those designated as Conservation Units—play a critical role in biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. The creation of new protected areas, coupled with the implementation of sustainable forest concessions in national forests, has contributed to expanding territorial protection and enhancing the value of standing forests. Conservation units act as natural barriers against deforestation, safeguard important ecosystems, and reinforce state presence in environmentally sensitive regions. Forest concessions, in turn, serve as a strategic mechanism that combines the sustainable use of forest resources with effective territorial protection in national forests.

Main results achieved for the action:

- Consistent reduction in deforestation across federal Conservation Units between 2022 and 2024;
- Progress in forest concession processes in key areas such as Humaitá National Forest (2023), Irati National Forest, Chapecó National Forests, and Amapá National Forest (2021);
- Increased state presence in ecologically fragile forest territories, strengthening environmental governance;
- Creation of new federal Protected Areas, including:
 - Soldadinho-do-Araripe Wildlife Refuge (2025) - 5.540 hectares
 - Foz do Rio Doce Environmental Protection Area – APA (2025) - 45.417 ha
 - Faxinal São Roquinho Sustainable Development Reserve – RDS (2025) - 1.212 ha
 - Faxinal Bom Retiro Sustainable Development Reserve – RDS (2025) - 1.370 ha
 - Costa dos Corais Environmental Protection Area – APA (expansion, 2025) - 89.441,64 ha
 - Serra do Teixeira National Park (2023) - 61.095 ha
 - Filhos do Mangue Extractive Reserve – RESEX (2024) - 40.537 ha
 - Viriandeua Extractive Reserve – RESEX (2024) - 34.191 ha
 - Sauim-de-Coleira Wildlife Refuge (2024) - 15.300 ha
 - São Desidério Caves Natural Monument (2024) - 16.209 ha

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 3.1
- 3.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2
- Other, please specify: 13

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Integration of Forest-Based Mitigation and Adaptation in the NDC and Update of the National Climate Change Plan (Plano Clima)

Brief description of the action:

Brazil's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted in 2024, reinforces the role of forests in achieving national climate goals. It commits to net zero deforestation by 2030, restoring 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030, and increasing the resilience of forest ecosystems and communities. In 2023, the Brazilian government initiated the update of the National Climate Change Plan (Plano Clima) to align with the country's enhanced climate ambition and international commitments under the Paris Agreement. Forests play a central role in the plan, contributing both to mitigation (carbon sequestration, avoided emissions) and adaptation (resilience of ecosystems and communities). Nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation are emphasized across sectors.

Main results achieved for the action:

A participatory process involving ministries, civil society, academia, and subnational governments is guiding the plan's update. The forest component integrates goals for reducing deforestation, restoring native vegetation, and promoting sustainable forest use. It includes integration of Forest-Based Mitigation and Adaptation in the NDC. Forest actions in the NDC are being operationalized through national policies (Plano Clima, PLANAVEG, PPCDs) and contribute to long-term emissions neutrality. These efforts strengthen biodiversity protection and ecosystem services critical for climate adaptation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4
5.2
5.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1
Other, please specify: 13

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/smc/plano-clima>

Action (short title):

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB)

Brief description of the action:

The updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB), aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at CBD COP15, is currently under finalization. Forest ecosystems are prioritized due to their role in conserving biodiversity and supporting climate regulation and adaptation. The EPANB promotes integrated landscape management, ecological connectivity, and the recognition of traditional knowledge of IPLCs in forest governance.

Main results achieved for the action:

The draft EPANB includes strategic targets for forest conservation, restoration, and sustainable use. It integrates biodiversity and climate agendas, supporting synergies between the CBD, UNFCCC, and UNCCD frameworks.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.2
1.3
1.4
5.1
5.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbio/departamento-de-conservacao-e-uso-sustentavel-da-biodiversidade/epanb>

Global Forest Goal 2 Challenges

15. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 2 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

4. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 3 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

Target 3.1: The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

Target 3.2: The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

Target 3.3: The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

Goal 3 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 7.2, 12.2, 12.6, 12.7, 14.2, 14.5, 15.2 and 15.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (p), (q) and (x) and 7 (f) and (g) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 3.1: The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

16. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Expansion of Protected Forest Areas and Ministry for Indigenous People

Brief description of the action:

Since 2020, Brazil has made significant progress in expanding its federal network of protected areas, particularly in forested regions of the Amazon and the Caatinga biomes. These actions contribute directly to forest conservation and are aligned with national and global biodiversity and climate targets.

Main results achieved for the action:

In 2023, after a six-year hiatus in demarcation processes, the Federal Government officially recognized eight Indigenous Lands: Arara do Rio Amônia (AC), Acapuri de Cima (AM), Rio Gregório (AC), Kariri-Xocó (AL), Uneiuxi (AM), Rio dos Índios (RS), Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú (CE), and Avá-Canoeiro (GO). In 2024, the Government reaffirmed its commitment to Indigenous Peoples by formally recognizing five additional lands: Aldeia Velha (BA), Cacique Fontoura (MT), Potiguar de Monte-Mor (PB), Morro dos Cavalos (SC), and Toldo Imbu (SC). These designations reinforce the vital role of forests in conserving biodiversity, mitigating climate change, and safeguarding the rights and traditional ways of life of Indigenous and local communities.

