
Program Strategy of the Institute for Climate and Society (iCS)

2026–2030

Note: This document was prepared as the final input on the overarching framework and key components of the new Program Strategy of the Institute for Climate and Society (ICS).

The vision, mission, core areas, and objectives included in this strategy correspond to those approved by the Deliberative Council at its meetings on June 30–July 1, 2025.

The areas of focus were presented and discussed at the optional workshop with council members, held on August 22, 2025, and subsequently at the Deliberative Council meeting on September 10, 2025.

Based on the comments and contributions received on those occasions, it was possible to finalize the ICS Programmatic Strategy, which was submitted for approval by the Deliberative Council in December 2025.

Specific updates and additions to the document were made in September 2026.

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1. Introduction

The Institute for Climate and Society (iCS) is one of the institutions established by national and international philanthropic organizations as part of the global effort to combat climate change. iCS promotes Brazil's contribution to reducing local and global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, in conjunction with society's adaptation to and resilience against climate impacts. The approaches adopted seek to maximize the socioeconomic benefits of these efforts to build a prosperous and sustainable future. Thus, to better meet the goals of the climate agenda—while being part of the solution to some of the most urgent global challenges—iCS's work focuses on implementing actions related to adaptation, mitigation, and building climate resilience, seeking to contribute sustainable impacts that withstand political cycles at the national and international levels.

The scope of this work includes *multistakeholder* projects and collaborations with the private sector, governments, and civil society, investing in partner capacity-building and the development of tools for mitigation and adaptation by society. Resource allocation seeks not only climate impact but also social impact, combining the potential for emissions reduction, removal, and sequestration of atmospheric carbon with income generation, opportunities, equity, and inclusion to ensure a just climate transition.

Given this broad scope, it is essential to provide a framework for action that guides decision-making and increases the likelihood of producing relevant and tangible results. In response to this need, iCS has developed a new institutional strategy aimed at maximizing the impact of its work, strengthening its goals, and focusing on the effectiveness of its actions. In this regard, here are some relevant considerations:

- The strategy is grounded in analytical work on iCS's positioning in various critical areas, particularly the work conducted in 2024 and 2025 to assess the current context, the key reforms associated with it, and iCS's progress in related fields.
- The strategy was developed through a robust internal process, with the participation and involvement of members from different areas of iCS in defining key elements of the strategy, as well as its vision for the future. Internal working groups were formed to prepare technical contributions and propose objectives and courses of action across a variety of areas to guide the work.

- The strategy addresses the need to evolve the iCS model to strengthen its role in the climate agenda, tackling challenges and helping to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from climate-related crises. It also embraces the need to increase the mobilization of public resources and private capital, working synergistically as part of the system, with the aim of offering coordinated solutions to address climate risks.
- This strategy will be reviewed periodically to incorporate both changes in context and the evolution of the institution's objectives and areas of action.

iCS's new institutional strategy is structured around three main elements: i) its purpose, mission, and vision; ii) the comprehensive institutional approach, organized under a sectoral framework intersected by cross-cutting themes (*strategic axes*); and iii) the operational model, which focuses technical and financial capacities on priority actions (*areas of focus*) in light of the dynamic context in which it operates.

The strategy provides a coherent roadmap to guide the iCS in the coming years, aligning with the national and international climate agenda and with concrete global goals, such as those linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It positions iCS to fulfill its ultimate purpose of contributing to the fight against climate change through a systemic approach that builds bridges between different sectors and ecosystems—an essential step to ensure that the decarbonization of the Brazilian economy translates into opportunities for the country's socioeconomic development.

It is important to note that, institutionally, the new strategy aligns governance levels and the pursuit of strategic objectives with the necessary operational flexibility to promptly adjust specific target contributions, prioritized activities, and plans across each area of action, in order to adapt to changes in the context. At present, and in the immediate future, the climate landscape is relatively volatile due to global macroeconomic and geopolitical factors. The adjustments reflecting this volatility occur through periodic reviews of the areas of operational focus and their specific contributions, which are organized into *action lines*, as presented in Section 5 of this document.

Following this introduction, Section 2 provides an overview of the context for developing the strategy, focusing on the challenges faced by the country at the time of its development, and the iCS's position regarding them. Section 3 presents the purpose, mission, and vision of iCS. Section 4 describes iCS's comprehensive action approach—that is, the framework under which it will operate, based on five *core*

areas and the objectives associated with each one. Section 5 outlines the set of operational focus areas for iCS, referred to as “*action lines*,” each linked to direct results—known as “*outputs*”—and systemic changes to which iCS aims to contribute indirectly—known as “*outcomes*”—in line with the core area’s objective.

2. Context and Challenges of the climate agenda

To understand the rationale behind the formulation of the new strategy, it is first necessary to review what is happening in the climate field during its development. This is a temporal context, shaped by structural conditions (such as the policy and regulatory framework), national plans (such as the Climate Plan), international commitments (such as the *Nationally Determined Contributions, NDCs*), major events (such as Brazil's presidency of COP30), and other factors that can significantly influence changes in this context.

Brazil's potential in a volatile international landscape.

The climate crisis is worsening due to rising GHG emissions, against a global backdrop of multiple crises. In addition to the U.S. government's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, the increased allocation of national budgets to defense spending in the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)—with the exception of Spain—reduces the fiscal space for development cooperation and climate finance, as well as investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, the trade war and tariff disputes, along with the persistence of are eroding multilateralism, which serves as the foundation for collaborative action among nations to address the greatest contemporary global threat.

The national and international political landscape is relatively volatile, with private philanthropy focusing on regions, issues, and sectors that minimize reputational risks and offer greater impact from their investments. In this regard, priority is given to offsetting the decline in international cooperation in support of countries with lower incomes and greater social, economic, and climate vulnerabilities.

On the other hand, the growing economic and social impacts of more frequent and intense climate events, combined with the global urgency to mitigate GHG emissions, create an opportunity for the climate transition to help Brazil overcome inequality through the responsible use of its natural resources to build a resilient, prosperous, and sustainable economy. On the one hand, the population of more than 213 million people (IBGE, August 2025) is marked by severe social and territorial disparities. For example, approximately 60% of Black Brazilians live below the poverty line (IPEA, 2023),

and 36 million people still lack access to treated water distribution networks (SNIS, 2022), concentrated mainly in the North and Northeast regions of the country. At the same time, Brazil accounts for 20% of the world's biodiversity (MMA, 2024), 12% of the planet's surface freshwater (ANA, 2022), and an electricity mix composed of more than 83% renewable sources, compared to a global average of 28% (EPE, 2024; IEA, 2023). Furthermore, the Energy Research Company (EPE) estimates that the potential for offshore wind generation (700 GW), for example, is twice the national electricity demand through 2050. Today, the country has more than 100 GW of approved renewable capacity (wind and solar) still awaiting operation. These advantages position the country as a potential leader in the green transition, with a focus on nature-based solutions, renewable energy, low-carbon reindustrialization, and the expansion of the bioeconomy.

However, the challenges are significant. The land-use sector remains the largest emitter of GHGs, accounting for 48% of national emissions (SEEG/OC, 2023); industry and transportation continue to have low energy efficiency (IEA, 2023); renewable power plants face increasing curtailments, mainly due to lack of demand (ONS, 2025); and national climate governance still lacks integration, federal coordination, and effective public participation (FGVces, 2023). Furthermore, the country is already suffering the effects of the climate crisis, with an increase in the frequency of extreme events such as droughts, floods, and heat waves (IPCC, 2022; Cemaden, 2024), which primarily affect vulnerable populations and exacerbate historical inequalities.

