

ANNUAL REPORT 2024



BRAZILIAN  
BIODIVERSITY FUND

**FUNBIO**





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## Enthusiasm, Focus, and People

In 2024, I was pleased to accept the invitation to return as President of FUNBIO's Advisory Board. Initiatives that were merely ideas during my previous tenure have since evolved into projects with measurable, positive outcomes. Others have expanded, attracting new partners, while fresh initiatives have been launched to keep pace with the world's rapid transformations. These are clear signs of institutional maturity, a testament to FUNBIO's nearly 30 years of dedication to biodiversity conservation.

**ÁLVARO DE SOUZA**

President of the Advisory Board of FUNBIO



# Letter From the Chairman

This annual report showcases the key achievements of the nearly 50 projects managed by FUNBIO in 2024, including more than 10 launched during the year. I invite you to explore this work, driven by enthusiasm, strategic planning, focus, and, above all, people.

In 2024, the COPAÍBAS and GEF Terrestre programs together supported the creation of 19 Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs, the acronym in Portuguese), significantly strengthening protected areas in the Pantanal, Cerrado, and Caatinga. The Caatinga, in particular, is at the center of one of the first projects approved by the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF). Of the three proposals selected to inaugurate GBFF's activities, two were developed by FUNBIO— clear evidence that we remain attuned to and aligned with the urgent conservation and sustainable development agenda.

In 2024, we further strengthened our partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through a program supporting young researchers. The first nine recipients of the joint edition of FUNBIO Grants and the Fonseca Leadership Program began their field research, while in June, the initiative launched its second call for proposals.

Building on our new partnerships, we signed

a technical cooperation agreement with the Public Prosecutor's Office of Amazonas, complementing similar agreements established with the Public Prosecutor's Offices of Pará in 2023 and Maranhão in 2022. These collaborations have led to tangible outcomes, including publications on topics such as the carbon market, born from discussions that bring together public attorneys and civil society representatives to exchange knowledge and explore solutions to the challenges facing the world's largest tropical forest. These rich discussions are also supported by the Forum of State Environmental Prosecutors of the Legal Amazon.

As a financial mechanism that fosters alliances and innovation for environmental conservation, we were pleased to welcome the International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank Group, as a partner in Living Amazon. This blended finance initiative, developed in partnership with Natura and Vert, provides funding for sustainable value chains benefiting local communities and family farmers in the Amazon.

Our results reaffirm our confidence that, when 2024 is a distant memory, we will look back on these 12 months as a time when our efforts made a lasting impact on the conservation of the future.

## Actions That Make a Difference

According to the United Nations, 2024 set new climate records, making it the hottest year in history. These figures translated into unprecedented droughts, storms, and wildfires, brought the term “climate refugees” into mainstream discourse, and affected lives across the globe.

**ROSA LEMOS DE SÁ**  
Secretary-General of FUNBIO



## Perspectives

ATaking action now is essential to securing the future. That is why developing and implementing increasingly agile and effective conservation and socio-environmental financing strategies remains a top priority. As we approach FUNBIO's 30th anniversary and Brazil's first-ever Climate COP, our commitment to delivering tangible results has never been stronger.

On this journey, different approaches have proven effective—complementarity being one of them. The recent launch of two new projects in the Caatinga exemplifies this. This semi-arid biome, home to a remarkable number of endemic species, also faces the pressing threat of desertification. Beginning this year, the Caatinga will receive funding from the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) to strengthen its protected areas (PAs). Just months after this Ministry of the Environment project—managed by FUNBIO—was announced, a complementary initiative was approved to enhance its impact by funding ecological corridors that connect these PAs. The strategic timing and alignment of resources for these interconnected efforts are essential to achieving lasting conservation outcomes.

Complementarity also shapes the vision for future initiatives that, in the coming years, will strengthen support for communities within protected areas, expanding and mobilizing both traditional and new donors.

Over nearly 30 years, we have supported more than 400 PAs in Brazil, where the connection between those who live in these areas and biodiversity conservation is undeniable. The forest sustains the very life that enables forest-based ways of living—a relationship of complete interdependence.

It is both logical and essential to take a forward-looking approach to technology access, which has rapidly advanced and connected the world in recent years. Enhancing connectivity broadens the reach of knowledge and information—both vital to environmental conservation.

As we approach the historic COP30 on Climate in Belém, we have a unique opportunity to reflect on the state of the world, the reach of local, regional, and global initiatives, and the need to build and strengthen connections. A world where ideas, technologies, and resources are seamlessly interconnected holds the promise of more effective solutions for the future. It is an opportunity we cannot afford to waste.



# Mission, Vision, and Values

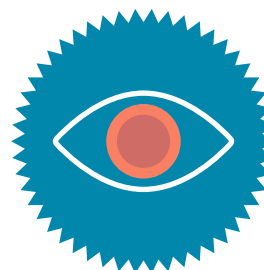
## MISSION



To provide **strategic resources** for **biodiversity conservation**

Aportar **recursos estratégicos** para a **conservação da biodiversidade**

## VISION



To be the benchmark in **enabling strategic resources** and **solutions for the conservation of biodiversity**

## VALUES



**FUNBIO** is guided by the following values:

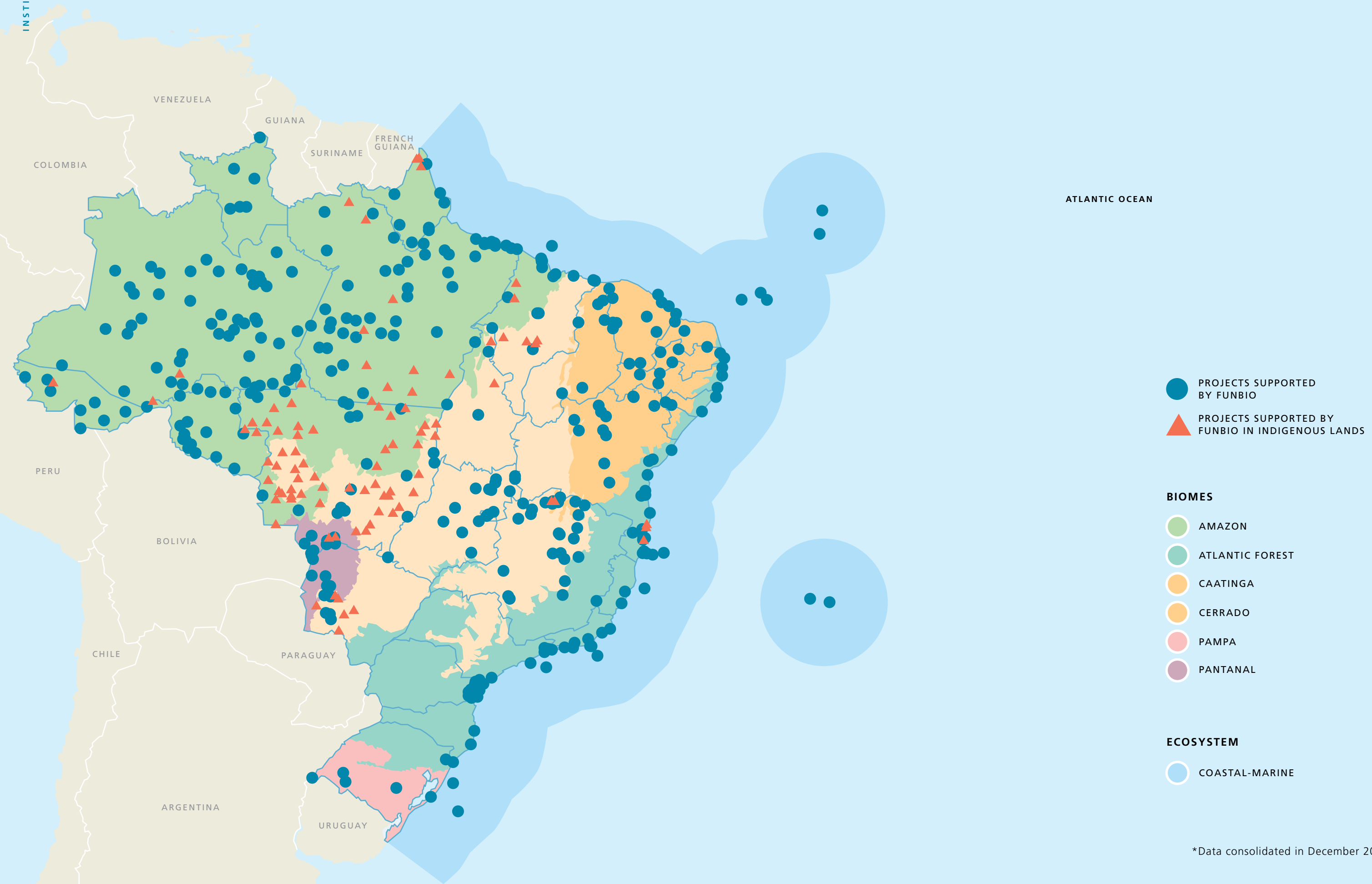
- Transparency
- Ethics
- Effectiveness
- Receptiveness
- Independence Intellectuality
- Innovation



# Our Projects

INSTITUTIONAL

CONTENTS



\*Data consolidated in December 2024.



# In Numbers\*

\*Cumulative data since the beginning of FUNBIO's activities.

506

PROTECTED AREAS  
SUPPORTED

MORE THAN  
172

MILION  
HECTARES OF PROTECTED  
AREAS SUPPORTED

451

INSTITUTIONS  
SUPPORTED

702

PROJECTS  
SUPPORTED

105

CALLS  
FOR PROJECTS

113

INDIGENOUS LANDS  
SUPPORTED

MORE THAN  
32

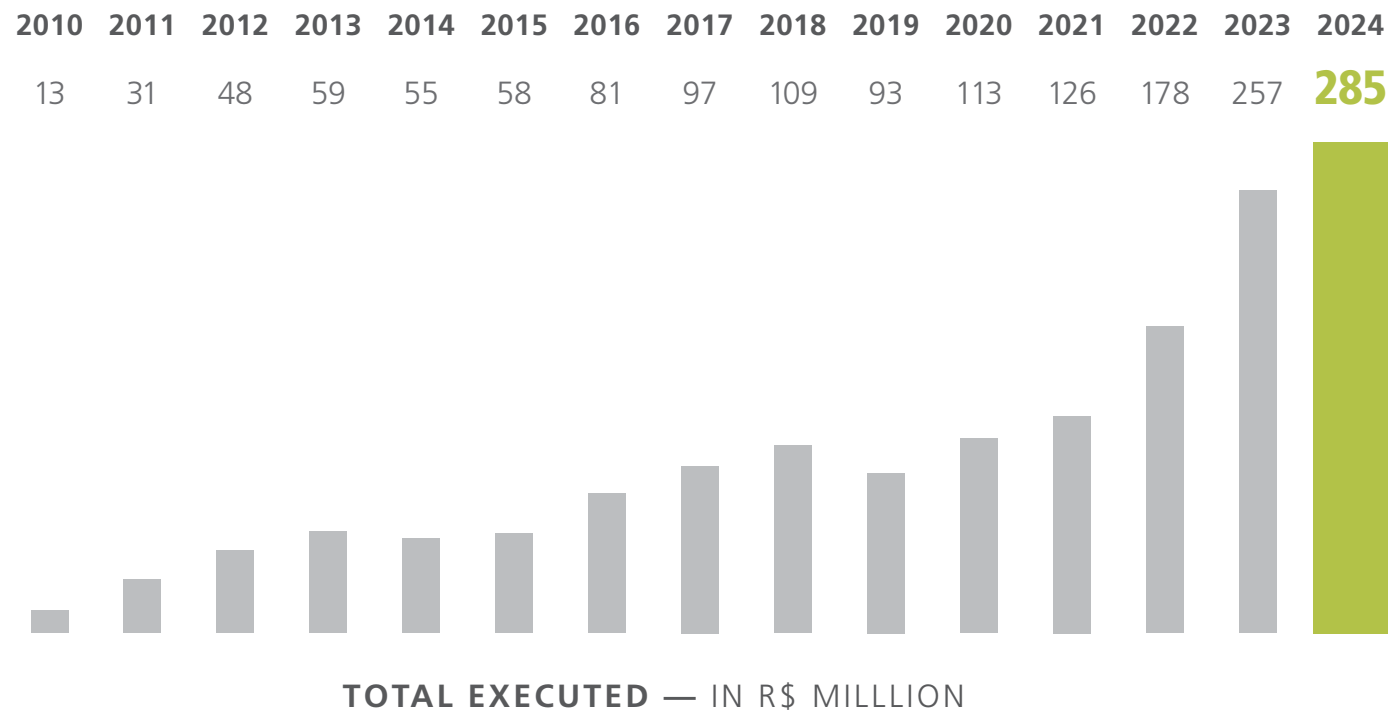
MILION  
HECTARES OF  
INDIGENOUS LANDS  
SUPPORTED

MORE THAN  
70

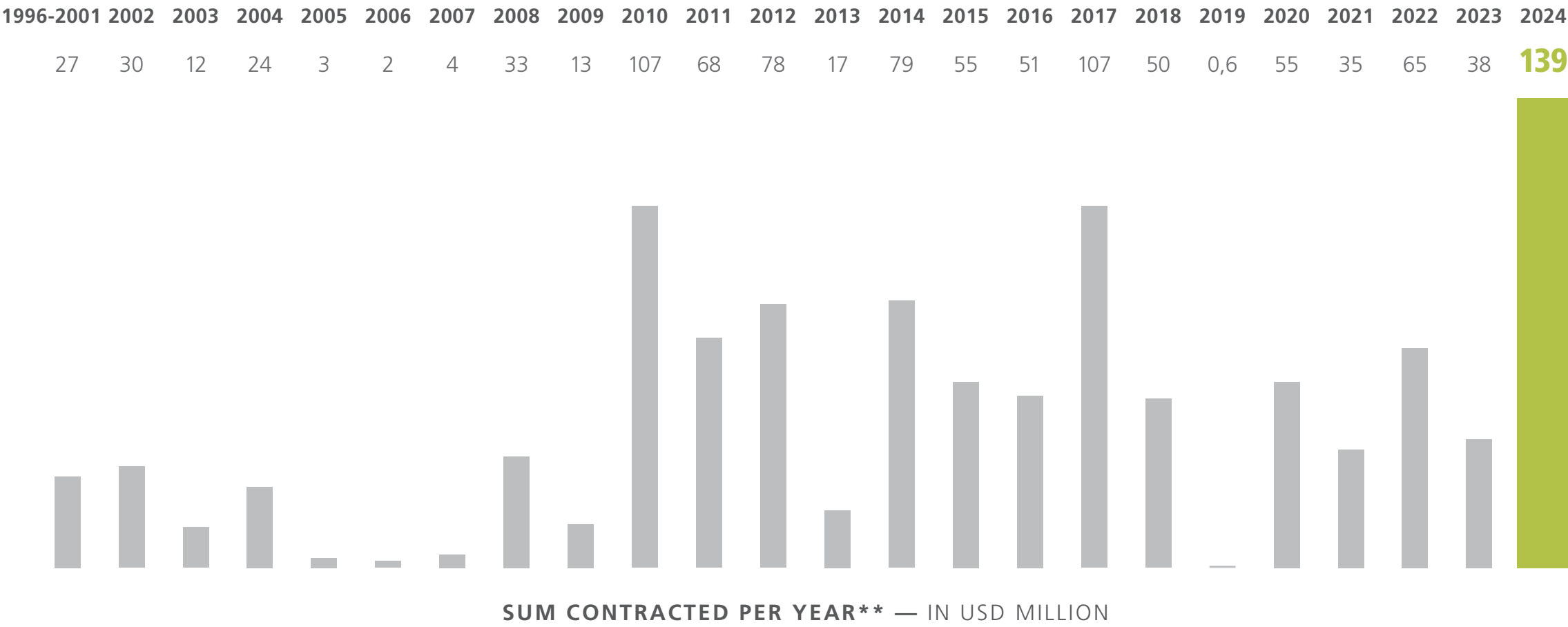
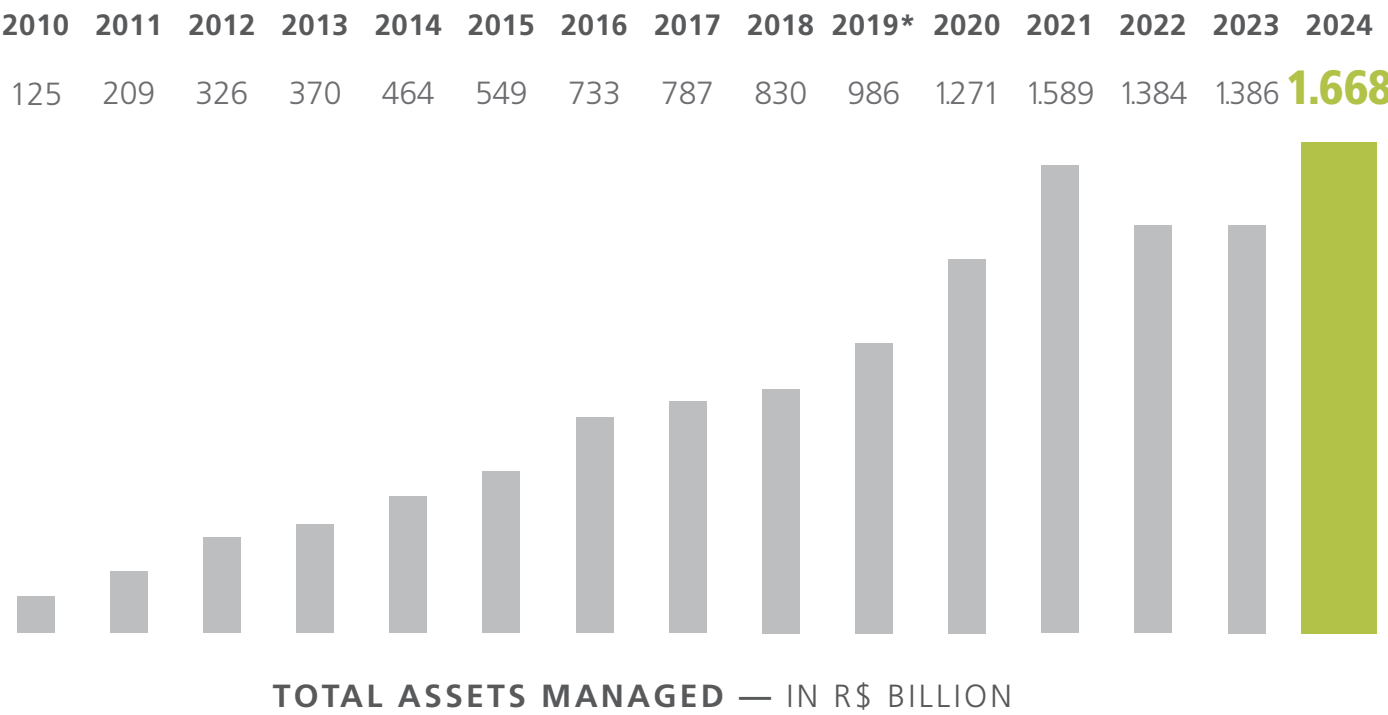
INDIGENOUS ETHNICITIES  
SUPPORTED



# In Numbers\*



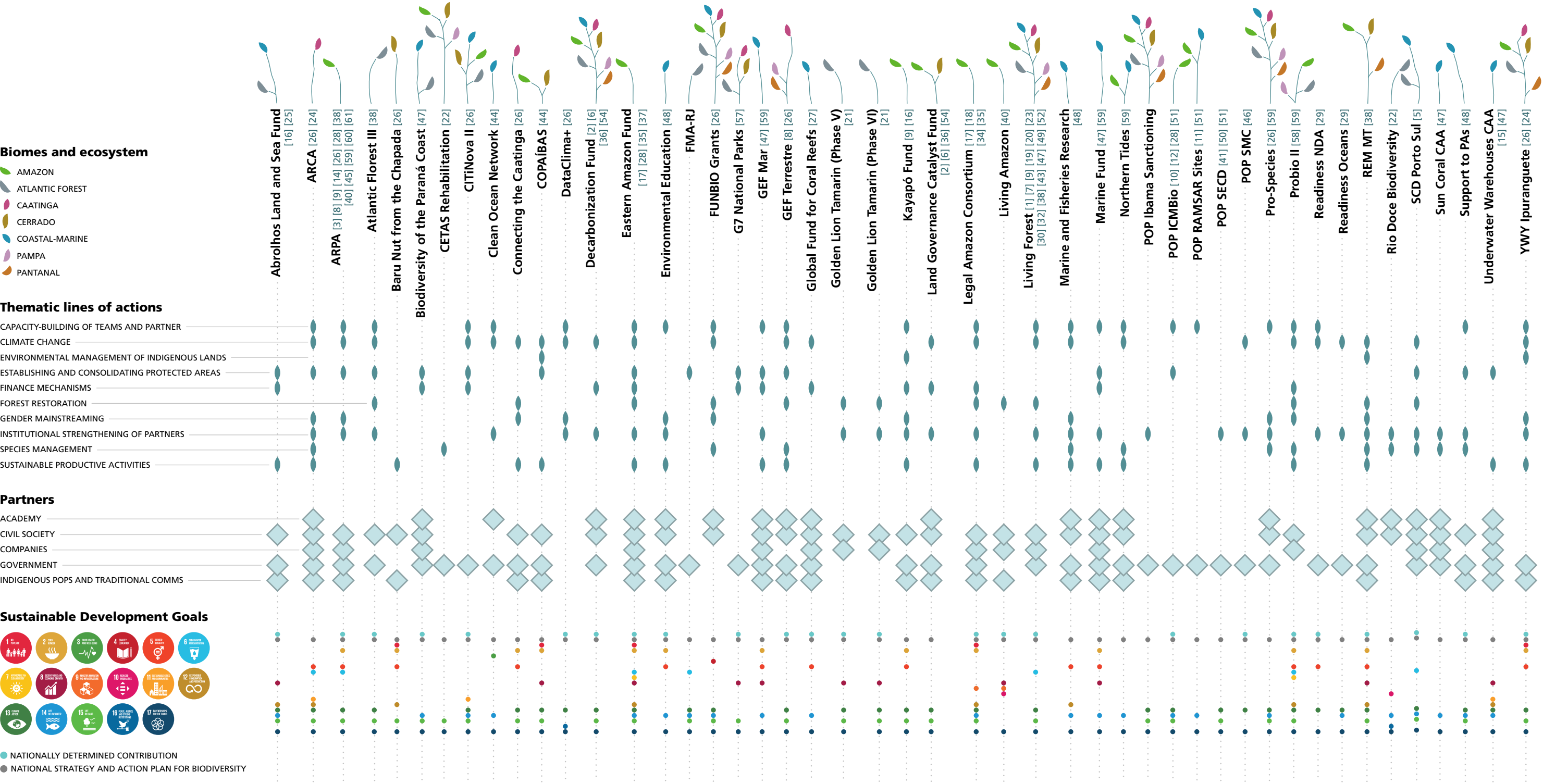
\*Cumulative data since FUNBIO's inception. Values are expressed in millions until 2019 and in billions from 2020 onward.



\*\*Project value converted into dollars (last day of the month of the contract). As of 2019, amounts converted on the date the contract was signed.



# Our Connections





# Thematic Areas



CLIMATE CHANGE



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS LANDS



ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS



FINANCIAL MECHANISMS



FOREST RESTORATION



GENDER EQUITY



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS



SPECIES MANAGEMENT



SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES



TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

ABROLHOS LAND AND SEA FUND			▲	▲					▲		
ARCA	▲		▲			▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
ARPA	▲		▲			▲				▲	
ATLANTIC FOREST III	▲		▲		▲		▲			▲	
BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA						▲			▲		
BIODIVERSITY OF THE PARANÁ COAST			▲	▲						▲	
CETAS REHABILITATION								▲			
CITINova II	▲		▲	▲						▲	
CLEAN OCEAN NETWORK	▲						▲			▲	
CONNECTING THE CAATINGA	▲				▲	▲			▲		
COPAÍBAS	▲	▲	▲			▲	▲		▲	▲	
DATACLIMA+	▲					▲	▲			▲	
DECARBONIZATION FUND	▲			▲			▲				
EASTERN AMAZON FUND	▲		▲	▲	▲		▲		▲	▲	
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION						▲	▲		▲	▲	
FMA-RJ			▲	▲	▲					▲	
FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE	▲				▲	▲		▲		▲	
G7 NATIONAL PARKS			▲	▲							
GEF MAR			▲				▲		▲	▲	
GEF TERRESTRE	▲		▲		▲		▲	▲	▲	▲	
GLOBAL FUND FOR CORAL REEFS	▲			▲							
GOLDEN LION TAMARIN PARK (PHASE V)					▲		▲	▲			
GOLDEN LION TAMARIN PARK (PHASE VI)					▲		▲	▲			
KAYAPÓ FUND		▲				▲	▲		▲	▲	
LAND GOVERNANCE CATALYST FUND				▲			▲				
LEGAL AMAZON CONSORTIUM	▲			▲	▲		▲		▲	▲	
LIVING AMAZON					▲						
LIVING FOREST	▲				▲		▲		▲	▲	
MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH	▲					▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
MARINE FUND			▲	▲			▲		▲	▲	
NORTHERN TIDES	▲							▲	▲	▲	
POP IBAMA SANCTIONING							▲				
POP ICMBio			▲							▲	
POP RAMSAR SITES										▲	
POP SECD							▲				
POP SMC	▲						▲				
PRO-SPECIES						▲	▲	▲		▲	
PROBIO II	▲			▲	▲	▲		▲	▲	▲	
READINESS NDA	▲						▲			▲	
READINESS OCEANS	▲						▲				
REM MT	▲	▲			▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	
RIO DOCE BIODIVERSITY							▲	▲			
SCD PORTO SUL	▲		▲		▲		▲			▲	
SUN CORAL CAA								▲			
SUPPORT TO PAs			▲							▲	
UNDERWATER WAREHOUSING CAA			▲				▲		▲		
YWY IPURANGUETE	▲	▲				▲	▲		▲	▲	

# Objectives and Contributions

FUNBIO projects support biodiversity conservation initiatives that contribute to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and also to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB, the acronym in Portuguese). In this report, the project pages feature icons that indicate connections with the SDGs, Brazil's NDC and the EPANB.



## NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)



Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was presented by Brazil, in 2015, as the country's commitment to the Paris Agreement. The measure was revised in 2024, when the country committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 59% to 67% by 2035, using 2005 as the baseline year, according to NDC from Brazil document by Federal Government hand in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at COP29, in Baku, Azerbaijan.



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)



To protect the planet, end poverty, and ensure prosperity for all, the United Nations (UN) announced, in 2015, the adoption of 17 SDGs by member countries. These are the Sustainable Development Goals, which add onto the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (2000) and contribute to reaching those that have not yet been achieved. The set of measures will guide Brazil and other 192 UN member states in national policies and international cooperation activities until 2030.



## NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (EPANB)



Created by the federal government together with state governments, the corporate and academic sectors, and civil society, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB, the acronym in Portuguese) promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The equitable sharing of benefits from genetic use is also one of the goals of the strategy. FUNBIO projects contribute to the EPANB.



# Objectives and Contributions



ABROLHOS LAND AND SEA FUND																			
ARCA																			
ARPA																			
ATLANTIC FOREST III																			
BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA																			
BIODIVERSITY OF THE PARANÁ COAST																			
CETAS REHABILITATION																			
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CLEAN OCEAN NETWORK																			
CONNECTING THE CAATINGA																			
COPAÍBAS																			
DATACLIMA+																			
DECARBONIZATION FUND																			
EASTERN AMAZON FUND																			
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION																			
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GOLDEN LION TAMARIN PARK (PHASE V)																			
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MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH																			
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SCD PORTO SUL																			
SUN CORAL CAA																			
SUPPORT TO PAs																			
UNDERWATER WAREHOUSING CAA																			
YWY IPURANGUETE																			

# In 2024



## January

- ↑ The Natural Monument (MONA) of the Cagaras Archipelago, a sanctuary and breeding ground for seabirds, has reopened its headquarters with funding from the Support for PAs project.
- The Living Forest initiative has allocated R\$42 million to the Cerrado and Pantanal regions, with funding from BNDES and Petrobras. The funds will support ecological restoration and strengthen the restoration production chain in municipalities within biodiversity corridors, promoting conservation efforts.
- ↓ Approximately 20 representatives from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Pará (MPPA) gathered for the first Climate Dialogues of 2024. Organized in partnership with the COPAÍBAS Program and the MPPA, the event introduced key concepts and provided an overview of the carbon market.



## February

- ↑ In its first edition, the new partnership with the GEF (Global Environment Facility), the FUNBIO Scholarships Program announces the selection of nine projects that received funding through the Fonseca Leadership Program. Claude Gascon and Adriana Moreira (GEF) and Rosa Lemos de Sá at a GEF ceremony.
- ↓ FUNBIO participated in Washington at the 60th GEF Council meeting, which brought together representatives from the 32 member countries. It also attended a communications meeting in Kenya, gathering its 18 implementing agencies worldwide.



## March

- ↑ An agreement signed by FUNBIO and the Institute of Forest Development and Biodiversity of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-Bio) enables the creation of new protected areas in the state through the Eastern Amazon Fund (EAF), including Quilombola Territories and/or sustainable-use protected areas.
- The Pro-Species Project, implemented by the GEF FUNBIO Agency, presents results from the initiative covering 62 million hectares across 11 states. The project supports 290 critically endangered species that lack conservation instruments.
- A publication launched in Brasília consolidates the results of biodiversity monitoring in marine and coastal ecosystems across Brazil, conducted by ICMBio with support from the GEF Mar project.



## April

- ↑ COPAÍBAS supports the creation of three Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs), totaling 1,370 hectares in Tocantins and Minas Gerais. Gender equality and equity were the focus of the first meeting, which brought together around 50 managers and focal points from 21 supported state Protected Areas in Montes Claros, MG.
- ↓ The Baru da Chapada project held a workshop in Brasília with the participation of extractivists, Quilombolas, farmers, researchers, and partners to collaboratively plan the project's ongoing training initiatives.



## May

- ↑ Living Forest, managed by FUNBIO, has been recognized by the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (Alide) during its 54th annual meeting in Fortaleza, Ceará.
- Álvaro de Souza takes over as president of the Advisory Board.
- Pro-Species presented a progress report on International Biodiversity Day. The initiative has developed mechanisms across all biomes to reduce threats to at least 290 species classified as Critically Endangered (CR), 193 of which previously lacked any conservation measures. These efforts span 12 states, covering 62 million hectares.



## June

- ↑ ExxonMobil has renewed its support for the sixth consecutive year to the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD), aiding the development of the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park in Silva Jardim, Rio de Janeiro.
- The new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), managed by the GEF, has approved two projects in Brazil: Caatinga Protected Areas Program (ARCA), implemented by FUNBIO, and Conservation of Biodiversity in Indigenous Lands, also executed by FUNBIO. Together, the projects will receive nearly USD 20 million in funding.
- The seventh edition of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program has been launched. This marks the second year of FUNBIO's partnership with the GEF's Fonseca Leadership Program.
- ↓ In the Caatinga biome, an inclusive trail has been established in the Araripe-Apodi National Forest (Flona), located in Ceará, with support from the GEF Terrestre Program.





# In 2024



## July

- ↑ Launch of the book “Legal Perspectives for a Sustainable Future: Reflections from FOPEMA on Climate Change and Combating Deforestation,” a collaborative effort between the Climate Dialogues initiative, under COPAIBAS, and the Forum of State Attorneys for the Environment of the Legal Amazon.
- ↓ The 2nd Fellows Meeting fostered knowledge exchange and promoted scientific advancement at FUNBIO’s office in Brasília. The event featured our Secretary-General, Rosa Lemos de Sá, biologist and writer Nurit Bensunsa, and five fellows supported by the program.



## August

- ↑ The new Northern Tides project will support Marine Spatial Planning in the Northern Region of Brazil, mapping ocean use in Amapá, Pará, and Maranhão. Managed by FUNBIO, the project is funded by Oceans5, Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, and the Bloomberg Ocean Fund.
- Em agosto, o ARPA promoveu uma visita ao Núcleo de Gestão Integrada Salgado Paraense, e a 2ª reunião ordinária do Comitê do Fundo de Transição, responsável por decisões sobre os recursos do programa.
- ↓ The third meeting of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program took place in Belém, attended by FUNBIO’s Secretary-General and program founder, Rosa Lemos de Sá, journalist and founder of Amazônia Vox, Daniel Nardin, and participating researchers.



## September

- ↑ With a contribution of 15 million euros, KfW—the German development bank—has joined as a new partner of Living Forest. With these additional funds, the program, established by BNDES and managed financially by FUNBIO, has now mobilized over R\$ 730 million.
- The second book from the Climate Dialogues initiative, under the COPAIBAS Program, has been launched. In partnership with the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Pará (MPPA), this edition focuses on “Territory, People, and Future Perspectives: Contributions from the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Pará on Climate Issues.”
- The Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park in Silva Jardim, Rio de Janeiro, has been officially designated as a Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), managed by the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD). The reserve spans 151 hectares of Atlantic Forest and is part of a project overseen by FUNBIO.



## October

- ↑ The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has joined the Living Amazon Mechanism. An initial investment of R\$ 6 million marks the first contribution by the institution, part of the World Bank Group, to financing production chains for communities and family farmers in the Amazon.
- Pará announces the historic initial sale of USD 180 million in carbon credits, with the potential to reach up to R\$ 1 billion. It is the first state in Brazil to secure financing through the LEAF Coalition’s forest conservation initiative. The funds will be allocated to the Eastern Amazon Fund (EAF), managed by FUNBIO.
- FUNBIO participated in the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16) in Cali, Colombia. The organization showcased its experience with blended finance through the Living Amazon initiative and highlighted projects in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment (GEF Mar, GEF Terrestre, and ARPA).
- ↓ In partnership with ARPA, the ICMBio launched a biodiversity monitoring panel for Brazil during COP16.



## November

- ↑ Through a partnership with ICMBio, the COPAIBAS Program has formalized support for five federal Protected Areas in the Cerrado: the Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks in Goiás; Serra da Bodoquena National Park in Mato Grosso do Sul; Chapada das Mesas National Park in Maranhão; and the Nascentes Geraizeiras Sustainable Development Reserve in Minas Gerais.
- FUNBIO participated in the G20 Social, a prelude to the meeting of leaders from the world’s 20 largest economies, with the theme “Forest Conservation: Protecting the Amazon Biome,” focusing on the Tradition and Future in the Amazon (TFA) project, sponsored by Petrobras Socioambiental and concluded this year. FUNBIO also took part in the opening of the Ocean Summit, organized by Oceans 20, a group that discussed marine conservation actions throughout 2024.
- At COP29 in Azerbaijan, FUNBIO presented the calls for proposals under the Living Forest initiative, in partnership with Petrobras.
- FUNBIO’s Advisory Board welcomed two new members from the academic sector: Eduardo Secchifrom the Federal University of Rio Grande (FURG) and Vânia Pirello from the University of São Paulo (USP).
- Living Caatinga: The BNDES and the Northeast Bank of Brazil (BNB) are supporting restoration projects in the unique Brazilian biome with a total of R\$ 8.8 million, under the Living Forest initiative.



## December

- ↑ Living Forest has launched a call for proposals for ecological restoration projects in southeastern Paraná, funded by the BNDES Socioenvironmental Fund and Philip Morris. A total of R\$ 8.8 million will be allocated to restore ecosystems in the Atlantic Forest.

# FUNBIO

The Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) is a private, non-profit national financial mechanism. Throughout the 28 years that it celebrates in 2024, the organization has worked in partnership with the government, corporate, and civil society sectors so that strategic and financial resources are allocated to effective biodiversity conservation initiatives. There have been more than 400 projects that have benefited more than 300 institutions across the country, since its establishment in 1996. FUNBIO has already supported the financial management of projects, the design of financial mechanisms, and studies of new sources of funding for conservation, in addition to purchasing and contracting goods and services. It has been the financial manager of the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) since the launch of the program in 2002.



# How We Work

FUNBIO's project department is structured into two units:



## DONATIONS UNIT

Funding from private donations and bi and multilateral agreements signed with the Brazilian government.