Since 2020, the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) has been expanded to include new conservation units located in forested landscapes across the Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, and Atlantic Forest biomes:

Between 2023 and 2025, Brazil expanded its National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) by creating and enlarging conservation units in forested landscapes across the Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, and Atlantic Forest biomes. These efforts contributed to biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and the protection of forest ecosystems.

In 2023, the following actions were undertaken:

- The Parima National Forest was created in the Amazon biome, covering an area of 109,484 hectares.
- The Viruá National Park (Amazon) was expanded by 70,076 hectares.
- The Maracá Ecological Station (Amazon) was expanded by 50,701 hectares.
- The Serra do Teixeira National Park was created in the Caatinga biome with an area of 61,000 hectares.

In 2024, two new protected areas were created and one was expanded:

- The Suiuam-de-Coleira Wildlife Refuge (Amazon) was established with 15,300 hectares.
- The Chocoaré-Mato Grosso Extractive Reserve (Amazon) was expanded by 1,800 hectares.

In 2025, additional units were created:

- The Filhos do Mangue Extractive Reserve and the Xiriandeua Extractive Reserve were established in the Amazon, totaling 74,000 hectares.
- The Cavernas de São Desidério Natural Monument was created in the Cerrado biome, covering 16,209 hectares.
- The Bom Retiro Sustainable Development Reserve (Atlantic Forest) was created with 1,370 hectares.
- The São Roquinho Sustainable Development Reserve (Atlantic Forest) was created with 1,212 hectares.
- The Araripe Manakin Wildlife Refuge was created in the Caatinga biome with an area of 5,540 hectares.

The cumulative area added to the National System of Protected Areas between 2023 and 2025 totals 406,692 hectares.

Looking ahead, the Brazilian Federal Government has set a goal of expanding protected areas across key biomes by 2030, with the following targets:

- Amazon: 3,714,733 hectares
- Caatinga: 1,596,871 hectares
- Cerrado: 785,875 hectares
- Atlantic Forest: 562,203 hectares

This brings the total projected increase in federally protected areas to 6,659,682 hectares by 2030.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 2.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 6.6
- 15.1
- 15.2

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-biomas/areas-protetidas>; <https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/unidades-de-conservacao>

Action (short title):

Brief description of the action:

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 3.2: The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

17. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Forest concessions

Brief description of the action:

The expansion of federal forest concessions between 2020 and 2025 reflects Brazil's strong commitment to increasing the area of forests under long-term sustainable management. The concession process, coordinated by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) in partnership with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio), enables the rational use of forest resources while ensuring biodiversity conservation, the maintenance of ecosystem services, and the generation of socio-economic benefits for local communities. During this period, both institutions significantly expanded the area of federal public forests under concession, thereby strengthening sustainable forest management across different biomes.

Main results achieved for the action:

- Jamari National Forest (RO), FMU IV: Operations began in April 2020 (32,294.99 ha)
- Jamari National Forest (RO), FMU V: Operations scheduled to begin in September 2024 (38,394.16 ha)
- Crepori National Forest (PA), FMU II: Operations began in July 2023 (134,148.31 ha)
- Crepori National Forest (PA), FMU III: Operations expected to begin in August 2024 (59,863.90 ha)
- Amapá National Forest (AP), FMU I: Operations began in November 2022 (110,725.01 ha)
- Amapá National Forest (AP), FMU IV: Operations began in October 2022 (39,356.25 ha)
- Humaitá National Forest (AM), FMU I: Contract signed in June 2023; operations pending (38,207.93 ha)
- Irati National Forest (PR), FMU I: Contract signed in August 2024; operations pending (3,018.45 ha)
- Chapecó National Forest (SC), FMU II: Contract signed in April 2025; operations pending (1,040.03 ha)

As a result of those new concessions, according to data from the Brazilian Forest Service, the area under forest management in public forests under concession increased from 1.05 million hectares in 2020 to 1.3 million hectares in 2025. Since 2020, forest concession areas have produced over 1.6 million cubic meters of timber, with guaranteed origin and full traceability, generating more than BRL 80 million in revenue.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 2.4
- 3.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2
- Other, please specify: 13; 17

Weblink:

Action (short title):

First Forest Management Plan (PMFS) under a federal forest concession in the state of Amazonas under review, and initial forest operations launched in the Amapá National Forest.

Brief description of the action:

The first forest concession in the Humaitá National Forest was authorized. The awarded companies have submitted their Forest Management Plans (PMFS) and Annual Operational Plans (POA) to IBAMA, which is currently reviewing the documentation.

Main results achieved for the action:

A total of 38,207.93 hectares of forest are set to be managed in the Humaitá National Forest, and 264,500.34 hectares are already under sustainable management in the Amapá National Forest, with operations starting in 2022.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 6.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.b

Weblink:

Target 3.3: The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

18. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 3.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 3.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Expansion of sustainable forest production under public forest concession regimes

Brief description of the action:

Annual timber production from forest concession areas under sustainable forest management increased from 249,260 cubic meters in 2020 to 379,626 cubic meters in 2024.

