## **Environmental and Social Assessment Matrix**

Prior Action	Social Assessment	Environmental Assessment
	nce: Direct Public and Private, National, and International ormation, and Biome Regeneration.	Financial Resources to Sustainable Activities, Low Carbon Growth,
Prior Action 1.1: To create a regulated carbon market in Brazil, the GoB enacted Law No. 15,042 of 11 December 2024 to set up the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE).	The likely overall social impact is positive.  The SBCE offers social and economic benefits, such as driving down GHG emissions at scale, promote innovation in clean technologies, growth of sustainable industries, and new employment opportunities in renewable energy, environmental monitoring, and carbon credit certification, among others. It can also generate targeted social programs (technical training and community-based climate resilience initiatives) and enhance Brazil's credibility and attractiveness for climate finance and sustainable investment. However, the transition to a regulated carbon market may trigger distributional impacts, particularly for low-income populations and workers in emission-intensive industries. Nonetheless, Brazilian legislation provides foundations to mitigate these potential impacts. The Federal Constitution, the City Statute (Law No. 10,257/2001), and environmental regulations such as CONAMA Resolutions mandate public consultation and participation, equitable access to environmental benefits, and protection of vulnerable groups. Furthermore, Law No. 13.334/2016 (PNDR) and Law No. 13.465/2017 include provisions for fair compensation, livelihood restoration, and land regularization. These legal instruments help ensure that the carbon market transition is socially inclusive and equitable.	The likely environmental impacts are positive and expected to generate significant environmental benefits.  The regulated carbon market catalyzes a national, time-bound effor in significant GHG reduction and removal and attaining carbon neutrality. It will be instrumental in attracting investments to catalyze the growth of sustainable industries and adopters of clean and green technologies that will redound in the reduction of GHGs and removations. The SBCE will set up mechanisms for targeted total emissions to ensure real reductions over time and provide incentives to encourage innovations in cleaner, cost-effective production technologies and pollution control that will spearhead new sustainable industries that will significantly limit, or avoid, the release of contaminants in the environment while promoting sustainable development and climate equity. The law also facilitates conservation and strengthening of native vegetation reservoir and carbon sinks including native forests and water. To ensure efficiency at implementation stage and prevent any over-allocation of permits it is important that the Regulator apply an accurate emissions tracking system to safeguard the process.
Prior Action 1.2: To	Unlikely significant adverse social impact.	The likely environmental impacts are low and will redound to
operationalize the "SBCE Law", the GoB has	The creation of the Interim Managing Body ensures	significant environmental benefits.
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committed to establish the	centralized and coordinated governance of the carbon	The current institutional strengthening is rightly positioned to address

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Body, with a clear mandate and sufficient resources.	concentration of regulatory power or inadequate public participation are addressed through Brazil's strong legal and institutional frameworks. The Federal Constitution guarantees democratic governance, access to information, and social participation in public policymaking. Additionally, laws such as the City Statute (Law No. 10.257/2001), the Access to Information Law (Law No. 12.527/2011), and the Legal Framework for Civil Society Organizations (Law No. 13.019/2014) ensure transparency, public consultation, and accountability in regulatory processes. These instruments require that decision-making bodies to operate with public oversight and stakeholder engagement. Moreover, grievance mechanisms and ombudsman services embedded in public administration help ensure that any adverse impacts, such as exclusion of vulnerable groups or unfair policy outcomes, can be identified and remedied in a timely and equitable manner.	processes can continue to be strengthened to help the Regulator receive and analyze credible data and reflect on further fine-tuning of the system.
Prior Action 1.3: To fast-track private investment	Unlikely significant adverse social impact.	The likely environmental impacts are moderate, provided that
flows into projects that	The sectoral ordinances provide greater clarity for	the appropriate policy and institutional measures are complied with in each of the six sectors.
advance Brazil's climate	investors, reduced administrative burdens, and more	
and ecological transformation goals, at least 6 sectoral ordinances for priority sectors and the criteria and conditions for qualifying projects for tax incentives, including green criteria, were issued by the sectoral Ministries. The sectoral ordinances include simplified procedures for ministerial approval of projects involving public	predictable access to tax incentives for climate-aligned projects. By simplifying procedures, the policy supports faster implementation of clean energy, sanitation, sustainable transport, and reforestation projects. The streamlining of procedures poses risks of weakening E&S due diligence if safeguards are not consistently applied. Additionally, while the ordinances promote investments, they may not always ensure inclusive stakeholder participation or the consideration of social equity in project selection. Brazilian legislation provides tools to help mitigate potential negative impacts of expedited project approval processes. The National Environmental Policy (Law No. 6.938/1981) and CONAMA Resolution No. 01/1986 establish clear	The ordinances define general criteria and conditions for the classification and monitoring of investment projects considered to be priorities under the policy. Brazil has an extensive regulatory framework on ES assessment (CONAMA resolutions), resulting in a high material equivalence with AIIB's policy on CPBF. According to the Law creating Infrastructure Debentures 14,801, investment priorities will follow simplified procedures to report on the potential ES benefits prior to their application for financing. While investment applications for financing will follow simplified procedures that are exempted from onerous bureaucratic requirements, it is understood that the country's environment regulations will capture the potential multiplication of ES impacts that could cause environmental degradation. It is important that the application of relevant legal and