The combination of comparative advantages and challenges creates an opportunity for the country to implement development programs, such as the Ecological Transformation Plan (MF, 2024), which promote a low-carbon economy through transformations in the industrial production sector and the creation of new services—along with workforce training—to build a less unequal, more prosperous, and sustainable society with greater purchasing power. Of course, the various possible programs—given the natural, human, and financial resources available regionally and nationally—must be coordinated with public authorities and local civil society organizations, since economic development is a process subject to both global/external and local factors. It is also foreseeable that such programs will depend on the establishment of national implementation frameworks, with an emphasis on attracting investment (finance and insurance), on preparedness for the impact of adverse weather events on infrastructure and economic activities, and on the proactive creation of a regulatory environment conducive to the execution—by public and private actors—of projects in a growing economy, with a more equitable distribution of benefits. Distributive conflicts are one of the many imbalances that socioeconomic development plans must overcome.

In this development process, iCS positions itself as an essential part of the Brazilian philanthropic landscape, capable of supporting transformative actions that combine a response to the climate crisis—mitigation, adaptation, and increased climate resilience—with the creation of jobs, income, and improved quality of life, particularly for vulnerable segments of the population.

Over the next five years, Brazil's commitment to the Paris Agreement is articulated in the 2024 NDC, which sets a trajectory to reduce total GHG emissions by 59% to 67% below levels by 2035¹. Under this commitment, emissions—which reached 2,296 million metric tons of CO₂equivalent in 2023 (SEEG, 2025)—would fall by 2035 to a total of between 1,050 and 850 million metric tons of CO₂equivalent.

Key considerations regarding Brazil's climate agenda.

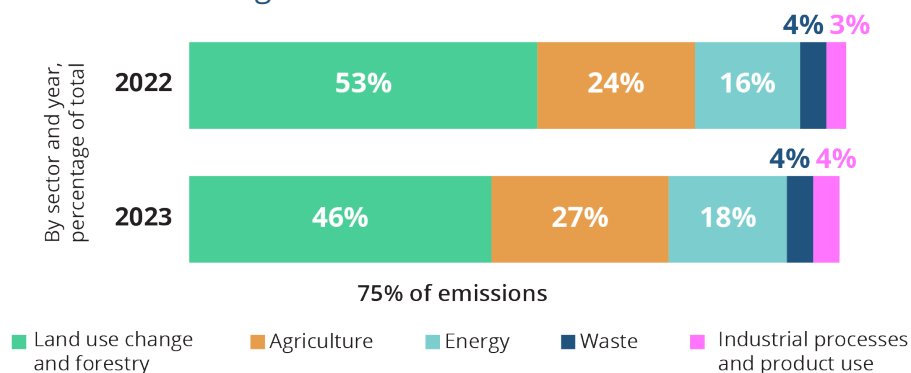
In the global ranking of GHG emissions, Brazil ranks fifth (5th), playing a crucial role in achieving global net-zero goals. Globally, the energy, transportation, and industrial sectors are the leading sources of emissions and are key to the international climate agenda. In Brazil, the key sector for reducing the country's emissions is land use and agriculture. It accounts for nearly 75% of Brazilian emissions, while globally, it accounts for 25% of total emissions. Deforestation—or the conversion of forests into agricultural land, primarily pasture—accounted for 46% of total emissions in ²(Figure 1), which explains the priority given to combating ³by the federal government in the Climate Plan, now in the final stage of public consultation. On the other hand, the energy, industrial, and transportation sectors—even though they account for a smaller share of Brazil's GHG emissions—resumed vigorous growth in 2023 (post-pandemic), driven by record-high diesel and gasoline consumption in the transportation sector. The eventual success of Brazil's goal to eliminate illegal deforestation by 2030 will give greater prominence to the energy, industrial, and transportation sectors, as has already been seen in the recent past (2009 to 2018) with the reduction of emissions from deforestation to levels close to 800 million metric tons of CO₂equivalent per year.

¹ 2,560 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent. Total emissions in 2025.

² 1,056 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent. Emissions from land-use change and forestry.

³ The official goal is to halt illegal deforestation through command-and-control measures. This goal is widely accepted across all forums. Some movements or groups advocate halting legal deforestation through compensation mechanisms for landowners in these areas, which is not a consensus position.

Figure 1. – Brazilian GHG Emissions



Source: Prepared by ICS, using data from SEEG, *Climate Trace*, and MapBiomass

Adaptation to climate change is a priority that goes hand in hand with mitigation, given the worsening climate crisis due to insufficient reductions in GHG emissions. The 2.3% increase in emissions observed in 2024, compared to 2023, coincided with an increase in the frequency of heat waves, wildfires, and prolonged droughts, to name just a few of the observed climate impacts (Emissions Gap Report, UNEP, 2025). In Brazil, in addition to the disaster in the state of Rio Grande do Sul in 4 , there are countless incidents and fatalities recorded across all sectors—health, infrastructure, food production—that are already prompting municipal and state governments to step up civil defense efforts. As the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events increase, it is foreseeable that these current measures will prove insufficient. The Climate Plan, including its National Adaptation Plan, still requires robust mechanisms and means of implementation and, above all, a fresh perspective on public–private partnerships (PPPs) to incorporate adaptation and resilience as structural components and to create a better economic, legal, regulatory, and socially legitimate environment for the private sector to identify and make climate-friendly choices.

Since 2023, Brazil has been playing a particularly prominent leadership role in multilateral forums and negotiating venues, beginning with the Amazon Summit and reinforced by its G20 presidency in 2024 and its presidencies of BRICS+ and COP 30, both in 2025. Given that the climate agenda is at the center of today's geopolitical landscape, the country's prominence in international debates—while restoring Brazil's leading role on this issue—also spurs domestic discussions, encouraging the

4 In May 2024, 652 mm of rain fell—about six times the usual amount for the period—in the river basins of the northern part of the state. This atypical amount of precipitation resulted in severe flooding with high destructive potential, leaving regions submerged for more than 30 days. The consequences were catastrophic: the majority of municipalities were directly affected, 184 lives were lost, more than 500,000 people were left homeless, and there were significant property losses and severe damage to public and private infrastructure.

country to commit to adopting best practices and to lead by example.

The role of iCS to date and highlights from the Institute's perspective.

iCS plays a fundamental role in Brazil as a source of funding and a catalyst for societal engagement to collaboratively address local, regional, and global climate challenges. As a philanthropic institution, it has contributed to strengthening Brazil's climate agenda since 2015, adopting a systemic approach to ensure that the decarbonization of the Brazilian economy translates into opportunities for the country's socioeconomic development. iCS works closely with a broad network of donors and partners, offering financial support, expertise, and knowledge to institutions and actors in the public and private sectors, as well as civil society.

Since its creation in 2015, through 2025, iCS has awarded 1,100 grants, totaling R\$580 million, to 430 supported organizations across all regions of Brazil. In addition, iCS structures its work by considering not only the potential for emissions reduction but also the social impact necessary for a just transition, as well as the ability to adapt its work in response to changes in the national political context or advances and commitments on the global climate agenda—adjusting priorities, reallocating resources, and refocusing its efforts—which is essential to keeping its work relevant, effective, and impactful in the face of the challenges of the climate agenda.

To explain how the new strategy was generally aligned with the context at the time of its development, the following are the key highlights for 2025 from the perspective of the core areas on which iCS focuses its activities—referred to as *core areas*—as presented in Section 4 of this document.

Land Use

The current international agenda for the transition to regenerative, healthy, and inclusive agri-food systems is structured around three objectives: the restoration of degraded areas and sustainable agriculture; more resilient, adapted, and sustainable food systems; and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all. Traceability is a fundamental element of transparency in production chains, ensuring that the growing demand of consumer markets is met and helping to attract greater investment.