Main results achieved for the action:

Annual timber production from forest concession areas under sustainable forest management increased from 249,260 cubic meters in 2020 to 379,626 cubic meters in 2024.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

National Bioeconomy Development Plan (PNDBio)

Brief description of the action:

In 2024, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) launched the National Bioeconomy Development Plan (PNDBio), positioning bioeconomy as a strategic pathway for Brazil's efforts towards sustainable development. Within this framework, the Sociobiodiversity Component of the PNDBio identifies Multiple-Use Family and Community Forest Management as one of its priority sectors. This initiative aligns with several goals of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2017–2030, and supports the integration of forests into Brazil's broader development agenda. Furthermore, a draft Decree is currently under consideration to establish a regulatory framework for multiple-use family and community forest management.

Main results achieved for the action:

Financial support is being provided, as well as capacity building, technical and legal assistance activities, to support projects in the states of Pará, Amazonas and Amapá in the Amazon biome.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbc/dpeb/plano-nacional-da-sociobioeconomia>

Action (short title):

Enhancement of technical support for the analysis and on-site verification of Sustainable Forest Management Plans (SFMPs) implemented through Federal Forest Concessions.

Brief description of the action:

The General-Coordination of Monitoring and Management of Plant Species of the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) has enhanced the technical analysis of the Sustainable Forest Management Plans (SFMPs) implemented in Federal Forest Concession areas, with a view to ensure compliance with legal, technical and environmental requirements.

Main results achieved for the action:

Between 2020 and 2025, technical inspections were carried out on 21 Sustainable Forest Management Plans (SFMPs), covering approximately 1,270,000 hectares of managed forest area, in accordance with technical criteria.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

3.2
5.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.2

Weblink:

Global Forest Goal 3 Challenges

19. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 3 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

5. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 4 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 4: Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Target 4.1: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

Target 4.2: Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

Target 4.3: North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

Target 4.4: The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

Target 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 4.1: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

20. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.1? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.1, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Development and approval of the Restaura Biomas Project under GEF-8

Brief description of the action:

The Restaura Biomas Project (GEF-8) is a flagship ecosystem restoration initiative in Brazil, funded by a US \$14.6 million GEF grant, complemented by a Brazilian counterpart of approximately US \$100 million. Coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and executed by WRI Brasil in partnership with the "Union for Restoration" (Conservation International-Brazil, The Nature Conservancy, WRI Brasil, WWF-Brazil), the project spans all six Brazilian biomes—Amazon, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal, and Pampa.

Main results achieved for the action:

The project is still under implementation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Technical cooperation established with UK PACT to strengthen the financial architecture and monitoring systems of Brazil's National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (Planaveg).

Brief description of the action:

The UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions) programme is providing significant technical assistance and capacity-building support to strengthen the implementation of Planaveg. Under this collaboration, UK PACT offers grants—up to £750,000 per year over 24 months.

Main results achieved for the action:

The project is still under implementation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.4
5.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Financing strategies for the control of deforestation, degradation and fires

Brief description of the action:

In 2023, the Amazon Fund (FA) was reactivated with updated guidelines that align its financing priorities with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAM). The Fund has already secured over US\$ 200 million in new donations. Please find further information on the Amazon Fund under Target 4.3.

The Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) has also been working through other two major financing mechanisms focused on the Amazon region: the Floresta+ Amazônia Project and the Union with Municipalities for the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Amazon (UcM).

The Floresta+ Amazônia Project is a US\$ 96 million initiative led by the MMA, financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and implemented in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project pilots various models of Payments for Environmental Services (PES), aiming to strengthen environmental governance and promote sustainable development across the Legal Amazon.

The UcM initiative allocates R\$ 826 million to foster sustainable development and to combat deforestation and forest fires across 81 priority municipalities in the Amazon. The program supports land and environmental regularization, technical assistance, and rural extension services on undesignated federal public lands, targeting family farming on plots of up to four fiscal modules. It also promotes productive restoration through agroforestry systems. The Union with Municipalities program will be implemented with resources from the Amazon Fund, amounting to R\$ 600 million, and from the Floresta+ Amazônia Project, which is financed by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), contributing an additional R\$ 226 million. Program funds will be allocated to municipalities based on a "payment-for-performance" approach: the greater the annual reduction in deforestation and forest degradation, the higher the level of investment directed to the municipality.

As chair of the National Commission for REDD+ (CONAREDD+), MMA has also worked to enable federative units (subnational/state governments) to improve access to forest-related funding independently, supporting decentralized efforts in both the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.

In 2024, Law No. 15,042 was enacted, establishing a national Emissions Trading System. Although the forest sector is not explicitly regulated under the law, it is expected to stimulate forest investments—both in ecosystem restoration and in efforts to reduce deforestation.

Main results achieved for the action:

Actions under the Floresta+ Amazônia Project through 2025:

- Launch of a public call for Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in agrarian reform settlements under INCRA, with an investment of R\$ 60 million.
- Launch of a public call for PES targeting family farmers, with an investment of R\$ 30 million.
- Implementation of the Productive Recovery Project, in partnership with Anater, with an investment of R\$ 75 million.
- Funding of 40 projects led by traditional communities and Indigenous Peoples.
- Launch of four innovation programs in the field of bioeconomy.