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services owned by subnational entities.	requirements for environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and licensing, regardless of whether a project qualifies for tax incentives. Law No. 10.650/2003 also ensures public access to environmental information, while the City Statute (Law No. 10.257/2001) and the Public Participation Framework (Law No. 13.019/2014) mandate social participation in the planning and approval of development projects.	regulatory frameworks continue to be monitored, so any policy gaps can be swiftly addressed.
Prior Action 1.4: To	Unlikely significant adverse social impact.	The likely environmental impacts are moderate provided that
mobilize private capital for climate and ecological	The prior action offers significant benefits for rural	the appropriate policy and institutional measures are complied with, particularly in the Amazon Biome.
transformation projects, the	communities, smallholder farmers, and traditional	with, particularly in the Amazon Biome.
GoB – through the National Treasury Secretariat – has provided a blended finance	populations. It can create jobs, improve livelihoods, and enhance food security. In the Amazon, forest restoration initiatives can benefit Indigenous peoples and local	It is expected environmental outcomes are positive as the restoration of degraded land increases carbon stocks by regeneration of natural vegetation, besides promoting the ecological transformation. Brazil
facility with concessional rate and longer-maturity term credit line, through the	communities by supporting forest-based economies and reinforcing traditional knowledge systems. With proper designs, these projects are unlikely to trigger social	has an extensive regulatory framework on environmental assessment. Relevant regulations promoting positive land use change and the prevention of habitat fragmentation, biodiversity loss
enactment of ordinances to launch specific auction	impacts – such as restricted access to land, changes in land tenure dynamics, or the exclusion of vulnerable	and ecosystem disruption, as well as biodiversity offsets will apply in order to adopt a holistic approach to environmental management and
under Ecolnvest, for the productive and ecological conversion of degraded	groups from financial benefits leading to land speculation or reinforcing unequal land ownership patterns. Brazilian legislation includes safeguards to mitigate social risks	use of ecosystem services. The oversight role of the federal and state governments is important in the sustainable management of the investment priorities including the implementation of the
land, including in the	associated with land-use investments. The Forest Code	applicable environmental regulations. When necessary, the
Amazon Biome.	(Law No. 12.651/2012) establishes legal parameters for conservation and land use. Law No. 11.326/2006	appropriate instruments and measures may be identified to help strengthen the institutional arrangements and attendant national and
	recognizes the role of family farmers and rural	local systems and procedures on environmental management. As a
	communities in sustainable development. In the Amazon,	part of the ES monitoring during implementation, the responsible
	protection is reinforced by constitutional rights of Indigenous peoples and laws such as the Statute of	authority may consider carrying out a preliminary assessment to identify whether there are heightened environmental risk due to
	Indigenous Peoples (Law No. 6.001/1973) and the	cumulative Impacts of the various project activities. If necessary, a
	National Policy on Territorial and Environmental	next course of action could be formulated to further address the
	Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). These	accumulation of environmental impacts and the avoidance of the
	frameworks mandate consultation, safeguard traditional	breakup of ecological corridors that may occur due to the discrete
	livelihoods, and promote equitable benefit-sharing. Public auctions for land-use projects are subject to	development of separate public and private lands managed by different entities.