## LEGAL OBLIGATIONS UNIT

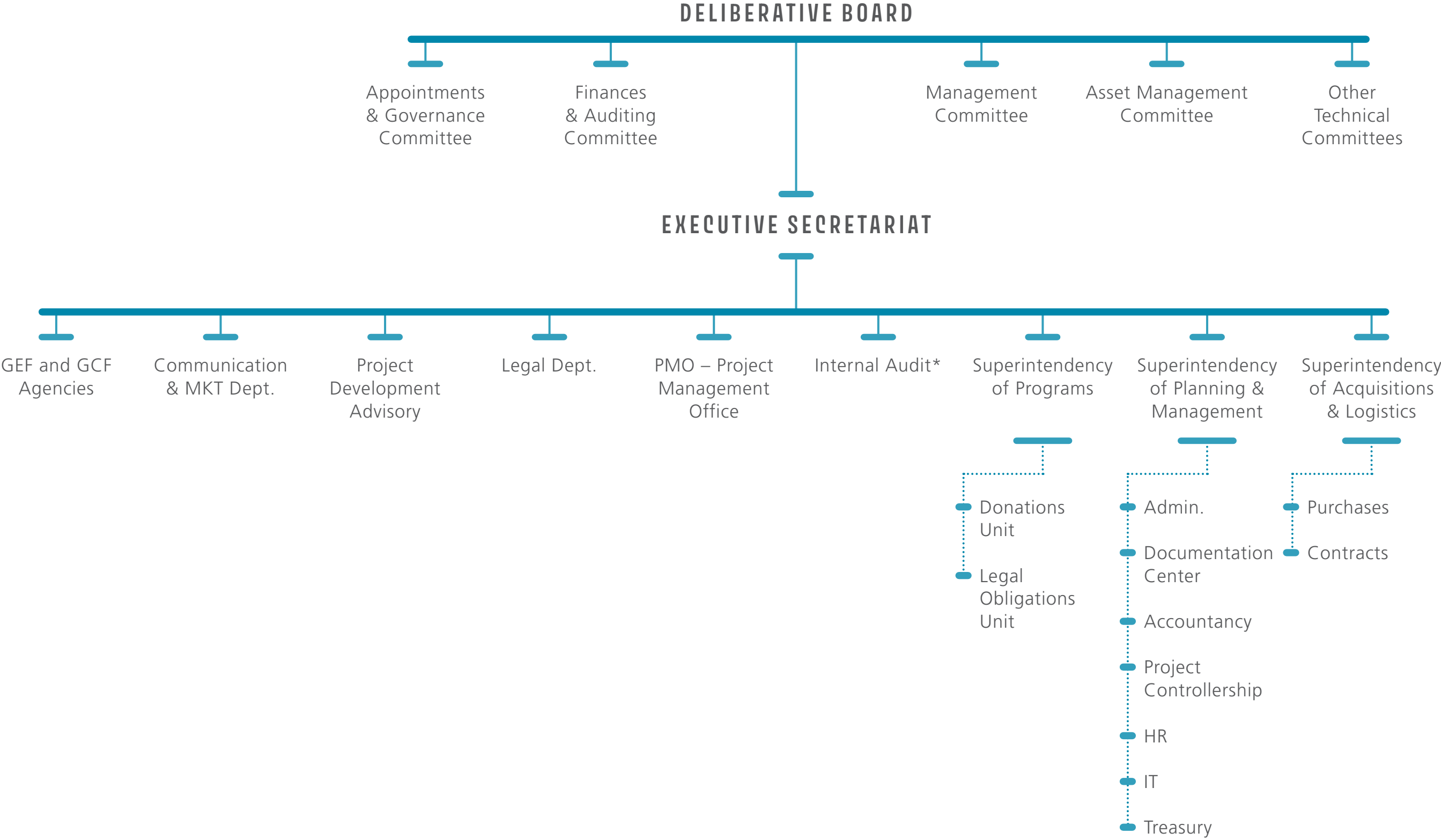
Resources originating from legal obligations, such as environmental compensation, compensatory measures, conversion of fines, environmental license conditions, terms of commitment or conduct adjustment agreements (CAAs).



# List of Funding Sources 2024

Aegea Saneamento e Participações S.A.	Fundação Renova	Norte Energia S.A.
Agni	Fundo Vale	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Embaixada da Noruega)
Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil S.A.	Global Biodiversity Framework Fund	O Boticário Franchising Ltda.
Associação Vale para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável	Global Conservation Fund	Open Society Foundations
Bahia Mineração S.A.	Global Environment Facility – GEF	Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras
Ballmer Group	Global Fund for Coral Reefs	PRIO
Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A.	Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation	Philip Morris Brasil Indústria e Comércio Ltda.
Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento – BID	Green Climate Fund – GCF	Rainforest Trust
Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES	Heineken	Re:wild
Bezos Earth Fund	Imerys Rio Capim Caulim S.A.	Secretaria de Estado do Ambiente RJ – SEA/RJ
Bloomberg Philanthropies	iNovaLand Investment Limited	Secretaria de Negócios, Energia e Estratégia Industrial do Reino Unido – BEIS
Bobolink Foundation	Instituto Ambiental Vale	Sequoia Climate Foundation
BP Brasil Ltda.	Instituto Arapyaú	The Nature Conservancy
Bundesministerium für Umwelt – BMU	Instituto Clima e Sociedade	União Europeia – EU
Condomínio Caieirinha	Itaúsa	Vale S.A.
Conservation International Foundation	JBS S.A.	Votorantim
Diversas empresas	KfW Bankengruppe	World Bank – Banco Mundial
Embaixada da França	Natura Biosphera Franqueadora Ltda.	WWF-Brasil
Energisa S.A.	Natura Cosméticos S.A.	WWF-US
Eneva S.A.	New Venture Fund	
ExxonMobil Exploração Brasil Ltda.	Norsk Hydro ASA	

# Organizational Flow Chart



\* Responds functionally to the Deliberative Board  
 ----- Department composition



# Governance

The Board includes 16 members from the academic, environmental, corporate, and governmental sectors. It is responsible for guiding FUNBIO’s strategies.



**CHAIRMAN**

ÁLVARO DE SOUZA

**VICE-CHAIRMAN**

MARIANNE VON LACHMANN



**ACADEMIC  
SECTOR**

ANA MARIA DE OLIVEIRA NUSDEO

University of São Paulo (USP)  
Law School

EDUARDO SECCHI

Federal University from Rio Grande (FURG)

OSCAR GRAÇA COUTO

Pontifical Catholic University of  
Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio)

VÂNIA PIVELLO

University of São Paulo (USP)



**ENVIRONMENTAL  
SECTOR**

MARIA DE LOURDES SILVA NUNES

Fundação Grupo Boticário

MARIA JOSÉ GONTIJO

Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil  
(IIEB)

SINEIA WAPICHANA

Roraima Indigenous Council

VALMIR ORTEGA

Conexusus



**CORPORATE  
SECTOR**

ÁLVARO CARDOSO DE SOUZA

ADS – Gestão, Consultoria e Investimentos Ltda.

FLAVIO RIBEIRO DE CASTRO

FSB Comunicação

JOSÉ DE MENEZES BERENGUER NETO

Banco XP

MARIANNE VON LACHMANN

Lachmann Investimentos Ltda.



**GOVERNAMENTAL  
SECTOR**

BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY,  
INNOVATIONS AND COMMUNICATION

Andrea Brito Latgé – Secretary of Strategic  
Policies and Programs

BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Matias Rebello – General Coordinator of Social  
and Environmental Impact Analysis,  
Secretariat of Economic Policy

BRAZILIAN MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Rita Mesquita – National Secretary  
of Biodiversity, Forests  
and Animal Rights

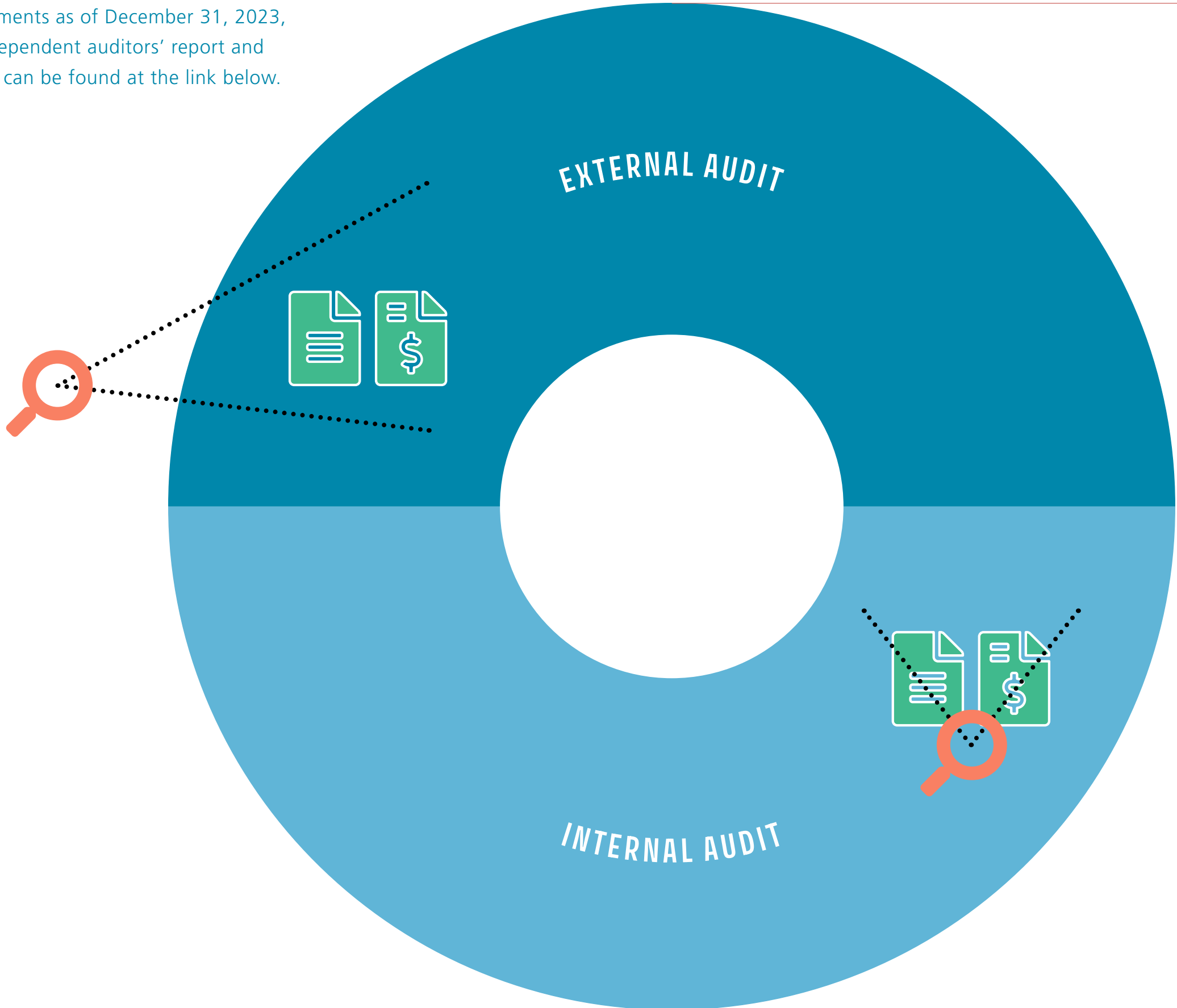
CHICO MENDES INSTITUTE FOR BIODIVERSITY  
CONSERVATION (ICMBio)

Mauro Pires – President

# Transparency

The financial statements as of December 31, 2023, along with the independent auditors’ report and explanatory notes, can be found at the link below.

Since its first year of activities, FUNBIO has been audited by independent external companies. The financial statements, all approved without reservation, accompanied by the respective independent auditors’ reports and explanatory notes, are available on FUNBIO’s website.



Since 2013, FUNBIO has had an internal audit that delves into aspects of control and integrity of accounting and financial data. It is an instrument that crosses all levels of the organization, develops an adequate working relationship between areas, supports and promotes improvements in processes. It is a reference for the implementation and engagement in best organizational governance practices. The financial statements, accompanied by the independent auditors’ report and explanatory notes, can be found on FUNBIO’s website.

# Ethics Committee

Throughout 2024, the Ethics Committee met regularly and undertook the following activities:



## ETHICS COMMITTEE COMPOSITION IN 2024

**ALEXANDRA VIANA LEITÃO**

Served as a member and Coordinator until September 2024

**MANUELA MUANIS**

Second term from November 2023 to November 2025; serving as Coordinator from September 2024 to September 2025

**RAFAELA GIONGO**

Second term from March 2024 to March 2026

**ANDREA GOEB**

First term from September 2023 to September 2025

**FERNANDA MARQUES**

First term from October 2024 to October 2026



Implementation of the New Grievance Channel, in partnership with Deloitte, where reports submitted to the Ethics Committee will be registered and processed  
[www.relatoconfidencial.com.br/funbio](http://www.relatoconfidencial.com.br/funbio)



Annual Ethics Training – Conducted online on 05/07/2024, with the participation of 123 employees, apprentices, and interns from FUNBIO, along with a Deloitte representative who provided guidance on using the Grievance and Reporting Channel.



Online training via Teams with Andrea Mazarem on the topic “Paths to Plurality – Horizons of Diversity, Equity, Inclusion & Belonging,” held on 06/10/2024, in collaboration with the Human Resources Unit and CIPA+A, with 138 employees, apprentices, and interns in attendance.



Commissioning of a new video-based Ethics Course to replace the current course at FUNBIO University. The new course will be launched in 2025.



Ongoing maintenance of the Online Ethics Course at FUNBIO University, ensuring participation from all new FUNBIO hires.



Review of the Code of Ethics – In 2024, the Ethics Committee conducted a review of the Code of Ethics, with modifications approved in April 2024.



In October 2024, Alexandra Viana’s term ended, and she was succeeded by Fernanda Marques as of November 2024.



In October 2024, Manuela Muanis assumed the role of Ethics Committee Coordinator, replacing Alexandra Viana.

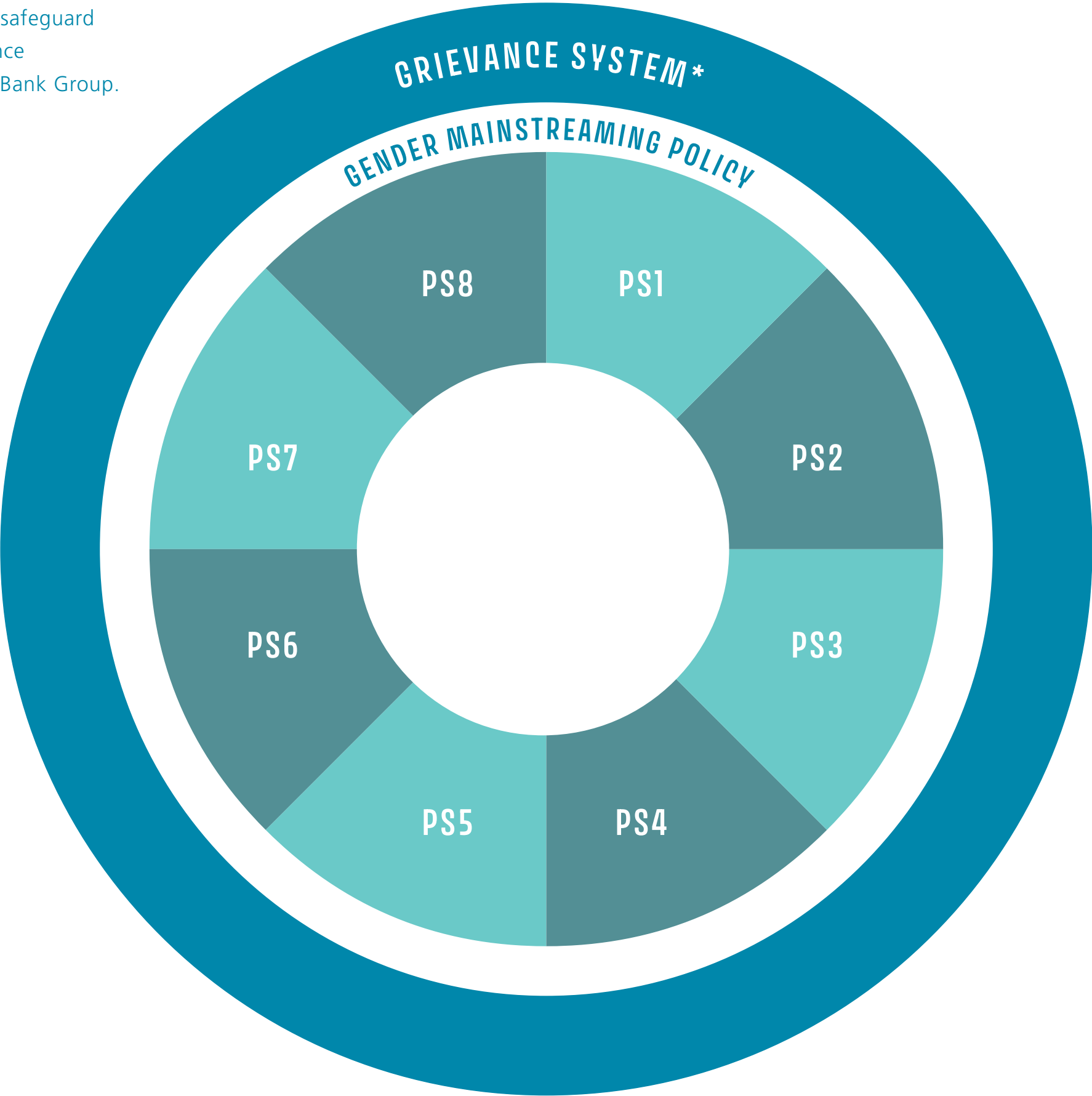


In 2024, the Ethics Committee reviewed 22 cases, including consultations and grievances, which were consolidated into a single report.



# Safeguard Policies

Since 2018, FUNBIO has adopted the safeguard policies of the IFC, International Finance Corporation, a member of the World Bank Group.



\*Sistema de Queixas, controle e responsabilidade para salvaguardas ambientais e sociais.

- PS1 — Assessment and Management of Socio-Environmental Risks and Impacts
- PS2 — Employment and Working Conditions
- PS3 — Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention
- PS4 — Community Health and Safety
- PS5 — Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- PS6 — Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources
- PS7 — Indigenous Peoples
- PS8 — Cultural Heritage

# FUNBIO National Agencies

FUNBIO is the only civil society organization in the Southern Hemisphere accredited as a national implementing agency of both the Global Environment Fund (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).



## GEF

In 1992, at Rio-92, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) was established to contribute to solving some of the greatest pressures on the environment. Since then, GEF has allocated USD 21.1 billion to more than five thousand conservation projects in 170 countries. Today, there are 18 GEF implementing agencies in the world, which contribute to the expansion and diversity of the portfolio. In 2015, after careful evaluation, FUNBIO was accredited as a national GEF agency. Starting in 2018, FUNBIO GEF Agency projects began.

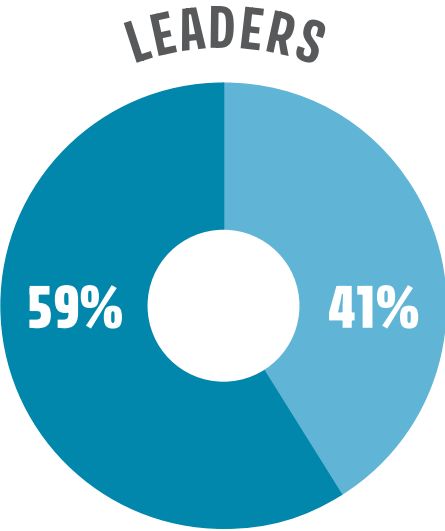
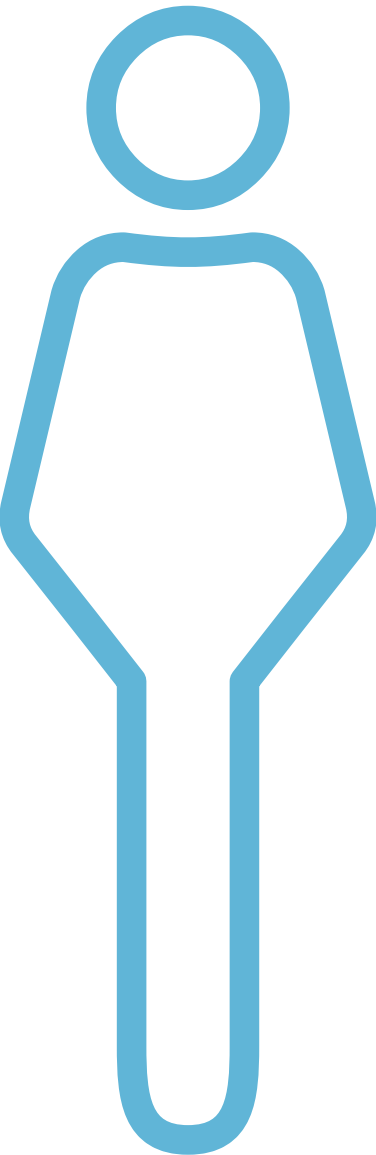
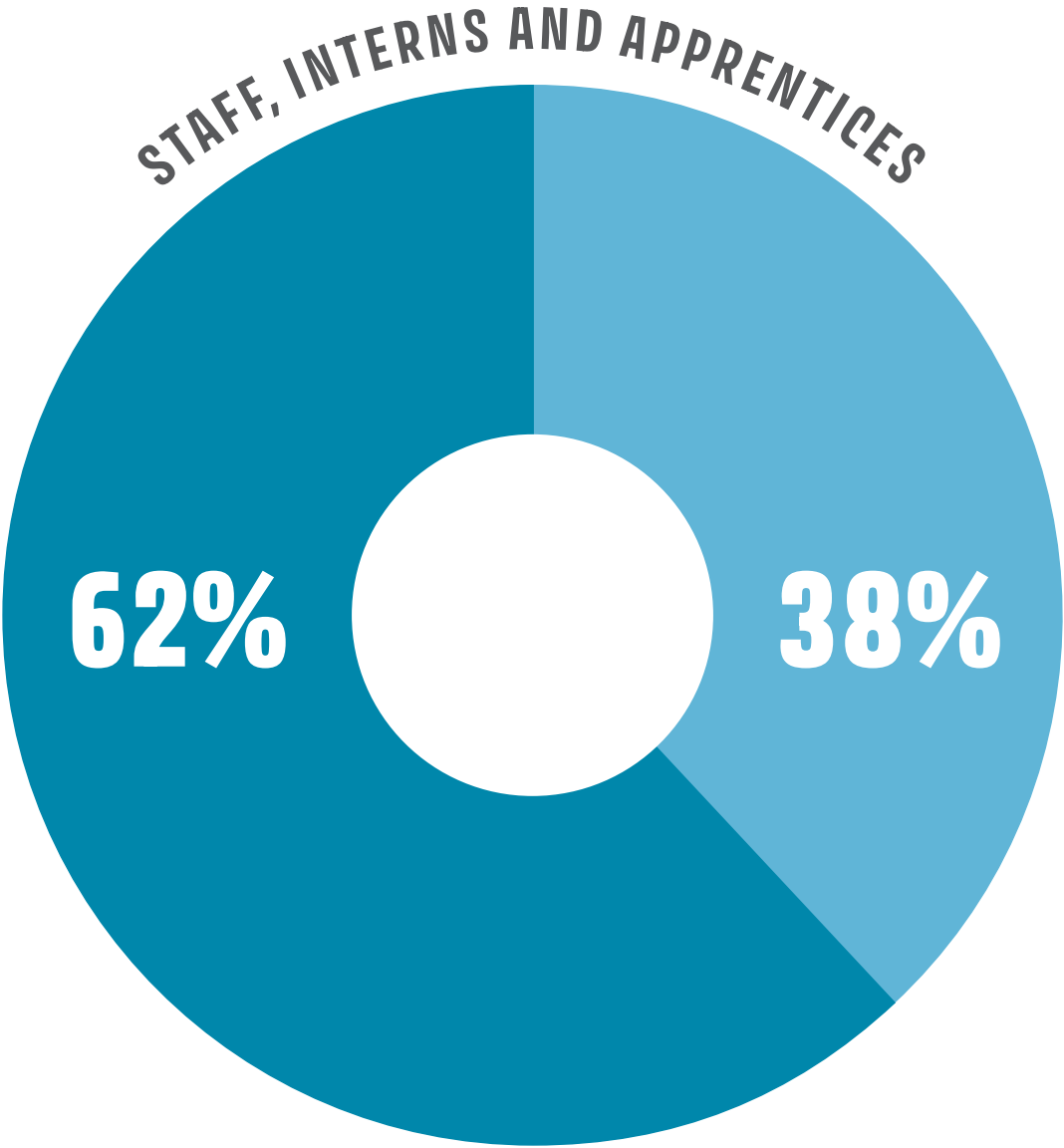
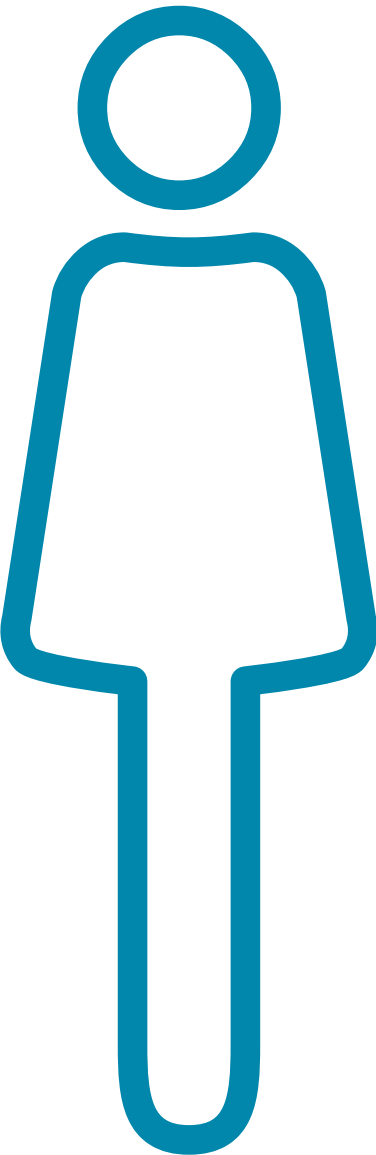


## GCF

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established in 2010 to support projects to tackle climate change. Since then, it has supported more than 100 projects, totaling more than USD 2 billion. In 2018, FUNBIO was accredited as a national GCF implementing agency. FUNBIO, Caixa Econômica Federal, and BNDES are the first Brazilian institutions accredited as GCF implementing agencies in Brazil.



# Who We Are



\*The list includes staff and interns who were part of the FUNBIO team in 2024.



# Who We Are

SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE

Rosa Maria Lemos de Sá  
Secretary General  
Bruna Luyane Souza Santos Ribeiro  
Assistant

GEF & GCF AGENCIES

Fábio Heuseler Ferreira Leite  
Manager

TEAM:  
Clara Pasini Peçanha

COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING

Helio Yutaka Hara Manager

TEAM:  
Larissa Noguchi de Oliveira  
Mariana Leopoldo Carvalho  
Mariana Moreira de Menezes  
Thiago Ferreira Camara

LEGAL DEPARTAMENT

Flavia de Souza Neviani  
Manager

TEAM:  
Alexia Zangerolame Zacconi  
Feliciano  
Fabia Antonio Silva  
Maria Eduarda Amaral Isnard  
Paulo Miranda Gomes  
Rafaela Luiza Pontalti Giongo

ASSESSORIA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DE PROJETOS

Fernanda Figueiredo Constant  
Marques

INTERNAL AUDIT

Alexandra Viana Leitão

PMO – PROJECTS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Mônica Aparecida Mesquita Ferreira  
Manager

TEAM:  
Julia Annarumma Rocha de Aguiar  
Coelho  
Juliana Moniz Freire Mesquita  
Laiza Santos Dagnaisser

PROGRAMS SUPERINTENDENCY

Manoel Serrão Borges de Sampaio  
Superintendent

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DONATIONS

Clarissa Scofield Pimenta  
Project Portfolio Manager  
Alexandre Ferrazoli Camargo  
Project Manager  
Fabio Ribeiro Silva  
Project Manager  
Paula Vergne Fernandes  
Project Manager  
Rodolfo Cabral Costa Gomes Marçal  
Project Manager

TEAM:  
André de Freitas Pimentel dos Anjos  
André Luiz Ferreira Lemos  
Eduarda Rodrigues Tanus Daldegan  
Fabiana Barbosa dos Santos Rosa  
Fernanda Abduche Correa de Paiva  
Estrella  
Lays Victoria Fernandes Gonçalves  
Livia Antunes  
Maiara Duarte de Souza Soriano  
Maria Fernanda Affonso Penna  
Mariana Couto Cruz  
Marina Ghorayeb Garcia  
Pablo Henrique Fernandes Lastra  
Pedro Alberto Dantas da Silva  
Pedro Philippe de Figueiredo Neves  
Renato Tenan de Barros Almeida  
Tereza Cristina da Silva Trindade  
Vivian Saddock da Silva  
Vitor Matheus Alcântara de Sena

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DONATIONS 2

Mariana Miguel dos Santos  
Project Portfolio Manager  
Andréia de Mello Martins  
Project Manager  
Dante Coppi Novaes  
Project Manager  
Paula Cavalcanti Ceotto  
Project Manager  
Gilson da Silva Spanemberg  
Project Manager  
Luciana Lima Cruz  
Project Manager  
Rachel Freita Barcellos dos Santos  
Project Manager

TEAM:  
Amanda Camargo Heinrich Carrara  
Ana Beatriz de Lima Santana

Bruno Eduardo Pires de Camargos  
Lopes  
Edegar Bernardes Silva  
Gabriella Furtado  
Gonzalo Javier Olivares Flores  
Gustavo Menezes Cobelo Lima  
Irislaine da Silva Nascimento  
Joyce Costa Barbosa  
Lucas Lima dos Santos  
Manuela Torres Tambellini  
Marcondes Lomeu Bicalho  
Marcus Vinicius Leite Pereira  
Mariam Tchepurnaya Daychoum  
Marina Silva Malta  
Mary Elizabeth Lazzarini Teixeira  
Victor Bastos Teixeira Lupinacci  
Victor Thierry Feldmann Hermeto  
Hamon  
Yan Costa Perissé Pereira

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

Manuela Mossé Muanis  
Project Portfolio Manager  
Ana Helena Varella Bevilacqua  
Project Manager  
Daniela Torres Ferreira Leite  
Project Manager  
João Ferraz Fernandes de Mello  
Project Manager  
Laura Pires de Souza Petroni  
Project Manager  
Thales Fernandes do Carmo  
Project Manager  
Mayne Assunção Moreira  
Project Manager

TEAM:  
Carolina Verli Fernandes  
Dante Coelho de Andrade  
Heloisa Dantas Brum  
Jéssica Rocha Queiroga  
Julia Annarumma Rocha de Aguiar  
Coelho  
Julia Lima Costa  
Maria Vitoria Lopes de Sousa  
Palhares  
Mariana Gonçalves Tavares  
Renan Alves Conceição  
Gabriella Casimiro Guimarães

PLANNING & MANAGEMENT SUPERINTENDENCY

Aylton Coelho Costa Neto  
Superintendent

ADMINISTRATION

Reinaldo José da Rocha Salvador

TEAM:  
Cláudio Augusto Silvino  
Marcio de Vasconcelos Maciel  
Matheus Duarte Ramos

CEDOC – DOCUMENTATION CENTER

TEAM:  
Ana Maria Rodrigues Martins  
Anna Vitória Macêdo dos Santos  
Bruno Miceli Parede Pinheiro  
Liana Gonçalves Mascarenhas  
Teixeira  
Natália Corrêa Santos

ACCOUNTING

Daniele Soares dos Santos Seixas  
Accountant

TEAM:  
Flavia Fontes de Souza  
Leonardo Malaquias Lannes  
Lucas Silva Costa  
Mylena Costa Barbosa Milesi  
Nara Anne Brito do Nascimento  
Suellen Pereira de Freitas  
Thais dos Santos Lima

PROJECT CONTROLLERSHIP

Marilene Viero  
Coordinator

TEAM:  
Ana Luiza Rodrigues Costa  
Ana Paula França Lopes  
Anderson Oliveira de Araujo  
Áurea Vitória Luiza Santiago da Silva  
Bruna Rodrigues Ribeiro  
Elizangela da Conceição Santos  
Felipe Augusto de Araujo Camello  
Felipe Dias Mendes Serra  
Fernando Mateus Cabral  
Gabriel Oliveira de Castro  
Igor Santos da Silva  
Isabela Carvalho Gomes  
Jefferson Gomes Pinheiro  
João Victor Ribeiro Ferreira  
Juliana Siqueira da Silva Schuler  
Lais Rosseto de Moraes Ferreira  
Lucas Oliveira Pereira

Luciana Bernardes Natal  
Maria Victoria da Conceicao Lobato  
Mayara do Valle Bernardes de Lima  
Natália Bahia Barboza Machado  
Nemesia Maria Santos Barbosa  
Lucena  
Priscila Ribeiro Lorangeira Freitas  
Rebecca de Andrade Klein Ricardo  
Vanessa Guimarães Ribeiro de Barros  
Vanessa Ravaglia Cohen  
Vitor da Silva Vieira

HUMAN RESOURCES

Andrea Pereira Goeb  
Manager  
Ana Paula da Rocha Esimino  
Supervisor

TEAM:  
Diego Nascimento Carvalho Fonseca  
Fernanda Monsores Lopes  
Heloisa Helena Henriques  
Leticia Cristina Ferreira

TREASURY

Roberta Alves Martins  
Coordinator

TEAM:  
Andréia Viana Coutinho  
Thais de Oliveira Medeiros

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Vinicius de Souza Barbosa  
Manager

TEAM:  
Alessandro de Assis Denes  
Caroline Cavalcanti de Oliveira  
Jacobina  
Deywid Carvalho Dutra  
Guilherme Brito da Silva  
Gustavo Bernardo Campos Louzada  
Igor de Veras Coutinho Soares  
Leonardo Vaz Afonso Guaraná Guia

ACQUISITIONS & LOGISTICS SUPERINTENDENCY

Henrique Yokoyama  
Superintendent

PURCHASES

Fernanda Alves Jacintho Coordinator

TEAM:  
Alessandro Jonady Oliveira  
Allan da Silva Cabral  
Ana Lucia Oliveira dos Santos  
Daniela de Azevedo Marques  
Denise Sousa Brito  
Denise Tavares Fernandes da Silva  
Edson dos Santos Faustino Junior  
Flavia Avelar Teixeira  
Flavio do Sacramento Miguel  
Jeanne Caroline Silva Alves  
José Mauro de Oliveira Lima Filho  
Julia Oliveira dos Santos  
Luiza de Andrade Lima  
Milene Alexandre Gonçalves da Silva  
Tatiane Tito Rodrigues  
Vinicius Chavão da Cunha de Souza  
Viviane dos Santos da Silva  
Viviane Ferreira da Costa  
Willian dos Santos Edgard

PROCUREMENT – CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

Suzana Amora Ramos  
Coordinator

TEAM:  
Caio Matheus da Graça Santos  
Gabriel Fausto Gomes dos Santos  
Maria Eduarda dos Santos  
Domingues  
Millena dos Santos Cavalcanti  
Thais Mariano da Silveira de Brito  
Thayane Martins Kury Ferreira

\*The list includes staff and interns who were part of the FUNBIO team in 2024.





# DIVERSITY IN CONSERVATION



Scientists, ecological restoration specialists, tour guides, and community leaders—women are shaping their own narratives, increasingly stepping into spaces once considered unlikely. Across all Brazilian biomes, their profound connection to biodiversity conservation is evident.

SCIENCE: A FEMININE WORD



ANA MARIA QUIRINO

When FUNBIO’s Secretary General, Rosa Lemos de Sá, conceived the idea of creating the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program to support the fieldwork of young researchers, she drew inspiration from the challenges she herself faced in going to the field, in her case, to study muriquis (aka woolly spider monkeys in English, the largest primate in the Americas. Since 2018, the program has supported 186 research projects, with more than half led by women.

In the field of science, women often contend with not only the inherent challenges of research but also gender discrimination. “One of the biggest hurdles is being constantly ‘challenged’ when you’re part of a research group led exclusively by men,” says biologist Ana Maria Quirino, whose study on the Caatinga was selected for the program in 2022.

Despite these barriers, the researcher notes a growing effort to foster more inclusive environments and support women in science through mentorship programs and gender equality policies.

In the Atlantic Forest, researcher Janaine Rocha is another strong female figure in conservation science. She faced a demanding field schedule in dense forest, contending with both sexism and safety concerns. “My biggest challenge was dealing with multiple forms of sexism, particularly from local guides who questioned my credibility or assumed I wasn’t capable of completing tasks simply because I’m a woman. There was also the perceived need for a male presence to ensure safety during fieldwork.”



A MOTHER’S LOVE TO FACE THE CHALLENGES OF THE PANTANAL



CRISTIANE BRIGITTE DOS SANTOS

It’s a story of a mother and her daughters. Cristiane Brigitte dos Santos, 42, is a field technical assistant at the Instituto Homem Pantaneiro (IHP), overseeing more than 25,000 seedlings in the nurseries of the Acurizal Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN) in Serra do Amolar, Mato Grosso do Sul. The maternal care Cristiane extends is the same, whether her “daughters” are aroeira trees (*Astronium urundeuva*), jacarandas (*Jacaranda cuspidifolia*), or pink ipês (*Tabebuia heptaphylla*). Her work is a breath of hope for a Pantanal besieged since 2020 by droughts, fires, and the effects of climate change. This initiative is supported by funds received by IHP through the GEF Terrestrial project, managed by FUNBIO under the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

In October, Cristiane was struck with sorrow as fires engulfed the RPPN, devastating part of the 15-hectare planting area where she tends to her “daughters” in the reserve’s nurseries.

Yet hope quickly returned for this Curitiba native who left the chill of southern Brazil to take on the climate challenges of the Pantanal.

“The rain came soon after, and in some areas where the fire wasn’t as severe, seedlings like jacaranda, angico, aroeira, and ipê are beginning to sprout again,” she says.

Nature has its own ways of renewal.

“The restoration process extends beyond the burned area. Animals serve as seed dispersers, visiting the seedling sites and carrying seeds to new locations,” she says.



FEMALE LEADERSHIP DRIVES COMMUNITY TOURISM ON ILHA GRANDE



JAÍSA DOS SANTOS ASSIS

What do Jaísa, Queila, Josilene, Danielle, and Marilene have in common? They are all actively working towards building a sustainable, supportive community in harmony with nature in the Costa Verde region. The state of Rio de Janeiro has the highest proportion of women in Brazil, with 52.8% of the population being female. In Angra dos Reis, home to Ilha Grande, women make up 51.22% of the population, according to the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics).

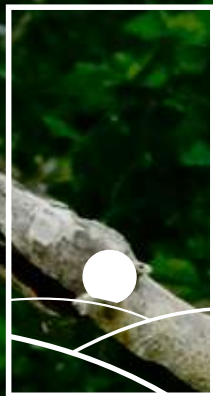
They are community leaders spearheading the Community-Based Tourism project “Enseada das Estrelas and Its Roots,” aimed at developing itineraries that showcase ancestral cultural diversity and promote sustainable economic growth. In a region heavily impacted by mass tourism, they are reclaiming their own history to boost the income of the local community, made up of original residents. Jaísa dos Santos Assis, 40, and Queila Lara dos Santos Silva, 41, are members of the Association of Residents and Fishers of Enseada das Estrelas (AMPEE). With support from the Environmental Education Project, they have invested in training programs and the creation of new tourism itineraries.

