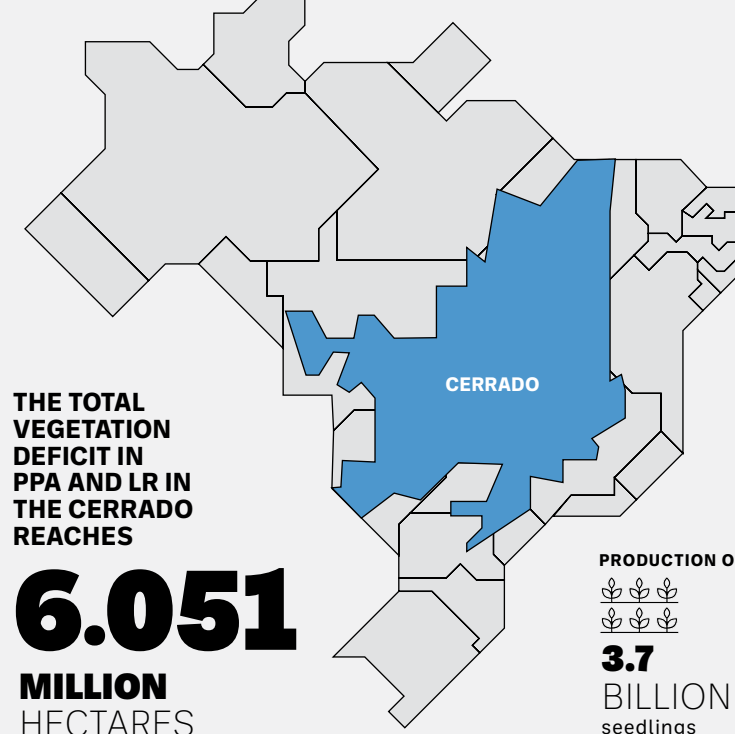


HOW MUCH INVESTMENT DOES BRAZIL NEED TO RESTORE THE CERRADO?

Brazil entered the Paris Agreement in 2015¹, committing itself to the goal of restoring 12 million hectares of native vegetation until the year 2030². About half of this area lies in the Cerrado, with a vegetation shortage exceeding six million hectares in Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA) and Legal Reserves (LR).

To restore the biome slashed by deforestation – considered as being “the country’s water tank” for hosting rivers that supply major hydrographic basins – it is paramount for Brazil to demonstrate that the country is taking the assumed goal seriously. In the year when the Climate Conference (COP 30) is to be chaired and hosted in Belém (PA), Instituto Escolhas shows how much needs to be invested and what benefits can result from the recovery of the Brazilian Cerrado³. Check out below.



TO RESTORE THIS AREA REQUIRES INVESTMENTS OF AROUND

USD 22.6 BILLION⁴

Once this is done, the projected figures are:

NET REVENUE OF

USD 134.1 BILLION⁵



GENERATION OF
1.8 MILLION
new jobs⁶



REMOVAL OF
2.38 BILLION
tons of CO2 from the
atmosphere⁷

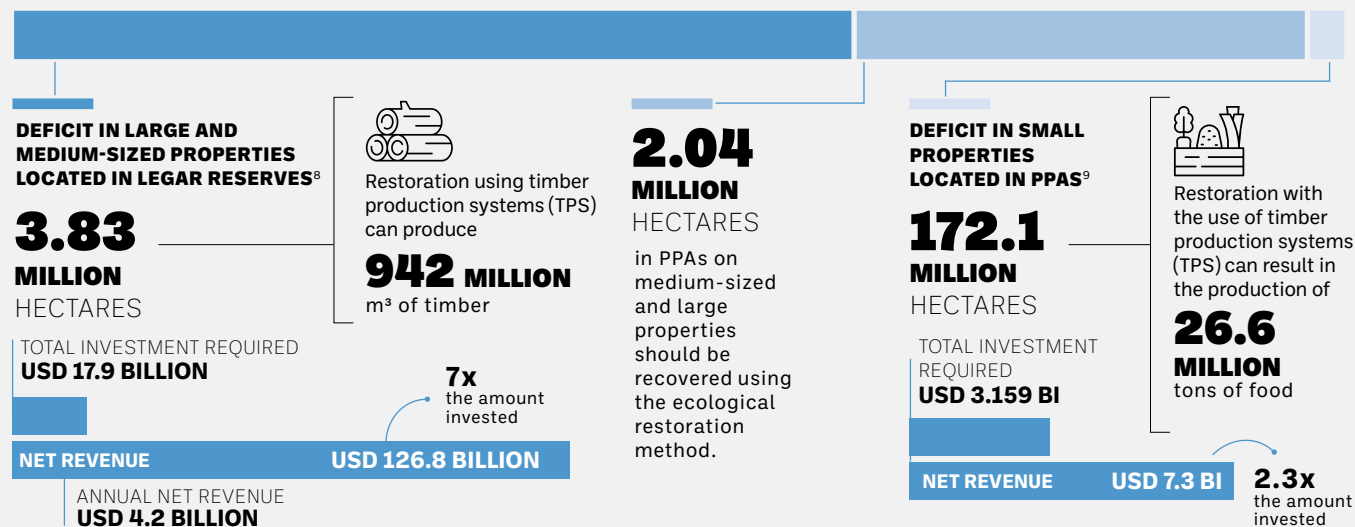


942
MILLION
m³ of timber



26.6
MILLION
tons of food

TOTAL DEFICIT



VALUE CONVERSION USD 1 = BRL 5,82 (Source: Brazilian Central Bank, 02/27/2025).

1. The global treaty, adopted by signatory countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21). **2.** This goal was recorded in Decree nº 8.972/2017. **3.** The study proposes three restoration methods. For small properties in PPAs, it is possible to implement agroforestry systems (a model in which trees and shrubs are cultivated in intercropping with agricultural crops in the same area). For medium and large properties it is possible to: (i) in LRs, implement timber production systems (planting of forest species, which are managed for timber production in different cutting cycles); and, (ii) restore PPAs through ecological restoration (intentional human activity that aims to contribute initiation or acceleration the recovery of an ecosystem in relation to its health, integrity and sustainability). **4.** The data presented consider the results of restoration projects along a 30-years span. **5.** For calculation of the net revenue, we updated the area to be considered for restoration of LRs in the Cerrado, which increases the potential for timber production as compared to the areas considered in the study “How much must Brazil invest to recover 12 million hectares of forests?”. **6.** Considering the activities for implementation and initial maintenance of the different proposed recovery methods, seedling production and continuous management of the Agroforestry Areas (AGFs). **7.** According to data from the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Estimates System (SEEG), Brazil released the equivalent of 2.3 billion tons of carbon dioxide in 2023. **8.** Above 4 fiscal modules. Art. 67 of Law 12.651/2012 exempts the restoring, compensation, or regeneration of the LR on small rural properties. **9.** Areas of up to four fiscal modules, according to art. 2, V of Law 12.651/2012. On small properties, the Forest Code authorizes the restoration of permanent preservation areas through agroforestry systems.

TECHNICAL EXECUTION



REALIZATION