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	environmental licensing processes, which require environmental and social assessments, stakeholder engagement, and grievance mechanisms.	
Pillar 2 – Energy Transition	: Promote National Technologies in the Area of Sustainable	e Bioenergy with Competitive Cost and Value Chains.
Prior Action 2.1: To further foster the development of sustainable bioenergy, the GoB established the Fuels of the Future Program, by enacting Law No. 14,993, 2024 on October 8, 2024. The Law created the National Sustainable Aviation Fuel Program (ProBioQAV), among other bioenergy and decarbonization programs.	Unlikely significant adverse social impact.  The development of sustainable bioenergy under the Fuels of the Future Program can deliver meaningful social benefits, particularly in rural areas where biofuel production can stimulate job creation, support smallholder farmers, and generate local value chains. ProBioQAV can catalyze investments in technology, training, and infrastructure, enhancing regional development and reducing inequalities. However, increased demands for bioenergy feedstocks, if not properly managed, may trigger unintended social impacts, such as land-use pressure, competition with food production, and risks to traditional land users. In areas with weak land tenure or where vulnerable populations depend on subsistence agriculture, there is a risk of exclusion or displacement. Nonetheless, Brazil's legal and regulatory frameworks provide risk mitigation. The National Agroecology and Organic Production Policy (PNAPO) and the Biofuels Policy (RenovaBio, Law No. 13.576/2017) encourage sustainable and inclusive bioenergy practices. The Federal Constitution, the City Statute (Law No. 10.257/2001), and the Access to Information Law (Law No. 12.527/2011) guarantee public participation and transparency in environmental decision-making. The Forest Code and land use legislation also establish procedures for licensing and impact assessment that require stakeholder consultation and	emissions, supporting Brazil's NDC and NAP objectives. It is important to address the potential environmental impacts by strengthening the applicable regulations in the sourcing of feedstocks, and the production and use of SAF, including the guidelines and requirements on the certification process to ensure real emission reductions and the conservation of protected areas, and the preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It is also important to regulate industrial processing to generate the final product; land use changes; resource conflict and deforestation; high
<b>Prior Action 2.2</b> : To regulate the certification of the efficient production or	social safeguards. Unlikely significant adverse social impact.	The likely environmental impacts are positive and expected to generate significant environmental benefits.

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import of biofuels, including Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF), and the accreditation of inspection firms, ANP establishes methodologies for calculating well-to-wake GHG emissions and efficiency criteria for biofuels.	The Resolution can bring significant social benefits in rural and underdeveloped regions where biofuel feedstocks are produced. By incentivizing local biofuel production and imports, it can generate employment in agriculture, processing industries, and related logistics, contributing to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods. It also encourages capacity-building initiatives to enhance worker skills and labor conditions, supporting equitable participation of vulnerable groups, including smallholders and local communities, in the biofuel value chain. Potential social risks include land use conflicts, economic or physical displacement, and pressures on community resources resulting from expanded biofuel feedstock cultivation and import activities. These can be mitigated through Brazilian legislation incorporated into Resolution 984, which requires comprehensive social and environmental impact assessments, stakeholder consultations, and grievance mechanisms. The law mandates transparency in licensing processes and enforces compliance with labor rights and environmental safeguards. These measures can mitigate adverse impacts by ensuring affected communities are engaged, informed, and have access to remedies.	action framework to attract private capital, alongside unlocking fiscal incentives (tax exemptions, low-interest credit) and government support programs for businesses that proactively invest in biofuel. This includes establishing the values of the total equivalent emissions per unit of energy computed in the well-to-burn cycle of each technologies option for the purpose of accounting for decarbonization in the production and use of SAF. It has the same environmental implications of Prior Action 2.1, including the likely positive environmental impacts through the reduction of GHG emissions and the regulation of the sourcing, production, and use of SAF, with the sustainability measures embedded in the SAF regulations. During implementation, the experience in applying the relevant environment regulations will help identify appropriate policy and management actions applicable to the SAF industry.
Pillar 3 - Green and Resili	ent Infrastructure: Build Resilience of Critical Natural As	sets and Infrastructure to Mitigate and Address Potential Impacts of
	rotect and Restore Critical Natural Ecosystems.	
Prior Action 3.1 To develop the National Adaptation Plan for the	The likely impacts are significant and positive.  The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the health sector	The likely environmental impacts are low and will redound to significant and positive environmental outcomes.
Health sector, the GoB	delivers significant social benefits by strengthening	The NAP for the Health Sector will operationalize climate adaptation

health infrastructure and services, especially for

vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and

marginalized communities who are disproportionately

affected by climate-sensitive diseases. By proactively addressing health risks linked to climate variability, the