Traceability helps prevent illegal land-use practices and the manipulation of production data. National, subnational, and private initiatives can contribute to achieving traceable, sustainable, and more climate-resilient agricultural production, with opportunities for collaboration with other countries and market expansion.

When we turn our attention to the bioeconomy, we see the sector beginning to gain prominence, both in Brazil and worldwide. The high-level principles on the bioeconomy, adopted under Brazil's G20 presidency, positioned the sector as fundamental to the transition toward a more inclusive, low-carbon, nature-positive, and climate-resilient economy. The potential of Brazil and other countries in the Global South is enormous. In the biomass bioeconomy, the restoration of millions of hectares of degraded areas through regenerative agriculture and livestock practices can generate billions of dollars in financial returns, while capturing carbon, restoring the productive potential of the land, reducing expansion pressure on native vegetation, and promoting food security. In the technological bioeconomy, as one of the world's most biodiverse countries, Brazil holds an immense competitive advantage. Meanwhile, in the ecological bioeconomy—or socio-bioeconomy—the potential to scale up production lies in the millions of hectares of native vegetation conserved in the country, as well as in the cultural wealth and productive capacity of Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, Traditional Communities, and Family Farmers (PIQCTAFs). Promoting the bioeconomy is essential for maintaining ecosystem services that are fundamental to other economic sectors, as well as to human well-being.

The ICS strategy aims to support the development of this agenda in a technically robust, coherent, and inclusive manner.

Energy, industrial, and transports transition

Brazil has unique advantages to lead the global energy transition, with approximately 85% of its electricity mix (installed capacity, August 2025) and nearly 50% of its energy mix coming from renewable sources. However, it faces challenges related to infrastructure, regulation, and industrial demand in sustaining these levels of renewability and transforming clean energy into productive and territorial development. The country is also a leader in the biofuels market, ranking among potential suppliers of sustainable fuels—such as *h*, *Sustainable Aviation Fuel* (SAF), and e-methanol—for low-carbon international transportation. However, alignment with international sustainability criteria, carbon accounting, and large-scale production remain challenges to be overcome. Brazil is also emerging as a key player in the critical minerals agenda, with significant reserves of metals such as lithium, nickel, and rare earth elements. As this issue gains rapid momentum, it necessitates policies that integrate green industrialization, traceability, and socio-environmental sustainability, ensuring an energy transition that is also economic, fair, and sovereign.

In this context, iCS views the energy transition as a central priority for the country's socioeconomic development, as well as for accelerating the global transition and reducing its cost. This includes efforts to build technical capacity to promote a political-institutional framework, financial mechanisms, inter-institutional arrangements for technical dialogue, international cooperation aimed at overcoming barriers to attracting investment, and the implementation of pilot projects. Likewise, iCS seeks to explore its potential to develop decarbonization models, with a special focus on local value chains; to intensify its activities in the Northeast region within the context of the “*powershoring*” agenda; and to promote low-emission fuels as a pathway to the decarbonization of transportation.

Climate Policy and Institutional Framework

Brazil is making progress in implementing its Climate Plan, the country's primary tool for advancing its NDC and other climate commitments. The Climate Plan includes sectoral pillars for mitigation and adaptation, as well as several cross-cutting areas for which it is developing an operational strategy through Implementation Targets (MOI). The government is also making progress in regulating carbon markets, with the creation of a special agency (the Brazilian Emissions Trading System, SBCE) tasked with regulatory duties, as well as a carbon credit certification body, and the development of regulations and guidelines to govern the system. Internationally, it is leading a proposal to create a coalition of countries interested in integrating their carbon markets and activities aligned with the Paris Agreement Credit Mechanism (PACM).

Still on the international front, after three years of chairing the most important forums—COP30, BRICS+, G20, and the Amazon Summit—the coming years will be dedicated to strengthening Brazil's role as a key player in multilateralism, not only to build on the innovations introduced through its leadership in these forums but also due to its strategic role and integration into value chains for energy transition and food security. The focus will be on continuing to monitor international forums beyond the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) and on further integrating the international strategy with sectoral strategies. Additionally, at the international level—though with potential domestic impacts—the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and the International Court of Justice have issued advisory opinions recognizing the climate emergency as a threat to human rights, imposing on States the obligation to protect the...⁵.

⁵ Advisory Opinions issued by these bodies of the international judicial system serve as a means of enshrining the obligations of nation-states within the multilateral framework.

Nevertheless, significant challenges remain. It is necessary to improve regulatory frameworks and facilitate the implementation of public policies relevant to the climate agenda—such as the Forest Code—by strengthening public digital infrastructure, automating processes, and creating innovative regulatory frameworks, in addition to strengthening strategic climate policy instruments, such as environmental permitting.

Within this agenda, iCS's strategy focuses on supporting the development of a robust institutional environment, based on technical inputs and the participation of key stakeholders at the national, subnational, and international levels. To this end, it mobilizes government officials, civil society, the justice system, and the private sector, while also strengthening climate finance instruments. The central objective is to consolidate the climate agenda as state policy, ensuring its continuity regardless of government cycles, through institutional strengthening, the regulation of existing plans, and the implementation of economic and fiscal instruments for the climate transition.

Engagement, Agents of Change, and Climate Governance

The climate crisis does not affect everyone in the same way. Its impacts are unevenly distributed across regions and populations, exacerbating historical vulnerabilities and inequalities. Against this backdrop, leaders, movements, and organizations are emerging that transform these realities into collective action, mobilizing local responses and shaping public debate. The iCS strategy seeks to recognize and strengthen this leadership through capacity building, network coordination, and the production of high-quality knowledge, working to expand the presence and influence of strategic actors in governance forums, support long-term institutional plans, and promote evidence-based policies and actions. Likewise, it works to integrate organizations with different areas of expertise and approaches to consolidate a diverse and well coordinated ecosystem capable of translating the climate agenda into concrete and socially legitimate actions, as well as through communication—which plays a central role in this process—by increasing the visibility of the narratives produced by these groups, ensuring that accurate, science-based information prevails in the public debate, and bringing the issue of climate change closer to people's daily lives.

3. Purpose, Vision, and Mission

The purpose describes the iCS's reason for being, while the mission refers to what we do to fulfill that purpose. The vision, in turn, indicates what will happen if the purpose is fulfilled.

PURPOSE

To help make Brazil a prosperous and just country through the climate solutions the world needs.

MISSION

To coordinate Brazil's climate sector to transform knowledge and resources into structural actions for mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.

VISION

A Brazil that contributes to global decarbonization by generating prosperity and reducing inequalities.

It is expected that these statements of purpose, mission, and vision for iCS will guide its work with grantees and partners, serving as a guide and unifying force for all members of the organization.

Reiterating its commitment to a more just and decarbonized future, iCS pursues its mission by promoting action agendas at the national and global levels in line with the objectives of its *core areas*, as detailed in Section 4. Across all its strategic objectives, iCS reaffirms its support for the international climate agenda and for initiatives that help the country evolve into a provider of more sustainable development solutions, based on the creation of a consistent and innovative national climate plan that integrates mitigation, adaptation, and transition actions toward a low-carbon economy in response to the challenges posed by climate change.

4. iCS Approach: Core Areas and Objectives

Five *core areas* aligned with their assessment of the current context.

To address the multifaceted challenge described above, iCS is organized around core areas, defined as core areas in which iCS focuses its activities, efforts, and strategies related to the main causes and solutions for climate change in Brazil. Thus, the core areas define the specific scope and context of action relevant to fulfilling iCS's mission.