Actions under the Union with Municipalities (UcM) Program:

By June 2025, 70 municipalities had already joined the program. The following activities were initiated or planned for 2025:

- Implementation of the Environmental, Land Tenure, and Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) Regularization Project, in partnership with the Amazon Fund, with an investment of R\$ 600 million.
- Establishment of local governance offices to monitor deforestation in priority municipalities, under the scope of the Floresta+ Amazônia Project, with an investment of R\$ 61 million.

CONAREDD+ Actions:

Since 2020, seven new federative units (FUs) have become eligible for forest-related funding, bringing the total to nine.

- Eligible FUs in the Amazon biome: Acre (AC), Amazonas (AM), Amapá (AP), Mato Grosso (MT), Pará (PA), Roraima (RR), Tocantins (TO).
- Eligible FUs in the Cerrado biome: Bahia (BA), Federal District (DF), Mato Grosso (MT), Tocantins (TO).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 6.6
- 15.1
- 15.2
- 15.b

Weblink:

Target 4.1: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

21. Since 2020, has your country been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes

22. If yes, please specify the sources:
(Select all that apply)

- Public domestic funding
- Private domestic funding
- Public international funding, including official development assistance

23. If no, please describe the main challenges encountered:

Target 4.2: Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

24. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Approval of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) plan for the Tocantins-Araguaia Basin.

Brief description of the action:

The Investment Plan for the Tocantins–Araguaia Basin, developed under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), is a strategic initiative to promote forest and landscape restoration, low-carbon development, and climate resilience in a priority region of the Brazilian Cerrado. The plan mobilizes US \$47 million in concessional finance from CIF, leveraged by over US \$200 million in co-financing from national and multilateral sources, including the World Bank and Brazil's National Development Bank (BNDES).

Main results achieved for the action:

The Investment Plan for the Tocantins–Araguaia Basin, developed under the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), is a strategic initiative to promote forest and landscape restoration, low-carbon development, and climate resilience in a priority region of the Brazilian Cerrado. The plan mobilizes US \$47 million in concessional finance from CIF, leveraged by over US \$200 million in co-financing from national and multilateral sources, including the World Bank and Brazil's National Development Bank (BNDES).

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.1
1.2
1.4
2.5
4.3
5.2
5.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Amazon Fund expansion

Brief description of the action:

Since 2023, new pledges to the Amazon Fund have totaled more than 4.5 billion Brazilian reais.

Main results achieved for the action:

Please find below a summary of all donations received through the Amazon Fund:

- Norway: USD 1.262.378.452,36
- Germany: USD 105.809.339,88
- United States of America: USD 53.472.000,00
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: USD 49.434.880,72
- Petrobras: USD 7.713.253,30
- Denmark: USD 7.020.762,08
- Switzerland: USD 5.690.070,00
- Japan: USD 3.000.000,00

Total: USD 1.494.518.758,34/ BRL 4.536.257.045,01

Please note that most donations are provided in the national currency of the donor country. When those donations are internalized by the Amazon Fund, they are accounted for in BRL (Brazilian Reais). We have decided to provide data in USD to facilitate aggregation and comparison over time. Further detailed information on each donation is provided at the weblink below.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

4.1
4.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/transparencia/doacoes/>

Action (short title):

Launch of the Ecoinvest Platform

Brief description of the action:

Eco Invest Brasil is an initiative of the Brazilian Government developed to, together with other ongoing reforms aimed at providing stability and predictability to the country's macroeconomic framework, create structural conditions to attract necessary external private investments for the ecological transformation of the country. The goal is to adopt innovative concepts and best financial practices, with the inclusion of climate, environmental, social and governmental criteria.

Main results achieved for the action:

Sovereign bonds issued by the Brazilian government with sustainable criteria

A second bond issue bid aiming to recover 1 million hectares at the following biomes - Mata Atlantica, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal -, is being planned.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

4.1
4.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.b

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/tesourownacional/pt-br/fomento-ao-investimento>

Target 4.3: North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

25. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 4.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 4.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Sustainable Forest+ Plan – launched in November 2023

Brief description of the action:

The Sustainable Forest+ Plan, coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, has been fostering innovation and technological development for the forestry sector through research networks, pilot projects, technical exchanges and events.

Main results achieved for the action:

Development of technologies adapted for sustainable forest management;
Dissemination of good practices and nature-based solutions;
Support for applied research for regional production chains.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

2.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Development of monitoring systems for deforestation, forest fires, and land use and cover

Brief description of the action:

The National Institute for Space Research (Inpe), of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), has daily alert systems for deforestation (DETER) and fires (BDQueimadas), to guide the rapid action of environmental inspection and the prevention and fighting of fires. In addition, since 1988, INPE has been carrying out annual and accurate monitoring of deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PRODES), which has been expanding to other biomes, and which guides public policies to control deforestation and fires. In addition, for the Amazon and Cerrado biomes, the TerraClass system was developed, in partnership with the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation – EMBRAPA. This system monitors the use and cover of land in these biomes after deforestation, including monitoring the regeneration of native vegetation, which allows for a more accurate assessment of the causes, conditions and solutions for the conservation and recovery of vegetation in different regions of Brazil.