“Community-based tourism strengthens our activities. Social mapping has helped restore pride in being *caiçara*—fishing, planting, making flour, and staying connected to our history. Women lead the project, and many bring their children to workshops and meetings, which helps pass down traditions across generations,” says Jaísa Assis, coordinator of AMPEE.



PhD candidate, Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE)





**FUNBIO GRANTS**  
CONSERVING  
THE FUTURE



global  
environment  
facility  
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



BRAZILIAN  
BIODIVERSITY FUND

**FUNBIO**

# FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE





# FUNBIO and GEF select 31 new grant holders in 2024

The 2024 edition of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program has 458 master’s and PhD students applications seeking support for field research across Brazil.

In the end, 31 new grantees were selected, including 11 through the partnership with the Fonseca Leadership Program, an initiative of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). All six of Brazil’s major biomes—five terrestrial and the coastal-marine ecosystem—are represented in at least one of the selected research projects.

Launched in 2018, the FUNBIO Grants program has supported 218 scientists from across all regions and biomes of Brazil, fostering research in four key thematic areas: conservation, management, and sustainable use of fauna and flora; restoration of landscapes and

degraded areas; territorial management for biodiversity protection; and climate change and biodiversity conservation.

“For FUNBIO, it’s deeply rewarding to see our support translated into knowledge that helps drive the conservation of biomes and species throughout Brazil. In recent years, we’ve had the chance to meet some of the grantees in person, and it’s incredibly inspiring to hear about their research, their aspirations, and the future they envision as young scientists in the program,” says Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary General of FUNBIO.

## BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



217 GRANTEES

120 WOMEN

97 MEN

171 PHD STUDENTS

46 MASTER'S STUDENTS

53 INSTITUTIONS

27 STATES + FEDERAL DISTRICT

PROJECTS  
SELECTED IN 2024



## PARTNERS



## THEMATIC AREAS



## SDG



## VALUED SCIENCE



### Grantees gather in Brasília and Belém

Science is being recognized and supported across all Brazilian biomes. To foster a network of researchers, the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program held its first grantee meeting in July 2023 in Rio de Janeiro, followed by subsequent meetings in Brasília (June) and Belém (August). Rosa Lemos de Sá, FUNBIO’s Secretary-General and the program’s creator, participated in both gatherings.

Biologist and writer Nurit Bensusan participated in the event in Brazil’s capital, while journalist Daniel Nardin, founder of Amazônia Vox—a network of knowledge and communication

professionals across the Amazon region—was the guest speaker in Pará’s capital. He discussed science communication and the role of media in advancing science.

“This is the first time I’ve felt truly valued as a researcher. We face many challenges conducting research and working in the field, so being invited here meant a great deal to me,” said Filipe Guimarães Lima, a Ph.D. candidate in Ecology and Evolution (EcoEvol) at the Federal University of Goiás (UFG) and a recipient of the 2023 research grant.

Rayssa Carmo, a 2022 recipient of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program, studies how two species of

aquatic plants native to the Amazon are impacted by aluminum, whether from natural sources or pollution.

She highlights the program’s significance in supporting her work: “Receiving the news that your research will be funded is incredibly rewarding because it ensures both technological and field support,” she explains.

The primary goals of these meetings are to build a knowledge network and foster collaboration among grantees.

“I hope the program leaves a legacy of a generation of scientists with strong, robust training, inspiring and paving the way for future generations of Brazilian scientists,” said Rosa Lemos de Sá.



READ MORE  
BRASILIA



READ MORE  
BELÉM



## IN THE PRESS

JUN 05, 2024 — *((O) ECO*  
FUNBIO opens grant program to support field research by master’s and doctoral students

SEP 02, 2024 — *O GLOBO*  
Cloud fish: rivulids appear after rainfall cycles—Brazil is home to around 200 species

SEP 22, 2024 — *O GLOBO*  
New techniques to restore fire-damaged lands use everything from drones to plant hormones



A STUDY ON GENETICS, MURIQUIS, AND FAMILY



AMANDA ALVES DE MELO

In some families, the love for science is passed down from generation to generation. This was the case for biologist Amanda Alves de Melo, who inherited a passion for the Atlantic Forest, scientific life, and murequis (aka woolly spider monkeys, in English). As the daughter of two scientists who work with the largest primate in the Americas, it was almost inevitable. “Since I was a child, I was involved in research and surrounded by murequis. I was always participating in and following research events, the advancements, and interacting with other people who work with murequis, and that’s how I got involved,” recalls Amanda, a fellow of the 2022 cycle of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program, conducting research on the genetics of murequis, which is vital for the conservation and management of the species.

The biologist, currently pursuing her doctoral research at the Federal University of Goiás (UFG), emphasizes that her parents never pressured her to follow in their footsteps when it was time to choose a career. “But the interest in the biological sciences was already there,” she notes. During her academic journey, she developed a fascination with genetics and its potential as a powerful tool for conserving endangered species.

“The FUNBIO Grants are enabling me to analyze a large number of genetic samples from murequis. I definitely wouldn’t have the capacity to conduct the largest genetic study of murequi populations today and analyze over 400 samples without this support,” says the biologist.

 [CLICK HERE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT AMANDA'S RESEARCH](#)

PATHS TO RESTORE THE PANTANAL



LETÍCIA KOUTCHIN REIS

In the first seven months of 2024 alone, the Pantanal lost over 760,000 hectares to wildfires. Amid the worst drought in 70 years, the smoke still lingers on the horizon. With the escalating global climate crisis, it is vital to develop strategies and actions to safeguard the future of the world’s largest floodplain. The key word, therefore, is restoration. Biologist Leticia Koutchin Reis, a PhD candidate in Ecology and Conservation at the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), offers potential pathways forward.

In 2021, she was awarded support through the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program to conduct research on implementing socio-ecological restoration techniques in Indigenous Lands within the Pantanal and adjacent Cerrado areas.

 [CLICK HERE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT LETÍCIA'S RESEARCH](#)

This approach combines ecological and social dimensions in ecosystem restoration. “It recognizes that people and communities are integral parts of ecosystems, and that their needs, values, and practices must be considered throughout the restoration process,” explains Leticia.

This approach fosters community involvement and participation, increasing the likelihood of project success. It also incorporates the valuable traditional and local knowledge of communities regarding native species, sustainable practices, and land-use history.

“The support was vital for advancing the project and for bridging scientific knowledge with local cultural practices, making a significant impact on the restoration and conservation of the biome.”

WHEN SURVIVAL LEAPS FIRST



JOÃO PAULO DE OLIVEIRA XAVIER

While climate change impacts biodiversity as a whole, amphibians have been particularly hard hit by rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns. Hundreds of species are now on a trajectory toward possible extinction in the coming decades. Biologist João Paulo de Oliveira Xavier, a PhD candidate at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (UFSC), has been passionate about amphibians since his undergraduate studies and chose to focus his research on them. “My main motivation is that amphibians are the most threatened group of vertebrates—and Brazil holds the greatest diversity of amphibians in the world. I believe we have a responsibility to conserve this incredibly diverse and highly endangered group within our territory,” he explains.

The researcher was selected in 2024 for the FUNBIO Grants –

Conserving the Future program through the Fonseca Leadership Program, an initiative of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). In his research project, João will explore the impacts of climate change on amphibians and evaluate whether current conservation strategies are sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of these species in Brazil’s subtropical region—which includes the southern States and parts of São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul.

According to the researcher, an estimated 250 to 300 amphibian species live in Brazil’s subtropical region—accounting for about one-fifth of the country’s total amphibian diversity. “This means that the subtropical region, which covers roughly 7% of Brazil’s territory, harbors just over 20% of its amphibian species,” João points out. Of these, at least 50 are currently at risk of extinction.

[CLICK HERE TO LEARN MORE ABOUT JOÃO PAULO'S RESEARCH](#) 



AMANDA VASCONCELOS

is a PhD candidate in Development and Environment at the Federal University of Paraíba (PRODEMA–UFPB)

Ecological and Social Analysis of The Conservation Status of Coastal Reefs in Paraíba: Insights For Coastal Management

CARLOS HENRIQUE RUSSI

is a PhD candidate at the National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA)

Ecological Drivers of Bat Biodiversity Loss in Modified Landscapes of The Central Amazon

DANIEL FELIPE

is a PhD candidate in Climate Science at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN)

The Caatinga as a Potential Carbon Sink Under The Edaphoclimatic Conditions of The Açu National Forest

ELIANI DOMBROSKI

is a master’s student in Ecology and Biodiversity Conservation at the Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT) and a researcher at the Community Ecology Laboratory (LABECOM)

Restoration of Ant Biodiversity (*Hymenoptera: Formicidae*) in Varied Reforestation Areas of The Southern Amazon

MYRELLA BERNARDES

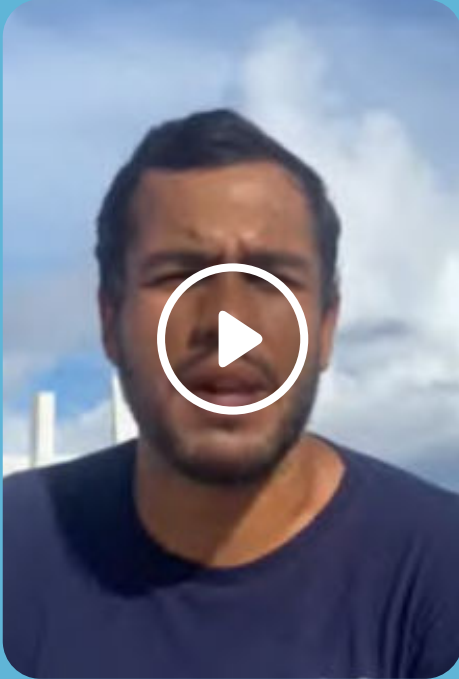
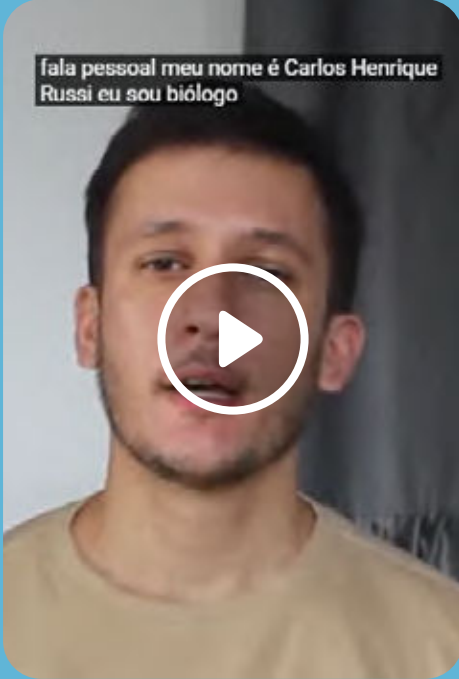
is a master’s student in Ecology and Environmental Monitoring at the Federal University of Paraíba (UFPB)

Effects of Active Vegetation Restoration on Bird Communities In Grassland Ecosystems of The Cerrado Biome: Implications For The Conservation and Management of Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, Goiás

WAGNER SOUZA

holds a degree in Biology from the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE) and is currently pursuing a master’s degree in the Graduate Program in Biodiversity at the same institution.

Food Security: The Influence of Marine Angiosperms on Shellfish Harvesting Dynamics



“I’ll be assessing the conservation status of reefs in Paraíba and exploring how fishers and divers perceive the changes these ecosystems have undergone over the years. Support from the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program and the Global Environment Facility is incredibly important, as it will help fund our fieldwork and the purchase of essential equipment—both critical to the success of this research.”

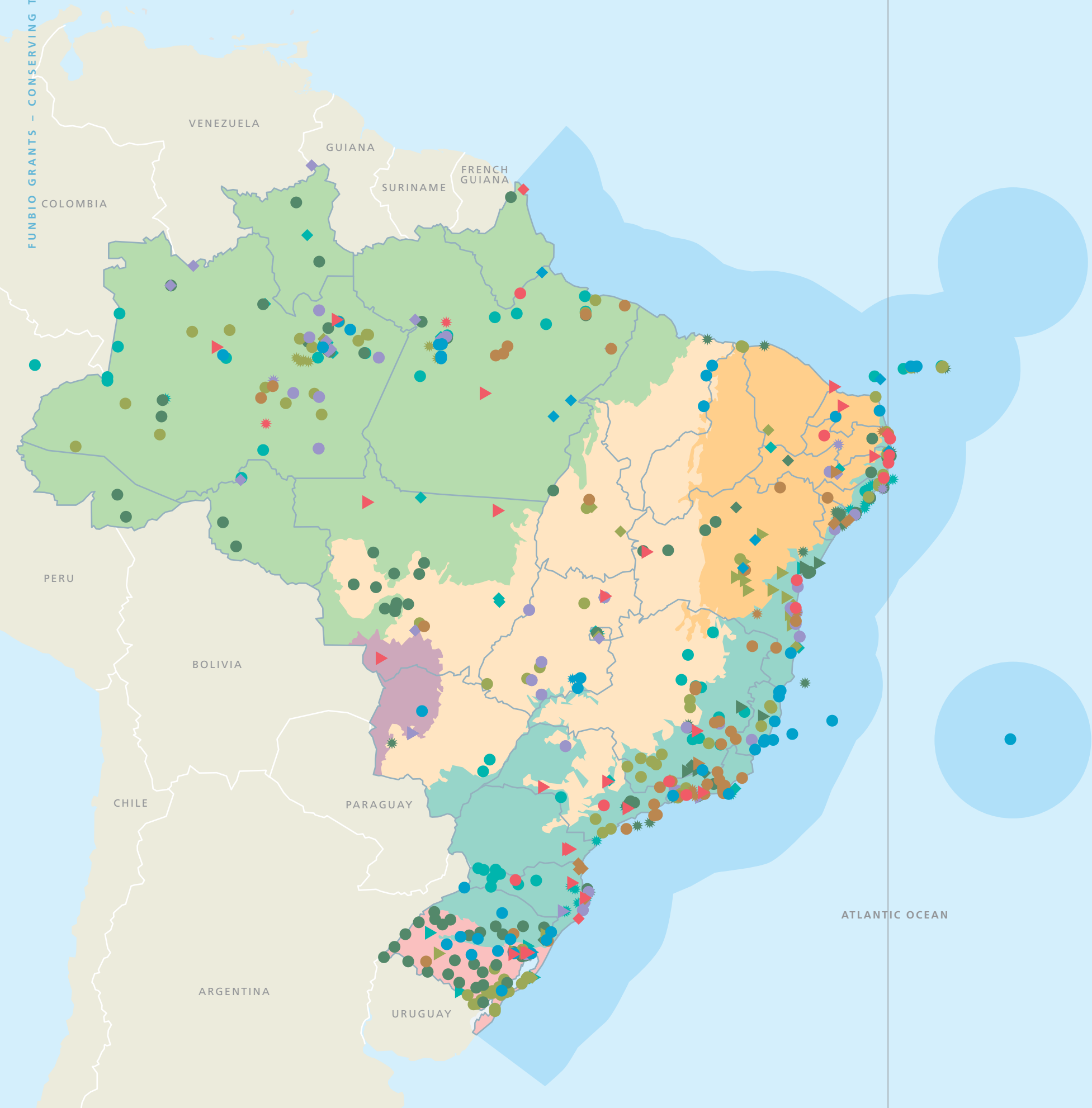
“My dissertation aims to understand how deforestation in the Amazon is impacting bat biodiversity. I’m investigating how various ecological traits—such as body size, diet, and flight behavior—affect the vulnerability of different species. I’m also exploring how the type of land use that replaces the forest, whether plantations or pasture, influences the rate of biodiversity loss among bats.”

“My project aims to analyze the interaction between the Caatinga and the atmosphere, investigating whether the biome functions as a net absorber or emitter of CO2. This research is only possible thanks to the support of the FUNBIO Grants program and the Global Environment Facility.”

“With this research, we aim to develop protocols and guidelines that can be integrated into public policies to inform reforestation strategies focused on biodiversity recovery. Support from the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program and the Global Environment Facility is essential, as it will enable key stages of field data collection.”

“Support from the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program and the Global Environment Facility will be absolutely crucial to the success of this research. It will make our study feasible, allow us to expand our sampling, generate stronger results, and deepen our understanding of these species—ultimately helping us propose more effective conservation strategies.”

“My project aims to understand how shellfish gatherers interact with and make use of marine angiosperms, through interviews and measurements of shellfish production. This support will allow me to complete my master’s degree, carry out fieldwork, and produce outreach materials about these plants. With these materials, we hope to raise awareness about the importance of this ecosystem for shellfish harvesting.”

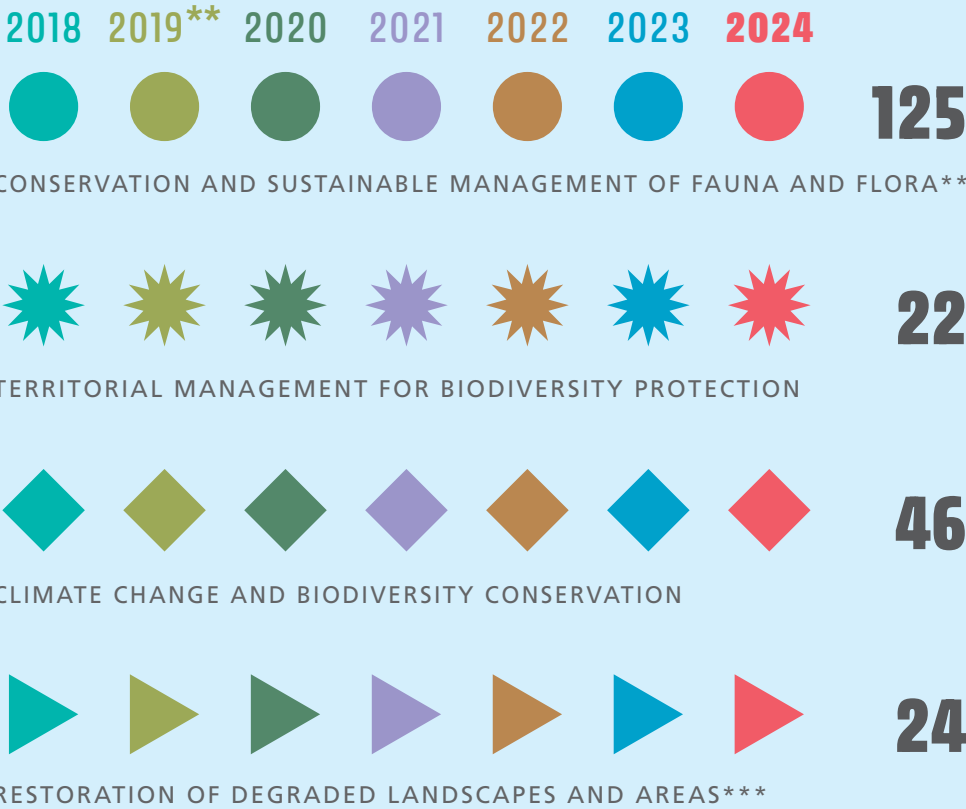


\*There are projects with field activities in more than one territory. For this reason, the number of points on the map is greater than that of supported projects.

\*\*In 2019, the thematic group Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity was subsumed under Conservation and Sustainable Management and Use of Fauna and Flora.

\*\*\*In 2023, there was no research selected in this thematic group.

# PROJECTS SUPPORTED\*







# FUNBIO AT COP16 – CALI



# FUNBIO shares successful experiences in Cali

FUNBIO’s mission is centered on providing resources to conserve Brazil’s biodiversity. From October 21 to November 1, 2024, Cali, Colombia, hosted global discussions on biodiversity during the biennial meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). This gathering serves as a platform for countries to negotiate, collaborate, and strengthen their commitments to biodiversity conservation.

FUNBIO’s establishment in 1996 is directly linked to the implementation of the CBD, with Brazil as its first signatory—a pledge made four years earlier at the Rio-92 Earth Summit.

The theme of COP16 was “Peace with Nature.”



FUNBIO team presents projects such as Living Amazon, ARPA, and GEF Terrestre at COP16 in Cali



FUNBIO showcased key examples and insights from projects coordinated by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), including the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) program—the world’s largest initiative for tropical forest protection and a global model for similar efforts; GEF Mar, which played a vital role in expanding Brazil’s marine protected areas; and GEF Terrestre, which supports the consolidation of Protected Areas and restoration efforts across the Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal biomes.

“These are three projects that FUNBIO is privileged to execute,” said Rosa Lemos de Sá,

FUNBIO’s Secretary-General, during her presentation at the MMA’s Brazil Pavilion in Cali.

Rosa also highlighted new financing approaches, such as the Living Amazon Mechanism, which marks FUNBIO’s entry into blended finance—a model combining reimbursable and non-reimbursable resources in partnership with the private sector. She further emphasized FUNBIO’s successful collaboration with the MMA and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the Pro-Species project.

“In addition to addressing 193 of the 290 critically

endangered (CR) species that lack conservation tools and assessing the conservation status of approximately 19,000 species, Pro-Species operates across 12 states and marked our first project as a GEF implementing agency,” said Rosa Lemos de Sá.

The National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species (Pro-Species), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), was launched by the MMA in 2014. Rita Mesquita, MMA’s Secretary of Biodiversity, Forests, and Animal Rights, highlighted the significance of this partnership, which began in 2018

with the project’s implementation, and stressed the need for additional funding to ensure its continuation.

“Pro-Species is essential. The lessons we’ve learned from this project must endure, and FUNBIO has been a key partner from the very beginning,” said Rita Mesquita.

In 2024, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) celebrated its 30th anniversary. The first COP was held in Nassau, Bahamas, in 1994. Fernanda Marques, FUNBIO’s Project Development Advisor, was also present in Cali and highlighted the importance of FUNBIO’s participation in this milestone event.

“These meetings serve as a platform for negotiation, knowledge exchange, and exploring new pathways for conservation. FUNBIO contributes its 28 years of experience in designing and implementing biodiversity conservation initiatives and creating innovative financial mechanisms to sustain these efforts,” said Fernanda Marques.

The discussions also extended globally. At the GEF Pavilion, FUNBIO participated in collaborative events with Environmental Funds, alongside representatives from RedLAC (the Latin American and Caribbean Network of

Environmental Funds, of which FUNBIO is a founding member), CAFÉ (Consortium of African Funds for the Environment), and APNET (Asia-Pacific Conservation Trust Fund Network).

The ARPA Program Transition Fund, executed and managed by FUNBIO, was showcased as a successful example of an effective financial mechanism. The fund facilitates the transition from a privately supported funding model to full public financing by 2039, when federal and state governments are expected to assume full responsibility for the costs of the protected areas covered by the program.



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- 44 GEF Mar
- 47 Marine Fund new
- 47 Global Funds for Coral Reefs
- 48 Northern Tides
- 48 POP Ramsar Sites
- 49 GEF Terrestre
- 52 ARCA new
- 53 Probio II
- 53 DataClima+ new
- 54 Living Amazon
- 57 REM MT
- 60 Kayapó Fund
- 61 Atlantic Forest III
- 64 Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park (Phase V e Phase VI)
- 66 CITinova II
- 67 Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund
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- 70 POP Ibama Sanctioning new
- 70 POP SMC new
- 71 POP SEDC new
- 72 Land Governance Catalyst Fund new
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P R O J E C T S   W I T H

# GRANT FUNDING



# Living Forest

## BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



- AMAZON
- ATLANTIC FOREST
- CAATINGA
- CERRADO
- COASTAL-MARINE
- PAMPA
- PANTANAL

Seedlings delivered for the restoration of 200 hectares of mangroves in the Piraquê-Açu and Mirim river estuary, Aracruz (Espírito Santo)



The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030) seeks to advance the global agenda for restoring natural environments. In alignment with this mission, the Living Forest project—a BNDES initiative managed by FUNBIO—is making significant progress in restoring native vegetation across Brazil's biomes. In 2024 alone, 18 new projects were selected through three distinct calls/grants, securing over R\$93 million to support ecological restoration efforts in four biomes.

In the Amazon, the Xingu River Basin call for projects—funded by BNDES, Energisa, Fundo Vale, and Norte Energia—selected four organizations: IEB, Rede de Sementes do Xingu, CEPOTX, and Fundação Guamá. Together, they will restore approximately 700 hectares within the Xingu River Basin and strengthen the region's restoration value chain.

Additionally, within the world's largest tropical rainforest, the Amazonas call for projects selected two non-governmental organizations—the Ecological Research Institute (IPÊ) and the Amazon Conservation and Sustainable Development Institute (IDESAM)—to restore 400 hectares of vegetation across four state Protected

## PARTNERS



## THEMATIC AREAS



## SDG



Areas surrounding Manaus. This initiative is a partnership between BNDES, FUNBIO, and Eneva.

The selection process for the Living Forest – Biodiversity Corridors call, aimed at restoring vegetation and creating biodiversity corridors in the Cerrado and Pantanal biomes, increased the total investment for selected organizations from R\$42 million to R\$58 million, funded by BNDES and Petrobras. In total, 12 projects will receive support, focusing on areas within and around 16 Protected Areas, as well as small rural properties and traditional communities.

A nursery established by the Guamá Foundation in Altarima (PA) contributes to the restoration of 150 hectares in the Xingu region



## IN THE PRESS

OCT 23, 2024 — O LIBERAL  
BNDES selects ecological restoration projects in the Xingu basin (PA and MT)

OCT 24, 2024 — R7  
BNDES allocates R\$ 20.3 million for the recovery of the Xingu River Basin



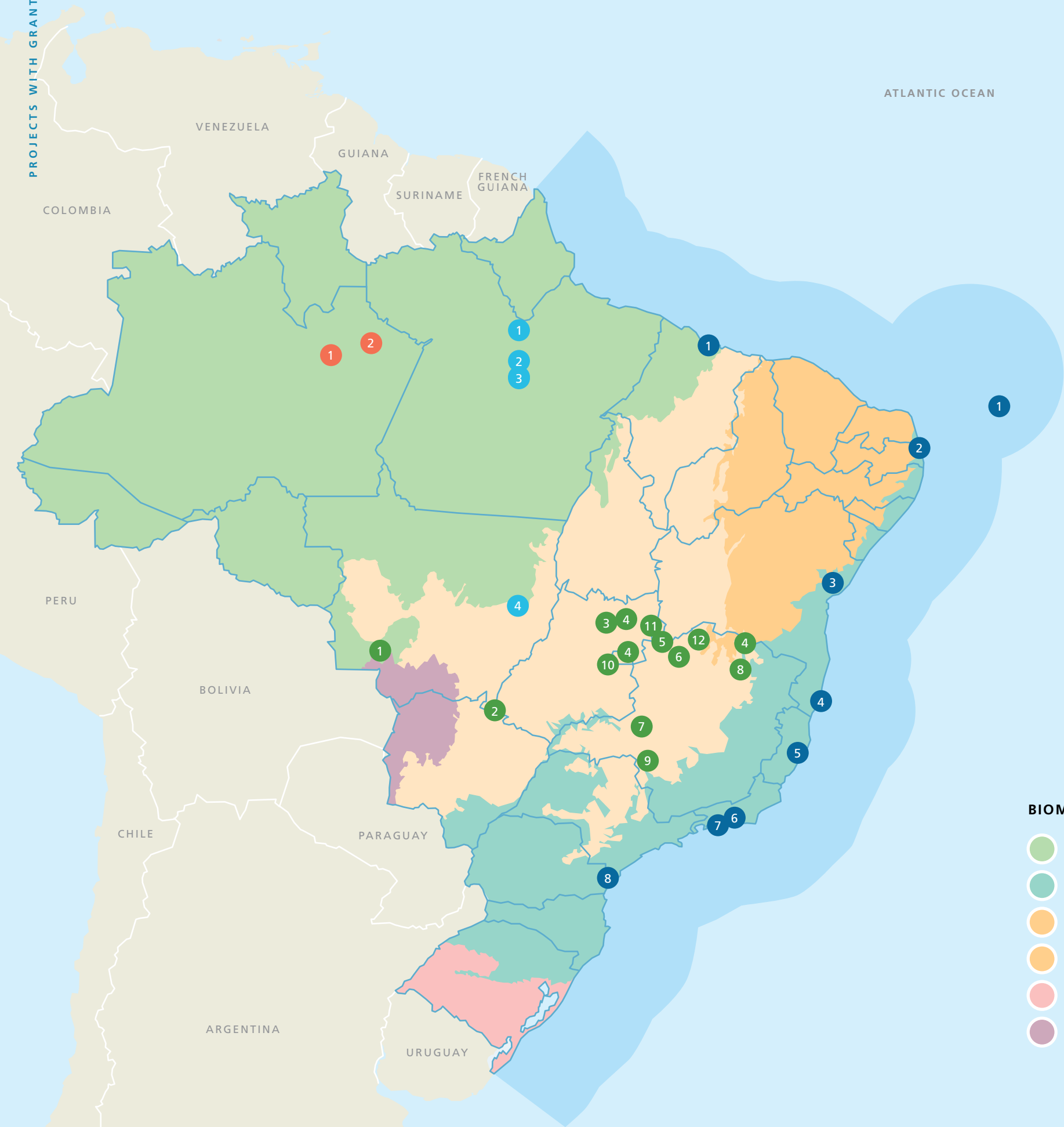
FINANCIAL SUPPORT



MANAGEMENT PARTNER



Living Forest



CALL FOR PROJECTS

- AMAZONAS
  - 1. IPÊ
  - 2. IDESAM

- BIODIVERSITY CORRIDORS
  - 1. INSTITUTO GAIA
  - 2. INSTITUTO TAQUARI VIVO
  - 3. COOPEAG
  - 4. REDE DE SEMENTES DO CERRADO
  - 5. FUNATURA
  - 6. IBRAMAR
  - 7. CERRADO DAS ÁGUAS
  - 8. FADENOR
  - 9. ANGA
  - 10. INSTITUTO CERRADO
  - 11. AGROBIO
  - 12. EKOS

- MANGROVES OF BRAZIL
  - 1. FSADU
  - 2. SOS SERTÃO
  - 3. FUND. VOVÓ DO MANGUE
  - 4. CORAL VIVO
  - 5. FEST
  - 6. ITPA
  - 7. SENAI
  - 8. SPVS

BIOMES

- AMAZON
- ATLANTIC FOREST
- CAATINGA
- CERRADO
- PAMPA
- PANTANAL

- XINGU RIVER BASIN
  - 1. IEB
  - 2. FUND. GUAMÁ
  - 3. CEPOTX
  - 4. REDE DE SEMENTES DO XINGU



Living Forest

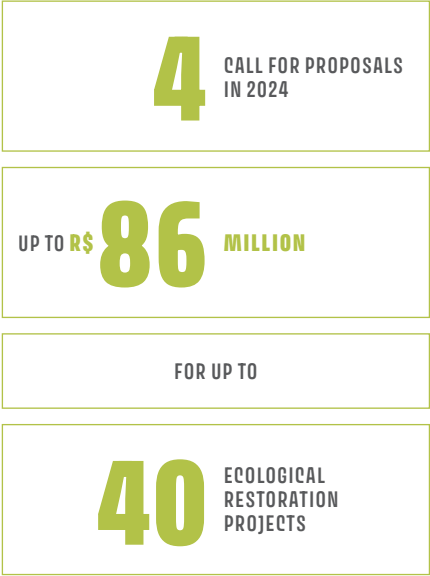


Mangrove forest in the APA Barra do Mamanguape (PB), where SOS Sertão is restoring 220 hectares of this ecosystem through the Manguezais Call for Proposal

Mangrove Restoration

The first call under the Living Forest project, Mangroves of Brazil, launched in 2022, began its activities in 2024. Funded and supported through a partnership between BNDES and Petrobras, the initiative aims to restore mangroves and coastal sandbank ecosystems (*restingas*) along Brazil's coastline.

The eight selected institutions have launched restoration efforts across regions from Paraná to Maranhão, targeting the recovery of 1,700 hectares of vital marine ecosystems. These ecosystems play a crucial role in coastal protection and in addressing climate change. Throughout the year, the organizations developed detailed restoration plans and began planting activities. The initiative is expected to span four years.



NEW CALLS FOR PROJECTS

This year marked the launch of four new calls for proposals, creating new opportunities for restoration initiatives. Collectively, these calls will allocate over R\$86 million to projects dedicated to restoring native vegetation.

The Living Forest – Connecting Landscapes call seeks to support projects focused on ecological restoration and enhancing connectivity in southern Bahia and northern Espírito Santo. Backed by funding from BNDES and iNovaland Investment Limited, the initiative will allocate up to R\$8.4 million to selected proposals.

The restoration agenda is turning its attention to Brazil's only exclusively national biome with the Living Caatinga call, launched in November. This initiative will allocate

R\$8.8 million to up to four projects focused on ecological restoration and strengthening the restoration value chain in Protected Areas within the Caatinga biome, their surrounding areas, and arid-climate municipalities across Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte, Minas Gerais, Ceará, and Piauí. Supported by funding from BNDES and Banco do Nordeste, the selection process will take place in 2025.

The Living Forest call for Ecological Restoration in Southeast Paraná, launched in December, will allocate R\$8.8 million—funded by BNDES and Philip Morris Brasil—to support up to two projects focused on restoring native vegetation and creating ecological corridors in the Atlantic Forest of southeastern Paraná.

In the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro, the Forests of Rio call will invest R\$60 million in ecological restoration projects and strengthening the restoration value chain across 32 municipalities in the state. This initiative is funded by BNDES, AEGEA, and the State of Rio de Janeiro.

The Living Forest initiative, launched by BNDES in 2021, seeks to attract and drive investments in ecological restoration and agroforestry systems across Brazil's biomes. Managed by FUNBIO, it is the largest match-funding program for restoration in the country, with a projected timeline through 2029. BNDES aims to raise over R\$700 million in investments to restore between 25,000 and 35,000 hectares by the project's conclusion.



Training on restoration conducted by IDESAM and IPÊ, who will jointly restore 400 hectares through the Amazonas Call for Proposals

FINANCIAL PARTNERS IN ORDER OF CALL FOR PROPOSALS





# ARPA

The Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (AM) is one of the 120 protected areas supported by the ARPA Program

## Amazon Region Protected Areas Program



22 YEARS  
EM 2024

62,5 MILLION  
HECTARES  
SUPPORTED

15% OF THE BRAZILIAN  
AMAZON

The Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), the world's largest tropical forest conservation initiative, is coordinated by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and has been financially managed by FUNBIO since its inception in 2002. Now in its third phase, the program has surpassed its target of creating 6 million hectares of Protected Areas in the Amazon. In 2024, two new extractive reserves were established: Viriandeua and Filhos do Manguê, both located on the coast of Pará.

The program encompasses 120 Protected Areas, covering 62.5 million hectares, and operates across all states of the Legal Amazon. For the 2024–2025 biennium, R\$131 million has been allocated to advance the strategy for consolidating and managing these areas. With a mandate extending until 2039, the program held four meetings of its Transition Fund Committee over the past year. This governance body oversees and monitors the fund, evaluating the program's capacity to support and integrate new Protected Areas.

### PARTNERS



### THEMATIC AREAS



### NDC SDG



## A Closer Look

In August, ARPA organized a visit to the *Salgado Paraense* Integrated Management Center, along with the 2nd regular meeting of the Transition Fund Committee. The gathering brought together donors and government representatives in the Amazon region. The visit provided donors with a valuable opportunity to witness firsthand the work of local managers and evaluate the progress of initiatives on the ground. Conversations with community members and local leaders offered a genuine perspective on the achievements and ongoing challenges, further strengthening the connection between those who support and those who live the daily reality of protected areas.

“ARPA plays a crucial role for state Protected Areas in Amazonas, as it promotes sustainable development in the region and ensures financial resources for managing these

areas. It contributes to preventing and combating deforestation and fires, while also providing training for managers and local communities,” highlights Marcia Lins from the Amazonas State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) and ARPA focal point within the agency.

The analyst highlights the program's crucial role in addressing growing threats to the state's Protected Areas. “In recent years, the presence of drug trafficking and illegal mining has intensified, posing serious risks to community members and even Protected Area managers. Thanks to ARPA's support and our partnership with the Amazonas Public Security Secretariat, we've been able to monitor these pressures and threats, working to enhance safety for local communities, traditional populations, and the effective management of Protected Areas,” she explains.



The second meeting of the Transition Fund Committee took ARPA Program donors on a visit to protected areas that are part of the Salgado Paraense Integrated Management Hub



ARPA

Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary General of FUNBIO, presents the successful experience of the ARPA Program at COP16 in Cali, Colombia



Amazon Region Protected Areas at COP16

In October, the city of Cali, Colombia, hosted the 16th Conference of the Parties on Biological Diversity (COP16). At the Brazil Pavilion, Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary-General of FUNBIO, moderated a panel highlighting the institution's legacy and initiatives in biodiversity conservation, support for public policies, and the empowerment of traditional communities. The discussion underscored FUNBIO's contributions to advancing the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The presentation focused on three flagship projects coordinated by the MMA and executed by FUNBIO: ARPA, GEF Mar, and GEF Terrestre.