Plan helps reduce morbidity and mortality, improve public

enacted the law number

14,904 on June 27, 2024.

across government by requiring sectoral ministries to develop health-

focused climate adaptation plans into a systematic health sector

planning framework. The NAP comprises institutional measures and

strategies to address climate change risks and inform national

programs such as AdaptaSUS as well as strengthen institutional

capacity, especially at the subnational level, for climate risk

Prior Action	Social Assessment	Environmental Assessment
	health outcomes, and enhance overall community resilience. Brazilian legislation mandates inclusive stakeholder engagement and prioritizes vulnerable groups in the planning and implementation phases to ensure an equitable access to adaptation benefits and avoiding disparities in health service delivery across different regions and social groups. The law also requires monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress and adjust strategies as needed, ensuring that social equity and human rights are upheld in climate adaptation efforts.	communication and service continuity in priority areas. The NAP for the health sector established the guidelines for the preparation of climate change adaptation plans, including identification, evaluation and prioritization of measures to address natural disasters, and management and reduction of climate risk due to the adverse effects of climate change. It defined principles, objectives, and responsibilities for public agencies in charge of sectors most exposed to climate risks. It also established criteria for risk and vulnerability assessments, public participation, and inter-ministerial coordination, thereby providing a framework for more consistent, science-informed adaptation action at national and subnational levels.
Prior Action 3.2 The National Adaptation Plan for the Health sector was	Low social impact. The social outcomes are significant and positive.	The likely environmental impacts are low and the environmental outcomes are positive.
finalized and disclosed for public consultation.	The NAP strengthens Brazil's ability to protect public health against climate-induced threats, such as heat stress, water- and vector-borne diseases, and disruptions to healthcare infrastructure during extreme weather events. It particularly benefits vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, the elderly, and indigenous peoples, by prioritizing resilience in public health services, improving early warning systems, and fostering local health system preparedness. The Plan also promotes cross-sector collaboration between health, environment, and disaster risk management institutions for holistic social outcomes. Brazilian legislation provides safeguards by requiring that national adaptation plans include participatory approaches to mitigate risks related to unequal distribution of resources, limited institutional capacity at the local level, and the potential exclusion of marginalized communities. Legal frameworks also emphasize transparency, social inclusion, and the development of locally tailored solutions.	

Prior Action	Social Assessment	Environmental Assessment
Prior Action 3.3 Interministerial ordinance 1,309/2025, by MMA and	The likely social impacts are low. The social outcomes are significant and positive.	The likely environmental impact is low. The significant environmental effects are positive.
MDA, detailed the procedures for recognizing the user rights of public forests by traditional communities, administratively streamlining their connection to the land and their role as protectors of the forests via collective agreements.	The ordinance offers substantial social benefits by affirming the territorial rights of traditional populations (such as Indigenous Peoples, quilombola communities, and extractivist groups), who have historically relied on and cared for public forest lands. Recognizing user rights fosters social inclusion, legal certainty, and cultural preservation, while enabling communities to sustainably manage natural resources and access government support programs. These arrangements not only safeguard livelihoods but also reinforce traditional knowledge systems and community-based forest stewardship. Brazilian legislation addresses risks and impacts related to disputes over land boundaries, exclusion of vulnerable groups during the formalization process, and limited institutional capacity to implement agreements effectively at the local level, by requiring prior, informed, and culturally appropriate consultations with traditional communities and by prioritizing collective governance models. The ordinance also supports conflict resolution mechanisms and collaborative management plans to ensure equitable participation, respect for customary practices, and sustainable use of forest resources.	The Decree determines that public forests occupied or to be used by local communities will be identified for allocation to these communities. It aims to address barriers to formal recognition of community land and resource rights, which have hindered inclusive forest governance. Ordinance 1,309/2025 prescribes the procedures to allocate forests for sustainable production by local communities and supports Brazil's NDC commitments. It will strengthen community forest governance, enable sustainable use practices, and contribute to forest-based mitigation and adaptation goals under Brazil's climate and biodiversity strategies. The Decree determines
Prior Actions 3.4 Federal law for the management of	The likely social impacts are low. The social outcomes are significant and positive.	The likely environmental impact is low. The significant environmental outcomes are positive.
public forests n.		·
12,046/2024, further detailed by Law 15,042/2024, that creates the SBCE, clarified the allocation of rights to carbon credits to	The legislation enables economic opportunities for local and traditional communities involved in restoration activities. These communities can now participate in carbon markets and benefit financially from the ecosystem services they help preserve. This mechanism promotes inclusive green development, linking climate mitigation with poverty reduction and support the	By formally recognizing that concessionaires engaged in forest restoration may be eligible to generate carbon credits and formalizing the methodologies for assessing the carbon credits generated in the forest concessions with other applicable standards, including REDD+, SBCE (created by Law 15,042/2024) offers a core instrument to attract private investment for ecological recovery at scale. It aims to reduce investor uncertainties and attract long-term