Main results achieved for the action:

These systems have made public policies for inspection, monitoring, conservation, sustainable use and recovery of native vegetation in Brazil more efficient, by accurately identifying the dynamics, causes and priority areas for the implementation of these policies. This has allowed, since 2023, a significant reduction in deforestation in all Brazilian biomes and the better application of resources in fighting forest fires.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.3
1.4
4.5
5.2
5.3
5.4
6.3
6.4
6.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

<https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/> ; <https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/queimadas/bdqueimadas/>; <https://www.terraclass.gov.br/>

Action (short title):

Technical Exchange with Guatemala on Timber Traceability, in partnership the with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency

Brief description of the action:

In 2025, an international technical mission is planned to promote the exchange of knowledge with Guatemalan institutions on the control, monitoring, and traceability of the timber production chain within the framework of sustainable forest management.

Main results achieved for the action:

Enhanced Brazilian technical capacity on the integration of technologies for the control and traceability of the timber production chain.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

5.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:**Weblink:**

Target 4.3: North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased

26. Is your country engaged in international cooperation and/or public-private partnerships to promote sustainable forest management?

Yes

27. If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:
(Select all that apply)

28. Please specify the types of cooperation and/or public-private partnerships in which your country is engaged:
(Select all that apply)

29. Please specify the areas of cooperation and/or public-private partnerships in which your country is engaged:
(Select all that apply)

Target 4.4: The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased

30. Since 2020, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes

31. Since 2020, has your country had access to financing to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes

32. If yes, please specify the sources:
(Select all that apply)

Public domestic funding
Private domestic funding
Public international funding, including official development assistance

Target 4.5: The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

33. Has the collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information in your country, for example, through multidisciplinary scientific assessments, improved since 2020?

Yes

34. If yes, please describe any improvements (maximum 250 words).

The National Forest Information System (SNIF), established under the Public Forest Management Law (Law No. 11,284/2006), is managed by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) with the objective of providing data, information, and knowledge about forests and the forest sector in Brazil. Its purpose is to support the design and implementation of public policies, programs, and projects that promote both forest conservation and sustainable use.

Although SNIF is national in scope, many datasets and indicators can be accessed at multiple geographic scales—biome, state, and municipal levels. The system covers key thematic areas, including:

- Forest resources (area, distribution, composition, and stock);
- Forest production (quantities, values, imports, and exports);
- Forest policy and management;
- Research and education.

SNIF compiles both primary data from SFB—such as the National Forest Inventory, Forest Concessions, the National Forest Development Fund, and the Rural Environmental Registry—and secondary data from other government institutions, always with a focus on the forest sector.

SNIF data serve as an official reference for international reports (snif.florestal.gov.br)

Since 2020, SNIF has undergone continuous improvements, enhancing data accessibility and transparency.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) is enhancing georeferenced databases and monitoring systems for planted forests and areas under ecological restoration. The Sustainable Forest+ program supports initiatives that promote data transparency, monitoring, and quality assurance through the Forest+ Forest Connection Initiative Network Panel, launched in 2023. The initiative has contributed to:

- (i) enhanced quality and accessibility of forest data;
- (ii) evidence-based policy formulation; and
- (iii) strengthened territorial governance through open data systems.

35. Does your country carry out a National Forest Inventory?

Yes

36. If yes, what year was the most recent inventory completed?

Global Forest Goal 4 Challenges

37. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 4 in your country?

Please limit your answer to 250 words.

6. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 5 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 5: Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Target 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

Target 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

Target 5.3: National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Target 5.4: Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

Goal 5 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement, among other things, of targets 1.4, 2.4, 5.a, 15.9, 15.c, 16.3, 16.5–16.7, 16.10 and 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (a), (c), (k), (l), (n) and (w) and 7 (c) and (h)–(j) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 5.1: Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

38. In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes

39. If yes, please specify which:

(Select both, if applicable)

- National sustainable development plans
- Poverty reduction strategies

Target 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

40. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 5.2? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 5.2, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Regulation on deforestation and wildfire fighting

Brief description of the action:

Brazil has a comprehensive and robust environmental legal framework. Among its cornerstone instruments is the Native Vegetation Protection Law (Law No. 12,651 of May 25, 2012), also known as Brazil's Forest Code, which requires rural landowners to preserve or restore Permanent Preservation Areas—such as riverbanks and hilltops—and to set aside a portion of their land as Legal Reserves dedicated to ecosystem conservation. The country also enforces a strict Environmental Crimes Law (Law No. 9,605 of February 12, 1998), and has established the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) through Law No. 9,985 of July 18, 2000, which governs the creation and consolidation of protected areas and safeguards a significant portion of Brazil's forests. More recently, Brazil has expanded and strengthened its environmental legislation. A notable example is the Integrated Fire Management Policy (Law No. 14,944 of June 31, 2024), which establishes clear responsibilities for the federal government, states, municipalities, and landowners, and defines specific measures, techniques, and institutional arrangements for fire prevention and control. In addition, a new resolution by the National Council for the Environment (CONAMA)—currently in the final stages of development—aims to enhance transparency and coordination regarding authorizations for native vegetation clearance. This measure will help assess legal compliance, reduce illegal deforestation, and improve the effectiveness of enforcement efforts. To further support conservation and restoration, Brazil has also adopted legal and regulatory instruments that provide financial incentives for environmental stewardship and sustainable land use. These include:

- The creation of the Brazilian Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading System (SBCE) through Law No. 15,042 of December 11, 2024, which lays the foundation for a national carbon market;
- Provisions in the Rural Credit Manual that restrict access to agricultural financing for landowners involved in illegal deforestation; and
- Specific regulations to enable and promote REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) initiatives.