As noted earlier, in sectoral terms, land use and agriculture currently account for the majority of Brazil's emissions, but the energy and industrial sectors will gain prominence as emissions from land-use change decline during the 2026–2030 period. Looking ahead to the next five years, the economy must grow as it transitions to a low-carbon model, preferably in the sectors that currently account for the highest emissions. In land use and agriculture (*core area 1*), the restoration and sustainable use of forests—along with regenerative agriculture and the expansion of economic activities encompassed by the bioeconomy—are indispensable complements to the permanent elimination of deforestation. Similarly, in the energy sector (*Core Area 2*), the expansion of wind and solar photovoltaic farms in Brazil's semiarid region still needs to be complemented by the establishment of new electricity-intensive activities that generate jobs and income, through transformations encapsulated by the concept of “*powershoring*.”

Furthermore, for these transformations to take place, it is essential to invest across the board in strengthening effective climate policies, regulations, and institutions (*Core Area 3*), as well as in actively engaging society (*Core Area 4*), to ensure public policies that are more robust, effective, and connected to the reality of the people. The institutionalization of climate policies so that they endure beyond political cycles, and the incorporation of climate criteria into the country's macroeconomic and budgetary planning and public finances, are fundamental aspects of this cross-cutting approach, aimed at defining goals and instruments and guiding investments that enable the long-term implementation of the climate agenda. A climate movement's strategy in the country is only effective when built collectively, and civil society engagement is a key element for the success of this process, as it ensures support,

legitimacy, and social pressure so that policies move beyond the drawing board and are effectively implemented. Alongside these enabling conditions, the timely adaptation of the financial and insurance ecosystem to a world in transition—in which climate change is the main driver—is an essential requirement.

Finally, to evolve in step with developments in the climate arena, it is important to maintain flexibility to incorporate new opportunities and trends (Core Area 5), as well as new commitments resulting from UNFCCC decisions.

Consistent with the identified context and challenges, five (5) *core areas* have been established to structure the iCS's activities:

Land Use, LU;

Energy, Industrial, and Transports Transition, ENERGY;

Climate Policy and Institutional Framework, CLIM POLICY;

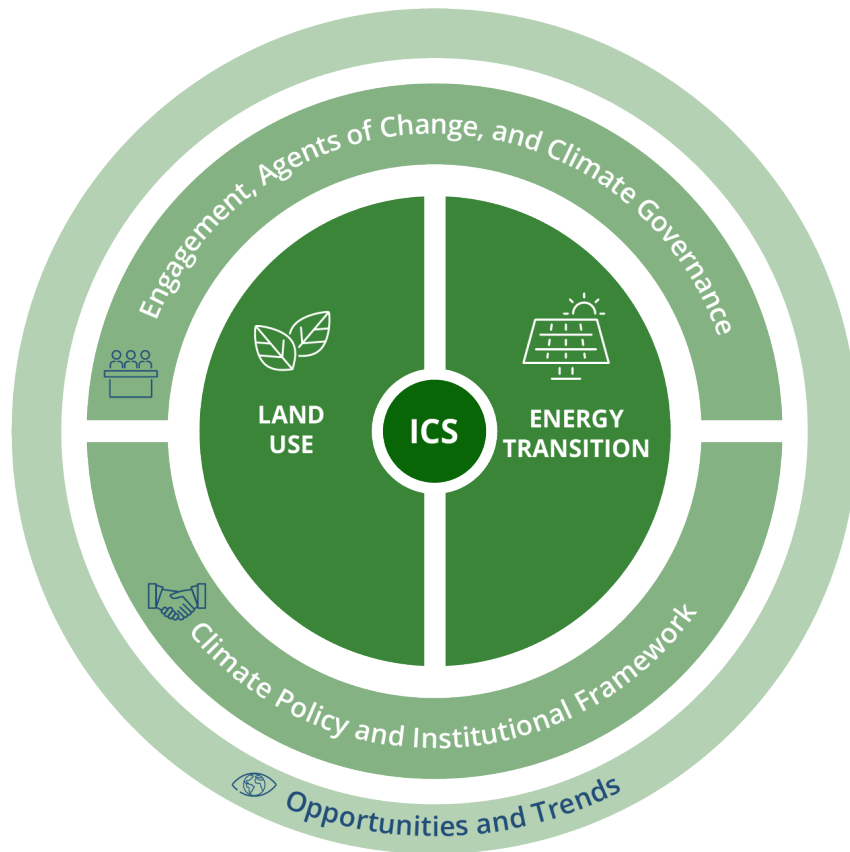
Engagement, Agents of Change, and Climate Governance, AGENTS; and

Opportunities, an area that encompasses initiatives not tied to a specific field or context but relevant to the mission of ⁶, OPPORTUNITY.

It is understood that areas (1) and (2) constitute sectoral priorities with vertical ramifications, while areas (3), (4), and (5) contain elements that cut across the sectoral areas (Figure 2). In summary, iCS invests in areas of vertical priority, integrating cross-cutting approaches at the project level to maximize its impact.

⁶ ⁶ The OPPORTUNITY core area currently focuses on cross-cutting issues such as the G20, diplomacy, and adaptation, among others, and is managed by a team within the Executive Board.

Figure 2. – Representation of iCS's activities across core areas



Source: Prepared by iCS

Each core area, which structures iCS's actions, has a strategic objective. These objectives, with a five-year horizon, represent concrete ambitions for fulfilling its mission. While the objectives are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, the formulation of each one represents "a scope that distinguishes it from the others, broad enough to encompass different areas of focus under each core area over time."

CORE AREA

Land Use, LU

Objective: "To support the transition of the land use sector and the agri-food system toward resilient, low-carbon production models."

CORE AREA

Energy, Industrial, and Transportation Transition, ENERGY

Objective: *“To promote the decarbonization of the energy matrix and energy, industrial, and transportation systems in a fair, safe, and accessible manner.”*

CORE AREA

Climate Policy and Institutional Framework, CLIM POLICY

Objective: *“To promote robust institutional, regulatory, and economic environments for the implementation of climate policies based on evidence and the participation of key stakeholders.”*

CORE AREA

Engagement, Agents of Change, and Climate Governance, AGENTS

Objective: *“To promote narratives and initiatives to drive climate action while reducing inequalities and strengthening territories and communities.”*

CORE AREA

Opportunities, OPPORTUNITY

Objective: *“To generate innovation and/or products that complement the other CORE AREAS, which represent opportunities for fulfilling the iCS mission.”*

5. iCS's Operational Focus: Action Lines, Logical Framework, and Results

Alignment of iCS priorities with the dynamic climate context.

To maximize impact, iCS proposes priority activities for each core area through its *action lines*. In the new programmatic strategy, an *action line* is defined as “a focus of action, a tactical choice, and a priority established to contribute to the core area’s objective”. Each *action line* is determined through dialogue and analytical processes, with the aim of concentrating efforts where the country’s priorities and its comparative advantages align.

With regard to land use, at the outset of its work, iCS had a geographic scope more focused on the Amazon, with actions directed toward indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as conservation organizations and those focused on small-, medium-, and large-scale agriculture and livestock. Starting in 2023, iCS’s approach has evolved to include new areas of focus, such as climate finance, regenerative agriculture, forest restoration, and the bioeconomy, with the goal of catalyzing change by supporting—in various formats—the financing of new business models, technological innovation, pre-competitive sectoral collaboration, and replicable and scalable nature-based solutions.

In terms of energy, the current challenge in the electricity sector is to cover the “last mile” of decarbonization, given that approximately 90% (in terms of installed capacity and energy generated) comes from renewables. With the impact of climate change on hydroelectric reservoirs, there is a need to innovate in operational and market models to minimize costs without compromising energy security. Support for the decarbonization of the industrial sector also needs to evolve rapidly, since industrial activity is heavily impacted by energy costs, as is the transportation sector, which has never had sufficient resources to be addressed as a whole. iCS is committed to collaborating with the company on the transition in the fuel sector, alongside projects at refineries to install production lines focused on the production and use of renewable or low-carbon fuels.