Prior Action	Social Assessment	Environmental Assessment
concessionaries of public forest for restoration.	sustainable use of forest resources through job creation, capacity building, and strengthened territorial rights. Brazilian Law No. 12,651/2012 (Forest Code) and Law No. 11,284/2006 (Public Forest Management Law) provide safeguards against risks related to elite capture, reduced access to land for traditional users not engaged in concessions, and insufficient benefit-sharing by requiring social and environmental safeguards in forest concessions, public consultations, and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms. Law No. 15,042/2024 further mandates transparency in SBCE operations and prioritizes the participation of traditional and local communities in concession agreements.	private financing to support Brazil's nature-based climate goals. It strongly favors the reduction of emissions from deforestation while increasing the carbon stocks and carbon sequestration with the natural and enhanced regeneration of natural forests, mangroves, and other protected biomes at the national and state levels.
Prior Action 3.5 To	The likely social impacts are low. The outcomes are	The likely environmental impacts is low. The significant
establish the National Program for Conservation	significant and positive.	environmental outcomes are positive.
and Sustainable Use of Mangrove (ProManguezal), the GoB enacted the law number 12,045 on June 5, 2024.	Mangrove ecosystems are vital to the livelihoods and cultural identity of traditional extractivist and coastal communities. ProManguezal promotes social inclusion by prioritizing the participation of these groups in conservation efforts and facilitating access to sustainable economic alternatives, such as community-based aquaculture, eco-tourism, and non-timber forest product extraction. The program also contributes to climate adaptation by protecting coastal populations from erosion, storm surges, and sea level rise, while enhancing food security and income diversification. Brazilian Law No. 11,428/2006 (Atlantic Forest Law) and Law No. 9,985/2000 (which established the National System of Conservation Units – SNUC) provide mechanisms for integrating traditional populations into conservation strategies through the recognition of sustainable use areas and participatory management. Law No. 12,045/2024 reinforces these provisions by requiring consultation, benefit-sharing, and comanagement arrangements with affected communities to	Law 12,045/2024 mandates the establishment of the ProManguezal which aims at conservation, recovery, and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services associated with the country's mangroves. Mangroves contribute to both climate mitigation and climate adaptation, making them vital ecosystems in the fight against climate change. Mangroves substantially increase carbon sequestration as they can sequester up to four times more carbon than terrestrial tropical forests and help reduce emissions from land use change. They also provide coastal protection, support livelihoods, and supply continuous biodiversity and ecosystem services.

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	prevent exclusion and ensure social safeguards are upheld.	
Prior Action 3.6 Action Plan for the ProManguezal program was issued by	The likely social impacts are low. The social outcomes are significant and positive.	The likely environmental impact is low. The significant environmental outcome is positive.
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA).	The Action Plan enhances social benefits by detailing inclusive approaches for community participation in mangrove conservation. It promotes sustainable livelihoods through technical assistance, environmental education, and support for traditional practices compatible with conservation, such as artisanal fishing and sustainable extractivism. By aligning environmental protection with socio-economic development, the plan helps safeguard the rights, knowledge, and well-being of traditional and coastal communities who depend directly on mangrove ecosystems. Brazilian laws such as Law No. 9,985/2000 (SNUC) and Decree No. 4,340/2002 require participatory planning in conservation initiatives and establish frameworks for co-management of protected areas, to minimize potential social risks related to restrictions on land or resource use and unequal access to program benefits. The Action Plan builds on these legal instruments by promoting community mapping, prior consultation, and the formation of local management councils.	sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services associated with mangroves. Nonetheless, the Action Plan will have to contain concrete results to produce restoration and protection, climate resilience and mitigation, community engagement and public participation, and integrate evidence-based strategies into policy making.