Together, these instruments reflect Brazil's commitment to aligning environmental protection with sustainable development and climate action goals.

Main results achieved for the action:

Brazil's forest law enforcement and governance have been continuously improved over the years.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 3.1
- 3.2
- 3.3
- 4.1
- 4.2

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2
- 15.b

Weblink:

Action (short title):

Regulatory Review and Capacity Building on Sustainable Use and Traceability and Preparation of Non-Detriment Findings (NDF) for Timber Tree Genera Cedrela, Handroanthus, Tabebuia, and Dipteryx Listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

Brief description of the action:

Training sessions were conducted on the analysis of forest inventories for CITES-listed species, the development of probability maps for species occurrence and volume estimation, as well as on data validation protocols within the Sinaflor system.

Under the scope of CITES-related activities, the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources has prepared Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs). NDFs are scientific assessments that evaluate parameters such as species distribution and habitat, population status and trends, harvesting practices, extraction volumes, aiming to ensure that international trade does not threaten the survival of species. These assessments result in recommendations to the exporting country's CITES Management Authority, typically issuing either a favorable NDF (a prerequisite for issuing a CITES permit) or an unfavorable one, based on the potential impact on the survival of the species in the wild.

Main results achieved for the action:

Twenty environmental analysts were trained, leading to improvements in the preparation of technical reports and assessments based on more robust and standardized protocols. Regarding NDFs, IBAMA has published Normative Instruction No. 28, dated December 11, 2024, and Normative Instruction No. 5, dated April 7, 2025.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.3
- 6.4

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

<https://ibamanet.ibama.gov.br/index.php/eventos/noticias/10250-ibama-promove-workshop-sobre-manejo-florestal-sustentavel-de-especies-cites>

Action (short title):

Strengthening Environmental Governance in the Amazon for Sustainable Forest Management and improvement of DOF+ platform

Brief description of the action:

The Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) through the European Union's Euroclima+ Fund has leveraged resources for the project "Strengthening the Governance of Environmental Agencies in the Amazon for Sustainable Forest Management." The initiative offered specialized training to staff from environmental agencies involved in the permitting process for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM).

IBAMA has also improved its existing platforms. The new DOF+ system replaced the legacy DOF platform, enhancing the traceability of the forest production chain through integration with Sinaflor and the Federal Revenue Service (electronic invoicing – NF-e).

Main results achieved for the action:

Fifty analysts were trained across the following modules:

- Sustainable Forest Management and Climate Change
- Dendrology and Forest Botany
- Forest Inventory Analysis
- Wood Identification
- Forest Management Operations

With the new DOF+ platform and digital traceability protocols, IBAMA has been able to promote real-time monitoring of forest credits, with automated fraud detection and alert generation.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 5.2: Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

41. Since 2020, has your government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes

42. If yes, please specify the type of action:

New legislation

Other, please specify: Enforcement of CITES regulation on added species, technical exchange with other countries [IBAMA]

Target 5.3: National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

43. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 5.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 5.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Enhanced coordination with Federal and Subnational Agencies to Combat Deforestation

Brief description of the action:

In addition to the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires mentioned above, the MMA is developing with priority municipalities in the Amazon the Union with Municipalities for the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Amazon (UcM) Program, created through Decree No. 11,687, of September 5, 2023, which provides for actions related to prevention, to the monitoring, control and reduction of deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon Biome and that promotes actions in priority municipalities to control deforestation. This program foresees investments of R\$ 826 million to promote sustainable development and combat deforestation and forest fires in 81 priority municipalities in the Amazon. The initiative is part of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAm).

As well as the Union with Municipalities program, other initiatives also promote federative articulation and with other sectors of society, such as the Amazon Fund and the Floresta+ Project, whose description was addressed under action of goal 4.4.

Main results achieved for the action:

In addition to the results of the PPCDs already presented above, by June 2025, 70 municipalities had already joined the Union with the Municipalities Program, whose results so far have been presented in action of goal 4.4. The results of the Amazon Fund and Floresta+ were also presented in goal 4.4.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

1.3
1.4
2.1
2.2
2.3
2.4
2.5
3.1
3.2
3.3
4.1
4.2
4.5
5.2
5.4
6.1
6.2
6.3
6.4
6.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

6.6
15.1
15.2
15.b

Weblink:

https://planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2023/Decreto/D11687.htm

Action (short title):

Reactivation of the National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (CONAVEG)

Brief description of the action:

CONAVEG, responsible for overseeing the implementation of the National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery (PLANAVEG), has been reactivated to enhance coordination between federal and subnational actors involved in ecological restoration.