ARPA is widely regarded as a successful initiative for conserving biodiversity and the Brazilian Amazon, playing a key role in helping Brazil achieve the 30x30

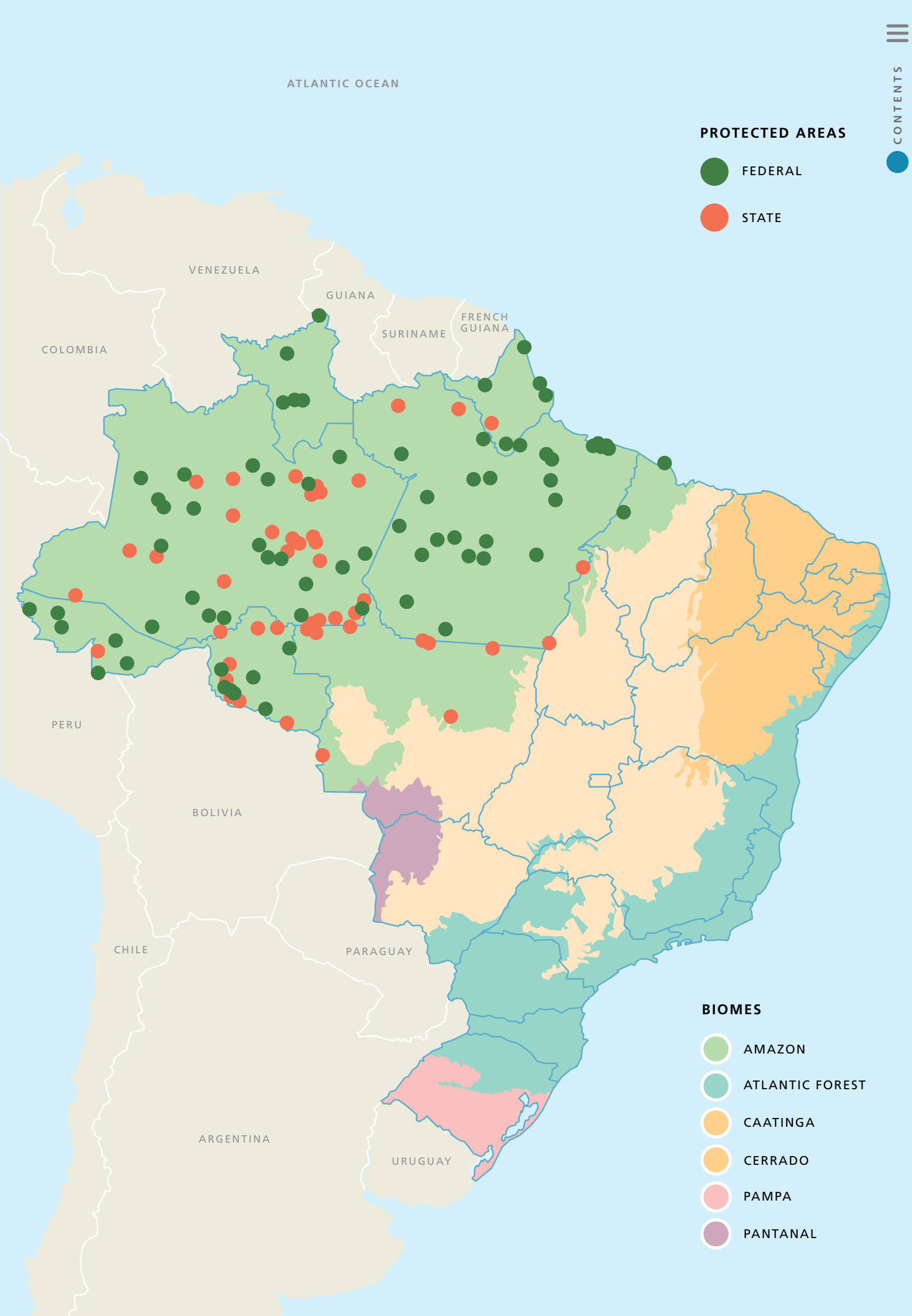
targets, which aim to protect 30% of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

At another COP16 event, held at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Pavilion, Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary-General of FUNBIO, highlighted ARPA's Transition Fund as a model for sustainable financing and long-term financial resilience.

The Biodiversity COP also marked the launch of an interactive online dashboard presenting a decade of monitoring results from the *Monitora* Program, implemented by ICMBio and funded through various FUNBIO projects. Developed with support from ARPA, the dashboard consolidates biodiversity monitoring data, making it publicly accessible for anyone interested in tracking biodiversity status in real-time.

Currently available online, the platform is undergoing improvements and will soon feature a dedicated module focused on threatened species.

"With ARPA's support, I'm particularly grateful for the swift contracting process that made this tool possible," says Rodrigo Jorge, from ICMBio's Directorate of Research, Assessment, and Biodiversity Monitoring (DIBIO). "The dashboard will enhance decision-making processes, offering insights into which management measures can be implemented based on the data provided," he adds.



ARPA

The release of turtles attracts tourists to protected areas in the Amazon, such as the Uatumã Sustainable Development Reserve in Amazonas



Anavilhanas National Park

Soon to celebrate its 45th anniversary and supported by ARPA since 2010, Anavilhanas National Park—one of the largest protected areas in Brazil—embodies the long-term impact of this strategy. Today, its 400 islands and 350,000 hectares in Amazonas serve as a refuge for endemic species. The park plays a crucial role in climate regulation and climate change mitigation, acting as a carbon sink.

“Without ARPA, the challenges would be overwhelming. The program is our main source of funding, ensuring the continuity of operations in a complex setting like Anavilhanas,” says Enrique Salazar, environmental analyst on the park’s management team. He highlights the importance of ARPA’s support in providing essential resources and equipment to monitor an area equivalent to roughly 350,000 soccer fields.

The park’s strategic location—close to Manaus and the municipality of Novo Airão, along a key waterway linking the upper Rio Negro to the Amazonian capital—intensifies enforcement demands. Illegal fishing and logging, as well as the growing impacts of climate change, are among the park’s primary threats.

BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

The ARPA Program plays a key role in strengthening the Uatumã Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS, the acronym in Portuguese) in the state of Amazonas, which marked its 20th anniversary in 2024. The reserve is a successful example of how community-based tourism (CBT) can drive sustainable development while promoting environmental conservation.

Although tourism is not ARPA’s primary focus, its support has helped attract visitors to the area. A standout example is the management and conservation of freshwater turtles, with hatchling release events becoming a highlight for tourists and a powerful tool for environmental education. These turtle protection efforts have yielded benefits that extend well beyond species preservation.

These animals play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance, particularly through the dispersal of seeds from plant species that regenerate riparian forests. These floodplain ecosystems—*igapós* and *várzeas*—are essential habitats for fish such as the *tucunaré*, which rely on healthy environmental conditions to reproduce. Freshwater turtles also help regulate algae and organic matter in rivers, improving water quality and supporting the health of aquatic ecosystems.

Path to Improvement

As one of the longest-standing financing programs for Protected Areas in the Amazon, ARPA has focused in 2024 on enhancing and modernizing its resource management mechanisms to strengthen the capacity of supported Protected Areas. This effort included an extensive survey conducted through online forms and direct consultations with Protected Area teams. Based on the insights gathered, an action plan was developed and launched in the second half of the year. The plan included 16 thematic training sessions, equipping over 150 managers with the tools needed to effectively implement the program. The action plan introduces targeted measures to address gaps identified by field

teams, including the expansion of the supplier network for key resources in the Amazon region.

In May, an in-person training session was held for managers to foster the exchange of experiences and knowledge. Organized by FUNBIO, the event took place in Manaus and brought together managers from 50 Protected Areas, along with MMA staff.

This year also marked the return of *Sumaúma*, ARPA’s newsletter and a key communication channel with partners and stakeholders. In addition, a WhatsApp broadcast list was launched to share updates on the actions and initiatives of ARPA-supported protected areas.

In August, managers of 50 protected areas supported by ARPA participated in a training course, featuring experience-sharing sessions





# COPAÍBAS

Community, Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples Project in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado Savannah



The Porto das Antas Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN) in Goiás covers 144.52 hectares and is one of the 17 RPPNs supported by the programone of the 17 RPPNs supported by the program

## BIOMES



• AMAZON  
• CERRADO

The Community, Protected Areas, and Indigenous Peoples Project in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado Savannah Program (COPAÍBAS) expanded its scope in 2024 with the inclusion of five federal Protected Areas (PAs): Chapada dos Veadeiros and Emas National Parks in Goiás; Serra da Bodoquena National Park in Mato Grosso do Sul; Chapada das Mesas National Park in Maranhão; and Nascentes Geraizeiras Sustainable Development Reserve in Minas Gerais, the only federal Sustainable Development Reserve in the Cerrado included in the program. These PAs will receive R\$5 million through the program to enhance and strengthen their management, ensuring they fulfill their objectives of nature conservation and protection.

The inclusion of federal Protected Areas was formalized through a Technical Cooperation Agreement signed in November between FUNBIO and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), the agency responsible for managing federal PAs.

Additionally, COPAÍBAS supported the creation of 11 Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs, the acronym in Portuguese) in the Cerrado, adding 1,610 hectares of protected areas to the biome. These include eight in Goiás—RPPNs Renascer I, Renascer II, Renascer III, Renascer IV, Água Santa, Capão da Onça, Porto das Antas, and Beija-flor—two in Minas Gerais—Vale dos Encantados and Lua Nova—and one in Tocantins—RPPN Serra.

A total of approximately R\$30 million was invested in the program throughout 2024.

COPAÍBAS, managed by FUNBIO, is funded by the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) under Norway’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The program aims to reduce deforestation by supporting strategies that promote the conservation of forests and native vegetation in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes, while also improving living conditions for traditional populations and Indigenous peoples.

## PARTNERS



## THEMATIC AREAS



## SDG



## CLIMATE DIALOGUES IN BOOKS



Books launched by the Climate Dialogues initiative are available for free on the FUNBIO website

Climate Dialogues is an initiative under the COPAÍBAS Program designed to engage professionals across the Brazilian justice system in addressing climate change and combating deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado. The initiative promotes idea-sharing and the creation of networks to develop solutions and guidelines, highlighting how the Judiciary can play a pivotal role in tackling the climate crisis and biodiversity loss.

And in 2024, these dialogues were captured in two publications. In partnership with members of the Forum of State Environmental Prosecutors of the Legal Amazon (FOPEMA), the book **“Legal Perspectives for a Sustainable Future: FOPEMA Reflections on Climate Change and Combating Deforestation”** explores topics such as environmental fines, public security and the environment, and Protected Areas. The publication was launched in July at the headquarters of the Legal Amazon Consortium, another project managed by FUNBIO.

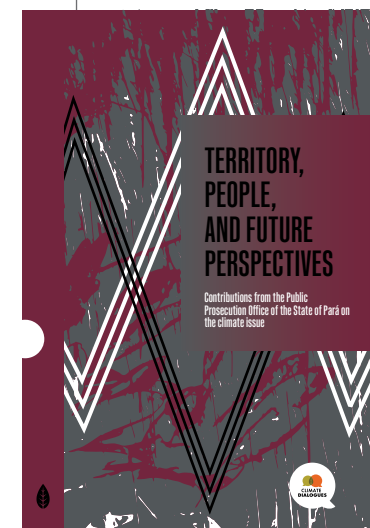
And in September, the book **“Territory, People, and Future Perspectives: Contributions from the Public Prosecution Office of the State of Pará on the Climate Issue”** was released. Developed

by the Public Prosecution Office of Pará (MPE-PA), the publication focuses on the impact of the carbon credit market on Indigenous and Quilombola communities and how the MPE-PA can work to ensure the rights of traditional peoples.

Both books are available online for free (links above).

In addition to these releases, a significant partnership was formalized with the Federal Public Prosecution Office of Amazonas (MPF-AM), involving the participation of Federal Prosecutors stationed in various states across the Legal Amazon. The group, composed of professionals working on topics ranging from environmental protection to mining, has already engaged in discussions on environmental public security, the carbon market, and strategies to combat deforestation, among other subjects. In 2025, the partnership will enter a new phase, deepening these discussions further.

Another significant partnership was established with the Brazilian Association of Environmental Public Prosecutors (Abrampa) to support the organization of the 22nd Brazilian Congress of Environmental Public Prosecutors 2024 – Belém Edition.



## IN THE PRESS

JAN 25, 2024 — AGÊNCIA BRASIL  
Event discusses reduction of emissions from deforestation

MAY 09, 2024 — A CRÍTICA  
Climate Dialogues

AUG 31, 2024 — O LIBERAL – REPÓRTER 70  
Book “Territory, People, and Future Perspectives: Contributions of the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Pará on the Climate Issue”

SEP 19, 2024 — G1  
Members of MPPA launch book on perspectives and actions in response to the climate crisis



Fire-fighting efforts receive support from the COPAÍBAS program in the Cerrado and the Amazon

21 PAs SUPPORTED SINCE 2021

5 FEDERAL PAs SUPPORTED SINCE DECEMBER 2024

46 PROJECTS SUPPORTED

4 PARTNER STATES

1,9 MILLION HECTARES SUPPORTED

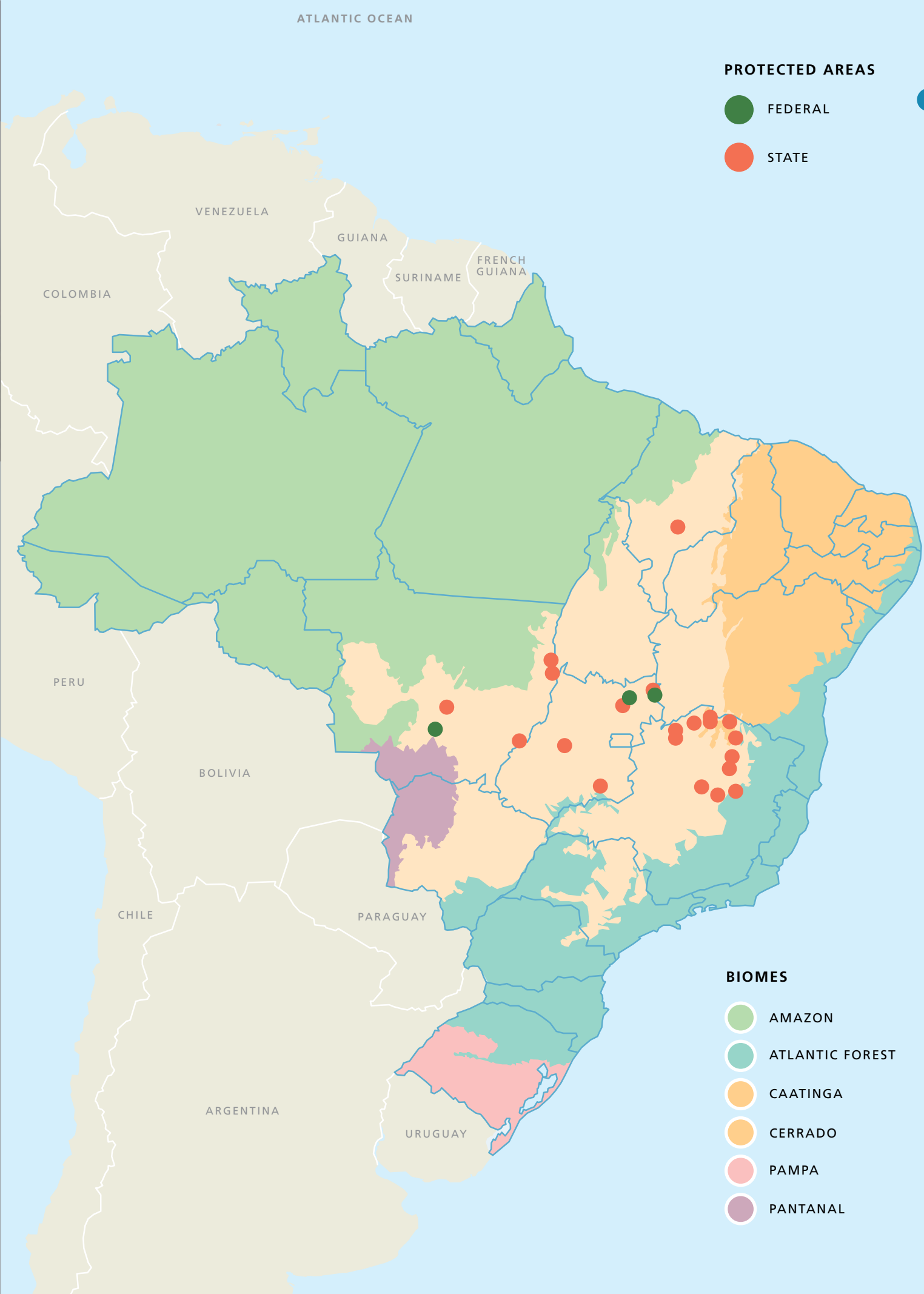
1 CALL FOR PROPOSALS

51 INDIGENOUS LANDS SUPPORTED

Combating Wildfires

COPAÍBAS aims to equip PAs with the necessary tools to carry out their activities effectively. This includes the acquisition of materials and equipment, installation of signage, engagement with communities within and surrounding the PAs, strengthening management councils, and protecting territories. In this context, an increasingly significant strategy, particularly in the Cerrado biome, is Integrated Fire Management (IFM).

In November, the program launched a new call for projects, with a total investment of R\$5 million, to support the implementation of IFM within and around PAs in the Cerrado. The proposals must address four main action areas: structuring, strengthening, or establishing voluntary and community fire brigades; implementing Integrated Fire Management Plans; adopting and enhancing technological tools for fire monitoring; and developing free management tools to support the organization, mobilization, and operations of fire brigades.





COPAÍBAS

“This gender-focused training raised our awareness and highlighted the need to engage with women in surrounding communities, making activities more accessible to them. As a result, we organized a workshop specifically for women as part of the Public Use Plan and held a women-only activity during the A Day in the Park event.



VANESSA CHAVES,  
from Serra Negra State  
Park, Minas Gerais

Empowering Women in Conservation

Achieving equal participation of women in the management and daily activities of PAs, while addressing the patriarchal and sexist structures that prevail in Brazil, remains a significant challenge. As part of its core mission, COPAÍBAS invests in fostering dialogue on women’s involvement and the importance of integrating gender perspectives into projects focused on territorial management and biodiversity conservation.

To better understand the gender dynamics within the PAs supported by COPAÍBAS, a consultancy was hired to conduct an assessment of state PAs in Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Maranhão, which are program partners. The findings served as the foundation for developing a guidebook—set to be published on International Women’s Day in May 2025—and a podcast. Additionally, roundtable discussions and a webinar were held to further explore and debate the issue.

The topic was also a key focus during the 1st meeting of managers from partner PAs, a five-day in-person event held in April in Minas Gerais, which brought together approximately 50 participants. The program included a workshop on gender and discussions on the subject, as well as training for professionals on FUNBIO’s procurement processes. The event also facilitated an exchange of experiences among representatives from the four state agencies participating in the program.

Widely regarded as a success by all participants, there is now an expectation that the meeting will be held every two years.

A cordel poem—a traditional Brazilian rhymed narrative—along with a podcast, was produced to explore the link between gender and nature conservation.



Warriors of the Forest: Women lead reforestation efforts in the Caru Indigenous Land, located in Maranhão

Investing in Socioeconomy and Territorial Protection

A key strategy of the program is to promote the socio-bioeconomy and strengthen value chains by supporting traditional communities and Indigenous peoples who depend on forest products for their livelihoods and income generation.

With a budget of R\$25 million, one of the program’s calls funded five new projects designed to enhance socio-biodiversity value chains in the Amazon and Cerrado regions.

In parallel, four additional projects were completed this

year, including the Cerrado Seed Network, which trains seed collectors in the Kalunga Quilombo, Goiás, to support the restoration value chain.

Another key initiative supported by COPAÍBAS is the strengthening of Indigenous territorial and environmental management. Among the projects funded under this strategy is *Guerreiras da Floresta* (Forest Warriors), which operates in the Caru Indigenous Land in Maranhão. The initiative combines forest monitoring and protection with the empowerment of women’s leadership and

participation. In 2024, the project launched its **own dedicated website**, funded through project resources.

Launched in 2022, another call within the Indigenous territorial and environmental management initiative featured an unprecedented six-month preparatory phase, completed in the first half of 2024. This phase allowed for the refinement of proposals, leading to the submission of projects that transitioned from planning to implementation, with a projected duration of two years.



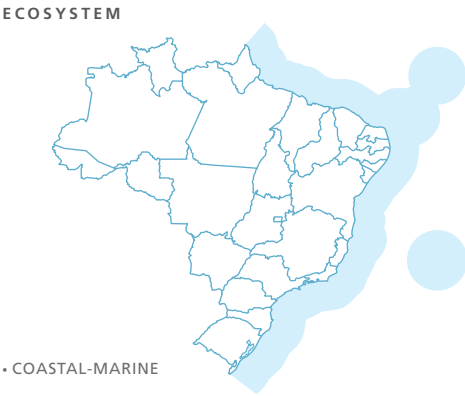
Governos Estaduais:  
Goiás, Maranhão,  
Mato Grosso e Minas Gerais





# GEF Mar

## Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project



Mangroves were a central focus of the Protected Coastal and Marine Areas Project (GEF Mar). Key initiatives included hiring a one-year consultancy to support the development of an Action Plan for implementing the National Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangroves in Brazil – ProManguezal and updating the Atlas of Mangroves in Brazil. Established by Decree No. 12,045 of June 5, 2024, ProManguezal is a public policy aimed at promoting the protection and sustainable use of Brazil's mangroves.

The project also allocated approximately R\$7 million to six new PAs, bringing the total to 36 supported areas that collectively safeguard around 96 million hectares of coastal and marine zones. This expansion and consolidation of support mark a significant step toward ensuring the financial sustainability of Brazil's PAs, promoting biodiversity conservation, and strengthening the management of these protected areas.

GEF Mar supported the creation of ProManguezal, a public policy that promotes the protection and sustainable use of mangrove ecosystems



### PARTNERS



### THEMATIC AREAS



### SDG



In the Canavieiras Extractive Reserve, in southern Bahia, a meeting brought together community organizations from traditional peoples and communities that are beneficiaries or users of protected areas supported by the project



## SUPPORT FOR SOCIOBIODIVERSITY

In parallel, GEF Mar launched a Call/Grant worth R\$3.8 million to select projects aimed at promoting the coordination and strengthening of community organizations led by traditional peoples and communities who are beneficiaries or users of PAs supported by GEF Mar. The initiative also focuses on encouraging the participation of women and youth, developing and strengthening Community-Based Tourism to create alternative income sources, ensuring food security for these communities, and fostering efforts to adapt to climate change. Sixteen institutions from various states were selected, each with contracts averaging two years. In early December, approximately 50 participants from subprojects, along with teams from the MMA, FUNBIO, ICMBio, and the TerrMar Project, attended a training workshop to kick off their activities. The meeting was

held at the headquarters of the Umbrella Association of Extractivists from the Canavieiras Extractive Reserve (AMEX) in Bahia.

The project also hired a consultancy to support the development of a Coral Reef Conservation Program and a Coral Reef Monitoring Network in Brazil. Additionally, it supported the preparatory meeting for the second cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Reef Environments (PAN Corais, in Portuguese).

Furthermore, the 26th GEF Mar Research Grant Call is currently being prepared to foster research aligned with the project's key areas of action. Over the course of 25 previous editions, a total of 139 research grants have been awarded, 28 of which are still ongoing.



GEF Mar

Groundbreaking Marine Spatial Planning

The GEF Mar project has commissioned consultancy services to carry out the first Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) for Brazil’s Northeast Region—a pioneering and essential initiative for the improved management of coastal and marine resources. This four-year assessment represents an estimated investment of R\$10 million.

The development of the MSP is part of a commitment made by Brazil in 2017 at the 1st United

Nations Ocean Conference to complete the entire mapping process by 2030. This initiative is carried out in partnership with the Brazilian Navy and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA). The implementation of MSP in other regions of the country is overseen by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

In September 2024, GEF Mar selected the consultancy

responsible for the project, which includes mapping the various uses of marine and coastal territories, as well as identifying and engaging all relevant stakeholders. The selected organization was the Rio Grande do Norte Foundation for Research and Culture (FUNPEC), working in partnership with the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN). The project’s first meeting was held in November.



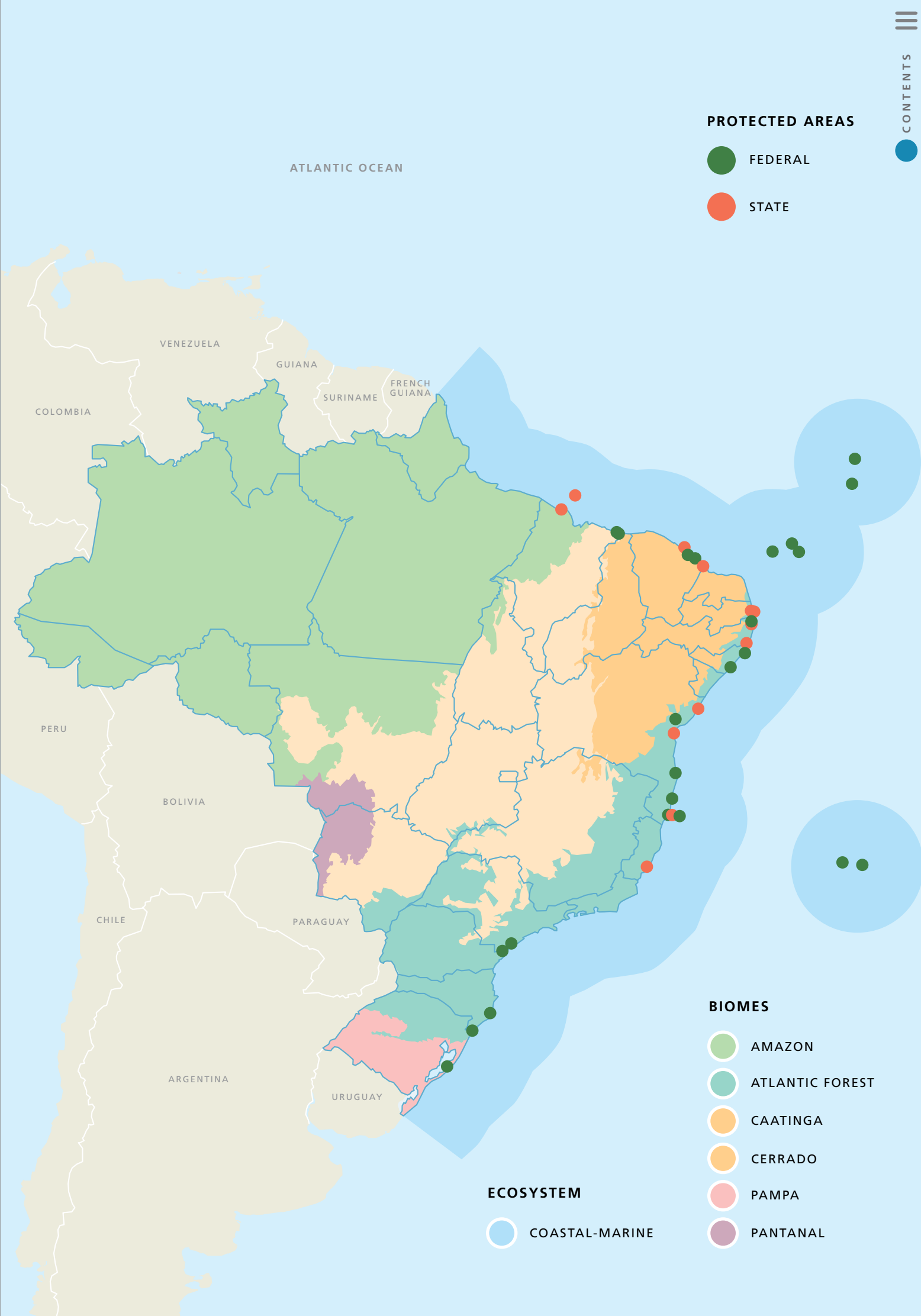
Coral reefs of the Manuel Luís Reef Marine State Park (PEM), located in the state of Maranhão

Support for New Protected Areas

GEF Mar is a Federal Government Project, coordinated by the MMA and financially and operationally managed by FUNBIO. Running until 2029, the project aims to strengthen the protection and management of Brazil’s marine and coastal environments.

In its mission to promote financial sustainability, improved management, and effectiveness of marine and coastal PAs, GEF Mar has added over 2.8 million hectares of protected areas benefiting from the project. These include: Santa Cruz Environmental Protection Area (Pernambuco), Marine Life

Nurseries Environmental Protection Area (Ceará), Naufrágio Queimado Environmental Protection Area (Paraíba), Reentrâncias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area (Maranhão), Tinharé-Boipeba Islands Environmental Protection Area (Bahia), Baía do Iguape Marine Extractive Reserve (Bahia).



GEF Mar

97,9 MILLION HECTARES

36 PAs SUPPORTED

12 STATES REACHED

Abrolhos Marine National Park is one of the 36 protected areas supported by the project

The project also provided comprehensive in-person training for new program managers, held in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, in March.

Additionally, project resources enabled the development of the Management Plan for the Ponta da Baleia/Abrolhos State Environmental Protection Area (Bahia), the establishment of the Advisory Council for the federal Protected Areas of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago (Pernambuco), and the construction of the Community Center of the Canavieiras Marine Extractive Reserve (Bahia), which began in September this year and is expected to be completed by 2025.

“The support from GEF Mar is essential for a range of activities we carry out in the PAs of the Trindade and Martim Vaz Archipelago and the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago, which we refer to as large oceanic PAs. This support spans from establishing advisory councils and developing management plans (a process set to begin in 2025) to monitoring sharks and fishing vessels, as well as implementing a tuna traceability project,” emphasizes Júlio Rosa, manager of the São Pedro and São Paulo Integrated Management Center (NGI, the acronym in Portuguese).

Additionally, program resources funded an Oceanic Islands Research Workshop held in early October, which presented a synthesis of research conducted over the past four years. “This is important not only to understand what has been studied but also to identify knowledge gaps that need to be addressed to support the management of PAs,” explains Júlio Rosa. The event brought together over 70 participants, including representatives from the Brazilian Navy, universities from across Brazil, and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).

At the Abrolhos Integrated Management Center (NGI Abrolhos), which oversees both the Abrolhos Marine National Park and the Cassurubá Marine Extractive Reserve, both located in Bahia, manager Erismar Rocha highlights the importance of GEF Mar’s support in addressing management challenges. This includes tackling invasive exotic species, such as the sun coral and the lionfish, to prevent their spread into the archipelago.

“The GEF Mar project has provided everything from basic equipment and infrastructure for the PAs to establishing a structure for early detection

and rapid response to invasive exotic species, including measures to combat them. For example, we successfully eradicated rodents on four islands, a fundamental step for conserving local biodiversity,” highlights Erismar Rocha, manager of the Abrolhos Integrated Management Center (NGI Abrolhos).

The NGI is also bringing the “Abraosolhos” exhibition to life. A consultancy was hired in June, and the exhibition is set to open in 2025 at the Protected Areas Visitor Center.

Erismar also highlights the role of these resources in maintaining a participatory management structure, with regular council meetings, biodiversity monitoring activities in both the mangrove and the archipelago, and efforts to map and register families and identify beneficiaries within the Cassurubá Marine Extractive Reserve. This work supports the federal government’s Bolsa Verde Program, which provides assistance to families living in extreme poverty who are committed to environmental conservation.

In total, more than 1,000 families from the reserve benefit from this program.



GOVERNOS ESTADUAIS DA COSTA DO BRASIL



MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E MUDANÇA DO CLIMA





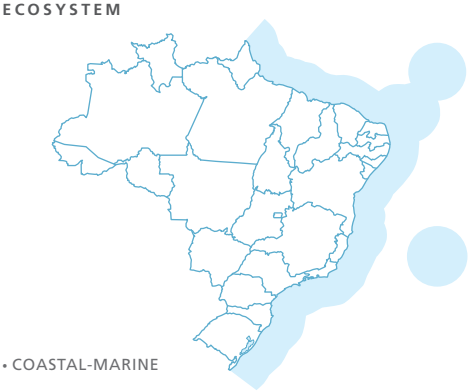
# Marine Fund

The Marine Fund was established to ensure the continuity of the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project (GEF Mar), which supports the creation and strengthening of marine and coastal Protected Areas (PAs) and promotes public policies focused on ocean protection. This year was marked by a significant new investment of R\$46 million, stemming from a Commitment Agreement signed in 2018 between the Brazilian Institute of Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and Petrobras. The agreement outlines actions and measures required to ensure compliance with regulations

regarding the disposal of produced water from the company's offshore platforms.

Managed and implemented by FUNBIO, the Fund aims to ensure ongoing support for 30 Protected Areas (PAs) currently benefiting from the GEF Mar project.

In 2024, the initiative entered its initial phase, focusing on establishing the Fund's governance structure. FUNBIO will strategically invest the resources to ensure financial sustainability and maintain long-term support for these Protected Areas.



Manuel Luís Reef Marine State Park (PEM), located in Maranhão

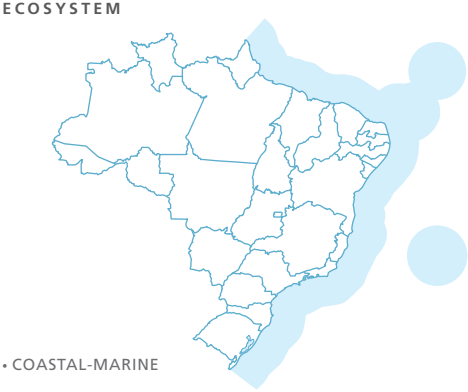


# Global Fund for Coral Reefs

The Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR) is a global initiative aimed at financing efforts to secure the future of coral reef ecosystems in the face of mounting threats such as climate change and pollution, which contribute to ocean warming and acidification. In Brazil, FUNBIO is the executing agency responsible for mobilizing resources for the initiative. The goal is to foster socially and environmentally impactful enterprises and support the transition to a blue economy—combining

coral reef conservation with the sustainable development of local economies that rely on these ecosystems.

With 8,000 kilometers of coastline, Brazil has the potential to be a global leader in coral reef conservation. Achieving this requires coordination and capacity-building among a diverse range of local actors—including NGOs, governments, researchers, and communities—to advance efforts such as zoning for sustain-



able use and identifying opportunities for integrated value chains, such as low-impact tourism, sustainable fisheries, and waste management technologies.

Established in 2020, the GFCR operates through a blended finance model that combines public, philanthropic, and development funding with private capital. This public-private coalition includes UN agencies, governments, foundations, donors, and investors.



Manuel Luís Reef Marine State Park (PEM), located in Maranhão



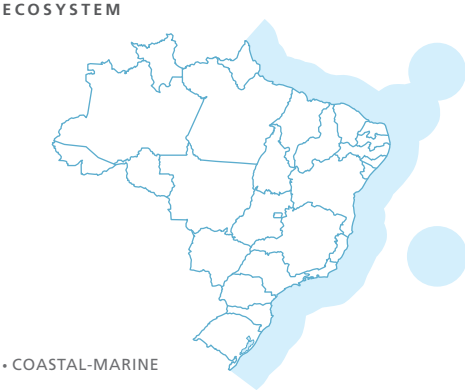
# Northern Tides

The Northern Tides project: Participatory Mapping of Strategic Marine Areas in Northern Brazil began in August 2024. The initiative aims to complete a necessary phase preceding the Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) of the North region. To this end, a call for proposals was issued in October to hire a consultancy responsible for the participatory mapping. This mapping will address gaps regarding the various uses of the marine and coastal zones in the North region, particularly by traditional communities, such as small-scale fishing and aquaculture, as well as sporting

activities and even tourism. The selected company, which is yet to be chosen, will be contracted in 2025 to start the work, with completion expected in 2026. The project has a total budget of R\$ 2.56 million, most of which will be allocated to the consultancy.

**“This participatory mapping is a pioneering project in Brazil. It provides not only information about the areas used by activities and people but also the connection they have with these areas, translating them into values that can be cultural,**

**emotional, or economic. In the end, we will have a heat map showing the areas of greatest value for specific activities, which allows us to sit at the negotiation table and discuss, based on the areas of the ocean that are truly utilized for different activities,”** explains Marinez Scherer, general coordinator of Coastal Management at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA).



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



## WHAT IS MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING?

Brazil's waters span approximately 5.7 million km<sup>2</sup>, a vast blue expanse with significant gaps in understanding, particularly regarding the diverse stakeholders who rely on this territory. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is part of a United Nations (UN) initiative to help countries better understand their seas and promote sustainable use, aligned with the global goal of protecting 30% of marine territories by 2030.

In Brazil, the MMA has announced plans to finalize MSP by 2030. The plan will be developed regionally, with GEF Mar, implemented by FUNBIO, responsible for MSP in the

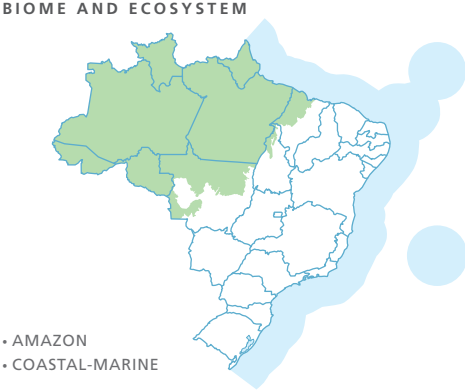
Northeast Region. Meanwhile, the Northern Tides project will enable the participatory mapping that will serve as the foundation for MSP in the North Region.

“The aim is to map all uses and activities in the coastal and marine zones of the North Region. Some activities, particularly small-scale ones like artisanal fishing, family-based aquaculture, and community-based tourism, are often vital to local communities but remain undocumented. This initiative will set the stage for spatial planning,” explains coordinator Marinez Scherer.

# POP Ramsar Sites

The mangroves at the mouth of the Amazon River are immensely valuable both biologically and socially. Rich in life, they serve as nurseries for countless species, as well as resting and feeding grounds for many others, including humans. These ecosystems are vital for food security and income generation for traditional communities. Moreover, mangroves play a critical role in addressing the climate crisis, offering coastal protection against storms and acting as significant carbon sinks.

The Protecting Our Planet Challenge (POP) Ramsar Sites project focuses specifically on the Amazonian mangroves located in the area influenced by the mouth of the Amazon River. It encompasses 23 Protected Areas at the federal and state levels across the states of Amapá, Maranhão, Pará, as well as Piauí and Ceará. In February 2024, an Addendum to the Cooperation Agreement between FUNBIO and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) was signed, en-



PARTNER



abling the resumption of work, including the mapping of key stakeholders in the region.