Thus, at the start of the new strategy's implementation, the *areas of focus* for each core area are as follows:

CORE AREA: Land Use (UT)

Action Lines: *I. Bioeconomy and forest restoration*
II. Agriculture and food systems
III. Land-use emissions

CORE AREA: Energy, Industrial, and Transportation Transition, ENERGY,

Action Lines: *I. Renewables*
II. Fossil fuels
III. Just Industrial Transition
IV. Northeast

CORE AREA: Climate Policy and Institutional Framework, CLIM POLICY

Action Lines: *I. National Policy*
II. Subnational politics
III. International Policy
IV. Economy and Finance
V. Adaptation

CORE AREA: Engagement, Agents of Change, and Climate Governance, AGENTS

Action Lines: *I. Empowering Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and Traditional Communities (PIQCTs) in climate action and governance*
II. Strengthening territories through community-based adaptation (CbA)
III. Communication and Mobilization

CORE AREA: Opportunities, OPPORTUNITY

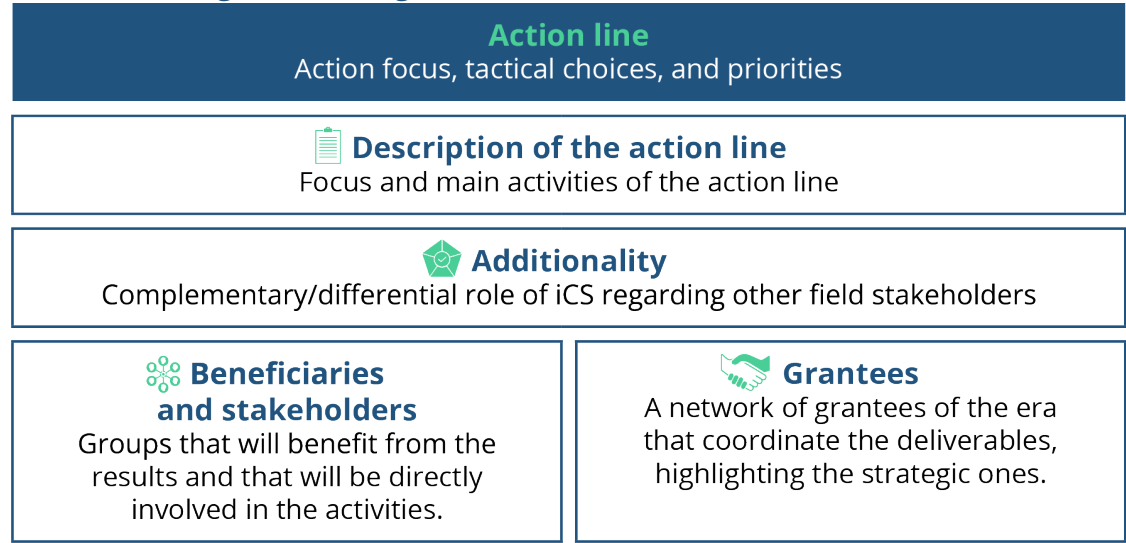
Action Line: *Core area 5 has no specific action lines, as its initiatives are temporary in nature and focused on innovation and exploration. As an initiative becomes more structured, it either evolves into a new area of action or is absorbed into an existing one within the other four core areas.*

Also, as a result of this dialogue and analysis, a work plan is established for each core area, consistent with the circumstances at the time it is implemented, allowing for flexibility in iCS's operations. The work plans may be revised by the technical teams in accordance with relevant changes in the local and international context, while maintaining the structure of areas of focus (*strategic axes*) established in the strategy, which is valid for 5 years. At this level, the strategy can only be revised by the administration/board.

Narrative and logical framework of *the action lines*.

For each action line, the iCS bases its selection on a series of elements that work together to build a strong case. This means that the narrative for each action line is built on foundations that go beyond a mere description of activities. It includes the complementary/distinctive role of iCS in relation to other actors in the field (the additionality of the iCS approach), as well as defined partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders, and donors (Figure 3).

Figure 3. – Diagnosis and narrative of the action lines



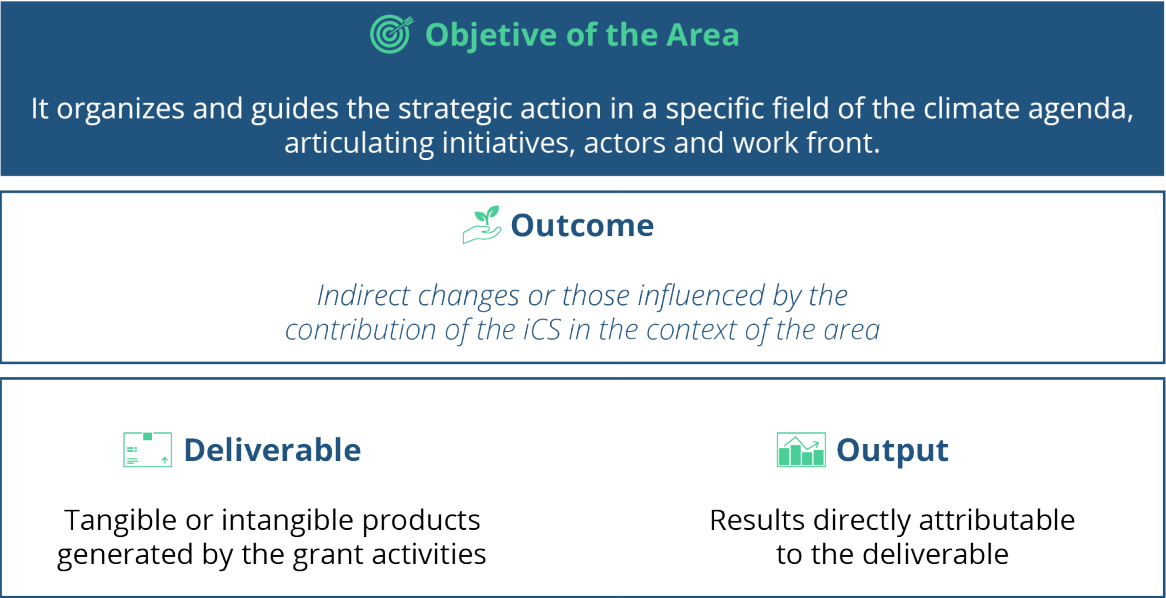
Source: Prepared by iCS

Following the selection, a logical framework is developed for each area of operation, translating the narrative into a vertical logic that links each activity to the objectives of the strategic axes. The purpose of this process is to provide information on the extent to which iCS aligns resource allocation with its strategic priorities, as well as to provide a set of tools to help project teams design effective interventions, provide transparent data on implementation, systematically analyze results, and derive lessons learned from grants. In this regard, the logical framework is considered an

important step toward strengthening iCS’s effectiveness and accountability, as well as the strategic alignment of its activities in practice.

The new strategy will evolve into an ambitious set of performance metrics, incorporated into the logical framework for each priority area, which will serve as the basis for monitoring progress toward the objectives. Within this logical framework, the theory of change describes the causal relationships between the different stages that link specific activities of iCS and its grantees to their contribution toward achieving the expected objective. These stages are: (i) delivery of inputs and activities (*deliverables*) by the grantee; (ii) achievement of results (from *deliverables* to *outputs*); and (iii) achievement of impact (from outputs to *outcomes*). In defining each of these stages, iCS considers elements such as the actors involved, the sequence of required actions, and the necessary time horizon. Thus, iCS’s operational focus and organizational resources will aim to deliver products or services (*deliverables*) that directly promote the advancement of direct results (*outputs*), seeking tangible progress in each of them, while collecting relevant evidence on their relationship to possible changes in the overall context (*outcomes*) guided by the action line (Figure 4). Appendix I presents the proposed *outcomes* for each *action line*, by *core area*.

