Climate Policy Programme Brazil - PoMuC

An International Climate Initiative (IKI) Programme

**Context**

By ratifying the Paris Agreement and defining its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2016, Brazil confirmed the relevance of the climate change agenda, both nationally and internationally.

According to the second NDC update from April 2022, Brazil’s intended contribution to mitigate climate change is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels in 2025, with a subsequent indicative contribution of reducing emissions by 50% below 2005 levels in 2030. It aims to reach climate neutrality by 2050. Consequently, the institutional arrangement on climate change is being revised.

As a result of the bilateral cooperation between the Brazilian and German Governments for the International Climate Initiative (IKI) implemented by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) in close cooperation with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) and the Federal Foreign Office (AA), PoMuC liaises directly with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the implementation agency of the German technical cooperation, as well as with the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMAMC), the Brazilian Ministry of Finance (MF) and other institutional partners.

**Objective**

The overall goal of PoMuC is to support the successful implementation of selected areas of the national and subnational Climate Policy.

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The Climate Policy Programme Brazil (PoMuC) supports the Brazilian government in achieving its climate goals, in particular in implementing the national climate contribution.
tools.

- **Green Growth and National Emissions Registry:** Development of the foundation for a low carbon economy and green growth policy, as well as for company-level inventories and a national greenhouse gas emissions Reporting Programme
- **Knowledge Management:** Knowledge management and exchange for the actors involved with PoMuC, constantly strengthening cooperation and collaborative efforts.
- **Federal Programme of Payments for Environmental Services:** Development of the foundations for a Federal Programme of Payments for Environmental Services, according to the requirements of the agreements in force within the UNFCCC.
- **Subnational Climate Change Agenda:** Strengthening of the capacities of state entities in the REDD+, Payments for Environmental Services and forest carbon market agendas in synergy with the federal Climate Change agenda.

### Potential impacts

- Strengthening the Brazilian position to cope with climate change through broad dissemination of actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, based on a tool for transparency of action and support.
- More effective, transparent and participatory implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy.
- Strengthening of Brazilian institutional structures, through the promotion of dialogue, systematization and sharing of information and knowledge, as well as continuous training.
- Improving coordination, cooperation and exchange of experiences among climate change actors via multi-stakeholder and multilevel approaches.
- Multiplier effect at national and international levels, through targeted dissemination and sharing of experiences, lessons learned, and work developed, with the possibility of results replication in other countries.

### Further information

- Website of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMAMC): [www.mma.gov.br](http://www.mma.gov.br)
- Subscribe to the IKI News Brazil Newsletter: [www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/newsletters.html](http://www.giz.de/en/mediacenter/newsletters.html)
- Newsletter IKI News Brazil archive: [cooperacao-brasil-alemanha.com/PoMuC/IKI_News/](http://cooperacao-brasil-alemanha.com/PoMuC/IKI_News/)

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¹ REDD+ is an instrument developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to financially reward developing countries for positive results in reducing forest degradation and emissions from deforestation; conserving and increasing forest carbon stocks; and for sustainable forest management.