This initiative included three in-person workshops held in Macapá (the capital of Amapá), Belém (the capital of Pará), and São Luís (the capital of Maranhão). The goal was to discuss governance, strengthen connections with traditional communities in the region, and engage with other local stakeholders, fostering a participatory approach to planning the next steps for the project's implementation.

These activities align with the objectives of the ProManguezal program, a public policy established by the Ministry

THEMATIC AREA



of Environment and Climate Change to advance mangrove conservation. The program is supported by funding from the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Project (GEF Mar), implemented by FUNBIO.

The initiative is funded by the Bloomberg Ocean Initiative and Re:wild, in collaboration with the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) through the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), with FUNBIO as the financial manager. It targets internationally significant wetlands, recognized as Ramsar Sites, with a special focus on Amazonian mangroves.

Now in its second phase, the project builds on the achievements of the Amazon Mangroves Project, aiming to establish a governance system for the mangroves at the mouth of the Amazon River. Its goals are to promote nature conservation and sustainable development, further justifying its designation as a Ramsar Site.

This initiative represents a significant step toward fulfilling Brazil's international commitments, including the Ramsar Convention, which recognizes wetlands of international importance, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

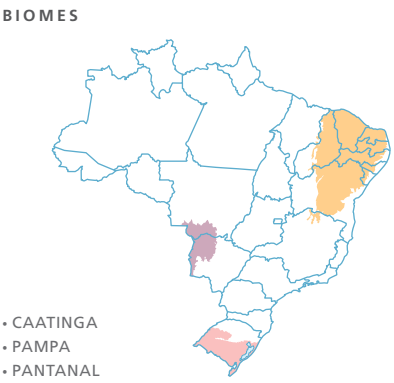
SDG





# GEF Terrestre

Conservation, Restoration and Management Strategy for Biodiversity in the Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal Biomes



2 CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

3 BIOMES

In 2024, the Strategies for Conservation, Restoration, and Management of Biodiversity in the Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal Program (GEF Terrestre) executed BRL 21 million. Of this amount, approximately BRL 14 million was allocated to direct implementation efforts, including the strengthening, monitoring, and creation of Protected Areas, restoration of degraded areas, and protection and monitoring of biodiversity. The remaining BRL 7 million was directed to supported projects. Notably, four projects were selected with a focus on combating and preventing fires in the Pantanal.

The Pantanal has once again faced devastating fires and extreme drought, with a 150% increase in burned areas from 2023 to 2024, according to MapBiomas. This year, fires affected 22.38 million hectares—13.4 million hectares more than the previous year. As the world’s largest floodplain confronts the realities of the climate crisis and widespread environmental degradation, urgent action is needed to protect the biome’s biodiversity. In response to this critical situation, GEF Terrestre issued a call for proposals to select Integrated Fire Management (IFM) projects aimed at preventing and combating fires within and around Protected Areas.

The call is part of a broader strategy to consolidate and strengthen federal and state Protected Areas and their surrounding regions. Four IFM projects were selected, all located in the Pantanal, with a total investment of BRL 2 million.

Among the areas supported is the Taiamã Ecological Station in southern Mato Grosso, where Instituto Gaia was chosen to lead the implementation of the Integrated Fire Management Plan. This Protected Area, which suffered significant losses of conserved land during the devastating fires of 2020, was once again affected by flames, this time impacting an area under restoration.

**“The Integrated Fire Management Plan is part of an effort to understand the ecological system in Taiamã and the Pantanal, to prevent and combat fires, and to stop them from spreading,”** emphasizes Solange Ikeda, collaborator at Instituto Gaia and professor at the State University of Mato Grosso (UNEMAT). **“If water doesn’t come from the plateau, from the springs, if everything is degraded... the fire will take over. It’s all deeply interconnected. The Pantanal needs water to flow, and for that, we need to restore these corridors,”** she adds.

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



“O GEF Terrestre é importante porque chama a atenção antecipadamente para uma situação que o Pantanal tem enfrentado nos últimos anos, dentro desse novo contexto de seca e crise climática. E muito do que foi feito, como esses Planos de Manejo Integrado do Fogo, não aconteceria sem o projeto, nessa tentativa de manutenção da biodiversidade e da conservação do Pantanal.

”

SOLANGE IKEDA,  
fundadora e colaboradora do Instituto Gaia

The Alto Pantanal Brigade, created by the Instituto Homem Pantaneiro (IHP), works in fire management and suppression in the Serra do Amolar, Mato Grosso do Sul

IN THE PRESS

- MAR 01, 2024 — O GLOBO  
Risk of drought and fire: dry season causes three major Pantanal rivers to reach lowest levels
- AUG 20, 2024 — TV GLOBO  
Pernambuco to create new protected areas in the Caatinga
- SEP 01, 2024 — O GLOBO  
Poisoned, injured, and dead: animals fall victim to fire in the Pantanal
- SEP 15, 2024 — O GLOBO  
Where nature endures: surrounded by fire, sanctuary in Serra do Amolar, Pantanal, uses AI to aid conservation





GEF Terrestre



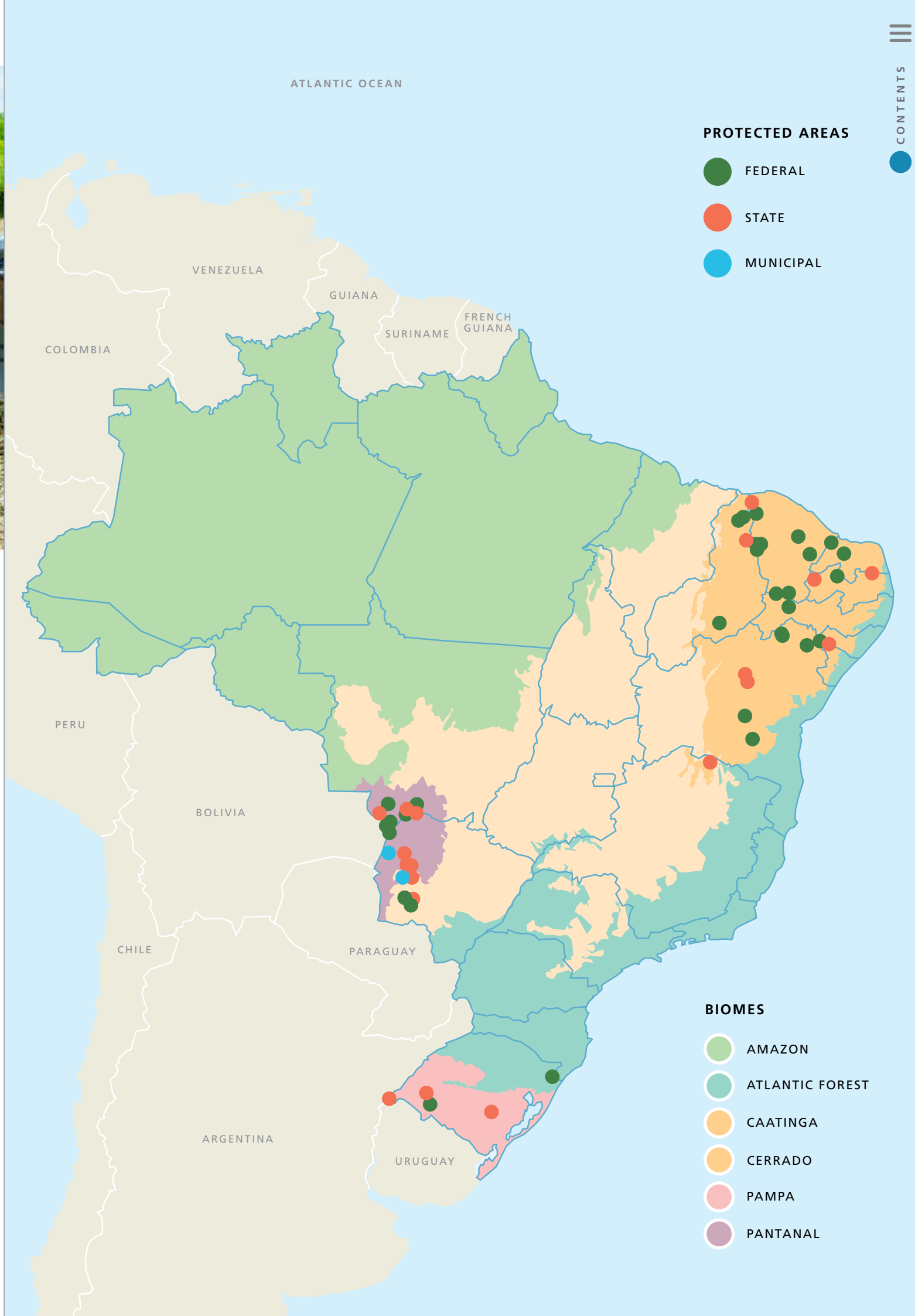
Seedling planting in the Pantanal, part of the restoration of 239 hectares in the biome

As Professor Ikeda explains, fire prevention is intrinsically linked to another key initiative supported by GEF Terrestre: ecological restoration. In 2024, GEF funded 25 projects focused on restoring degraded areas and strengthening the restoration value chain. Of these, 15 concluded their activities this year. Collectively, these initiatives have advanced the recovery of 6,957 hectares, exceeding the project's original target of 5,000 hectares. Beyond restoration, the funding also supported fire management efforts, including strengthening the Alto Pantanal Brigade, created by the Instituto Homem Pantaneiro (IHP), which plays a critical role in the Serra do Amolar region.

The collaborator also highlights an indirect outcome of the project's initiatives: the creation of the Pact for the Restoration of the Pantanal. "This wouldn't have happened without the GEF Terrestre initiative," notes Solange. In 2024, the Network for the Restoration of the Caatinga (RECAA)

was also established. Additionally, in the Pampa, the Southern Ecological Restoration Network, active since 2021, was further strengthened through the support of the GEF Terrestre project. In 2024, GEF Terrestre resources supported a total of 59 Protected Areas with actions focused on management and specific plans, administration, infrastructure, enforcement, fire management, sustainable productive practices, and biodiversity monitoring.

A major milestone was the establishment of a partnership with nine state agencies, facilitated by Technical Cooperation Agreements signed with nine states (Paraíba, Pernambuco, Ceará, Bahia, Piauí, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Rio Grande do Sul) and the 2023 Call for Projects to Create and Consolidate Protected Areas in the Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal biomes. Selected projects received approximately BRL 3.5 million to create 11 new state Protected Areas—six in Pernambuco, four in Ceará, and one





GEF Terrestre

in Rio Grande do Sul—and BRL 2.9 million to strengthen six existing state Protected Areas—four in the Caatinga, one in the Pantanal, and one in the Pampa.

**“GEF Terrestre’s support for Protected Areas in the Caatinga is crucial for strengthening and implementing several Protected Areas, as many were created but remain unimplemented and lack even a Management Plan,”** explains Samuel Portela, Biodiversity Conservation Coordinator at Associação Caatinga.

The NGO is leading efforts to strengthen the Rio Poti Canyon State Park in Piauí and the Carnaúbas State Park in Ceará. These initiatives include fire prevention and control measures, the development of a financial sustainability plan, and environmental education programs. Additionally, Associação Caatinga is conducting studies to initiate the creation of four new Protected Areas in the state.

At the federal level, 20 Protected Areas received support from the project, with the majority (16) located in the Caatinga, two in the Pampa, and two in the Pantanal.

Among the beneficiaries was the Ibirapuitã Environmental Protection Area (APA, the acronym in Portuguese), the largest Protected Area in the Pampa, cov-

ering 317,000 hectares. “With resources from GEF Terrestre, we strengthened enforcement efforts and acquired equipment such as drones, surveillance cameras, and kayaks, which now allow us to monitor the watercourse—something we couldn’t do before,” explains Raul Coelho, manager of APA Ibirapuitã.

**“The APA has existed for 30 years without ever receiving any support. In 2023, we began receiving resources from GEF Terrestre, and this year, the federal government enabled the hiring of Temporary Environmental Agents. Now we have both personnel and resources, which are crucial for ensuring the conservation of this area,”** highlights Raul Coelho, manager of the Ibirapuitã Environmental Protection Area.

GEF Terrestre provided resources to support the Workshop on Prioritization Criteria for the Creation of Federal Protected Areas, organized by ICMBio. The event brought together 150 experts, institutions, and civil society representatives to evaluate proposals for new Protected Areas in each biome, identify priority areas, and advance the creation processes.

Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs), the only category of privately managed Protected

Areas, were also a key focus of efforts to strengthen protected areas. A total of 26 reserves benefited from GEF Terrestre support, including 11 in the Caatinga and 15 in the Pantanal.

In 2024, with project support, three RPPNs were established in the Pantanal, all located in Mato Grosso do Sul: Lagoa Misteriosa, Howard Quigley, and Sesc Bonito. Together, these reserves protect a total of 701 hectares. Additionally, a fourth RPPN, spanning 45.9 hectares, has been submitted for creation in the southern region of Mato Grosso do Sul.

In the Caatinga, the Ruth Paes Pires I RPPN was created, covering 20 hectares. Furthermore, five additional RPPNs, totaling approximately 170 hectares, have been submitted for creation and are currently under review.

In 2024, a call was launched to support the creation and implementation of long-distance trails, aiming to enhance landscape connectivity and promote the financial sustainability of Protected Areas and their surrounding areas. With a total funding of BRL 1.6 million, the initiative will support up to three projects across the biomes targeted by GEF Terrestre.

42 PROJECTS SUPPORTED

OF WHICH

10 STARTED IN 2024



View of the Serra das Almas Private Natural Heritage Reserve, Ceará

Biodiversity

To advance the conservation of threatened species and control invasive exotic species, GEF Terrestre invested in research and monitoring of fauna and flora. These efforts were aligned with National and Territorial Action Plans, public policies designed to conserve biodiversity. In 2024, four new plans were developed, and actions were implemented under nine existing plans. Collectively, these initiatives assessed the conservation status of 550 animal species and 1,000 plant species.

A notable achievement was the recruitment of 70 fellows to support biodiversity monitoring and the conservation of threatened species. Furthermore, biodiversity monitoring protocols linked to the Monitora Program/ICMBio were implemented in 12 federal Protected Areas.





# ARCA

## Caatinga Protected Areas Program



Lear's Macaw Wildlife Refuge, Curaçá, Bahia

### BIOMA



• CAATINGA

With a distinctly Brazilian identity, the Caatinga is home to thousands of native plant and animal species, some found nowhere else, making it the most biodiverse semi-arid region on the planet. To help protect this rich environmental heritage, the Caatinga Protected Areas Program (ARCA) was launched in June during the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council meeting. Backed by \$8.8 million from the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), managed by the GEF, ARCA will strengthen approximately 4.5 million hectares of protected areas (PAs)—a territory comparable in size to the state of Rio de Janeiro—across four northeastern states: Bahia, Paraíba, Pernambuco, and Piauí.

The project led by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) will also advance biodiversity research in one of Brazil's least-studied biomes. It will employ cutting-edge techniques such as environmental DNA (eDNA)

analysis—extracted from soil, water, or air samples—to identify priority areas for conservation and support the creation of new PAs and ecological corridors. The latter aligns with Connecting the Caatinga, a project announced in December (see **page 102**), with FUNBIO as the implementing agency, while the executing entity is yet to be determined. Currently, according to the MMA, only 9.16% of the Caatinga is under protection within PAs.

In addition to supporting PAs, ARCA will also strengthen the National Action Plans for Species Conservation (PANs, the acronym in Portuguese), coordinated by the government with expert input to develop strategies for reducing the extinction risk of Brazil's native flora and fauna.

With a planned duration of five years, the project is managed by FUNBIO and implemented by WWF-US.

### PARTNERS



### THEMATIC AREAS



### NDC SDG



“The GEF, through the GBFF, is proud to support ARCA in establishing and strengthening the management of protected areas in this unique and globally significant biome, building on our successful experience with a similar program in the Amazon, the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA). The investment in ARCA includes targeted support and capacity building for Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities, recognizing their vital role in territorial management, conservation, and the sustainable use of the Caatinga.



Green iguana (*Iguana iguana*) at the Rio das Almas Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), Ceará



## IN THE PRESS

JUN 21, 2024 — VALOR  
Caatinga will receive US\$10 million for conservation



# Probio II

With a focus on promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, particularly in productive sectors, Probio II – National Project for Integrated Public-Private Actions for Biodiversity supported the growth of the bioeconomy in traditional communities in Maranhão. In 2024, it established a Local Productive Arrangement (LPA) for sustainably harvested products, generating a gross revenue of R\$263,000 for local communities. The products include bio-jewelry, fiber and vine crafts, soaps, and processed forest-based goods.

The LPA comprises the Serra da Estrela Sociobiodiversity

Opportunities Fund of the National Public/Private Integrated Actions for Biodiversity Project



Art Center, the Forest Products Collection and Processing Unit, the Bio-Jewelry and Decorative Products Workshop, the Fibers and Vines – Basketry Decorative Products Workshop, and the Artisan Cleaning Soap and Bar Soap Workshop.

Additionally, the project registered 67 families to track improvements in household income, aiming to help lift them out of poverty through this and other initiatives.

The activities are coordinated by the Maranhão-based NGO Agência de Desenvolvimento Extensão Amazônia, with financial management overseen by FUNBIO. The initiative focuses on strengthening community organization and promoting women’s leadership. Efforts are concentrated in 12 communities surrounding the Fazenda Eldorado Forest Reserve—owned by Suzano—and in the Mata Grande and Ciriaco extractive reserves.

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



## FOREST ECONOMY

In 2023, the focus was on establishing agroforestry systems and nurseries. By 2024, the emphasis shifted to transforming forest resources—such as fibers, vines, bark, and seeds—into value-added products, creating income opportunities aligned with nature conservation. These efforts were supported by strengthening cooperatives within the communities and fostering women’s leadership.

The project facilitated the acquisition of supplies to support local business needs, market exploration, and the promotion and sale of products created by farming families, artisans, and coconut breakers from extractive communities in the Tocantina region of southwestern Maranhão. This region encompasses the cities of Imperatriz, Cidelândia, Davinópolis, Buritirana, and João Lisboa.

An exhibition was organized to present the inaugural collection of bio-jewelry and decorative items by the Estrela da Serra brand, featuring handcrafted creations made by these women.

8 INITIATIVES SUPPORTED



new

# DataClima+

Transparency is a cornerstone for tracking progress in mitigation, adaptation, support, and financing efforts to combat climate change, as outlined in the Paris Agreement, the international climate treaty signed by Brazil in 2015. To reinforce this commitment, the agreement also established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). In August 2024, Brazil advanced this agenda with the launch of DataClima+

– Strengthening the National Transparency System in Brazil under the Paris Agreement. The initiative is led by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI) and co-executed in partnership with FUNBIO.

The DataClima+ project aims to formalize and streamline climate data governance to meet the requirements of the ETF while supporting decision-making and national policy development.

To achieve this, the initiative will focus on organizing high-quality climate data, optimizing data management and analysis processes, and improving the publication and sharing of information.

With a total investment of USD 4.3 million, the project is set to launch its activities in the second quarter of 2025.

The initiative will focus on three key areas: developing

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



Uatumã Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas

an integrated climate data system for Brazil, connecting existing and new databases while establishing the necessary institutional arrangements for data collection and management; standardizing processes and data groups to ensure consistency and reliability; and supporting policymakers and national decision-makers in effectively incorporating climate data into governance and management strategies.





# Living Amazon



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREA



NDC SDG



Tucumã harvest process



## IN THE PRESS

JAN 29, 2024 — VALOR  
Natura, Vert, and FUNBIO launch R\$12 million fund to finance family agroextractivism in the Amazon

JAN 30, 2024 — EXAME  
With new financing mechanism, Natura aims to boost the bioeconomy and cut out middlemen

OCT 24, 2024 — VALOR  
IFC invests in Natura's supplier communities in the Amazon region

The Living Amazon Financing Mechanism was established to tackle one of the main bottlenecks in the value chain of extractivist communities in the world's largest tropical rainforest: access to credit for business investment. In its first year of implementation, which began in December 2023, the project has already allocated over R\$5 million to cooperatives and associations engaged in harvesting products such as açai and Brazil nuts. This investment has directly improved the lives of approximately 2,500 families across four Amazonian states: Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, and Pará.

The project, launched with initial investment from Natura—a founding member of the mechanism—has since attracted contributions from the Good Energies Foundation, Fundo Vale, and, more recently, the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The mechanism operates through blended finance, integrating two financial instruments—one market-based and the other philanthropic—under a unified governance structure. The market-based instrument, the Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA, the acronym in Portuguese), is issued and managed by the securitization firm VERT, offering loans to agro-extractive cooperatives with streamlined processes and an annual interest rate of 8%.

## PARTICIPATORY AND TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE

The governance of Living Amazon includes a Deliberative Council, established in the first half of 2024. The council comprises representatives from Natura, investors, and leaders from agro-extractive communities.

“In 2024, we made significant progress in implementation, welcomed new funding partners, defined our key areas of focus, and established our governance structure, which includes representatives from local communities. We are building solid and transparent governance while

strengthening initiatives to value biodiversity, foster socio-economic growth, and contribute to the prosperity of these communities. Through these efforts, we aim for a fairer and more regenerative future,” highlights Priscila Matta, one of the creators of the Living Amazon Mechanism and Senior Sustainability Manager at Natura.

In June, a seminar was held in the municipality of Benevides, in Pará, bringing together around 80 participants, including community members and representatives from Natura, VERT, and FUNBIO. The event

marked a significant milestone with the 1st Regular Meeting of the Deliberative Council.

The project engages communities in 13 Protected Areas (PAs) designated for sustainable use—allowing extraction activities balanced with nature conservation—across four states. The mechanism is expected to benefit over 10,000 agro-extractive families, contributing not only to income generation but also to the conservation of approximately 3 million hectares of the Brazilian Amazon.



Living Amazon

The credit provides cooperatives with upfront resources at the start of the annual harvest season, enabling them to prepay producers’ logistics costs and secure raw materials to be delivered at the end of the harvest.

Complementing this, the Enabling Conditions Facility (ECF) allocates grant funding to support training, capacity building, and the organizational strengthening of sociobiodiversity product suppliers, while also enhancing their value chains and territories.

The ECF addresses a critical challenge identified over decades of collaboration with

local communities: the need for expertise in financial and operational management of production. Additionally, Natura—a founding member and investor in the project—supports the initiative through harvest purchase agreements, reducing operational risks.

So far, R\$5.5 million in credit has been allocated to 13 agro-extractive associations and cooperatives across the Amazon, with an additional R\$600,000 invested in consultancy services. These services aim to enhance cooperative management, strengthen organizational capacity, and promote women’s participation and leadership.

The Enabling Conditions Facility also offers mentorship to support agro-extractive communities in designing and implementing their own projects in response to a call launched by FUNBIO. This initiative focuses on enhancing processing unit infrastructure to meet Union for Ethical Biotrade (UEBT) certification standards. In the coming year, the ECF aims to invest up to R\$7.5 million through this call and in the development of agroforestry systems (SAFs, the acronym in Portuguese) for macaúba, a native Brazilian palm prized for its oil, which can be used as sustainable aviation fuel.

“The project addresses real and longstanding needs of Amazonian extractivists. My hope is that, in time, it can expand to other organizations and territories.



ADEVALDO DIAS,  
president of Memorial Chico Mendes, an organization that provides technical support to the extractivist social movement

“The mechanism not only finances cooperatives and associations but also empowers us to manage our own resources.



SANDRA AMUD,  
president of the Association of Agro-Extractive Producers and Processors of Beruri (Assoab), in Amazonas

PAs INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT

- Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (Pará)
- Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas)
- Médio Juruá Extractive Reserve (Amazonas)
- Tapajós National Forest (Pará)
- Piagaçu Purus Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas)
- Itatupã-Baquiá Sustainable Development Reserve (Pará)
- Reentrancias Maranhenses Environmental Protection Area (Maranhão)
- Baixo Juruá Extractive Reserve (Amazonas)
- Canutama Extractive Reserve (Amazonas)
- Médio Purús Extractive Reserve (Amazonas)
- Rio Cajari Extractive Reserve (Amapá)
- Canutama State Forest (Amazonas)
- Rio Iratapuru Sustainable Development Reserve (Amapá)

New Investors

In October, Living Amazon welcomed a new investor to its credit program: the International Finance Corporation (IFC), with an initial investment of R\$6 million. This marks the first time the institution—part of the World Bank Group and dedicated to supporting the private sector in emerging markets—has provided financing to traditional communities and small-scale farmers in the Amazon region.

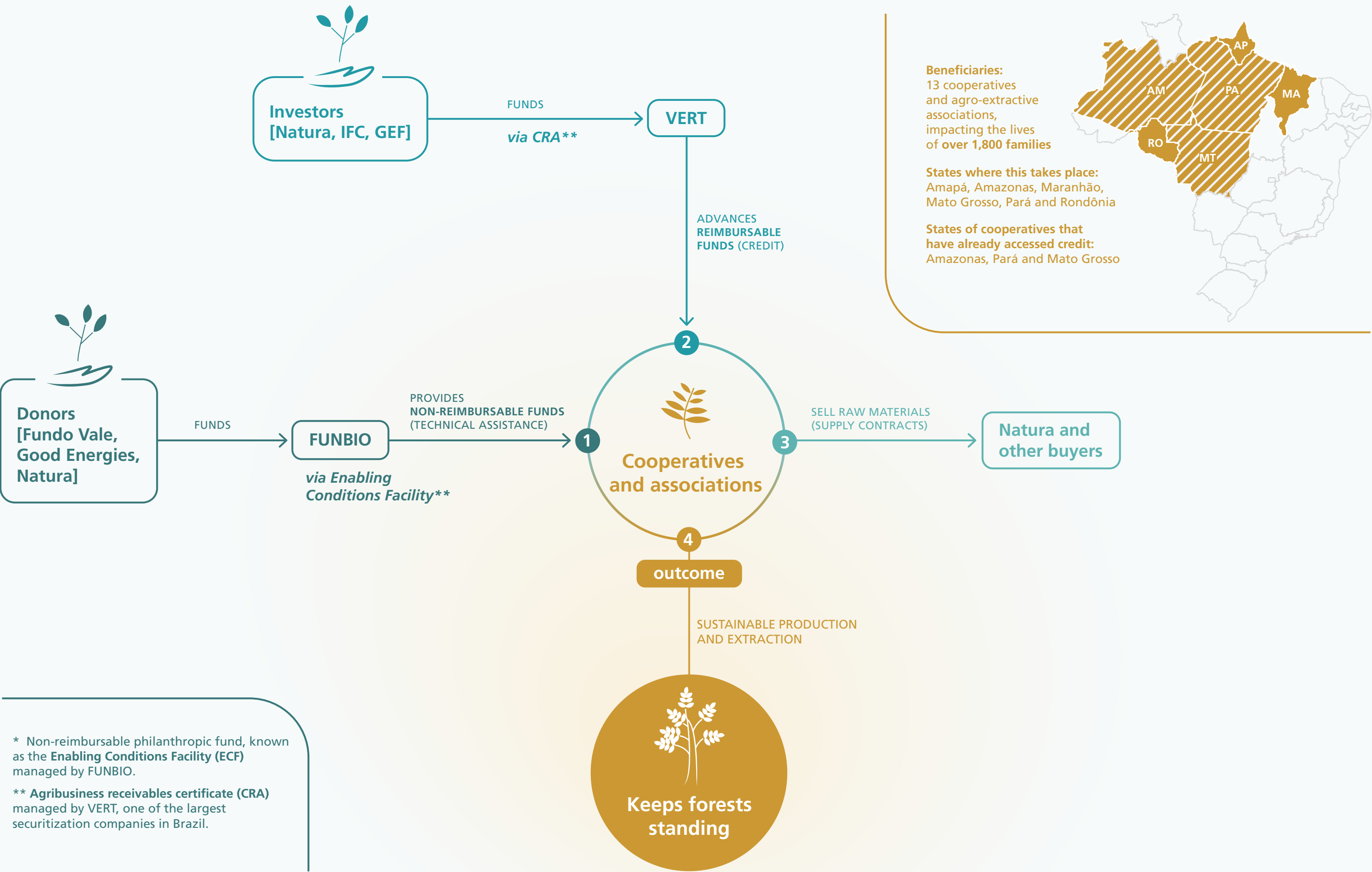
With IFC’s participation, the Living Amazon credit instrument now features two types of investment tranches: “mezzanine” and “senior”, with the latter offering returns to investors. Additionally, the World Bank institution will support VERT in strengthening the securitization firm’s socioenvironmental risk management system, enabling the mechanism to potentially incorporate other sociobiodiversity value chains and buyers in the future.



Tucumã storage



Amazônia Viva



\* Non-reimbursable philanthropic fund, known as the **Enabling Conditions Facility (ECF)** managed by FUNBIO.

\*\* **Agribusiness receivables certificate (CRA)** managed by VERT, one of the largest securitization companies in Brazil.



# REM MT

REDD Early Movers (REM) Global Program – Mato Grosso



Through its investments, the Global REDD+ Early Movers Program – Mato Grosso (REM MT) successfully prevented the deforestation of 160,000 hectares—equivalent to just over one-third of the territory of Cuiabá—in the state. In addition to the environmental value of the forest area that was preserved, the economic value was also significant, estimated at R\$152.97 million per year, according to carbon market prices.

The data comes from an institutional impact assessment study published in July 2024, underscoring the program’s crucial role in protecting native vegetation. Conducted by the consultancy Agroicone, the study evaluates REM MT’s actions between 2021 and 2022, using a methodology that analyzes resource allocation, monitoring impacts, and deforestation dynamics in the state. The report also offers recommendations for enhancing the program and its outcomes and **is available [in Portuguese] in full online.**

The success of the initiative is already ensured with the signing of the agreement for Phase 2 of the program in July 2024.

REM MT stems from a partnership between the German and United Kingdom governments, through the German Development Bank (KfW), and the state of Mato Grosso, with financial



management handled by FUNBIO. Operating in Mato Grosso—the only Brazilian state encompassing three biomes: Amazon, Cerrado, and Pantanal—the program strengthens institutional mechanisms to combat deforestation and supports sustainable rural producers, family farmers, and Indigenous peoples, fostering low-carbon agriculture and livestock production.

Since 2019, the REM MT Program has invested R\$45 million in strengthening Mato Grosso’s institutional and physical infrastructure, focusing on improving monitoring, enforcement, and the restructuring of the agencies responsible for these services. This investment has enhanced efforts to combat deforestation,



notably through the adoption of the Planet platform, which enables more precise and real-time deforestation monitoring.

The program, set to conclude its first phase in 2025, will consolidate its outcomes into a book scheduled for release that same year. The publication will feature results from this stage along with interviews from over 100 beneficiaries across 16 projects in the Amazon, Cerrado, and Pantanal biomes.

In 2024 alone, R\$35 million has been invested, benefiting 34,000 people, including 18,000 Indigenous individuals from 43 distinct peoples. Since its inception in 2019, the program’s total investments have surpassed R\$240 million.

“Without the REM project, we wouldn’t have resumed seed collecting or improved our source of income. Without support for the cooperative, technical assistance, and group meetings, it would have been much more difficult.”

ANTONIA SOARES, a family farmer and seed collector from the municipality of Carlinda

A quilombola from Quilombo Mata Cavalo is a family farmer and receives support from the program



Indigenous peoples in the Xingu





REM MT

Participation in The Biodiversity COP

In October, the REM MT Program participated in the United Nations Conference on Biological Diversity (COP16), held in Cali, Colombia. Representing the program were Marcos Antônio Camargo Ferreira, coordinator of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram, and Daniela Melo, coordinator of the Family Agriculture, Traditional Peoples and Communities, and Sustainable Production Subprograms. They presented REM MT’s key outcomes and showcased how the initiative has contributed to biodiversity conservation in Mato Grosso. The conference also provided an opportunity for knowledge exchange with other REDD+ programs, including REM Colombia, REM Acre, and REM Ecuador.



Members of the REM MT team present program experiences at COP16 in Cali



Clockwise: Artisans from the Ouro Branco district, a rubber extraction community, Zoró Indigenous people, and dairy cattle farmers, all supported by the program



“The support from REM came at a very opportune moment. Securing resources through the cooperative was a long-held dream, given the demand for developing fruit farming and horticulture. The support arrived just in time, benefiting a settlement with great potential in the pequi value chain.

NILFO WANDSCHEER,  
the cooperative’s coordinator



Zoró Indigenous people process Brazil nuts

Cooperatives Driving The Community Economy

One of REM MT’s key areas of focus is supporting family farmers, small-scale producers, and Indigenous peoples by promoting sustainable practices and strengthening cooperatives and collectives.

One of the supported subprojects is *Lançando Novas Sementes* (Sowing New Seeds), implemented by the Solidarity Family Farming Cooperative (COOPERSAF). The cooperative unites 92 seed collectors from nine cities in the Amazon region of Mato Grosso. With REM MT resources, the group acquired essential equipment, including precision scales, sieves, and shredders, alongside technical, legal, and communication support, enhancing and strengthening their operations.

In the northern region of the state, in the municipalities of Nova Mutum, Lucas do Rio Verde, São José do Rio Claro, Santa Rita do Trivelato, and Alto Paraguai, the focus is on pequi fruit. Through

the COOPERREDE Cooperative, the program allocated R\$1.6 million to establish an agro-industrial facility, now in its final stages, for fruit pulp production and pequi processing, generating income through sustainable extractivism.

The funding also enabled the acquisition of a truck for product collection and distribution, along with other equipment, machinery, and infrastructure to streamline production. The subproject will directly benefit 90 members and an additional 50 producers.

Another subproject supported by the program is the Association of Rural Women Workers and Artisans of Nova Monte Verde (AMU-VERDE), a women’s cooperative operating in the banana value chain in northern Mato Grosso. With the support received, the number of families implementing agroforestry systems (SAFs, the acronym in Portuguese) increased from 9 to 21. Addition-

ally, improvements were made to storage infrastructure, machinery, and processing facilities, enhancing the production of sweets, preserves, fresh banana sales, and banana chips.

Promoting women’s participation in funded projects, fostering financial autonomy, and providing better opportunities for women are key objectives of the REM MT Program. This theme was also highlighted in two handbooks launched in 2024: **“Communication and Social Media for Indigenous Women”** and **“Promoting Equity: Women’s Participation in Value Chains Supported by the REM MT Program.”**

In June, five handbooks were launched on value chains supported by the program, focusing on babassu, Brazil nut, cumbaru, and pequi. These publications highlight the history, cultivation, and importance of these sociobiodiversity products for the state.



REM MT



Web series *Nossos Sabores*:  
Episode on Pequi



Web series *Nossos Sabores*:  
Episode on Babaçu



Web series *Nossos Sabores*:  
Episode on Cumbaru

REM MT on Screen

In August, the products pequi, babassu, and cumbaru were also featured in the three-episode web series “Our Flavors: The Journey of Traditional Crops.” The production invites viewers on an immersive journey through the nature and local cuisine of Mato Grosso, traversing the state’s three biomes. It includes testimonials from REM MT partners and beneficiaries in traditional communities and Indigenous peoples.

At the end of each episode, renowned chef Ademir Gudrin

shares creative and flavorful recipes featuring babassu, cumbaru, and pequi, showcasing the rich culinary diversity of these ingredients.

In parallel, REM MT, in collaboration with IFT (Instituto Floresta Tropical) and in partnership with the Forest Resources Coordination (CREF) of the State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA-MT) and the Center of Timber Producing and Exporting Industries of Mato Grosso (CIPEM), launched a series of four educational videos in

September on best practices for Sustainable Forest Management. Aimed at forestry engineers, the web series covers all stages of management—from planning to execution—and demonstrates how economic gains can be aligned with nature conservation.

The four videos, each lasting 10 to 15 minutes, along with the three episodes of the web series “Our Flavors,” are available online on the **REM MT Program’s YouTube channel**.



Xavante Indigenous people are supported by the program for fire control and suppression

Strengthening Indigenous Fire Brigades

Mato Grosso has faced intense wildfires in recent years across the Pantanal, Cerrado, and Amazon, driven by increasingly severe droughts and criminal burning. Among the most affected are Indigenous peoples. To address this challenge, the program funds two projects under the Strengthening Indigenous Fire Brigades in the Xingu River Basin initiative. Focused on fire prevention and response across 28 villages in the Xingu Indigenous Territory, the projects have trained approximately 800 Indigenous individuals in integrated fire management, wildfire

prevention, and climate change adaptation.

The supported projects include “Wa hwet ri khusy we amthá: Together we fight fire,” coordinated by the Kisêdjê Indigenous Association (AIK), and “Strengthening Indigenous Fire Brigades in the Xingu,” coordinated by the Alto Xingu Family Institute (IFAX).

With resources from the program, Indigenous brigade bases were established, equipped with solar panels, essential materials, and tools—such as gasoline-powered blowers, communication radios, internet kits, flashlights,

and backpacks—to enhance territorial defense and fire prevention efforts.

The Xingu Indigenous Territory hosts another REM MT-funded initiative focused on establishing and maintaining agroforestry systems (SAFs) in six villages, directly benefiting 900 Indigenous people. Coordinated by the Xingu Institute for Ethno-Environmental Research (IPEAX), the project is nearing completion and seeks to integrate traditional Indigenous knowledge with sustainable production technologies through the implementation of agroecological systems.

Investment in Solar Energy

In addition to strengthening SEMA-MT, the program invested in enhancing the secretariat’s sustainability by installing solar panels in the parking area of its headquarters in Cuiabá. These panels will also provide shade and protection for vehicles. The project is set for completion in early 2025.