Main results achieved for the action:

CONAVEG supports coherent implementation of restoration efforts under the Forest Code and Brazil's NDCs and NBSAPs, with the participation of civil society, academia, and subnational governments.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

5.1
5.2
6.3

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/sbio/dflo/comissao-nacional-para-recuperacao-da-vegetacao-nativa-conaveg>

Target 5.3: National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

44. Please describe what types of mechanisms are in place to involve stakeholders in the formulation, planning and/or implementation of forest-related policies and programmes (maximum 250 words).

In Brazil, several collegiate bodies play a central role in environmental governance by ensuring broad stakeholder participation in discussions on public policies. The National Environment Council (CONAMA), for example, brings together representatives from federal, state, and municipal governments, civil society, and the private sector to deliberate on environmental regulations and standards. The National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO) promotes the implementation of biodiversity policies and involves ministries, research institutions, and non-governmental organizations in its decision-making processes.

Target 5.4: Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

45. In your country, have forests been integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development?

Yes

Global Forest Goal 5 Challenges

46. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 5 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

7. Progress toward Global Forest Goal 6 and associated targets

Global Forest Goal 6: Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Note: targets 6.1 and 6.2 are not included in this section of the reporting format as they address actions taken by the international community, and not those taken at the national level

Target 6.3: Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

Target 6.4: A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

Target 6.5: The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

Goal 6 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, target 17.14 of the Sustainable Development Goals and are supported by paragraphs 6 (b), (c), (g), (m) and (w) and 7 (r) and (s) of the United Nations forest instrument.

Target 6.3: Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

47. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.3? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.3, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Maintenance and improvement of intersectoral cooperation structures to combat deforestation and fires

Brief description of the action:

Brazil has, as explained above, collegiate bodies directly related to the Control of Deforestation and Fires (CIPPCD), CONAREDD+ and Comif, secretariats of the SECD/MMA. The last two involve, in addition to intersectoral cooperation within the Federal Government, also the participation of states, municipalities and civil society (NGOs, companies, academia). However, there are more comprehensive bodies that address the environmental agenda as a whole, such as the National Council for the Environment - CONAMA and the National Tripartite Commission, both of which also play a decisive role in the conservation and sustainable use of native vegetation.

CONAMA is responsible for the discussion and publication of resolutions that bind states and municipalities, while the National Tripartite Commission is an institutional space for dialogue between federated entities with a view to shared and decentralized management between the Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities, as well as the promotion of the strengthening and structuring of the National Environment System - SISNAMA.

Main results achieved for the action:

Among the most recent outcomes of CONAMA's efforts to address deforestation, two milestones are particularly noteworthy. The first is the Resolution on the Transparency and Integration of Authorizations for the Suppression of Native Vegetation (ASVs), previously mentioned, which aims to improve oversight, legal compliance, and coordination across government levels. The second is CONAMA Resolution No. 507/2024, which establishes technical standards for the development, submission, evaluation, and implementation of Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS) for timber harvesting in native forests and successional formations within the Caatinga biome.

The key results of CIPPCD, CONAREDD+, and Comif—which play vital roles in coordinating deforestation control, REDD+ policy, and integrated fire management, respectively—have been outlined above.

In addition, the Tripartite Commission serves as a strategic platform for fostering shared environmental governance and exploring opportunities for joint action between the federal government, states, and municipalities, strengthening coordination and effectiveness in forest-related decision-making.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

- 1.2
- 1.3
- 1.4
- 2.1
- 2.3
- 2.4
- 2.5
- 3.1
- 3.2
- 3.3
- 4.1
- 4.2
- 4.5
- 5.2
- 5.3
- 5.4
- 6.1
- 6.2
- 6.4
- 6.5

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

- 15.1
- 15.2

Weblink:

www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/portaria-no-84-de-28-de-marco-de-2018-imprensa-nacional-2.pdf ; <https://conama.mma.gov.br/atos-normativos-sistema>

Action (short title):

Supporting Enhanced Forest Management to Strengthen Forest Governance through Experience Sharing among SISNAMA Institutions

Brief description of the action:

IBAMA fostered collaboration between its regional superintendencies and state environmental agencies to carry out joint inspections of Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS) in Amazonian states.

Main results achieved for the action:

One joint field inspection was conducted by IBAMA and the State Secretariat for Environmental Development of Rondônia (SEDAM/RO) in a PMFS located within the Jamari National Forest.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 6.3: Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

48. Are mechanisms in place for cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation?

Yes

49. If yes, please specify the sectors involved:

Target 6.4: A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

50. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.4? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.4, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Implementation of Technical Criteria and Indicators for PMFS in SinaflorLab Audits and Analyses

Brief description of the action:

Development of automated validation criteria and the use of artificial intelligence to detect inconsistencies in Sustainable Forest Management Plans (PMFS).

Main results achieved for the action:

Adoption of objective indicators in audit processes and increased transparency of environmental data.

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:**This action also contributes to these SDG targets:****Weblink:**

Target 6.4: A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

51. Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

Yes

52. If yes, please specify which sets of criteria and indicators are used:
(Select all that apply)

National or subnational

53. If yes, please specify for which of the following purposes the criteria and indicators are used:
(Select all that apply)

To monitor and assess forest conditions and management

To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management

Target 6.5: The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

54. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of target 6.5? Please provide titles and briefly describe up to three actions per target, and the results to date. You may also indicate additional GFG and SDG targets supported by each action. Where possible, please provide a weblink to refer readers to more information about the action.