Figure 4. – Theory of Change for the Area of Action



*Terms in parentheses indicate the Portuguese terminology for each stage

Source: Prepared by iCS

Within this logical framework, the plan is to measure the iCS’s contribution in each *area of action* through a program cycle evaluation to assess progress toward the goals

(evaluations with specific focus areas). These evaluations will be conducted at least once a year.

Appendix I. – *Outcomes* and indicators by action line

Core Area: Land Use

Strategic Objective: To support the transition of the land-use sector and the agri-food system toward resilient, low-carbon production models

Additionality: Promoting integrated strategies and partnerships among civil society, academia, governments, corporations, and financial institutions, aligning agendas and fostering cooperation

Indicators by Action Line:

Action Line	Outcome (Systemic Change)	Target to Which It Contributes (Climate Plan)	Systemic Change Indicators [by outcome]	Direct Results Indicators [related to the action line]
Bioeconomy and Forest Restoration	Improved income and quality of life for populations living in areas with high forest cover (e.g., the Legal Amazon), driven by the bioeconomy.	Increase in the share of key bioeconomy products (açaí, cacao, and Brazil nuts) in the Brazilian economy by 2030	• Municipalities with high native vegetation cover (MapBiomias) • Per capita GDP (IBGE) in municipalities with high native vegetation cover • IPS indicator (IPS Brasil) in municipalities with high native vegetation cover • % change in the commercial value of the main bioeconomy products (plant extraction, permanent crops, and aquaculture) • % change in the commercial value (in R\$) of bioeconomy product exports • % change in the volume of rural credit contracted for biodiversity products	• Number of public policies improved or developed to strengthen the bioeconomy • Number of public policy instruments improved or developed to support forest restoration • Number of states (N, NE, CO) that have improved their CAR and PRA analyses • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved to fund investments in the bioeconomy • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved to fund restoration projects • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to promote investments in the bioeconomy and forest restoration • Number of coalitions created or strengthened focused on the bioeconomy and forest restoration • Number of decision-making forums improved or established focused on the bioeconomy and the restoration of native vegetation • Number of communities that have had infrastructure created or improved • Number of people trained in the bioeconomy • Volume of investments committed or disbursed for native vegetation restoration • Volume of investments committed or disbursed for the bioeconomy
	Restoration of native vegetation, contributing to the fulfillment of Brazil's NDC.	12 Mha by 2030 (Brazilian NDC target)	• Hectares of degraded areas restored	

				• Number of people trained to work in restoration and environmental protection
Agriculture and Food Systems	Restoration of degraded pastures through the adoption of regenerative agricultural practices and improvements in traceability.	40 Mha by 2035 (In alignment with the Caminho Verde program)	• - % change in methane emissions per head of cattle (vs. 2020) • - % change in nitrous oxide emissions per head of livestock (vs. 2020); • - Hectares of degraded pastureland restored • - % change in the number of meat-processing plants that have adopted traceability protocols	• Number of public instruments improved or developed for (i) the restoration of degraded pastures, (ii) regenerative agricultural practices, and (iii) traceability • Number of setbacks avoided • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved • Number of climate risk assessment mechanisms created or improved • Number of coalitions created or strengthened focused on the restoration of degraded pastures and advances in traceability • Number of relevant decision-making forums created or strengthened aimed at restoring degraded pastures and advancing traceability • Number of decision-makers/strategic stakeholders demonstrating public commitment • Number of organizations using data platforms developed by grantees or with their contribution • Number of people trained to act as facilitators/credit agents • Number of actors in the meat supply chain that have adopted traceability protocols

Channelling public and private mechanisms (e.g., climate insurance, guarantees, and blended finance) for financing and risk mitigation toward regenerative agricultural practices and sustainable food systems.

30% of PLANO SAFRA and PRONAF funds allocated and disbursed for regenerative practices (Base year 2024); Creation and adoption of a sustainable agriculture taxonomy by 2030

- % Change in the Volume of Rural Credit Aligned with Sustainability
- % change in the amount transferred by the PNAE used to purchase family farming products
- Volume of funds made available through blended finance mechanisms for regenerative agriculture practices and sustainable food systems
- Percentage of institutionalization of traceability tools in the Federal Units (UFs)

Land-Use Emissions	Reduction of deforestation across all biomes, with the elimination of illegal deforestation and compensation for the legal failure to remove native vegetation.	Zero deforestation by 2030	• - Rate and annual % change in the overall deforestation rate by biome • - Deforestation rate and % reduction • % of deforested area in Brazil subject to follow-up measures (penalties) by environmental agencies, by biome • % increase in the number of CARs analyzed	• Number of public instruments improved or developed to combat deforestation • Number of setbacks prevented • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved • Number of coalitions created or strengthened to combat illegal deforestation • Number of decision-makers/strategic stakeholders demonstrating public commitment • Number of judicial or regulatory decisions that incorporate safeguards or reverse setbacks • Number of improvements to processes that facilitate the allocation of public lands
	Designation of unallocated public lands, ensuring land titling, securing territories for Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Groups (PIQCTs), and the creation and expansion of Strict Protection conservation units.	30 Mha by 2030	• Area of federal land allocated: % allocated to PIQ, % allocated to federal settlements, % allocated to conservation units	

Core Area: Energy, Industrial, and Transportation Transition

Strategic Objective: To promote the decarbonization of the energy mix and energy, industrial, and transportation systems in a fair, safe, and accessible manner

Additionality: Expands and strengthens the role of Brazilian organizations in the energy and industrial transitions, aligning the public and private sectors and integrating agendas related to energy, industrial development, social inclusion, and climate justice

Indicators by Action Line:

Action Line	Outcome (Systemic Change)	Goal to Which It Contributes (Climate Plan)	Systemic Change Indicators [by outcome]	Direct Results Indicators [related to the action line]
Renewables	Sustainable increase in the average share of renewable sources in the electricity mix.	92% of the electricity mix from renewable sources by 2035	Share (%) of renewable sources in the total installed capacity of the Brazilian electricity mix	• Number of public policies improved or developed to promote renewables • Number of public policies improved or developed to restrict fossil fuels • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved to sustainably finance renewable energy sources • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to sustainably promote investments in renewable energy sources • Number of coalitions (forums, inter-institutional or multisectoral working groups) created or strengthened regarding renewable energy sources • Number of decision-making forums improved or established with the participation of governments, the private sector, and civil society on renewable energy • Number of decision-makers/strategic stakeholders who demonstrate a public commitment to the energy and industrial transition agenda • Number of households benefiting from clean energy solutions • Installed capacity (MW) of renewable energy sources in vulnerable communities • Number of people trained to work on the energy transition
			Share (%) of renewable sources in electricity generation	