“It is the purpose of the REM Program to support initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In this case, we are supporting SEMA in adopting clean energy while lowering electricity costs, which will free up more budgetary resources for environmental protection. In total, the system is expected to

generate up to 845,000 kWh per year, or approximately 70,000 kWh per month,” explains Elton Antonio da Silveira, coordinator of the Institutional Strengthening and Structuring Public Policies Subprogram of REM MT.



# Kayapó Fund



Entering its fifth investment cycle, the Kayapó Fund remains dedicated to empowering the Mebêngôkre-Kayapó peoples across the Kayapó, Menkragnoti, Baú, Capoto/Jarina, Badjônkôre, and Las Casas Indigenous Lands, spanning southern Pará and northern Mato Grosso. In 2024, two calls were launched: one offering up to R\$100,000 for local projects and another providing up to R\$1 million for large-scale initiatives across these six territories. Altogether, R\$3.6 million will be invested in selected projects aimed at protecting and conserving biodiversity, fostering ethnodevelopment, and strengthening the Kayapó people.

The institutions selected to implement structuring projects were the *Associação Floresta Protegida*, with the subproject Apjêtkrere; the *Instituto Kabu*, with Territorial and Environmental Management of Kayapó Territories in the BR-163 Belt; and the *Instituto Raoni*, with the initiative Raoni's Legacy: Grandchildren of Resistance – Reforesting Thought to Postpone the End of the World.

The six local projects aim to strengthen governance and associations, defend territories, promote art as a source of sustainable income, and preserve cultural heritage.

To facilitate the contracting of local projects for the first time

under the Kayapó Fund, two capacity-building workshops were conducted with Indigenous participants: one focused on project proposal writing, held before the call for proposals, and another on project management, delivered directly to the selected institutions. Furthermore, a mentorship program was established to support organizations throughout the project implementation process.

The resources for the 5th cycle of the Kayapó Fund are provided by donations from the Amazon Fund/BNDES and Conservation International (CI-Brazil). Financial management has been overseen by FUNBIO since 2011.

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



## Indigenous-led Governance

To discuss improvements and future guidelines, the 1st Kayapó Fund Governance Meeting was held in December in Brasília. The event brought together leaders from the supported Indigenous Lands, financial donors, and partner advisors, marking a significant step toward establishing a participatory governance model.

As an outcome, the Provisional Governance Committee of the Kayapó Fund was formed. This committee will oversee the Fund's enhancement process, ensure stronger Indigenous leadership across all levels, and plan the implementation of a new governance structure.

Another milestone was the creation of the Kayapó Fund's visual identity, developed in collaboration with Indigenous communicators from partner associations engaged since the Fund's inception in 2011.

Additionally, a communication agency was contracted to bridge communication between Indigenous territories and the Fund, while also engaging the broader public, ensuring greater visibility and transparency for the activities supported by this financial mechanism.

## The Legacy of The 4th Cycle

The year 2024 marked a transitional phase for the Kayapó Fund, with the conclusion of the fourth cycle and the beginning of the fifth. Among the key outcomes of the previous phase were the allocation of approximately R\$1 million to initiatives aimed at: training Indigenous women leaders; monitoring cumaru production; hosting the 1st Meeting of Peoples and Communities Affected by Ferrogrão in Santarém (Pará); delivering lectures on climate change and controlled fire management; and strengthening the Kayapó Brazil Nut Cooperative (Coobay).



The first meeting of the provisional governance committee of the Kayapó Fund in Brasília





# Atlantic Forest III

Restoration in Guaricana National Park (PR) carried out by the Tupã Nhe'é Kretã Indigenous Community with support from the Technology Institute for Development (LACTEC)



## Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Atlantic Forest



Completed in 2024, the Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Atlantic Forest Project supported ten initiatives to restore over 3,000 hectares of forests, with a total investment of R\$36 million since 2021.

The project focused on conserving biodiversity and restoring native vegetation in the Atlantic Forest biome across three mosaics of Protected Areas: Central Fluminense in Rio de Janeiro, Southernmost Bahia, and Lagamar, spanning Paraná and São Paulo.

Also referred to as Atlantic Forest III, the project advanced the development and strengthening of the restoration value chain by training local professionals and fostering the production of seedlings and seeds. As a result, 1,884 people were trained—tripling the original target—and 55 nurseries were supported.

The Atlantic Forest Project is an initiative of the Brazilian Federal Government, financed through the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection. It is part of the Brazil-Germany partnership for sustainable development. The project was implemented by the German Development Bank (KfW Entwicklungsbank) and FUNBIO, under the overall coordination of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA).



### IN THE PRESS

SEP 22, 2024 — O GLOBO  
New techniques to restore fire-damaged lands use everything from drones to plant hormones

OCT 14, 2024 — TV GLOBO  
Reforestation in Paraná's Serra do Mar Park gets tech boost

#### PARTNERS



CIVIL SOCIETY



GOVERNMENT

#### THEMATIC AREAS



CLIMATE CHANGE



ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS



FOREST RESTORATION



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS



TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

#### NDC



#### SDG



Nurseries at Fazenda dos Cordeiros, in Silva Jardim. Ten hectares were restored by the On the Path of the Atlantic Forest project with support from Mata Atlântica III

## Lagamar Mosaic

“The Atlantic Forest Project was crucial for the Wildlife Research and Environmental Education Society (SPVS), as it not only facilitated ecological restoration actions outlined in the management plan for our Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) but also strengthened the organization by enabling the construction of a new nursery, the acquisition of equipment, and the hiring of technical and administrative staff,” explains Reginaldo Ferreira, coordinator of SPVS Reserves. The organization restored 886 hectares within the Lagamar Mosaic, home to the largest remaining continuous stretch of Atlantic Forest in Brazil.

Three additional organizations spearheaded restoration projects in the Lagamar Mosaic: Mater Natura – Institute for Environmental Studies, which conducted activities on three private properties and within six Protected Areas; Iniciativa Verde, focusing on the Vale do Ribeira region; and Instituto LACTEC, working in partnership with the Tupã Nhe'é Kretã Indigenous community collective, successfully restoring 100 hectares in Guaricana National Park.



Atlantic Forest III

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

Specific objective

To conserve biodiversity and restore native vegetation in the Atlantic Forest, while strengthening the value chain linked to these activities across three mosaics of protected areas.



Initial training target  
(number of people)

605



People trained

1,884



Nurseries supported

55



Amount invested

R\$36  
MILLION

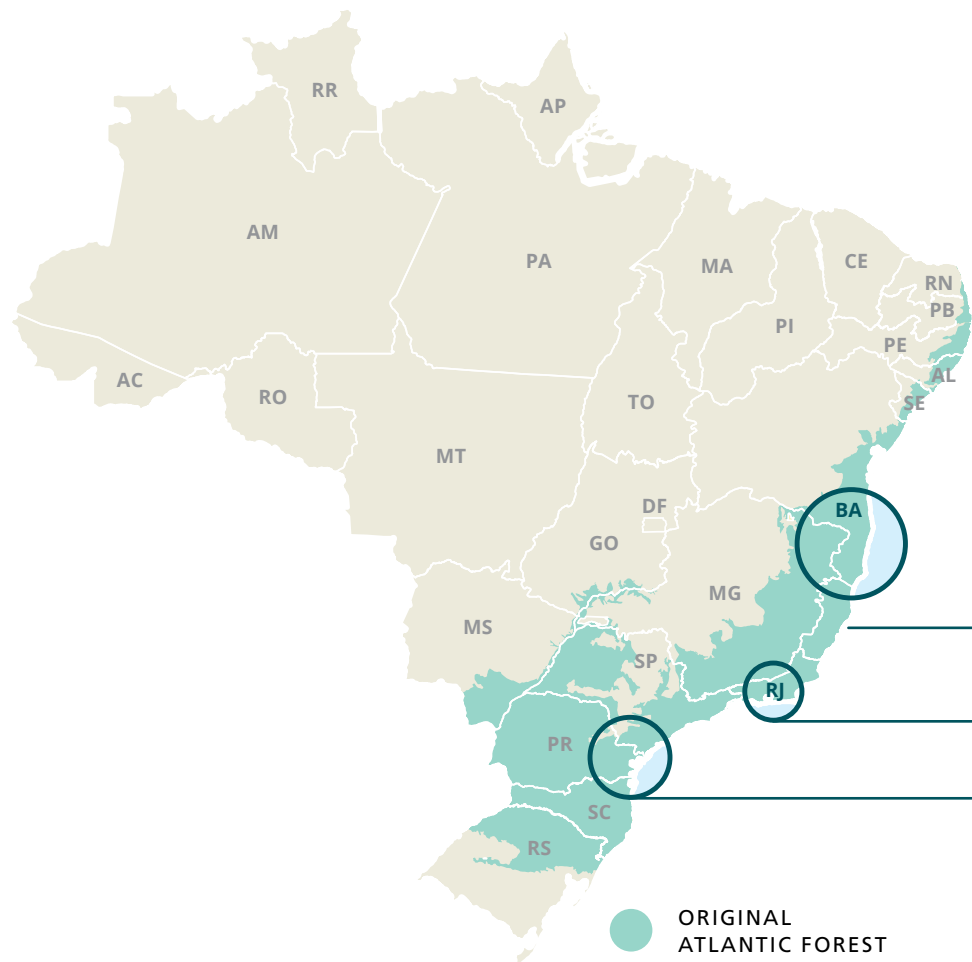
Managed area  
in hectares

3.1<sub>k</sub>



Initial restoration target  
in hectares

2.5<sub>k</sub>



FAR SOUTHERN BAHIA MOSAIC

**Restoration of springs and riparian forests in micro-watersheds:**

Movimento de Defesa de Porto Seguro (MDPS)

**Reconnecting Forests (Monte Pascoal – Pau Brasil Corridor):**

Grupo Ambiental Natureza Bela (GANB)

**Reconnecting Forests (Descobrimento – Monte Pascoal Corridor):** Instituto Ciclos

CENTRAL FLUMINENSE MOSAIC

**Forest restoration actions to reconnect fragments of the Central Fluminense Mosaic:**

Instituto Terra de Preservação Ambiental (ITPA)

**Reintroduction of epiphytes in the Atlantic Forest:**

Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado (AMLD)

**On the Path of the Atlantic Forest:**

Instituto Internacional para Sustentabilidade (IIS)

LAGAMAR MOSAIC

**Reforestation Lagamar:**

Mater Natura – Instituto de Estudos Ambientais

**Atlantic Forest, from the Slopes to the Wetlands:** Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental (SPVS)

**Restoration in Guaricana National Park, carried out by the Tupã Nhe'é Kretã Indigenous Community:** Instituto de Tecnologia para o Desenvolvimento (LACTEC)

**Ribeira Restoration:** Iniciativa Verde



## Atlantic Forest III

The team from the Instituto Terra de Preservação Ambiental plants seedlings in Rio de Janeiro



The Reconnecting Forests initiative contributed to the restoration of 3,000 hectares of the Mata Atlântica III project in the extreme south of Bahia

## Central Fluminense Mosaic

The Central Fluminense Mosaic was a focal point for key restoration efforts supported by the project, with three initiatives aimed at restoring forests and reconnecting fragments of the Atlantic Forest.

Between the Tinguá Biological Reserve in Baixada Fluminense and Serra da Bocaina National Park in the southern part of the state, the ITPA – Terra Institute for Environmental Preservation restored 353 hectares, strengthening the ecological corridor between these Protected Areas.

The International Institute for Sustainability (IIS) worked along the Atlantic Forest Trail—a long-distance route within the biome—leaving a “trail” of restored forest in its wake. The initiative restored native vegetation on 12 properties across the municipalities of Cachoeiras de Macacu, Macaé, Nova Friburgo, Silva Jardim, Santa Maria Madalena, and Trajano de Moraes, all intersected by the trail.

Restoring these ecosystems goes beyond planting trees. With this in mind, the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD) spearheaded a groundbreaking forest enrichment project across 150 hectares of areas under restoration, fostering the return of vital elements of this tropical forest: epiphytes—plants like bromeliads and orchids that grow on trees without harming them. These plants serve as essential sources of food and shelter for various species, including the golden lion tamarin. In 2024, the organization released a pioneering theoretical guide offering practical recommendations for implementing forest enrichment.

10 PROJECTS SUPPORTED

3,1 THOUSAND HECTARES UNDER RESTORATION PROCESS



## Southernmost Bahia Mosaic

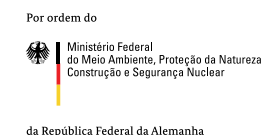
In collaboration with local associations of coffee and eucalyptus producers and in partnership with ASPEX – Association of Forest Producers of Southernmost Bahia, the Defense, Preservation, and Sustainability Movement (MDPS) restored 372 hectares of native forest in spring areas and along riverbanks within the Southernmost Bahia Mosaic. The initiative also encompassed work in Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) in the municipalities of Eunápolis, Santa Cruz Cabrália, and Porto Seguro, Bahia.

In partnership, the Natureza Bela Environmental Group (GANB) and the Ciclos Institute for Sustainability and Citizenship (CICLOS) undertook two key restoration initiatives: one in the ecological corridor linking Monte Pascoal and Pau Brasil National Parks, and another connecting Descobrimento and Monte Pascoal National Parks. These efforts collectively restored 525 hectares, strengthening the connectivity between forest remnants within the biome.

## Pact to Restore the Atlantic Forest

The Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest is a national movement uniting governments, civil society, and businesses dedicated to restoring the biome. This collective effort focuses on implementing large-scale initiatives that generate environmental, social, and economic benefits.

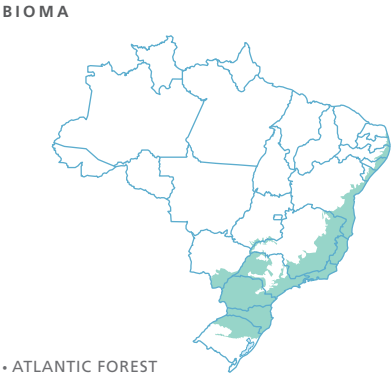
“The project significantly strengthened the Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest. With its support, we expanded our restoration area database to include over 110,000 hectares, developed a geospatial platform, and launched a web-based space for sharing restoration experiences within the Atlantic Forest,” says Rubens Benini, National Coordinator of the Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest. The organization aims to restore 15 million hectares of the biome by 2050.





# Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park

Partnership for the Implementation of the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park



## Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park (Phase V)

Funded by donations from ExxonMobil and managed by FUNBIO, the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park, located in the municipality of Silva Jardim (Rio de Janeiro), continued its efforts in 2024 to further develop and establish itself as a tourist destination. The aim is to promote local income generation while raising awareness among tourists and residents about the conservation of the golden lion tamarin and the Atlantic Forest.

“The partnership between the Golden Lion Tamarin Association, FUNBIO, and ExxonMobil has reached its six-year mark, delivering remarkable results in social engagement for biodiversity conservation in Rio de Janeiro,” highlights Luís Paulo Ferraz, Executive Secretary of the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD, the acronym in Portuguese).

In 2024, the park—launched two years ago and managed by AMLD—hosted over 3,600 visitors, both international and domestic, as well as 2,600 students from schools and universities, reaching a total of more than 6,200 people directly impacted. These figures represent nearly twice the number of visits compared to 2023. This growth was driven by investments in training and hiring local residents as

tour guides. Besides supporting park operations, employing local guides provides new income opportunities tied to tourism and environmental conservation for the community. The team currently includes four guides who rotate shifts, assisting regular tourists, school groups, and event activities.

“The Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park gave me the chance to work in environmental conservation. I don’t know of any other place in the region where I would have had this opportunity,” says João Pedro Andrade, one of the park guides. A 26-year-old resident of Rio Bonito, João Pedro started as a scholarship holder from the Darcy Ribeiro State University of Northern Rio de Janeiro (UENF) at AMLD. When the scholarship ended, he was able to continue working in the environmental field thanks to a guide position at the park.

A key highlight for visitors is the *Casa do Mico* (“Tamarin House”), opened at the start of Phase V in October 2023. It features an interactive, permanent exhibit showcasing the ecology and behavior of the golden lion tamarin, as well as the threats the species faces. The park offers a total of five main attractions, all developed with support from project funding.

### PARTNERS



### THEMATIC AREAS



### NDC SDG



A symbol of the fight for biodiversity conservation, the golden-lion tamarin was once on the brink of extinction in Brazil. Today, an estimated 4,800 individuals remain, according to the Golden-Lion Tamarin Association



### Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park

The partnership funding from ExxonMobil, FUNBIO, and AMLD also ensured the upkeep of trails and existing facilities, as well as the continuation of environmental education activities conducted with local municipal schools.

The park enriched the region’s cultural calendar, hosting six public events with a total of 579 attendees. *Mico Com Arte* (“Tamarin with Art”), a popular local event, combines cultural activities like film screenings, live music, and craft fairs with nature experiences at the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park, including hikes, outdoor yoga, and cycling. Highlighting its cultural significance, *Mico Com Arte* in 2024 featured the debut of *Roda Dourada de Samba* (“Golden Samba Circle”), a group of musicians from surrounding municipalities. Another key event was the park’s participation, for the third consecutive year, in the *Um Dia no Parque* (“A Day in the Park”) campaign, launched in 2018 and held every July to promote tourism in protected areas across Brazil.

“The park was designed to engage the public in the conservation of the Atlantic Forest through the story of this species conservation program, which has become a symbol of Brazilian biodiversity. It caters to two distinct audiences with different approaches: the local community, including all public schools in the area where the tamarins live, who are invited to appreciate their territory and the last remaining forests that still shelter the species; and national and international visitors, the ecotourists, who not only enjoy the biodiversity and our cultural heritage but also support local development through tourism,” summarizes the Executive Secretary of AMLD.

The park’s promotion extended beyond social media campaigns and press coverage, reaching three major national events: the National Forum on Wildlife Observation Tourism, organized by Avistar Brasil in São Paulo (SP); the 10th Brazilian Congress of Primatology in Santa Teresa (ES); and the 12th Brazilian Congress of Mammalogy in Armação de Búzios (RJ). At the last event, in

addition to having its own booth, a technical visit to the park was organized for participants.

In addition to promoting tourism, the project’s investments have enriched the forests of the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park through the planting of 3,360 *juçara* palm seedlings across 12 hectares of land undergoing forest restoration. The *juçara* palm, a species native to the Atlantic Forest and currently threatened with extinction, is being reintroduced to accelerate its recovery. The palm is a vital food source for many animals, including the golden lion tamarin itself.

The project also organized a symbolic tree-planting event with Gaviões Municipal School from Silva Jardim on International Golden Lion Tamarin Day, celebrated on August 2. The activity combined environmental education with restoration efforts, bringing together about 50 students and teachers who planted 180 seedlings. These trees will help establish a strategic forest corridor for the golden lion tamarin.

The Golden-Lion Tamarin Ecological Park welcomed 3,600 visitors in 2024



Among the environmental education activities and events, *Mico com Arte* attracted nearly 600 people for cultural activities and nature engagement

### Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park (Phase VI)

In mid-July, the project funded by ExxonMobil in partnership with FUNBIO and the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD) entered Phase VI. Among the upcoming developments, the new phase includes the implementation—already underway—of a mountain bike trail that will connect the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park to Fazenda Perdida, a neighboring property recently acquired by the AMLD, where the park will be expanded.

The property will also undergo ecological restoration efforts aimed at expanding the habitat of the golden lion tamarin. The next phase includes the recovery of approximately ten hectares of pasture through the planting of native Atlantic Forest seedlings on the farm adjacent to the park.

Additionally, Phase VI will continue to support activities focused on the development and consolidation of the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park, including environmental

education, ecotourism, and outreach initiatives aimed at engaging the public in conservation issues. These efforts will also strengthen local and regional partners and boost the economy through the establishment of the Golden Lion Tamarin as a key ecotourism destination.

“The new project phase, launched in September 2024, will not only continue to provide the conditions needed for the park to carry out its full range of activities but will also contribute to restoring the Atlantic Forest. Over 15,000 seedlings will be planted to help restore the forest on a former cattle ranch adjacent to the park, recently acquired by AMLD,” emphasizes Luís Paulo Ferraz, Executive Secretary of AMLD.

In September, the area was designated as a permanent protected site, becoming the “Parque do Mico” Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), managed by AMLD.





# CITinova II

## Promoting Integrated Metropolitan Planning and Innovative Urban Technology Investments in Brazil

### BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



Coordination mission with focal points in Teresina, held in November



With most of Brazil’s population living in urban areas, fostering more sustainable cities is crucial for the country’s environmental and climate agenda, particularly in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This is the objective of CITinova II – Promoting integrated metropolitan planning and innovative urban technology investments in Brazil, launched in 2023 by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI), with a total investment of USD 11 billion. The program focuses on three mid-sized urban regions, encompassing 30 municipalities: the metropolitan region of Belém (Pará), the metropolitan region of Florianópolis (Santa Catarina), and the Integrated Development Region of Teresina (covering municipalities in Piauí and Maranhão). It aims to drive innovative solutions that address the challenges of urban growth while advancing climate action plans, reducing emissions,

and promoting biodiversity conservation.

The UrbanShift training sessions played a key role in shaping the project’s agenda. This global initiative, which brings together city-focused projects, is implemented in Brazil through CITinova II. The events are part of a broader strategy for capacity building and integrated urban planning, strengthening collaboration with project partners and engaging approximately 150 government representatives from national and subnational levels. A key highlight was the UrbanShift Latin America Forum, held in Belém in April, which fostered in-depth discussions on the role of cities in driving the transition toward a more equitable, sustainable, and livable future for all.

The project also participated in the UrbanShift Placemaking

Week Europe in Rotterdam, Netherlands, held in September to explore the intersection of urban climate resilience, public space transformation, and the creation of inclusive, livable neighborhoods.

Additionally, five missions were conducted in the project’s focal regions to introduce CITinova II to municipal policymakers and technical teams. These missions aimed to raise awareness among government entities, engage key stakeholders, and foster local ownership of the initiative. They also provided an opportunity to identify synergies with ongoing projects and gather insights into local needs.

Three missions were carried out in Belém in March, April, and July, with a key highlight being the project’s presence at the UrbanShift Latin America Forum, held in the Pará state capital. These engagements

PARTNER

THEMATIC AREAS

- CLIMATE CHANGE
- ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS
- FINANCIAL MECHANISMS
- TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

NDC SDG

## Interministerial Collaboration

provided an opportunity for the project team to present the urban-environmental integration initiative to approximately 100 representatives from government institutions, academia, small-scale producers, and civil society.

In July, additional missions took place in Teresina (Piauí) and Florianópolis (Santa Catarina), bringing together around 100 participants, including government officials, researchers, and other key stakeholders.

In 2024, the program strengthened its interministerial engagement with the Ministry of Cities (MCID) and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), both of which officially joined the project’s Steering Committee.

Throughout the year, CITinova actively participated in activities and workshops under the Resilient Green Cities Program, a new initiative launched in July by the MMA, in collaboration with

MCTI and MCID. As part of this effort, the project contributed to discussions on sustainable urban mobility, green spaces and urban forestry, nature-based solutions, low-carbon technologies, and urban waste management.

CITinova II is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and executed in partnership with FUNBIO and MCTI.

Team integration for the project, in Brasília





# Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund

## BIOME AND ECOSYSTEM



Aerial view of the Abrolhos Marine National Park, in southern Bahia



Tourism as an ally of conservation—this is the mission of the Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund – Sustainable Tourism, which invests in biodiversity protection and the public use of five protected areas (PAs) spanning from southern Bahia to northern Espírito Santo. The initiative integrates conservation efforts with income generation for local communities through tourism. In 2024, R\$500,000 was allocated to support PA infrastructure and strengthen a network of sustainable tourism practices among institutions, businesses, and individuals in the region, known as Futuri – Alliance for a Regenerative Future. The project is implemented by Conservation International (CI-Brazil) and financially managed by FUNBIO.

The Futuri Alliance made significant strides in 2024, focusing on management, partner engagement, and the promotion of sustainable practices. The network welcomed 31 new partners, bringing the total to 249 participants, including tourism businesses, consultants, academic institutions, and local enterprises. To strengthen its strategic direction, the Futuri Committee was established, comprising nine members responsible for guiding and reinforcing the alliance's initiatives. Additionally, in-person Futuri workshops were held to foster collaboration, strengthen the network, and create a dynamic environment for mutual cooperation.

The financial mechanism also provided resources to support

PAs in acquiring materials and services, improving trail signage, and enhancing visitor centers. Among the beneficiaries was the *Caminhos do Brasil Original* trail in southern Bahia, where 27 kilometers of trails were marked within Pau Brasil National Park.

The project also participated in key tourism events, including World Travel Market (WTM)

Latin America in April, the 8th National Tourism Expo and 1st National Seminar on Ethno-Experiences and Climate Crisis Response in August, and the 3rd Brazilian Trails Congress in November. These engagements helped strengthen partnerships with organizations such as Setur Bahia, Sebrae, and the Ministry of Tourism.

## PARTNERS



## THEMATIC AREAS



## NDC SDG

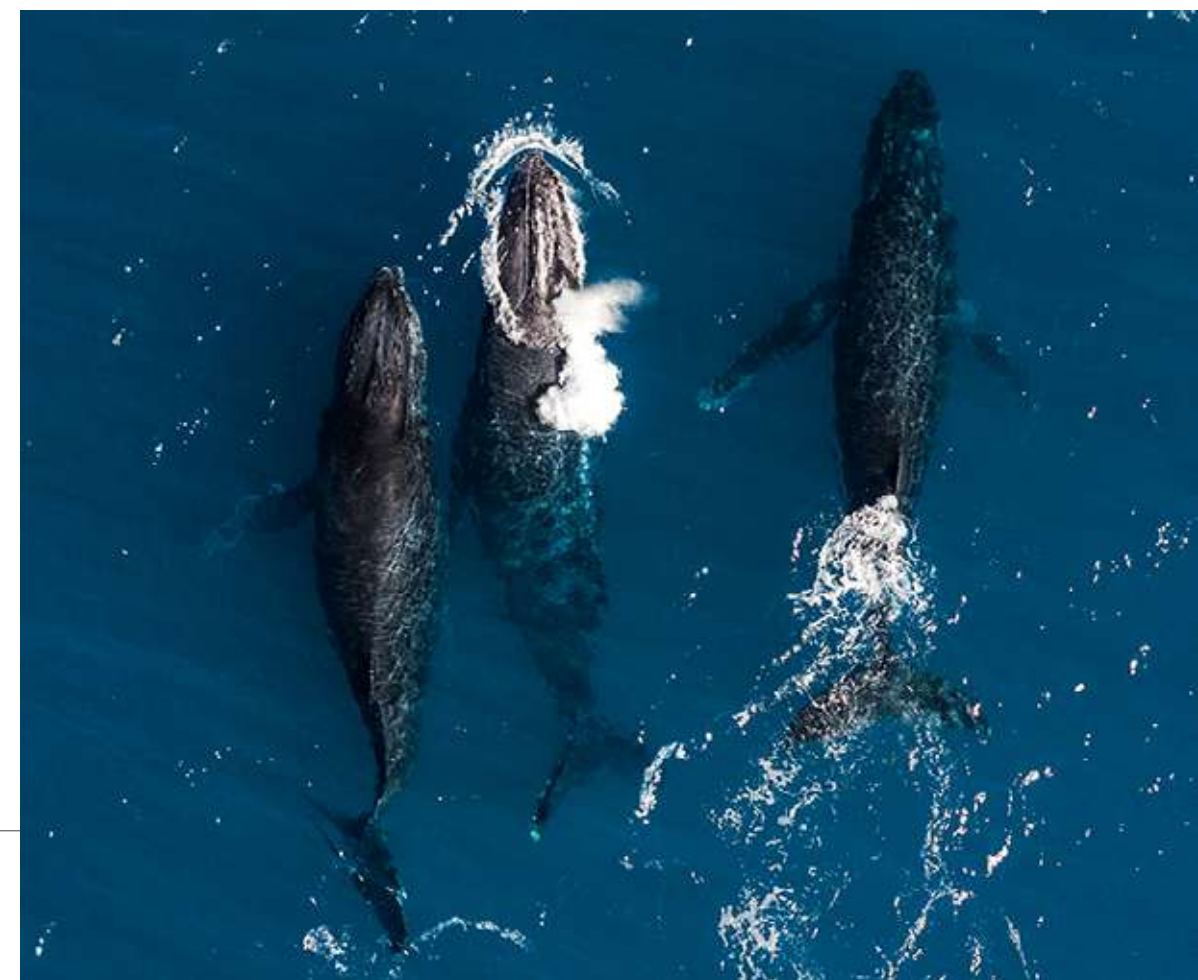


## Sustainable Tourism: A Smart Investment

The second edition of the mentorship program supported 20 small tourism businesses in southern Bahia, helping them adopt sustainable and regenerative practices. Developed by CI-Brazil in partnership with *Raízes Desenvolvimento Sustentável*, the program offered over 50 individual mentorship sessions and 13 group sessions, covering key topics such as business modeling, sustainability, responsible finance, and marketing strategies.

One of the initiatives supported through the mentorship program was *Mboitátá Turismo*, which promotes educational and cultural tours in the Canavieiras Extractive Reserve, strengthening community-based tourism, local culture, and marine conservation in southern Bahia.

Additionally, four editions of “Best Practices in Action!” were held exclusively for Futuri allies, fostering the exchange of sustainable experiences and knowledge while providing training opportunities for network participants.



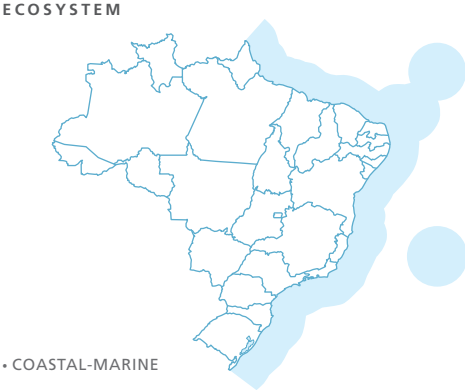
Humpback whales visit southern Bahia from July to October. The Abrolhos National Park region is the species' main nursery along the Brazilian coast





# Clean Ocean Network

5 STATES



The state of Rio de Janeiro now has a pioneering document to systematize actions against marine pollution in its coastal waters. The publication identifies gaps, opportunities, and recommendations for the state government to address the issue of marine litter effectively. This outcome is the result of two years of collaborative work involving research institutions, civil society organizations, and public sector representatives. The initiative was led by Clean Ocean Network RJ, the regional branch of the Clean Ocean Network project, managed by FUNBIO.

The Clean Ocean Network currently operates in seven coastal states of Brazil: Amapá, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo,

and Paraná. In each state, focal groups lead coordination efforts with various environmental public agencies to integrate concepts and methodologies for combating marine litter into state policies, relying on available scientific data.

At the national level, the Clean Ocean Network continues to coordinate activities with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) to develop a National Strategy to Combat Marine Litter, with a focus on plastic pollution. The network is part of the Strategic Plan for Monitoring and Assessing Marine Litter (PEMALM, the acronym in Portuguese), launched in 2021. This plan provides guidelines for addressing solid waste in marine environments and promotes collaboration among public agencies,

business sectors, non-governmental organizations, universities, and research institutes.

In alignment with the international marine conservation agenda, the Clean Ocean Network also participated in Oceans 20 (O20), a civil society engagement group established under the G20 to advance the oceans agenda, chaired by the UNESCO Chair for Ocean Sustainability. After several meetings throughout 2024, the group released a communiqué developed through a collaborative process involving over 6,000 participants from 34 countries, including Brazil. The document calls on G20 leaders to prioritize effective actions for ocean sustainability, with a particular emphasis on combating marine litter.

Partners of the Clean Ocean Network participate in a seminar in Rio de Janeiro to discuss partnerships in the fight against marine litter



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



## Pioneering Publication to Combat Marine Litter in Rio de Janeiro

The groundbreaking publication “Recommendations for the State Strategy to Tackle Marine Litter in Rio de Janeiro,” launched in May 2024 at the Museum of Tomorrow (*Museu do Amanhã*) in Rio de Janeiro, is supported by another project managed by FUNBIO: Underwater Warehousing CAA (TAC Alsub, the acronym in Portuguese, **see page 83**). This initiative channels resources into marine litter combat efforts in the state through a compensato-

ry measure established under a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (CAA) signed between the Federal Public Prosecution Office (MPF) and Petrobras.

The work in Rio de Janeiro follows the example set by São Paulo, where the Clean Ocean Network project began in partnership with the UNESCO Chair for Ocean Sustainability, affiliated with the Institute of Advanced Studies and the Oceanographic

Institute, both from the University of São Paulo (USP).

“The Clean Ocean Network is a bold strategy to extend the marine litter agenda across Brazil’s coastal states, aligning with both national and international priorities while bridging connections with municipalities, where practical actions take place,” explains Professor Alexander Turra from USP, the founder and coordinator of the Clean Ocean Network.

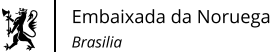
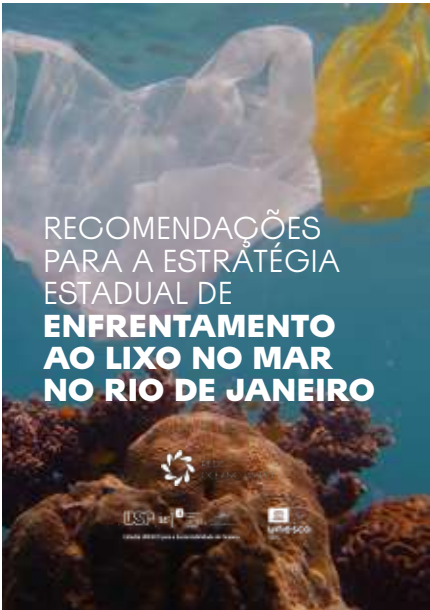
## Events, Courses, and Workshops

A key highlight on the project’s agenda was the 2nd Workshop for Structuring the National Plastic-Free Ocean Strategy (ENOP, the acronym in Portuguese), held in June in partnership with the MMA. The event brought together representatives from organized civil society, research institutes, states, and municipalities to collaboratively advance the development of this national strategy.

The project also monitored discussions during the 4th and 5th Negotiation Sessions on the Global Treaty to End Plastic Pollution, held in Canada and South Korea in April and November, respectively.

In October, the Clean Ocean Network held the closing event for the 2022–2024 biennium, themed “Achievements and Perspectives for a Cleaner Ocean – State Solutions.” The event, hosted in São Paulo, aimed to bring together representatives from states formally engaged with the network, strategic partners, and other coastal states to share experiences and progress made in combating marine litter within the framework of public policies across the country.

The Clean Ocean Network organized both online and in-person events to discuss plastic pollution in the oceans, culminating in a final integration seminar with all project stakeholders. Additionally, the third edition of the course “Marine Litter: From Understanding to Solution” was held—a free, online training program aimed at public managers.





# POP ICMBio

Amid the escalating environmental and climate crisis, protecting nature and biodiversity has become increasingly urgent. In response to this pressing need, the Enhancing Monitoring Strategies and Actions to Reduce Deforestation and Fires in Federal Protected Areas in the Amazon Program (POP ICMBio) has funded the creation of two situation rooms at ICMBio’s headquarters in Brasília. These facilities are designed to address deforestation alerts and environmental emergencies, strengthening the federal environmental agency’s capacity for timely and effective response. Additionally, internet services will be provided to ensure seamless communication between the newly established situation rooms and field teams.

The establishment of the situation rooms is the result of negotiations between ICMBio and FUNBIO, in collaboration with the program’s

donors: the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation and Re:wild.

The program directs resources toward strengthening the management and oversight of 12 Protected Areas that safeguard the world’s largest tropical rainforest along the BR-163 highway corridor in Pará. This region accounts for over two-thirds of all illegal deforestation in Amazonian Protected Areas. As part of the initiative, field equipment was acquired, and a helicopter rental contract—operational from May to August 2024—was secured to support enforcement efforts in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

The initiative stems from an agreement with the Protecting Our Planet Challenge (POP), the world’s largest private fund dedicated to biodiversity conservation.



Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas



PARTNER



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas

## Combating Environmental Crime in The Amazon

Supported by the program, ICMBio has conducted six major operations targeting deforestation, illegal logging, and mining in the region. These efforts have resulted in approximately R\$57 million in fines, the imposition of embargoes, and the destruction of hundreds of pieces of equipment used in environmental crimes.

A key achievement was Operation Sinueiro, conducted in two phases within the Jamanxim National Forest to remove illegally kept cattle from the Protected Area. In the first phase, approximately 4,800 hectares were embargoed and fined, with over 2,000 cattle seized.

The second phase confirmed the removal of the herds, leaving only a few residual animals. In total, around 18,000 cattle were removed from a 19,000-hectare area—equivalent to about 10% of the estimated herd within the Protected Area. This operation creates an opportunity for forest regeneration, prevents further pasture expansion, and mitigates the risk of new deforestation hotspots.

In the northern Amazon, the Tapajós Environmental Protection Area (APA)—the most deforested Protected Area in the Amazon—was the focal point of Operation Alluere. The operation targeted environmental crimes

in Protected Areas surrounding the municipality of Jacareacanga, Pará. Beyond the APA, the operation also covered the Amana, Crepori, and Urupadi National Forests, as well as the Alto Maués Ecological Station in Amazonas, resulting in 34 enforcement actions. These efforts led to 29 embargoes and fines exceeding R\$4 million. Additionally, authorities rendered inoperative equipment used by offenders, including hydraulic excavators, dredges, engines, a tractor, chainsaws, vehicles, and boats. A total of 57 illegal camps were dismantled, and weapons, ammunition, and 501 grams of mercury were seized.