To report more than one action for target 6.5, click on "Add another action" below. Please limit your answers to a maximum of 150 words per action.

Action (short title):

Brief description of the action:

Main results achieved for the action:

This action also contributes to these GFG targets:

This action also contributes to these SDG targets:

Weblink:

Target 6.5: The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

55. Since 2020, have major groups and other relevant stakeholders been involved in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes

56. If yes, please describe their involvement in a maximum of 250 words:

Global Forest Goal 6 Challenges

57. What are the main challenges in achieving Goal 6 in your country?
Please limit your answer to 250 words.

8. Self-assessment of progress toward the Global Forest Goals and targets

58. In your opinion, what is the progress of your country towards the targets of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests, since its adoption in 2017?

	Achieved	On track	Some progress	No change	Negative change	Not applicable
1.1 Forest area			X			
1.2 Carbon stock			X			
1.3 Implementation of SFM			X			
1.4 Resilience and adaptation			X			
2.1 Extreme poverty of forest dependent people			X			
2.2 Access to finance of small forest enterprises			X			
2.3 Food security			X			
2.4 Contribution to social economic and environmental development			X			
2.5 Contribution to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation			X			
3.1 Protected areas			X			
3.2 Long-term forest management plans			X			
3.3 Products from sustainably managed forests			X			
4.1 Mobilization of resources for SFM			X			
4.2 Increased forest related financing			X			
4.3 Enhanced cooperation and partnerships			X			
4.4 Forest financing strategies and access to financing			X			
4.5 Forest-related information			X			
5.1 Integration of forests in national plans and strategies			X			
5.2 Enhancement of forest law enforcement and governance			X			
5.3 Coherence and coordination of policies and programmes			X			
5.4 Integration of forest related issues into land-use planning			X			
6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation			X			
6.4 Common understanding of concept of SFM indicator sets			X			
6.5 Strengthened involvement of stakeholders			X			

9. Voluntary National Contributions

59. Has your government announced any Voluntary National Contributions (VNCs) related to the Global Forest Goals?

No

60. If yes, please provide a brief description, including information on timeframes and the progress made thus far. If your government has announced more than one Voluntary National Contribution, please click "Add another contribution" (can add up to ten).

Brief description:

Progress to date:

This action contributes to these GFG targets:

This action contributes to these SDG targets:

10. Other questions: Gender equality

61. Since 2020, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes

62. If yes, please indicate the purpose of the action taken to promote gender equality in the forest sector: (Select all that apply)

Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources
 Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels
 Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions

63. Please provide a brief description of the actions taken to promote gender equality in the forest sector:

Since 2023, efforts supported by the federal government have aimed to promote gender equality within public forest management institutions, particularly by increasing the representation of women in the public sector.
At the same time, to ensure equitable access to forest resources and their sustainable use, a range of policies and initiatives have been implemented. These include the promotion of capacity-building programs and improved access to credit for women and young people, supporting the development of associations and small businesses focused primarily on the sustainable use of non-timber forest products.

11. Other questions: International Day of Forests

**64. Since 2020, what actions have been taken in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?
(Select all that apply)**

Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
Social media activities
Other, please specify: Regulatory and financing initiatives implemented

65. Please provide up to three examples of actions taken in observance of International Day of Forests since 2020. If possible, include a weblink to relevant documentation.

International Forest Day Action:

Launch of funding initiatives as s Restaura Amazonia and Floresta Viva by the National Bank for Economic and social Development aiming for restauration of native vegetation at different biomes
Launch of different governmental programmes to support reforestation, restauration and control deforestation.

Weblink:

12. Success stories

66. Since 2020, does your country have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes

67. If yes, provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and/or articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets. Please specify the relevant GFG targets.

You may provide up to three success stories by clicking on "Add another success story".

Title:

Deforestation Reduction in the Amazon Biome Since 2023 Following the Re-establishment of the Amazon Plan for Deforestation and Wildfire Control (PPCDAm)

Brief description:

With the reactivation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Amazon (PPCDAm), Brazil has achieved significant progress in curbing deforestation in the Amazon biome.
According to official data from PRODES, annual deforestation in the Amazon dropped from 13,000 km² in 2021 to approximately 6,300 km² in 2024—a reduction of over 50%. This outcome reflects the effectiveness of renewed policies and coordinated enforcement efforts aimed at forest conservation.

Main results achieved:

With the reactivation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Amazon (PPCDAm), Brazil has achieved significant progress in curbing deforestation in the Amazon biome.
According to official data from PRODES, annual deforestation in the Amazon dropped from 13,000 km² in 2021 to approximately 6,300 km² in 2024—a reduction of over 50%. This outcome reflects the effectiveness of renewed policies and coordinated enforcement efforts aimed at forest conservation.

GFG targets addressed:

1.1
1.2
1.3
1.4

Weblink:

Please review your responses. Click on the blue button below to download a PDF copy of your report.

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10/07/2025

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