	Reduction in emissions from energy production, reducing dependence on and exploitation of fossil fuels while creating new jobs	Between -35% and -54% by 2035 (compared to 2022)	Volume of new gas-fired thermal generation capacity with inflexible operation under development (GW)	
			Percentage reduction in emissions from electricity generation	
Fossil Fuels	Reduction in transportation emissions through increased use of sustainable biofuels.	-16% by 2035 (compared to 2022)	% reduction in gross GHG emissions in the maritime and aviation sectors	• Number of professional training opportunities offered by the S System for the sustainable aviation and maritime biofuels supply chain • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved to fund aviation and maritime biofuels and related infrastructure • Number of coalitions created or strengthened to promote the use of sustainable biofuels for aviation and maritime transport • Number of decision-makers who have publicly committed to xxxx • Volume of investments (R\$) directed toward sustainable aviation and marine biofuels
	International acceptance of sustainability criteria for biofuel production, and reduction of political, regulatory, and financial barriers to facilitate investments.	Inclusion of Brazilian biofuel production routes on the list accepted by CORSIA and the IMO; Increase in incentives and financing options for production and infrastructure	Percentage increase in the share of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) in meeting the demand for aviation fuel in Brazil	
			Percentage increase in the total annual volume of biofuels exported	
Just Industrial Transition			Percentage increase in the number of ISCC-CORSIA or ISCC-CORSIA PLUS certificates issued for Brazil and valid each year	• Number of public policy instruments improved or developed to support a just industrial transition • Number of improvements to the process of developing and implementing the National Industrial Decarbonization Strategy (ENDI) • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved to fund a just industrial transition and green jobs • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to promote investments in a just industrial transition and green jobs • Number of coalitions (forums, inter-institutional or multisectoral working groups) created or strengthened to support a green industrial transition and green jobs • Number of decarbonization pathways created or improved • Volume of investments (public and private) committed or disbursed for a just industrial transition • Number of people trained in areas related to a just industrial transition and green jobs
	Reduction in emissions from the industrial sector and global leadership in the export of low-carbon products	Between -13% and -34% by 2035 (compared to 2022) Increase in Brazil's share of low-carbon product exports by 2035	% reduction in total CO ₂ emissions per unit of industrial value added (in constant U.S. dollars)	
	Increased distribution of jobs in green activities in an inclusive and skilled manner.	Increase in the share of green jobs in the total Brazilian workforce by 2035	Percentage of workers employed in green activities relative to total employment (UFRJ methodology)	

Northeast	The Northeast becomes a model for regional development based on a clean energy matrix and green industrialization (powershoring) by 2035.	Attracting investments in powershoring in the region	Percentage of workers employed in green activities relative to the total number of employed persons (UFRJ methodology) — in the Northeast	• Number of public instruments improved or developed to support green industrialization (powershoring) • Number of financing programs or incentives created or improved to fund low-carbon infrastructure/industry in the Northeast • Number of coalitions (forums, inter-institutional or multisectoral working groups) created or strengthened around the powershoring agenda • Number of cooperation agreements/partnerships signed on the powershoring agenda • Number of times leaders from the Northeast have participated in forums related to climate governance • Number of energy communities formed or strengthened • Number of households benefiting from clean energy solutions in the Northeast • Number of people trained for “green jobs” in strategic industrial hubs in the Northeast
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Share (%) of renewable sources in electricity generation in the Northeast Region

⁶ Regarding 2022, according to the target set in the Sectoral Energy Plan currently undergoing public consultation (Aug. 25)

⁷ For 2022, according to the target set out in the Sectoral Transportation Plan currently undergoing public consultation (Aug. 25)

⁸ Such as low-carbon fuels, green fertilizers, and green steel/iron.

⁹ For 2022, according to the target set out in the industry climate plan currently undergoing public consultation

¹⁰ A definition of activities to be classified as green and the formalization process to be followed must be established

Core Area: Climate Policy and Institutional Framework

Strategic Objective: To promote institutional, regulatory, and economic environments conducive to the implementation of evidence-based climate policies with the participation of key stakeholders.

Additionality: Strengthens the formulation and implementation of robust policies and promotes spaces for consultation and social participation, combining technical rigor with coordination capacity.

Indicators by Action Area:

Action Line	Outcome (Systemic Change)	Target to Which It Contributes (Climate Plan)	Systemic Change Indicators [by outcome]	Direct Results Indicators [related to the action line]
International Policy	Consolidation of Brazil's leading role on the international stage in decarbonization, climate finance, and adaptation agendas. Expansion of the capacity of Brazilian organizations for international monitoring and advocacy, beyond the UNFCCC.	Global implementation of decisions adopted under Brazil's presidency at the COPs, BRICS, and G20; Brazil's leadership of global initiatives in international forums, such as BRICS and the G20	Degree of Implementation of Priority Climate Mechanisms from Brazil's Legacy Following the G20 Presidency and COP-30 (Tropical Forest Forever Facility - TFFF; Resilient Agriculture Investment for Net-zero Land Degradation - RAIZ; Country Platforms Hub) Degree of Institutionalization of Priority Coalitions Inherited from the G20 and COP30	• Number of international agreements signed by Brazil • Number of positions taken by Brazil on the international stage • Number of recipient countries accredited as observers in international climate governance forums • Number of recipient countries participating in international agendas
National Policy	Continuity and progress in the implementation of the Climate Plan, with governance and resources	Implementation of the Climate Plan, ensuring its continuity in the new political cycle	Degree of implementation of the Climate Plan (e.g., Indica Clima system) Degree of consolidation of internal government coordination (e.g., CIM, interministerial groups) Annual amount (R\$) of funds disbursed for climate policy (Amazon Fund, Climate Fund [repayable—BNDES and non-repayable—MMA], Climate Fund counterpart funds, Safra Plan/Agroícone + Ecoinvest	• Number of public instruments developed or improved that incorporate the Climate Plan's targets and actions • Number of funding streams or incentives created or improved to support the implementation of the Climate Plan • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to foster investments aimed at implementing the Climate Plan • Number of coalitions created or strengthened focused on climate policies • Number of mechanisms or platforms for monitoring climate risk or implementing plans at the federal level

Subnational Policy	Implementation of local and regional climate plans based on robust indicators, prioritizing investments in sectors with the highest climate risk.	260 local and regional plans completed by 2027 (as part of the MMA's Adapta Cidades project, which aims to support states and municipalities with technical and financial resources for the development of local and regional adaptation strategies and plans, in which each state will designate 10 priority municipalities with a high climate risk index) and implemented by 2035	Level of Development of Climate Planning (Mitigation and Adaptation) % of states/municipalities that have reached an advanced stage in terms of the existence of climate plans, policies, and/or strategies (relative to those analyzed by the Climate Scanner) % of states with Level 3 or 4 in terms of financing mechanisms Percentage of states/municipalities that have reached an advanced stage regarding climate finance (compared to those analyzed by Climate Scanner)	• Number of state/municipal climate policy instruments developed or improved • Number of state- and municipal-level policies contrary to mitigation and adaptation that were prevented • Number of funding streams created or improved to support the implementation of local and regional adaptation plans and the fulfillment of climate commitments • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to facilitate investments in adaptation and the fulfillment of local and regional climate commitments • Number of coalitions created or strengthened to support the implementation of local and regional plans related to climate commitments in the states • Number of Climate Solutions registered in the BSC • Number of climate solutions in states and municipalities that have been developed or replicated
	Implementation of climate commitments by states.	Emissions reductions in key states in line with NDC targets; Establishment of a federal climate pact by 2030	Average level of development of governance for the implementation of climate policies in the states Average level of development of funds/financing mechanisms for environmental and climate policies in the states Percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by state	
Economy and Finance	Integrating the climate agenda in a structural manner into fiscal policy and into planning processes, policy formulation, and public investment strategies.	Promotion of the integration of the climate perspective into territorial and budgetary planning instruments	Number of pro-climate federal and state fiscal policies launched (royalties, ES Fund) and financial mechanisms to respond to climate-related disasters % of federal primary spending classified as "primary" or "significant" for Climate Change in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) (includes adaptation and mitigation) Degree of integration between economics and climate in academia (in master's theses and doctoral dissertations)	• Number of economic and social development planning instruments and/or fiscal instruments with formally incorporated climate criteria • Number of contributions that informed decisions regarding voluntary and regulated carbon markets or Article 6 mechanisms • Number of public instruments for establishing climate standards for the financial, capital, and insurance markets that have been improved or developed • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to facilitate investments in voluntary and regulated carbon markets or Article 6 mechanisms • Number of climate finance instruments launched or improved
	Consolidation of an institutional ecosystem and implementation of the Brazilian Emissions Trading	Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE)—including regulated, voluntary, and Article 6 markets—fully operational by 2030	SBCE Operationalization Index	• Number of regulations, financial instruments, and processes that incorporate criteria from the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy

System (SBCE), with robust, transparent governance and clear rules in both the regulated and voluntary sectors, resulting in a credible Brazilian carbon market connected to international agreements

Establishment of financial mechanisms that mobilize investments in climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring corporate reporting and monitoring as well as data analytics, within agendas resilient to political cycles

Coordination of funding sources (public, private, and international), leveraging instruments such as climate funds, insurance, equity, and guarantees to mitigate losses and attract long-term capital.
Implementation of the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, integrated into regulations

Annual net proceeds (USD) from sustainable sovereign issuances, limited to the portion allocated to climate-related purposes (mitigation and adaptation)
Volume (R\$) of catalytic capital mobilized

- Number of coalitions created or strengthened to discuss issues related to the economy and climate
- Number of collaborative initiatives connecting academia, government, the private sector, and civil society on economy and climate agendas
- Number of initiatives to accelerate climate action or climate-related ventures
- Number of financial operations disbursed

Adaptation	Consolidation of Brazil's leading international role in the Climate Adaptation agenda.	Brazil's leadership in global initiatives at international forums, such as BRICS and the G20	Number of launches of sound methodologies, metrics, and practices at COP31 and COP32 and global adaptation events (NYCW, LCW, ACW)	• Number of public instruments focused on adaptation • Number of coalitions that participated in the formulation, review, or monitoring of adaptation actions • Number of organizations that signed technical agreements for technological improvements within AdaptaBrasil • Number of adaptation and vulnerability data mechanisms or platforms • Number of organizations that used data mechanisms or platforms • Number of state- and municipal-level policies opposed to mitigation and adaptation that were prevented
	Strengthening the enabling environment for the development of policies and implementation of climate adaptation actions—based on data, qualified indicators (AdaptaBrasil), and the incorporation of risks into the construction of resilient infrastructure	Climate risk and vulnerability indicators on a public and transparent online platform, updated systematically Increase in subnational and corporate climate adaptation and resilience plans (zero in 2025) based on the risk and vulnerability indicators from the Adapta Brasil public online platform	% of UFSs with Adaptation Plans Percentage of UFSs with Adaptation Plans that reference Adapta Brasil data Institutional Capacity Index for Addressing Climate Change (separate analysis for the national level, states, and municipalities) Amounts (R\$) and population served (N) by public concessions and PPPs that incorporate climate risk management into infrastructure—particularly sanitation—in priority municipalities	
	Establishment of financial mechanisms to mobilize investments in climate adaptation, ensuring compliance with the new NDC while also addressing its social and development aspects	Promote innovative mechanisms (such as insurance, equity, and guarantees) and coordinate the public budget to attract and leverage private and international resources, allocating public funds specifically to adaptation projects that reduce historical inequalities	Annual net proceeds (USD) from sustainable sovereign bond issuances, limited to the portion allocated to adaptation Volume (R\$) of catalytic capital mobilized (filter for green infrastructure and adaptation)	

Core Area: Engagement, Change Agents, and Climate Governance

Strategic objective: Promote narratives of initiatives to drive climate action that reduces inequalities

Additionality: Strengthens civil society movements and leadership to influence national policies and global forums, expanding the relevance and reach of climate narratives and enhancing their role in climate governance forums.

Indicators by Action Line:

Action Line	Outcome (Systemic Change)	Goal to which it contributes (Climate Plan)	Systemic Change Indicators [by outcome]	Direct Performance Indicators [related to the action line]
Empowering Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas, and Traditional Communities (PIQCTs) in Climate Action and Governance	Representatives of PIQCTs engage in a qualified and effective manner in priority climate policies	- Accelerate the titling of quilombola and indigenous territories and the creation of Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves - Increase in resources accessed directly by organizations led by PIQCTs	Total area (hectares) of protected and regularized territories for Indigenous Peoples	- Number of public instruments improved or developed to support territorial protection and management for Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola Communities, and Traditional Communities - Number of positions taken by Brazil on the international stage that incorporated knowledge produced by grant recipients - Number of funding streams or incentives created or improved to support the work of PIQCTs - Volume of investments (public and private) committed or disbursed to indigenous organizations - Percentage of satisfaction with training initiatives for Indigenous Peoples - Number of times PIQCT leaders have participated in strategic climate governance forums - Number of improvements to processes that facilitate the allocation of territories to PIQCTs - Number of PIQCT territories with climate change adaptation plans developed or improved - Number of Territorial Management Plans for PIQCT territories published and filed with the relevant agencies - Number of community-based solutions led by PIQCTs
			Total area (hectares) of protected and regularized territories for Quilombola communities	
			Percentage of state and local governments that have achieved advanced engagement of PIQCT representatives in the development and implementation of climate strategies, policies, and plans.	

	y territorial protection and management create solutions for climate mitigation, resilience, and adaptation	• Identify indigenous solutions and practices for climate daptation, and resilience	Deforestation Rate in Indigenous and Quilombola Territorial Areas	
Strengthening territories through community-based adaptation	Peripheral urban communities, Indigenous territories, and traditional and rural communities co-design adaptation strategies based on climate and socioeconomic data and local knowledge.	• Advancing adaptation plans, ensuring social participation and taking into account territorial diversity and climate scenarios • Incorporate a data layer on indigenous peoples and Indigenous Territories (TIs) into at least three monitoring and data production platforms (e.g., AdaptaBrasil)	Level of Development of Climate Planning (Mitigation and Adaptation) Percentage of state and local governments that have reached an advanced stage of including socially and/or economically vulnerable groups in the decision-making process regarding the development and implementation of climate strategies, policies, and plans.	• Number of funding streams or incentives created or improved to support community-based adaptation initiatives • Number of enabling instruments formalized or improved to promote investments in community-based adaptation • Number of tools for assessing local climate vulnerabilities developed or improved • Number of communities with emergency and adaptation protocols developed or implemented • Number of climate adaptation solutions and best practices implemented and systematized • Number of community resilience initiatives developed or improved
	Development and implementation of integrated adaptation and resilience solutions that reduce the vulnerability of priority territories	• Adoption of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation (EBA) as a “systemic, flexible, socially just, and cost-effective” strategy for reducing risks and vulnerabilities • Increasing the resilience of populations, cities, territories, and infrastructure in the face of the climate emergency	Municipal Climate Vulnerability Index	
Communication and Mobilization	A participatory and transparent Brazilian public debate on climate change that is aligned with the population’s priorities and quality of life.	• Brazil possesses the cognitive, scientific, and cultural conditions necessary to address the challenges of the climate crisis with justice, equity, and innovation. • Promoting public awareness and understanding of climate change, its causes, and approaches to risk reduction	Index of Importance Attributed to the Issue of Climate Change Index of Willingness to Take Climate Action	• Number of coalitions created or strengthened to promote climate engagement and communication • Number of positive articles/mentions of campaign content in strategic media outlets • Number of initiatives focused on the local implementation of communication/engagement campaigns • Number of campaigns on climate agenda issues that effectively incorporated the knowledge of traditional communities