# POP Ibama Sanctioning

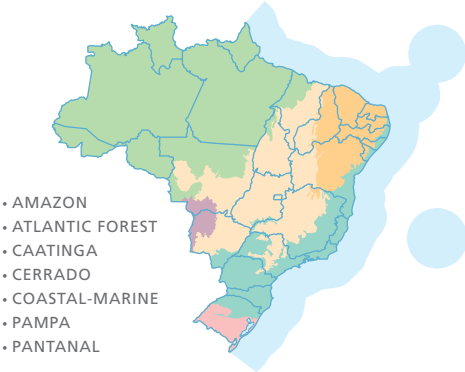
The Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) is a key institution in the country’s environmental agenda, responsible for enforcement, fire prevention, and environmental licensing. To modernize operations and enhance efficiency, the Protecting Our Planet (POP) IBAMA Sanctioning project was launched. By leveraging automation and artificial intelligence, the initiative

streamlines the processing of environmental infractions under Ibama’s jurisdiction, addressing administrative backlogs that risk the expiration of fines.

The project will support the National Center for Environmental Sanctioning Processes (Cenpsa), which oversees the adjudication of environmental infractions, and enhance data integration and analysis from the Electronic Information System (SEI, the

acronym in Portuguese) and the Registration, Collection, and Inspection System (SICAFI, also the acronym in Portuguese). By implementing advanced technological solutions, the initiative seeks to optimize environmental management and streamline administrative processes.

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



PARTNER



THEMATIC AREA



SDG



Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve, Amazonas

new

# POP SMC

Given the increasingly severe impacts of climate change, investing in mitigation and adaptation planning is essential to reducing disaster risks and protecting populations and ecosystems. In this context, a cooperation agreement was signed in June between FUNBIO, the Secretariat for Climate Change (SMC), and the Secretariat for Bioeconomy (SBC) of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). Funded by the Protecting Our

Planet Challenge (POP) initiative, the new project aims to enhance the secretariats’ capacities, support the implementation of climate policies, and promote the bioeconomy.

One of the project’s ongoing initiatives is the development of studies to inform the Sectoral Mitigation Plan for the Land Use and Forestry sector, a key chapter of the Climate Plan currently being updated under SMC’s leadership. A central goal

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



PARTNER



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



of this effort is to estimate the costs of implementing federal public policies essential for meeting mitigation targets in the sector, including reducing deforestation, restoring native vegetation, and establishing and maintaining Protected Areas (PAs).

One of the key outcomes of these studies will be the development of a proposal to promote the conservation of native vegetation beyond the

Legal Reserve—the portion of a property that must be preserved according to the biome—and Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs, the acronym in Portuguese), such as riverbanks and springs, within agricultural and livestock establishments. The studies are expected to be completed by February 2025.

The project has also strengthened the SMC by engaging a consultancy to support the organization of the Brazil Pavilion

at the Climate Conference of the Parties (COP29), held in November in Baku, Azerbaijan, and facilitating the participation of MMA representatives.



## POP SECD

## BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM

Amazon National Park,  
Amazonas and Pará

Brazil has a vast expanse of undesignated public forests, covering an area larger than the state of Bahia, most of which are concentrated in the Amazon. Without official government designation, these areas are highly vulnerable to land invasion, deforestation, and fires. To support Brazil in addressing this strategic challenge, the Protecting Our Planet Challenge (POP) has allocated funding—through donations from the New Venture Fund (NVF), Re:wild, and Rainforest Trust—to strengthen the efforts of the Working Group for the Designation of Federal Public Forests (GT-FPND, the acronym in Portuguese), coordinated by the Special Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Territorial Environmental Planning (SECD).

A total investment of USD 1.2 million is planned to support studies assessing undesignated areas, including surveys and territorial analyses to identify their potential uses.

## PARTNER



## THEMATIC AREA



## SDG

Amazon National Park,  
Amazonas and Pará

## Seminar on Land Tenure Regularization

In November, the project funded the 2nd Regional Seminar on Land Tenure Regularization of Traditional Territories – North, a four-day event held at the Research Campus of the Emílio Goeldi Museum in Belém, Pará. The seminar brought together approximately 200 participants, including representatives from SECD, IBGE, and FUNBIO, as well as leaders from movements and organizations representing traditional peoples and communities of the Amazon.

With technical support from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture (MDA)—through the Secretariat for Territories and Quilombola and Traditional Productive Systems—the seminar focused on advancing land tenure regularization for quilombola territories and other traditional communities.

The seminar also served as a platform to discuss a proposed interministerial ordinance, currently being developed by the MMA in collaboration with the MDA. The ordinance seeks to formally recognize the rights of traditional communities to these undesignated forests, providing an additional layer of legal protection in a more expedited manner, without compromising other designation processes, such as the creation of protected areas.

The event was also livestreamed on the MDA's YouTube channel, featuring lectures and discussions on the agenda, with a particular emphasis on the formation of Working Groups to address key topics.

## Investment in Technology

The project also facilitated the acquisition of geoprocessing workstations and essential software licenses to enhance the efficiency of teams at SECD's Department of Territorial Environmental Planning. These resources are particularly valuable in supporting the Technical Chamber for the Designation and Land Tenure Regularization of Federal Rural Public Lands (CTD), the decision-making body where federal agencies express their interest in undesignated lands.

This support resulted in the deliberation of 121 areas of interest by the MMA within the CTD, totaling approximately 10.6 million hectares designated for the creation of protected areas, forest concessions, and the recognition of traditional peoples' and communities' territories.



# Land Governance Catalyst Fund

Brazil, a country of continental size, continues to face a significant land tenure regularization challenge, with millions of hectares of public lands, particularly in the Amazon region, still unallocated. To advance this agenda, support territorial planning, and combat illegal deforestation and land grabbing in these areas, the Land Governance

Catalyst Fund was established. Launched in December with the formation and first meeting of its Advisory Board, the fund was created from donations by three organizations—Ballmer Group, Sequoia Climate Foundation, and Agni—and currently totals approximately US\$13.6 million. FUNBIO serves as the fund’s manager.

BIOMES



- AMAZON
- CERRADO

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



The main goal of the mechanism is to support the allocation and designation of public lands for collective use, such as Quilombo-la Territories, Protected Areas (PAs), Indigenous Lands, Agrarian Reform Settlements, or Territories of other social groups, as defined by the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT, the acronym in Portuguese). These areas are primarily located in the Legal

Amazon region, at the federal or state level. In addition to ensuring the protection of these areas, the Fund aims to recognize the rights of Indigenous peoples and traditional communities over these territories.

To achieve its objectives, the project will support the implementation of public policies focused on land regularization, finance goods and services that

accelerate public sector action, and promote collaboration among institutions for technical cooperation and partnerships.

The mechanism also aims to establish a representative and participatory governance structure for the Fund through the Advisory Board, which will be responsible for setting priorities and defining allocation strategies.

# Decarbonization Fund

A crucial step in tackling the global climate crisis is reducing carbon emissions from both fossil fuel combustion and deforestation of natural environments. Established to advance this agenda in Brazil, the Decarbonization Fund was launched in December, backed by contributions from the Ballmer Group, Sequoia Climate Foundation, and Agni, which collectively invested approximately \$6.4 million in the financial mechanism. The fund

aims to support climate action in the country by accelerating policy development and the implementation of initiatives led by the federal and state governments, academia, and civil society.

The mechanism’s ultimate goal is to enable Brazil to meet and even exceed the targets set in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)—the country’s climate action plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



- AMAZON
- ATLANTIC FOREST
- CAATINGA
- CERRADO
- COASTAL-MARINE
- PAMPA
- PANTANAL

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



particularly carbon emissions. Additionally, the Fund seeks to invest in the implementation of the National Plan for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation and contribute to the development of Sectoral Plans for decarbonization.

To achieve this, the mechanism is structured around five key pillars: climate governance; climate change mitigation and adaptation; integration of climate policy with

development, infrastructure, and social policies; climate and oceans; and international coordination for the implementation of Brazil’s Climate Policy.

In parallel with the Fund’s launch, its Advisory Board held its first meeting in December, during which it approved the financial mechanism’s operational manual. The board includes representatives from donor organizations, the government,

academia, and civil society, along with FUNBIO, which manages the Fund.



# Legal Amazon Consortium

Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon Region



Consortium members celebrate the selection of Belém as the host city for COP30 at the Hub set up during COP29 in Baku

## CONNECTIONS FOR A NEW FUTURE

From Colombia to Azerbaijan, the Legal Amazon Consortium participated in two key Conferences of the Parties: the Biodiversity Conference in Cali and the Climate Conference in Baku. These events placed the Amazon region at the heart of global discussions, highlighting its critical role in addressing biodiversity conservation and climate action.

At COP29, the Legal Amazon Consortium set up a hub during

the two-week climate conference, hosting over 50 panels. These discussions brought together governors and experts to explore practical solutions for mitigating climate change impacts, protecting ecosystems, and promoting the socio-economic development of local communities.

With COP30 on the horizon for Brazil, the project is already mapping out pathways for 2025, including the event “COP30 Day – Baku to

Belém”. This initiative serves as a key platform for preparing and advancing discussions leading up to the next conference, set to take place in Pará’s capital.

The program also marked the launch of the Sectoral Chamber for Indigenous Peoples within the Legal Amazon Consortium. This dedicated space ensures meaningful participation and leadership of Indigenous populations in the development of policies and projects for the region.

The Legal Amazon is a geopolitical region encompassing nine states—Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins—home to significant portions of the world’s largest tropical rainforest. In 2019, the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon was established to foster integration and cooperation among these states. Its primary goals are to eliminate deforestation in the Amazon region by 2030 and reduce Brazil’s CO2 emissions. Reaffirming their commitment to these objectives, the states’ Environment Secretaries signed a Letter of Intent during the Climate Conference (COP29) in Baku, Azerbaijan, in November. The document highlights the urgency of coordinated efforts to combat illegal deforestation and forest fires.

### PARTNERS



### THEMATIC AREAS



### NDC SDG



9 STATES

2 INITIATIVES SUPPORTED

The initiative is supported by the Financial Mechanism of the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon, with FUNBIO serving as its financial and operational manager.

In 2024, a partnership between FUNBIO and the French Embassy secured funding to implement fundraising strategies for the Regional Cooperation Program for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Legal Amazon – Phases 1 and 2. The partnership also facilitated the development of essential tools for the Implementation Plan, ensuring the effective execution of prioritized actions and activities.

With a planned duration of five years, the Program focuses on

three key pillars, with an expected funding target of R\$292.5 million. The first pillar, “Joint Solutions,” aims to strengthen the operational capacity and public management of the states. The second pillar, “Integrated Action,” focuses on promoting coordinated efforts among states for preventing and controlling deforestation and forest fires in the region. This includes technical cooperation agreements and standardized response protocols. Under this pillar, three key activities are planned: Establishment of Mobile Border Bases; Support for Technical Cooperation Agreements and Response Protocols; and Logistical Solutions for Seizures in Border Areas.

The third pillar, “Regional Capacities and Mobilization,”

focuses on developing technical expertise and mobilizing support from stakeholders and society at large. It emphasizes a holistic approach through capacity-building initiatives, combined with communication and engagement strategies, to foster collective action and raise awareness of the cause.

Key areas of cooperation include planning and executing enforcement operations in border regions, sharing information on environmental violations, integrating environmental management systems, and strengthening fundraising strategies to combat deforestation. The initiative also includes developing a Technical Cooperation Agreement and a Work Plan.





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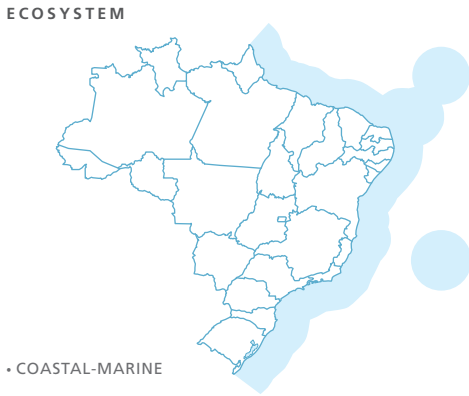
PROJECTS WITH

# LEGAL OBLIGATION FUNDING



# Environmental Education

Implementation of Environmental Education and Income-Generation Projects Geared Towards Promoting Environmental Quality in Fishing Communities in Rio De Janeiro State



Video of boat-building workshops

Education has the power to transform lives. The Environmental Education project invests in actions to improve the lives of fishers and the ecosystems they depend on to survive. To achieve this goal, in 2024, the initiative launched two Calls for Projects that will allocate R\$7 million for the development of environmental technologies and for the institutional strengthening of small-scale fishing organizations in the state.

With a total investment of R\$5 million, the Call for Projects for environmental technology implementation aims to enhance the environmental quality and living conditions of fishing communities. The initiative will select eight proposals focused on supporting

fishing infrastructure, ensuring access to quality freshwater, and promoting the use of alternative energy sources. Activities are set to begin in 2025 and will be carried out over a 12-month period.

Building on its institutional strengthening efforts, the project will allocate an additional R\$2 million to support proposals that promote income generation, sustainable production, and financial sustainability for institutions serving small-scale fishing and shellfish farming communities in municipalities around Guanabara Bay, the Lakes Region, and Northern Rio de Janeiro. Selected in 2025, the institutions will implement the proposed activities over a one-year period.

## IN THE PRESS

MAR 08, 2024 — O GLOBO  
Tourism: women create original community-based tourism itineraries on Ilha Grande

APR 11, 2024 — RC24H  
Project Novos Mestres begins classes for the second cohort of the Naval Carpentry course in Saquarema

MAY 12, 2024 — TV GLOBO  
Project teaches fisherfolk how to build their own boats and canoes

JUN 08, 2024 — INTERTV RURAL  
Exhibition showcases small-scale fishing in the Lakes Region

## PARTNERS



## THEMATIC AREAS



## NDC SDG



Students celebrate a day at the boat-building workshop held in Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro state



## ARTISANAL BOATBUILDING

Supporting artisanal boatbuilding is a strategic pathway to strengthen not only knowledge about vessels but also the blue economy. It highlights activities tied to the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources while valuing traditional communities that depend on these ecosystems.

To advance this objective, the initiative “Sharing is Building: Tradition and Modernization in Small-Scale Fishing” conducted its seventh boatbuilding workshop in May, held in the municipality of Itaguaí. This workshop trained another group of fisherfolk from the Association of Boatmen and Small-Scale Fisherfolk of Trindade (ABAT), based in Paraty. The workshops, which began in the second half

of 2023, have directly benefited approximately 50 people.

The workshop, organized by the National Commission for the Strengthening of Extractive Reserves and Coastal and Marine Traditional Peoples and Communities (CONFREM) with support from FUNBIO, aimed to teach the complete process of building fiberglass boats, providing an alternative source of income through vessel construction and maintenance. By the end of the training, each participating institution received the boat they built to take back to their territory. In total, three boats and four canoes were completed.

ABAT, benefiting from the training, also receives funding for its

initiative “Best Practices in the Caiçara Community Market of Trindade” through the Call for Projects focused on strengthening the small-scale fishing value chain. The initiative seeks to enhance the capacity of artisanal fishing—an essential part of Caiçara identity—while expanding opportunities for fish commercialization.

In September, a closing seminar was held in the municipality of Armação de Búzios to mark the completion of activities for the five subprojects selected under the Artisanal Boatbuilding Call for Projects. The event brought together initiative representatives to present their results and share experiences.



## Environmental Education



Community-Based Tourism activities received support from the project, and new itineraries were created in Paraty and Ilha Grande, Rio de Janeiro state

9 CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

62 SUBPROJECTS SUPPORTED

42 INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED



## The Seed for a Community-Based Tourism Network in Rio de Janeiro

One of the strategies to promote environmental awareness and income generation is Community-Based Tourism (CBT). In May, a closing seminar was held in Rio de Janeiro featuring seven sub-projects selected through a Call for Projects specifically dedicated to this activity. Over two days, the participating institutions exchanged experiences and, recognizing the synergies identified, decided to initiate a community-based tourism network in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

“During the seminar, we realized that the challenges and opportunities are very similar across different regions, and we were able to discover the potential of each person and community. We asked ourselves: why stay isolated when we can come together and support each other?” says Cauê Villela, community leader and coordinator of the Roteiro Caiçara initiative. “These projects have been a powerful springboard for

many future opportunities,” he adds.

The effort to establish the group, an indirect outcome of the project, aims to unify shared objectives, map other Community-Based Tourism (CBT) initiatives, and review existing sector legislation. By harnessing the collective’s strength, the group will advocate for more effective and appropriate laws and public policies.

## Small-Scale Fishing Value Chain

This year, efforts to strengthen the small-scale fishing value chain along Rio de Janeiro’s coastline began, with direct support for 12 subprojects. Among them is *Maré de União*, implemented by the Euclides da Cunha Foundation (FEC) in partnership with the Association of Small-Scale Fishers of the Itaipu Extractive Reserve and Itaipu Lagoon (APPREILI). The initiative launched the “DA RESEX” certification, adding environmental and social value to products from the extractive reserve. Annually, approximately 150 tons of fish are harvested in Itaipu through artisanal fishing.



The Magé project, in the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro, received support to strengthen the small-scale fishing production chain

Another subproject supported by the Call for Projects is led by the *Associação Bonecas Negras*, a quilombola-rooted organization based in Armação de Búzios. Previously, the association participated in the Guardians of Fishing Traditions project, also implemented by FUNBIO. Through the 2021 Call for Aggregating Projects, it took on a leadership role to promote the Afro-Buziana Cultural Route, which preserves the region’s quilombola history, fosters nature conservation, and creates income-generating opportunities through tourism. In the current subproject, *Alma Buziana*, the association is also investing in sewing and natural fiber crafts. The initiative involves around 30 members, mostly women, including quilombolas, fishers, shellfish gatherers, and tour guides.

## Frade CAA

The Environmental Education Project is funded through compensatory measures established under the Frade Conduct Adjustment Agreement (CAA), led by the company PRIO, overseen by the Federal Public Prosecution Office (MPF/RJ), and financially managed by FUNBIO.

The initiative aims to conduct socioeconomic assessments and develop projects focused on community strengthening, environmental education, and income generation. These efforts promote biodiversity conservation in coastal and marine areas, the sustainable use of fishery resources, and the resilience of small-scale fishing.





# Marine and Fisheries Research

Knowledge drives conservation. This principle guides the Marine and Fisheries Research Support Project, which invests in coordinated research and sustainable management efforts for marine resources in Rio de Janeiro. The state ranks third in fish production in Brazil, with the majority of its yield coming from marine sources.

One outcome of this pursuit of knowledge was the completion of four subprojects in 2024, which shed new light on the conservation of sharks and rays. In addition to gathering data on endangered or previously understudied species, the initiative also issued a significant public health alert: the unprecedented detection of cocaine in sharks at various points along the coast of Rio de Janeiro.



## IN THE PRESS

JUN 17, 2024 — RECORD

In Arraial do Cabo (RJ), Paula Varejão shows how a marine farm operates

JUL 29, 2024 — O GLOBO

Small-scale fishing drives sustainable economy in the Lakes Region

NOV 6, 2024 — INTER TV RJ2

Angra dos Reis reports decline in scallop production

Project to Support Marine and Fisheries Research in the State of Rio de Janeiro

ECOSYSTEM



• COASTAL-MARINE

The research, funded by resources from the project implemented by FUNBIO, was led by the Oswaldo Cruz Institute (IOC/Fiocruz) in partnership with six research institutions, including the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) and the Rio de Janeiro Marine Aquarium Museum Institute (IMAM/ AquaRio). The study tested the presence of the substance in 13 Brazilian sharpnose sharks, and all tested positive for contamination by the drug. The findings, which shocked the world and made global headlines, were published in July in the scientific journal Science of the Total Environment.

The discovery was the result of one of the supported subprojects, which aimed to analyze the health of marine animals and the effects of contaminants such as pesticides, metals, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals present in the ocean, as well as their implications for conservation.

The results, advancements, and experiences from the four subprojects were presented during a closing seminar held in February.

“It was incredibly enriching to learn about and witness what the other projects achieved over these two years. It served as a starting point for research groups to continue interacting and

strengthening their collaboration. The more researchers communicate, the better it is for conservation. Science isn’t done in isolation; we need collaboration,” summarizes Rachel Ann Hauser Davis, a biologist from Fiocruz.

Another significant outcome came from the Ecoshark – Ecology and Conservation of Sharks in Rio de Janeiro subproject, which tracked the movement of these animals using satellite tags attached to the fins of adult individuals, enabling monitoring for up to one year. Through this technology, researchers identified an unprecedented aggregation of blacktip sharks in the Ilha Grande Bay, which may serve as a nursery or refuge area for gestating females of the species. This discovery raised the possibility of establishing a shark sanctuary in the region.

One of the main threats to rays and sharks—fish with cartilaginous skeletons, known as elasmobranchs—is overfishing, along with by-catch and the lack of information about these marine animals. The waters along the Brazilian coast are home to at least 150 species of these animals, with the coastline of Rio de Janeiro state alone hosting 107 species: 68 sharks and 39 rays.

PARTNERS



ACADEMIA

CIVIL SOCIETY

GOVERNMENT

INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES

THEMATIC AREAS



CLIMATE CHANGE

GENDER EQUITY

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS

TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

SDG



CONTENTS



## SUPPORT FOR MARICULTURE

Another key focus of the project is supporting mariculture, the cultivation of marine organisms for consumption. This includes funding research to enhance the sustainability of mollusk production—such as oysters, scallops, and mussels—as well as seaweed farming, and improving the infrastructure of this production chain in the state. Seven subprojects were selected, with a total investment of R\$4 million, to develop and strengthen mariculture in coastal and marine environments across seaside municipalities in the state. These initiatives operate in partnership with the Fisheries Institute Foundation of the State of Rio de Janeiro (FIPERJ), the state’s leading agency for promoting mariculture. In addition to conducting biological monitoring and research, FIPERJ also provides extension services to local producers.

One highlight is seaweed farming in Ilha Grande Bay, focused on the production of macroalgae and the development of products derived from this raw material. The initiative centers on the macroalga *Kappaphycus alvarezii*, which has already been tested as a biofertilizer in agriculture and as an alternative protein source for both animal and human consumption. Additionally, it holds significant potential for cosmetic and nutritional applications.

Representatives from the subprojects had the opportunity to meet, exchange experiences, and strengthen connections during two gatherings held in April and October this year. These meetings resulted in the creation of a network of mariculturists, which aims to work collaboratively to overcome the challenges facing the sector.

The Ilha Grande Junior Brigade is one of seven initiatives supported by the project that are advancing mariculture efforts in the state of Rio de Janeiro state



Marine and Fisheries Research

Ocean Science Vessel III

Investing in science is also investing in the next generation of researchers. This is the goal of the Ocean Science Vessel III subproject—a floating classroom equipped with state-of-the-art laboratories and fishing, oceanographic, and geological equipment, which has welcomed hundreds of undergraduate and graduate students from diverse fields of study.

The vessel was built with support from the Federal Government and, through a Technical Cooperation Agreement between FUNBIO and the Fluminense Federal University (UFF), has received project funding that enabled the acquisition of essential materials. These include tools for sampling, capturing, and identifying biota; water and sediment collection equipment; laboratory instruments; a drone; a remotely operated underwater vehicle (ROV); as well as IT and georeferencing tools and equipment.

The enhancement of these laboratories represents a significant boost for marine science research and education, equipping future scientists with advanced resources for their studies and fieldwork.

The Ocean Science Vessel III sails in Guanabara Bay



Scallops cultivated in Guanabara Bay, southern Rio de Janeiro state

8 CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

35 SUBPROJECTS SUPPORTED

20 INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED



The National Museum will have a new taxidermy laboratory to contribute to the exhibition collection of animals

Reconstruction of the National Museum

Still in the process of rebuilding after the devastating 2018 fire that destroyed most of its collection, the National Museum of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) has received support since 2022 through a dedicated project initiative focused on restoring its marine animal exhibition collection. Another key objective is the construction of a state-of-the-art taxidermy laboratory, designed for preserving and preparing animal specimens for research and display. The new facility will span 500 m<sup>2</sup>, featuring two floors, an open area with a crane, and a walk-in cold chamber over 3 meters high and 2.5 meters wide, capable of storing large animal specimens.

“Our laboratory will match the best facilities in Europe and will be the only one of its kind in Latin America,” summarizes Renata Stopiglia, researcher and Taxidermy Coordinator at the National Museum. The inauguration, originally scheduled for 2024, was postponed due to the archaeological discovery of an ancient set of foundations during construction.

The project is part of a compensatory measure established under a Conduct Adjustment Agreement (CAA) with the company PRIO, overseen by the Federal Public Prosecution Office (MPF) in Rio de Janeiro.





# Support to PAs

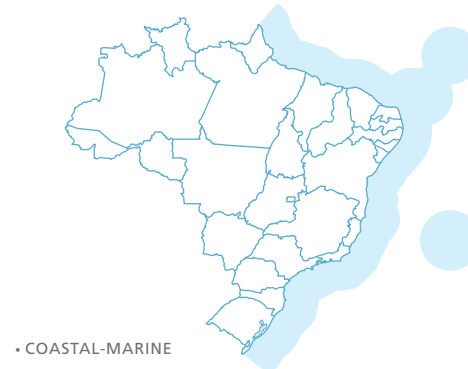
Home to the golden lion tamarin, an endangered primate found only in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro state, the São João River Basin/Golden Lion Tamarin Environmental Protection Area (APA) is the latest Protected Area (PA) to benefit from the Support for PAs project. The initiative now supports a total of 10 Protected Areas in Rio de Janeiro and northern São Paulo. Spanning 150,000 hectares, this APA safeguards not only biodiversity and remnants of the Atlantic Forest but also several fishing and traditional communities. The funding will enhance infrastructure, support participatory fishery monitoring in the region, and facilitate the collection of new data to strengthen the Local Management Plan (LMP) for small-scale fishing of the blue land crab.

In addition to the São João River Basin APA, the project allocates resources to strengthen the management and protection of the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area, Restinga de Jurubatiba National Park, Tamoios Ecological Station, Tupinambás Ecological Station, Arraial do Cabo Marine Extractive Reserve, Guapi-Mirim Environmental Protection Area, Guanabara Ecological Station, Cagarras Islands Natural Monument, and Serra da Bocaina National Park.

In 2024, approximately R\$2.4 million was allocated, with most of the funds already committed to ongoing or developing contracts. Funded through the Frade Conduct Adjustment Agreement (CAA) by PRIO, the project is a compensatory measure overseen by the Federal Public Prosecution Office (MPF) and is expected to conclude by the end of 2025.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at Federal Coastal and Estuarine Protected Areas in the States of Rio De Janeiro and São Paulo

## ECOSYSTEM



• COASTAL-MARINE

Community-Based Tourism activity in the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area (RJ), supported by the project

## PARTNERS



CIVIL SOCIETY



GOVERNMENT



INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES

## THEMATIC AREAS



ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS



TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

## NDC



## SDG



## Accessibility in Jurubatiba

One of the Protected Areas supported by the project, Restinga de Jurubatiba National Park, located on the northern coast of Rio de Janeiro state, has completed the preliminary planning phase, including the approval of an executive project, to begin constructing an accessible trail within the *restinga* coastal ecosystem. Additionally, the park has set up and equipped a graphic workshop to produce signs, banners, and brochures for trail signage and the promotion of park attractions.

## Mangrove Center

Nestled along the shores of Guanabara Bay, the Guapi-Mirim Environmental Protection Area—celebrating its 40th anniversary in 2024—and the Guanabara Ecological Station protect the largest continuous expanse of preserved mangroves in Rio de Janeiro state. These Protected Areas are not only environmentally significant but also essential to the livelihoods of nearby fishing communities. With funding from the project, the Mangrove Center is under construction and slated for inauguration in February 2025. Adjacent to the headquarters of the Protected Areas, the center will include a visitor facility, a permanent exhibition, and an auditorium designed for seminars, community gatherings, and environmental education activities.

10

PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED

233

THOUSAND HECTARES



Support to PAs

The new headquarters of the Cagarras Islands Natural Monument at Parque Lage, Rio de Janeiro



The memory, collection, and culture of the *caiçara* population from the southern coast of Rio de Janeiro received support to virtually establish the Museu Vivo Caiçara (Living Caiçara Museum)

Living Caiçara Museum

Spanning 34,700 hectares, the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area (APA) in Paraty encompasses a highly significant coastal and marine territory that includes *caiçara* and Indigenous communities. The area is bordered by two Indigenous Lands (Parati-Mirim and Guarani de Araponga), whose residents play a crucial role in strengthening the management of this Protected Area. With this in mind, the project supported workshops to develop Community Development Plans, Indigenous Territorial Management Plans, and the creation of the Living Caiçara Museum in Praia Grande da Cajaíba, which was inaugurated in October.

The museum is a collaborative tool designed to protect and expand the collective memory and traditional knowledge of Praia Grande da Cajaíba, located within the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area (APA). It serves as a platform for academic, scientific, audiovisual, artistic, and legal productions, with the goal of sharing resources for building community archives and projects.

“The Living Caiçara Museum was born from the understanding of the urgent need to work with both the younger and older generations—grandchildren and grandparents—of the families who have remained in the area. It stems from the necessity to preserve this historical, cultural, and natural heritage. The idea is to engage young people as curators of this collection, encouraging them to explore different perspectives on the history of their home while fostering dialogue with the elders, their grandparents, as a way to bridge these two generations and honor the wisdom of these masters and their knowledge,” explains Professor Lúcia Cavaliéri of the Federal Fluminense University (UFF), one of the museum’s creators.

BEST PRACTICES



The project supported the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) in organizing the first Seminar on Best Practices for Socioenvironmental Management in the Southeast Region, in partnership with ICMBio’s Southeast Regional Management Office (GR4/ICMBio). Held from October 21 to 25, the event brought together approximately 70 participants, including managers from 20 Protected Areas and representatives from traditional communities in the region.

The seminar is a condensed version of a training program offered by ICMBio at the national level. It focused on discussions around environmental education initiatives, ecosystem restoration, and public policies and regulations related to the management of federal Protected Areas. The event aimed to promote participatory and efficient nature conservation by integrating traditional knowledge and the cultural heritage of local communities into the management of Protected Areas.

One of the key outcomes of this week of exchanges and learning was the strengthened connection between Protected Area analysts and community members, along with the proposal to establish a working group to plan regional public policies.

The seminar received financial support from the Support for PAs project and the GEF-Mar project, both managed by FUNBIO.



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**UCs**  
Conservação &  
Uso Sustentável





# Biodiversity of the Paraná Coast

Biodiversity Conservation Program for the Paraná Coast

BIOME AND ECOSYSTEM



Guaraqueçaba Environmental Protection Area, Paraná



Along the Paraná coast, the Atlantic Forest has been bolstered through six new calls launched throughout 2024 by the Paraná Coast Biodiversity Conservation Program—four for projects and two for expressions of interest, supporting a total of 27 new proposals. These calls will allocate over R\$17 million to strengthen public and private Protected Areas, as well as federal, state, and municipal managing bodies,

while promoting sustainable use in the municipalities of Antonina, Guaraqueçaba, Morretes, Paranaguá, Guaratuba, Matinhos, and Pontal do Paraná.

The project calls addressed the following thematic areas: sustainable use, management and conservation, socioenvironmental management, and support for the creation and consolidation of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs).

25 PAs SUPPORTED

4 CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

2 EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



“There is now a management structure in place, with the formation of a council, and in the past two years, resources have been allocated for priority conservation actions in the Paraná coastal region. This is the first significant allocation of resources since the early 2000s, specifically directed towards ICMBio in its mission to implement the protected areas in this territory. These resources have also improved the working conditions of Ibama and the Environmental Police Battalion.

CLÓVIS BORGES,  
executive director of the Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education (SPVS)



Work from the subproject Monitoring Megafauna in the Coastal Zone of Paraná





## Biodiversity of the Paraná Coast



The Caissara lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus caissara*) lives along the coastline, between the states of Paraná and São Paulo

### In Support of Paraná's Sociobiodiversity

One of the species benefiting from the selected projects is the black-faced lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus caissara*), a primate classified as "Endangered" according to ICMBio's national assessment. This species is found along the northern coast of Paraná, extending to the border with São Paulo. The initiative, led by the Society for Wildlife Research and Environmental Education (SPVS), was one of nine proposals selected under the Species and Ecosystem Management and Conservation call. The subproject focuses on the conservation and monitoring of two species endemic to the Atlantic Forest: the lion tamarin and the red-faced parrot (*Amazona brasiliensis*). It also includes an evaluation for the translocation of the endangered jacutinga (*Aburria jacutinga*) within the Águas Belas and Rio Cachoeira Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) in the municipality of Antonina, both managed by SPVS.

In the call focused on Sustainable Use within the territory, eight subprojects were selected, encompassing actions aimed at small-scale fishing, strengthening Indigenous and traditional communities, improving quality of life, agroecology, ecotourism, and innovation.

One of the selected subprojects is "Mbaraete nhandereko: strengthening our way of life," proposed by the Indigenous Work Center, in partnership with the Guarani Yvyrupa Commission and the Mbya Kuaray Haxa Indigenous Association. This initiative aims to strengthen sustainable practices

within the Guarani community of the Kuaray Haxa Indigenous Land, located in the municipalities of Antonina and Guaraqueçaba. The project will focus on expanding agroecological systems and forest enrichment, increasing the village's meliponary, implementing ecological sanitation solutions, and enhancing the shared management of the Indigenous Land in collaboration with the Bom Jesus Biological Reserve, managed by ICMBio, thereby promoting dialogue between the partially overlapping protected areas in the region.

Dialogue is also a key theme in the subproject "PA Dialogue: Strengthening Participatory Management of Protected Areas in the Guaratuba APA Territory," proposed by Mater Natura – Institute of Environmental Studies and selected in the Environmental Management Call. The initiative covers a total of five protected areas: the Guaratuba State Environmental Protection Area (APA), the Boguaçu State Park, the Guaricana National Park, the Saint-Hilaire/Lange National Park, and the Lagoa do Parado Municipal Natural Park, along with a neighboring community.

Mater Natura is also the organization behind one of the subprojects selected under the call for Support in the Creation and Consolidation of RPPNs along the Paraná coast. The initiative will invest approximately half a million reais in strengthening three private reserves: RPPN Graciosa, RPPN Encantadas, and RPPN Encontro das Águas.



A locator is used to monitor the goliath grouper, a species threatened along the coastline of Paraná

### Institutional Strengthening

The two expressions of interest were focused on supporting the implementation of Protected Areas (PAs) and assisting the Municipal Environmental Secretariats of the Paraná coast, with investments of R\$4 million and R\$1.5 million, respectively. With in the call for PA support, three subprojects were selected, being implemented by the public sector with investments in infrastructure and equipment to strengthen management at the state and municipal levels, by the municipalities of Paranaguá and Guaratuba.

In the expression of interest aimed directly at the municipal secretariats, two subprojects were selected to fund biodiversity protection actions in the municipalities of Guaratuba and Pontal do Paraná.

Additionally, R\$1.7 million and R\$1 million were allocated to the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) and the Paraná Environmental Police Battalion (BPAMB), respectively, to facilitate the purchase of equipment and strengthen these agencies.

The Paraná Coast Biodiversity Conservation Program, managed by FUNBIO with participation from ICMBio, was launched in 2022 and stems from a Judicial Agreement signed in 2012 by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Paraná, with Petrobras, as environmental compensation for the rupture of the Araucária-Paranaguá Oil Pipeline in Morretes in 2001. The program includes a management committee and a Long-Term Strategic Plan, with a planned duration until 2031.



**BIODIVERSIDADE**  
LITORAL DO PARANÁ



# Underwater Warehousing CAA

In 2024, a historic coalition was forged with small-scale fisherfolk working in areas overlapping with the Tamoios Ecological Station (ESEC Tamoios). This collaboration resulted in the signing of Commitment Terms with approximately 28 fisherfolk from the communities of Tarituba in Paraty and Praia Vermelha in Angra dos Reis. The agreements establish commitments such as adhering to fishing bans on certain species during their reproductive periods, regulating catch quantities, and engaging in participatory monitoring with the support of the fisherfolk. To ensure the successful implementation and compliance with these agreements, the Underwater Warehouses Conduct

Adjustment Agreement (Underwater Warehousing CAA) allocated resources to support the ESEC Tamoios team, one of the 15 Protected Areas (PAs) benefiting from the CAA.

Signed in 2021, the Underwater Warehousing CAA is a project executed with resources from the Conduct Adjustment Agreement established between the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Rio de Janeiro and Petrobras, with FUNBIO as an intermediary, under Civil Inquiry No. 1.30.001.000486/2019-08. The CAA serves as a compensatory measure for the use of the seabed in the Campos Basin region and aims to

support biodiversity conservation, strengthen state and federal PAs located along the coast of Rio de Janeiro, improve the quality of life for the state's fishing communities, and support scientific research related to marine pollution. FUNBIO acts as the financial and operational manager of the project.

Over the years, the project has been successfully implemented, as confirmed by the midterm review conducted in accordance with the contractual obligations of the CAA. The review affirmed that the resource execution target is on track to be fully achieved by March 2025, as scheduled.

15

PAs

OF WHICH

10

STATE (RJ)

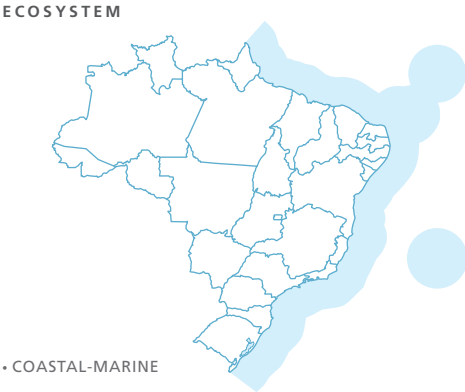
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FEDERAL

“We’ve been here for 26 years supporting our fisherfolk at Praia do Sahy, in Mangaratiba, and we’ve been fortunate to be part of the Unidos pela Pesca 1 and 2 projects from the Underwater Warehousing CAA, which have brought significant dignity to our community and improved services. Today, our fisherfolk have emerged from anonymity, completed training courses, and will have a space at local fairs to showcase and sell their artisanal fishery products to local merchants. We are deeply grateful for this initiative, which is expanding our horizons and inspiring our community.”

PAULO SANT’ANNA,  
president of Associação de Pescadores Maricultores e Lazer do Sahy (AssoPesca)

Underwater Warehousing Conduct Adjustment Agreement (CAA)



Ilha Grande State Park, Rio de Janeiro state

## Support for PAs

Among the beneficiaries was the Restinga de Jurubatiba National Park, which used the funds to acquire equipment that enabled a signage workshop and infrastructure improvements within the park.

Another key outcome of the investments from the CAA was support for research on aquatic systems within the Lagoa do Açu State Park. This included studies on lotic systems, found in flowing rivers, and lentic systems, characterized by still waters in lakes and lagoons. Completed in 2024, the research aimed to deepen knowledge of the park's aquatic ecosystem dynamics, providing essential insights to enhance management and conservation practices.

3

CALLS FOR PROPOSALS



Underwater Warehousing CAA

Combatting Marine Litter

In May, the pioneering document “Recommendations for the State Strategy to Combat Marine Litter in Rio de Janeiro” was launched at an event at the Museum of Tomorrow in Rio de Janeiro. This initiative, supported by resources from the Underwater Warehousing CAA, is part of a broader effort backed by FUNBIO—the **Clean Ocean Network (see page 68)**. The project is being implemented in partnership with the UNESCO Chair for Ocean Sustainability, in collaboration with the Institute of Advanced Studies and the Oceanographic Institute, both at the University of São Paulo (USP).

Another initiative to combat marine pollution is Trash-Free Shoreline (*Orla Sem Lixo*). Through this effort, more than 40 research fellows—at the undergraduate, master’s, and doctoral levels—have been supported. The initiative, proposed by the COPPETEC Foundation for the Coordination of Projects, Research, and Technological Studies, focuses on the Ilha do Fundão region in Rio de Janeiro.

Strengthening Sustainable Fisheries

The year also marked the launch of the second phase of subprojects selected under the call for support to improve the quality of life for fishing communities and promote sustainable fisheries in the state, with contracts signed in January. Six subprojects, the same ones supported in Phase 1, were chosen to continue their efforts in strengthening social organization, advancing digital inclusion, and sustaining local institutions. In total, the two phases of the initiative allocated approximately R\$4.7 million to collectives, organizations, and cooperatives of small-scale fisherfolk.

“We presented them with a challenge: to explore how marine pollution impacts the lives of people in the Metropolitan Region and these communities. We provided a brief to highlight that the areas they live in and move through today were once part of the sea, that they are now large landfills, and that some of the channels filled with sewage were once thriving rivers. Our goal was to show how pollution has taken away from these communities important aspects of life, such as the ability to enjoy leisure and connect with nature.”



JOSÉ LAILSON,  
oceanographer and head of Maqua/UERJ

Ten state protected areas receive support for monitoring and strengthening their management in Rio de Janeiro



A fisherman in Guanabara Bay works near the columns of the Rio-Niterói Bridge



Sentinels of the Sea

Knowledge and awareness are the core principles behind the *Sentinelas do Mar* initiative, another scientific research subproject funded by the Underwater Warehousing CAA and carried out by the Laboratory of Aquatic Mammals and Bioindicators at the State University of Rio de Janeiro (Maqua/UERJ).

On the scientific side, chemical analyses were conducted to measure the concentrations of compounds linked to petroleum and the burning of organic matter in endangered species such as the franciscana dolphin, the gray river dolphin, rays, and

crustaceans. Samples were taken from locations ranging from the central region of the state to the south, in Baía de Ilha Grande.

On the other hand, with a focus on engaging society, the project worked on ways to communicate marine pollution and highlight its daily impact on people’s lives. Concentrating on the Baía de Guanabara and the Metropolitan Region of Rio de Janeiro, the project collaborated with two photographers from the Favelagrafia collective to develop visual narratives and a short documentary showcasing the effects of pollution on residents of Complexo do Alemão, Morro

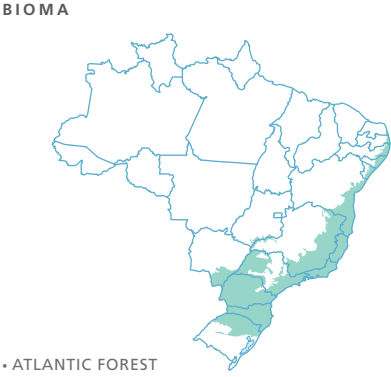
da Providência, Praia de Ramos, Penha, and Ilha do Governador. These materials can be accessed on the initiative’s website, which was created with funding from the CAA and launched in 2024. The project also featured a traveling exhibition on marine pollution.

In the final chapter of this story, the two photographers had the chance to visit and document the Guapi-mirim Environmental Protection Area (APA), one of the best-preserved regions in Baía de Guanabara. It stands as a beacon of hope, offering a glimpse of what the bay once was and what it could still become.





# Rio Doce Biodiversity



The Rio Doce and its entire associated biodiversity, severely impacted by the 2015 collapse of the Fundão dam in Mariana, Minas Gerais, are at the heart of the Rio Doce Biodiversity Project. This initiative seeks to advance research on the basin's target species, many of which face the threat of extinction, to illuminate their current status and foster their recovery and protection. Among the remarkable and still understudied biodiversity is a unique sloth species recently rediscovered by science: the southeastern maned sloth.

Molecular and morphological analyses conducted in 2022 confirmed that what was previously thought to be a single species is, in fact, two distinct

species: *Bradypus torquatus*, found in the states of Bahia and Sergipe, and *Bradypus crinitus*, native to the states of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo.

Understanding this remarkable yet overlooked species, long hidden in plain sight, is the focus of a research project supported by the terrestrial biodiversity call launched in 2024. The subproject, titled "The new maned sloth: Ecological uncertainties of this rare Eocene mammal and its conservation in the Anthropocene," is being led by the Institute for Research and Conservation of Anteaters in Brazil (IPCTB). The initiative seeks to collect data on this rare mammal in the Espírito Santo region.

"We have been studying the maned sloth in Rio de Janeiro for over five years, but in Espírito Santo, research has been scarce, and uncertainties abound. This is the first comprehensive study on the species' ecology, distribution, and abundance since its redesignation.

**FLÁVIA MIRANDA,**  
researcher at the Institute for Research and Conservation of Anteaters in Brazil (IPCTB)



**2** CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



"There are fisherfolk in their 60s and 70s who remember what the populations of these fish were like in the past, before the dam collapse. We need to recover this knowledge to build and document this history. FUNBIO is giving us an incredible opportunity, and much of the data we are collecting is unprecedented. No one has undertaken a sampling effort like ours in the Rio Doce and the adjacent marine area—that is the significance of this work. It's a unique opportunity to understand the current state of these species and the habitats they occupy.



**MAURÍCIO HOSTIM SILVA,**  
subproject coordinator and professor at the Fisheries and Aquaculture Laboratory (LabPesca) of the North Espírito Santo University Center (CEUNES)

A bird flies over the Rio Doce





Rio Doce Biodiversity



Researchers rely on the traditional knowledge of fisherfolk who navigate the Rio Doce

To collect this information, researchers employ field expeditions, interviews with local communities, and drone flyovers equipped with thermal cameras to detect the species’ presence, absence, and population density. These efforts have led to new distribution records and data suggesting an increase in population density.

The research is also conducting genomic analyses of the two maned sloth species in collaboration with the German Leibniz Institute for Zoo and Wildlife Research. This work aims to identify priority areas and populations for conservation based on the species’ health and genetic diversity.

In 2025, the subproject will advance to a critical second phase, involving the capture of individuals and the collection of biological samples to assess the health and genetic characteristics of these populations.

In 2024, two calls were launched, in March and June, respectively. The first focused on subprojects to support the conservation of target terrestrial biodiversity species in the Rio Doce basin. The second aimed to fund research facilitating conservation translocation, including the reintroduction of locally extinct species and population reinforcement for species at risk in the basin. Together, 10 and 8 subprojects were selected, respectively, with a total investment of R\$13.9 million.

The project successfully met its annual target, with 35 subprojects contracted and underway through five calls, securing a total investment of R\$29.1 million and supporting 20 institutions.

Furthermore, two virtual training workshops were conducted in July and October to train 18 new coordinators and financial managers for the subprojects selected through FUNBIO’s internal contracting processes.

Biodiversity in Focus

To address the rich biodiversity of the Doce River Basin, the project is organized into seven thematic groups—covering both terrestrial and aquatic life—each represented

by at least one dedicated subproject: Flora (13 subprojects), Entomofauna (5), Herpetofauna (4), Avifauna (3), Mastofauna (8), Carcinofauna (1), and Ichthyofauna (1).

Research in Partnership With Fisherfolk

Initiated in late 2023 through a call focused on target aquatic fauna in the Rio Doce basin, the subproject “Threatened ichthyofauna of the Rio Doce basin and its connectivity with the adjacent coastal marine region,” led by the Espírito Santo Technology Foundation (FEST), aims to investigate the distribution, bioecology, abundance, and movement patterns of eight target species: four freshwater and four estuarine-marine species. These include the Sweet brycon (*Brycon dulcis*), crumatã (*Prochilodus vimboides*), Doce River catfish (*Steindachneridion doceanum*), mangrove blenny (*Lupinoblennius paivai*), cubera snapper (*Lutjanus cyanopterus*), goliath grouper (*Epinephelus itajara*), long-whiskered catfish (*Paragenidens grandoculis*), and Atlantic tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*).

These species were chosen by experts due to alarming conservation concerns, such as declining populations or significant knowledge gaps, particularly for those classified as Data Deficient.

The subproject’s activities are structured around five key pillars:

- conducting a literature review on the geographical distribution and current occurrence of the species;
- ecological studies on the population dynamics of the target species;
- systematic research, including taxonomy and genetics;
- investigating movement and migration patterns of populations;
- and, in 2025, evaluating the potential and feasibility of sustainable fishing for the eight target species. This evaluation will guide the implementation of measures such as fishing moratoriums to maintain fish stocks.

The initiative will also launch an environmental education program in local schools, set to begin in 2025.

The researchers rely on a vital partner in this work: fisherfolk and their traditional knowledge. This collaboration fosters a continuous and reciprocal exchange, where data collected by scientists is shared with fisherfolk, strengthening trust and enhancing collective understanding of the species. Together, they aim to establish a robust database to support conservation efforts.



# Sun Coral CAA

The invasion of exotic species is one of the main threats to native biodiversity. One notable example of biological invasion occurs underwater, with the spread of a coral genus known scientifically as *Tubastraea*, commonly called sun coral due to its vibrant red-orange and yellow colors. As sun coral expands, it displaces native coral species, causing significant disruption to coastal ecosystems, including rocky and coral reefs. Controlling the spread of this invader, native to the Pacific and Indian Oceans, requires intensive monitoring, rapid response, and, when necessary, removal efforts. These are the core actions of the Sun Coral CAA, aimed at assessing, monitoring, and managing the dynamics of sun coral in the Tamoios Ecological Station and Baía da Ilha Grande, located on the southern coast of Rio de Janeiro state—one of the areas most severely affected by the invasive coral. To carry out these initiatives, the program, with an allocated budget of R\$18 million, contracted three consulting firms, which delivered their initial findings in 2024.

One of the contracts focuses on assessing and monitoring the evolution of biofouling communities and fish fauna associated with the rocky shores of the Tamoios Ecological Station (ESEC) and Baía

da Ilha Grande (BIG), as well as exploring the interactions between these species and sun coral. In this context, a preliminary assessment of the areas was delivered in 2024, based on a comprehensive literature review. Additionally, a pilot field campaign was conducted to identify sampling points for the study, followed by an initial assessment phase that involved collecting primary data through video transects via autonomous diving, along with high-resolution video imagery.

The consultancy also created a georeferenced database, shared with the management of the protected area, the program's Technical-Scientific Committee, and FUNBIO's management, to provide access to the data gathered at 44 study points, along with the current presence of sun coral at each location. This database will be continuously updated throughout the project with the results of ongoing research. Initial findings indicate a significant presence of sun coral across most of the study areas.

In the second phase, researchers will conduct annual monitoring to track the presence and potential expansion of the invasive coral at the designated points, with a total of four field campaigns planned through 2028.

Two additional contracts, signed in September 2024, have also commenced. One focuses on developing a hydrodynamic model of Baía da Ilha Grande to analyze the factors driving the spread of sun coral in the region, including current and tidal patterns. This project is scheduled to span two years.

The other consultancy has been tasked with developing early detection protocols for sun coral in areas with little or no presence of the invasive species, enabling a rapid response upon detection. Additionally, researchers will test the effectiveness of manual removal techniques for sun coral on both small and large scales in areas with varying levels of sun coral coverage (high, medium, and low). This groundbreaking work in the region is set to last three and a half years.

The Sun Coral Conduct Adjustment Agreement (Sun Coral CAA) was established in 2021 between the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and five companies held accountable for the accidental introduction of sun coral into Baía da Ilha Grande via oil and gas platforms and/or rigs. FUNBIO serves as the financial and operational manager of the initiative, which is expected to run through 2028.

## ECOSYSTEM



• COASTAL-MARINE

## PARTNERS



ACADEMIA



CIVIL SOCIETY



COMPANIES



GOVERNMENT

## THEMATIC AREA



SPECIES MANAGEMENT

## SDG



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

“Since 2008, we have been generating knowledge in the area most heavily infested and impacted by the bioinvasion of sun coral, which is Baía da Ilha Grande. However, there came a point when we could no longer manage it effectively, and more data needed to be generated. The funding and these three ongoing projects are producing incredible knowledge, both for ESEC Tamoios and Baía da Ilha Grande. I believe the greatest contribution of the Sun Coral CAA is this convergence of bringing together all the institutions to produce the best science, the best knowledge, and the best techniques to combat this bioinvasion.”

**REGIS LIMA,**  
manager of ESEC Tamoios

The beauty of the sun coral conceals dangers for the species surrounding it. The project analyzes its presence along the Brazilian coast





# SCD Porto Sul



Pancada Grande Waterfall surrounded by Atlantic Forest, in Ituberá, southern Bahia

## ORIGIN OF THE SCD

The SCD Porto Sul originated from a 2019 legal decision regarding the environmental licensing requested by Bahia Mineração S.A. (BAMIN). The decree seeks to promote sustainable development in southern Bahia by mitigating and preventing significant environmental impacts resulting from the construction of the Porto Sul intermodal port complex, located 14 kilometers north of Ilhéus and currently under construction. Managed by FUNBIO, the SCD was established in partnership with the MPF and the MPBA, and involves the Bahia state government, BAMIN, INEMA, and the municipality of Ilhéus. The project is slated to run until 2026.

### Socioenvironmental Consent Decree (SDC) Porto Sul

#### BIOME AND ECOSYSTEM



Funds from the Porto Sul Socioenvironmental Consent Decree (SCD Porto Sul) enabled the operation of the Social Observatory, a territorial intelligence center inaugurated the previous year. This center monitors socioenvironmental data, such as vegetation loss, water quality, and air quality, within the scope of the SCD. Through the Observatory, the Vegetation Suppression Monitoring Dashboard was updated with deforestation data, and a rainfall data dashboard was developed to track precipitation levels across the territory's various micro-watersheds.

The project prioritizes the strengthening of four Protected Areas (PAs): the Costa de Itacaré/ Serra Grande Environmental Protection Area, Serra do Conduru State Park, Lagoa Encantada and Rio Almada Environmental Protection Area (APA), and Ponta da Tulha State Park. Together, these PAs cover approximately 157,000 hectares of Atlantic Forest and coastal-marine ecosystems in southern Bahia.

The firms contracted to develop the Management Plans and Public Use Plans for these PAs have initiated participatory meetings and preliminary workshops with key stakeholders, an essential step in shaping the plans.

The project's resources facilitated the construction of an administrative headquarters and the fencing of Ponta da Tulha State Park, both completed in 2024.

The SCD Porto Sul also supported the Integrated Management Center in Ilhéus, managed by ICMBio, which oversees the Una Biological Reserve and Serra das Lontras National Park in Bahia. Additional support for these PAs is planned for 2025, including the development of management plans.

Goods and equipment were also provided to the municipalities of Ilhéus, Uruçuca, and Itacaré, as well as to the Federal Police, Federal Highway Police, Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), Porto Seguro Independent Environmental Protection Police Company (CIPPA/PS), and the Bahia Institute for the Environment and Water Resources (INEMA-BA).

Additionally, the project organized an event during the year to strengthen institutional relationships and enhance collaboration with the Federal Public Prosecution Office (MPF) and the Public Prosecution Office of the State of Bahia (MPBA).

#### PARTNERS



#### THEMATIC AREAS



#### NDC SDG



Beach in Itacaré and the mouth of the Rio de Contas, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean, in the municipality of Itacaré, Bahia





# G7 National Parks

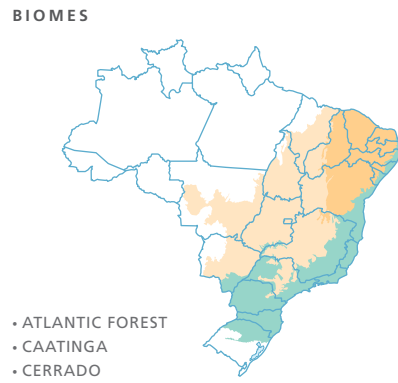
Seven national parks in Minas Gerais will receive a boost through a new project launched in December, aimed at strengthening Protected Areas (PAs) with investments in infrastructure improvements, particularly for visitor facilities. Named G7 National Parks, the project is funded by resources from a 2020 agreement with Vale, which redirected environmental fines imposed on the company following the Brumadinho dam collapse in 2019. The R\$66 million

investment will support the national parks of Serra do Cipó, Serra do Gandarela, Serra da Canastra, Sempre Vivas, Cavernas do Peruaçu, Grande Sertão Veredas, and Caparaó.

The investments will target key areas of the PAs, including enhancing public use through the development of trails and visitor attractions, as well as strengthening management, enforcement, and fire management efforts. FUNBIO

is responsible for implementing the project, which is set to run for three years, with activities scheduled to begin in March 2025.

In addition, FUNBIO will design a financial mechanism to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of the parks. The creation of this fund—whose manager has yet to be determined—will launch Phase 2 of the project, which already has R\$84 million allocated.



- ATLANTIC FOREST
- CAATINGA
- CERRADO

PARTNER



GOVERNMENT

THEMATIC AREAS



ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS



FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

NDC



SDG



The allocation of Vale’s financial resources follows a ruling by the Federal Judiciary of Minas Gerais, which directed the use of the fine’s proceeds with the approval of the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), and the Brazilian Institute of the Environment (Ibama).

Cavernas do Peruaçu National Park, Minas Gerais



# CETAS Rehabilitation

Wildlife Rescue Centers (Centros de Triagem de Animais Silvestres – CETAS) are essential for rehabilitating animals affected by environmental crimes such as trafficking, accidents like road collisions, and natural disasters such as landslides and floods. Recognizing their crucial role in wildlife management and conservation, the CETAS Rehabilitation project was launched in December.

The funding agreement, signed by the Brazilian Institute of the

Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), FUNBIO, and the mining company Samarco, provides for an investment of R\$211 million. This court-mandated initiative is part of the environmental recovery efforts for the Rio Doce watershed, which was severely impacted by the 2015 Fundão dam collapse. The project’s primary goal is to support the construction and upgrading of CETAS facilities in the states of Espírito Santo and Minas Gerais.

With a planned duration of six years, the project will establish two new CETAS in Nova Lima (MG) and Serra (ES) and support their maintenance for at least three years. Additionally, it will provide funding to strengthen existing CETAS facilities in Montes Claros and Juiz de Fora, both in Minas Gerais.

The CETAS Rehabilitation project also includes contracting support services for wildlife release areas, engaging consultants to



- AMAZON
- ATLANTIC FOREST
- CERRADO
- PAMPA

PARTNER



GOVERNMENT

THEMATIC AREA



SPECIES MANAGEMENT

SDG



enhance and standardize care protocols at the centers, and implementing environmental education initiatives. FUNBIO will be responsible for executing the project.

“It is gratifying to sign a robust, well-integrated agreement that will leave a lasting legacy for CETAS infrastructure, benefiting a region of unique biodiversity and home to many threatened species.



RODRIGO AGOSTINHO,  
president of Ibama



91 Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA-RJ)  
93 Eastern Amazon Fund

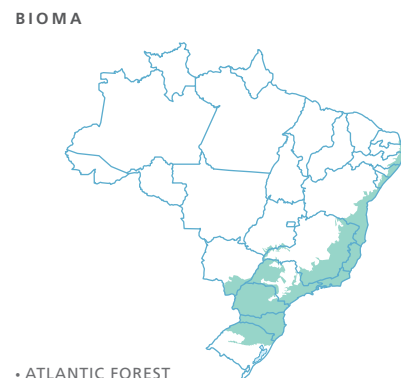
PROJECTS WITH

# GRANT AND LEGAL OBLIGATION FUNDING



# Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA-RJ)

Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation of the State of Rio de Janeiro



Ecological restoration in Rio de Janeiro has been a key focus of investments from the Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation of the State of Rio de Janeiro, widely known as the Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA/RJ, the acronym in Portuguese).

Resources from the FMA have supported two restoration projects launched in 2024 under the Forests of Tomorrow program, through the call "Implementing the State Plan for Ecological Restoration of the Atlantic Forest." A total of R\$14 million has been allocated to these initiatives, which aim to restore 200 hectares of Atlantic Forest across the state.

The project "On the Path of the Atlantic Forest: Restoring Productive Landscapes in the Guanabara Region" will restore 150 hectares in the municipalities of Cachoeiras de Macacu, Guapimirim, and Magé. Meanwhile, the Instituto de Ação Socioambiental (ASA), through the Guapiaçu Project, will restore 50 hectares of Atlantic Forest in Cachoeiras de Macacu and Guapimirim.

Activities are already underway, with restoration plans in the

process of approval and the execution of other initiatives, such as training rural producers to strengthen the various stages of restoration. In this effort, six training courses have been held, involving over 100 participants, covering topics such as native seedling production, nurseries, seed collection and processing, and environmental compliance. One of the training sessions specifically focused on engaging women and youth from the region in the restoration value chain.

Both projects also facilitated 99 services related to the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), including 51 new registrations and 52 rectifications, essential for ensuring the environmental compliance of private properties.

Established in 2009 at the request of the Rio de Janeiro State Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability (SEAS) and currently managed by FUNBIO, this financial mechanism directs resources from environmental compensation and corporate legal obligations to initiatives such as ecological restoration and the strengthening of Protected Areas.

## PARTNER



GOVERNMENT

## THEMATIC AREAS



ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS



FINANCIAL MECHANISMS



FOREST RESTORATION



TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

## SDG



"These actions position the state of Rio de Janeiro at an important level, not only in terms of meeting the national NDC [Nationally Determined Contribution] restoration targets but also achieving the goal we presented in Glasgow to increase the state's forest cover by an additional 10% by 2050. We are on this path. This year, we were the only state to increase Atlantic Forest cover. We believe that the FMA serves as the financial mechanism enabling other administrative and legal instruments to function effectively, allowing us to deliver concrete outcomes for the conservation of ecosystem services."

**TELMO BORGES,**  
Superintendent of Climate Change at  
the Rio de Janeiro State Secretariat for  
Environment and Sustainability (SEAS-RJ)

Guapi-Mirim Environmental Protection Area, through which the Guapimirim River flows into Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro



# 200

HECTARES  
BEING RESTORED



Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA-RJ)

The socio-environmental initiative will restore 50 hectares in Cachoeiras de Macacu and Guapimirim, Rio de Janeiro



Synergy with Living Forest

With a shared goal of promoting restoration, the FMA/RJ has aligned with another initiative managed by FUNBIO: Living Forest (Floresta Viva), funded by resources from BNDES. From this partnership, the *Florestas do Rio* call was launched, supported by an R\$30 million contribution from the FMA, through SEAS-RJ, along with funding from AEGEA, which was matched by BNDES through a match-funding arrangement.

This combined amount of R\$60 million will be allocated to proposals supporting ecological restoration and strengthening the restoration value chain in nine municipalities of Rio de Janeiro: Itaboraí, Tanguá, Guapimirim, Magé, Cachoeiras de Macacu, Niterói, São Gonçalo, Maricá, and Rio Bonito. The Expression of Interest for the call, including the pre-selection of eligible institutions, was concluded in October 2024, and the call itself was launched in December, with the final selection scheduled for 2025.



Águas de Guapimirim

Another highlight of the year was the investment in the Management Plan—a key guiding document for the management of Protected Areas—of the Águas de Guapimirim Municipal Natural Park.

Established in 2013, the *Águas de Guapimirim* Municipal Natural Park spans 1,830 hectares and was a key condition for the construction of the Rio de Janeiro Petrochemical Complex (COMPERJ), a major Petrobras project now renamed Polo Gaslub. The park's development, including the preparation of its management plan and other investments, was formalized through an agreement signed in August between the Rio de Janeiro Public Prosecution Of-

fice (MPRJ), the Government of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and the municipality of Guapimirim.

To hire the consultancy responsible for developing the management plan, the FMA/RJ allocated R\$476,000 from a total contribution of R\$4 million provided by Petrobras for the park as part of the enterprise's commitments. This marked the first time the fund utilized resources categorized under the "other sources" instrument, which do not fall under environmental compensation or Conduct Adjustment Agreements (CAAs), among others. This instrument is one of the six funding categories that structure FMA/RJ's revenue streams.





# Eastern Amazon Fund

BIOMA



• AMAZON



Reserve, Pará

Territorial recognition is a crucial step in safeguarding the rights of traditional peoples to their ancestral lands and preserving their deep connection with local nature, nurtured over generations. For this reason, there was much celebration when three quilombola communities received the long-awaited news of their land titles. The São Jorge, Costeira, and Nova América quilombos are located in the municipalities of Abaetetuba, Cametá, and Oeiras do Pará, respectively. Together, they cover a total area of 11,000 hectares and are home to approximately 600 families.

To secure their rights, the Eastern Amazon Fund (EAF) financed the georeferencing process—an essential step preceding land titling—through the Land Institute of Pará (ITERPA), under the Government of the State of Pará. This initiative

was supported by funds donated by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, one of the organizations contributing to the project.

The Eastern Amazon Fund (EAF) is financed through national and international donations, legal obligations, and other funding sources. This financial mechanism is an initiative by the state of Pará aimed at combating deforestation and advancing the transition to a carbon-neutral economy by 2036. Its focus includes enforcement actions, environmental licensing, land-use planning, restoration of degraded areas, and low-carbon socioeconomic development, with traceability of production chains. FUNBIO serves as the financial and operational manager of the fund, which has already invested over R\$30.8 million in Pará's Amazon region and its traditional communities.

**4** ONGOING PROJECTS

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



Açaí is a common palm tree in the Amazon biome and a symbol of Pará's culture



A Project Development Workshop gathered 33 quilombola organizations in Abaetetuba, Pará



## Call for Strengthening Quilombola Communities

Support for quilombola communities was further reinforced through a Call for Projects launched in 2024, aimed at selecting up to 15 project proposals from quilombola associations focused on sociobiodiversity value chains. An investment of R\$3.75 million will be allocated to enhance the capacity-building of quilombola communities and strengthen sustainable, community-based productive activities.

The proposals will be selected in early 2025. The call will be divided into two cycles, each with a disbursement of R\$100,000 and R\$150,000, respectively. In both stages, the selected associations will participate in training workshops aimed at strengthening and promoting community-based businesses. Additionally, with the allocated funds, associations will be able to invest in improving their value chains and adopt-

ing best practices, including purchasing equipment or carrying out necessary infrastructure improvements.

With a focus on capacity-building, in July, the EAF also held a Project Development Workshop in Abaetetuba. The three-day event brought together 33 quilombola organizations and 56 leaders from the regions of Marajó, Baixo Tocantins, and South-eastern Pará. The workshop aimed to facilitate and support associations in preparing and submitting proposals and presenting projects effectively.

The event was supported by the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB), the Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability (SEMAS) of the Government of the State of Pará, and the Federal Institute of Pará.



Eastern Amazon Fund

Meeting of the *Seeding Life: Seed Network* project: Seed network, an organizational and management strategy to support the restoration chain in public forests of the state of Pará



Seeds for a Better Future

Amid the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, planting is the guiding principle. To achieve this, a diverse array of native seeds is essential to support ecosystem recovery efforts. In this context, Pará has been investing in the project “Sowing Life: Seed Network, an organizational and management strategy to support the restoration value chain in public forests of the State of Pará.”

In 2024, an important step was taken with the development of a study for the creation of a State Seed Strategy. This proposal is the result of an external consultancy contracted by the EAF, funded by a donation from the Instituto Clima e Sociedade (iCS). The strategy envisions the implementation of a seed collection and storage bank model in the state, with the establishment of a pilot hub in the Santarém region, located in the Lower Amazon.

Aligned with this strategy, the workshop “Seed Network Strategy in the Territory of Pará” was also held, organized by the Institute for Forestry and Biodiversity Development of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-Bio) and the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB). The event brought together project stakeholders and community representatives to discuss the importance of the seed value chain and contribute to shaping the state strategy.

Facade of the Modular Data Center acquired with resources from FAO



Investment in Technology

Resources from the EAF have also enabled investments in technology to enhance the management capacity of SEMAS-PA. A key highlight is the acquisition of a Modular Data Center—a portable data center solution that improves and modernizes the Secretariat’s entire data processing infrastructure.

The new technological system was acquired using funds from legal obligations established under two Conduct Adjustment Agreements (CAAs): CAA JBS and CAA IMERYS, both initiated by the Federal Public Prosecution Office. In total, approximately R\$3 million was invested in information technology equipment, aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the state’s environmental monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.

Payment for Standing Forest

In 2024, the EAF also supported the preparation of the Subprogram for Payments for Environmental Services in Collective Territories (PES2). PES is a mechanism to compensate landowners for preserving standing forests. In the case of collective territories, the initiative focuses on Indigenous Peoples and other traditional communities and is part of the State Policy for Payments for Environmental Services, currently under development in Pará.

In 2025, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is expected to transfer \$3.5 million to the government of Pará, complemented by a counterpart investment of R\$50 million from the state of Pará. This funding will be allocated to Payments for Environmental Services in collective territories and will be implemented by the EAF.

The goal is to test the PES2 methodology in a pilot area in the Terra do Meio region, where Indigenous territories and traditional communities overlap. These communities play a direct role in conserving the world’s largest tropical rainforest.





- 96 Pro-Species
- 98 Baru Nut from the Chapada
- 100 YWY Ipuranguete new
- 101 Connecting the Caatinga new

# GEF AGENCY FUNBIO



# Pro-Species

“Despite the challenges, the project’s resources have facilitated significant advancements, particularly in botanical expeditions and the mapping of threatened species populations.”

**MARCIO VERDI,**  
coordinator of the Upper Tocantins Basin PAN at the Center for Strategies for the Conservation of Threatened Flora (CNCFlora)

One of the greatest threats—and challenges—to biodiversity conservation is biological invasion. Addressing this concern, Pro-Species: All Against Extinction spearheaded the development of the General Protocol for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response (PGADPRR, the acronym in Portuguese). This groundbreaking document enhances the country’s ability to promptly identify and respond to the introduction and spread of exotic and invasive species, mitigating potential impacts on the environment, economy, and public health. The protocol was launched in May, accompanied by three specialized manuals with recommendations tailored to terrestrial, marine, and freshwater environments.

The documents, offering practical and accessible guidelines for environmental management professionals, were developed under the National Program for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Exotic Species (PNADPRR, the acronym in Portuguese) of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA). They address a key recommendation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which Brazil is a signatory, calling on countries

to commit to preventing the introduction of exotic species.

The protocol is designed to guide decision-making, detailing steps from receiving a notification by the competent authority to executing response, monitoring, and follow-up actions. Its goal is to expedite response times, enhancing the effectiveness of controlling potential invaders.

“We had clear expectations and a series of planned deliverables aimed at minimizing the impacts caused by invasive exotic species. This comprehensive set of actions under the National Program for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Exotic Species was made possible because it was strategically planned within Pro-Species,” explains Ronaldo Morato, General Coordinator of the Department of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use at the MMA.

The project, which operates in partnership with 13 Brazilian states, is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), implemented by FUNBIO, and executed by WWF-Brazil.

## BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



## PARTNERS



ACADEMIA



CIVIL SOCIETY



GOVERNMENT

## THEMATIC AREAS



GENDER EQUITY



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS



SPECIES MANAGEMENT



TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

## SDG



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND

*Paepalanthus avacanoeiro* is one of two new species from the everlasting flower family, recorded in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region, Goiás



## New Species

The family of charming everlastings (*sempre-vivas*, in Portuguese), plants typical of the Cerrado, has welcomed new members with the discovery of two species: *Paepalanthus burle-marxii*, found near Brasília (Federal District) and in the Goiás municipalities of Pirenópolis, Luziânia, and Santo Antônio do Descoberto; and *Paepalanthus avacanoeiro*, recorded in the Chapada dos Veadeiros region (Goiás). According to scientists, the plants are recommended for classification as Vulnerable and Critically Endangered, respectively, in terms of their extinction risk.

The description of the newly discovered everlastings was published in the scientific journal *Phytotaxa* in February and is the result of activities under the National Action Plan (PAN, the

acronym in Portuguese) for the Conservation of Plants in the Upper Tocantins Basin, funded by the project.

Under the PAN, an expedition conducted in August in the Chapada dos Veadeiros identified ten plant species threatened with extinction and three potential new species, currently under analysis by researchers for identity confirmation.

The plan, active until 2028, has already implemented 54% of its actions aimed at protecting 98 threatened species in the region. The collected data will address gaps in scientific knowledge, supporting population studies and extinction risk assessments that will contribute to the development of the Goiás Flora Red List.

Another plant family that expanded in 2024 as a result of research efforts funded by Pro-Species was the field candles (*canelas-de-ema*, in Portuguese), with two new species described in the Espinhaço region (Minas Gerais): *Vellozia flavida* and *Vellozia formosa*. Both are suggested by researchers to be Critically Endangered due to their microendemism—occurring in extremely restricted habitats—and their high vulnerability to threats such as fires.

The field candles were discovered in the vegetation of the rocky grasslands in northern Minas Gerais during an expedition under the Territorial Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Species of the Espinhaço Mineiro (PAT Espinhaço Mineiro), organized by Pro-Species.

**13** STATES COVERED

**5** BIOMES  
AMAZONE, ATLANTIC FOREST, CAATINGA, CERRADO, PAMPA

**1** COASTAL-MARINE ECOSYSTEM



## Pro-Species

The Southeastern curassow (*Crax fasciolata pinima*) is regarded as one of the most endangered bird species in the world



## In Search of Rare and Threatened Species

Alongside the discovery of new species, the efforts of scientists and projects funded by Pro-Species also focused on locating animals and plants that are already known but extremely rare or at risk of extinction, such as the southeastern curassow (*Crax fasciolata pinima*), regarded as one of the most endangered bird species in the world.

Through an expedition under the project within the Territorial Action Plan for the Mid-North, which spans the states of Pará, Tocantins, and Maranhão, researchers traveled to the Mãe Maria Indigenous Land (Pará), where they made a rare and unprecedented observation of six individuals of the species, including both males and females.

From north to south, the Territorial Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Species in the Campanha Sul and Serra do Sudeste Terri-

tory (PAT Campanha Sul and Serra do Sudeste) also conducted fieldwork to gather further insights into the biodiversity of the Pampa.

The search for the red-bellied toad (*Melanophryniscus sanmartini*), a rare amphibian exclusive to the Pampa biome, brought promising news: in addition to finding the toads in historically recorded locations, researchers documented the species in new areas, expanding both its known range and populations.

In another aspect of the PAT, researchers focused on four cactus species native to the Pampa and classified as Critically Endangered. These plants face threats from habitat loss, illegal collection, and the invasion of exotic species. The survey results will provide the basis for developing strategic public policies aimed at conservation and the restoration of these weakened populations.

## Fisherfolk Scientist

Citizen science has increasingly become a crucial ally for researchers and the advancement of biodiversity knowledge. Through the innovative tool “**Eu Pescador**” (I Fisherfolk), records from fisherfolk working in the Tocantins and Araguaia river basins will contribute to research and conservation efforts focused on the region’s fish species.

The app, launched in November, was developed as part of the Territorial Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Species in the Tocantins Cerrado Territory (PAT Cerrado Tocantins), in collaboration with the University of Brasília. It features a database of 120 fish species.

Through the platform, small-scale and sport fisherfolk can record the species they catch in the region and learn more about them. The data will be accessible to Naturatins, the environmental agency of Tocantins, and may assist in the development and updating of regulations regarding species and prohibited catch sizes.

“Initiatives like Pro-Species offer a glimmer of hope amid the ongoing environmental setbacks we are facing. These actions should be integrated into robust public policies for the protection of our fauna and flora, becoming a regular part of environmental agencies’ routines and forming long-term or permanent strategies for nature conservation.”

**PATRICK COLOMBO**,  
from the Natural Science Museum of the Rio Grande do Sul Secretariat of Environment and Infrastructure (SEMA-RS), who is involved in the research on the toad



## Final Stretch Overview

As the project approaches its conclusion, with completion slated for 2025, Pro-Species leaves behind an impressive legacy. Between June 2018, when the project began, and June 2024, approximately R\$43 million were invested. Over these six years, the program has resulted in the creation and implementation of 10 National Action Plans for the Conservation of Threatened Species, or provided support for their completion; the development of 11 Territorial Action Plans; 225 field expeditions; and the description or rediscovery of at least 10 new species.

The projects, discoveries, and outcomes of Pro-Species crossed borders and made their way to the 16th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16), held in Colombia. The presentation, at the Brazil Pavilion, showcased the project’s efforts, which established mechanisms to mitigate threats to at least 290 species categorized as Critically Endangered (CR), 193 of which had no conservation measures in place.

**11** TERRITORIAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES (PATS, IN PORTUGUESE)

**4** NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

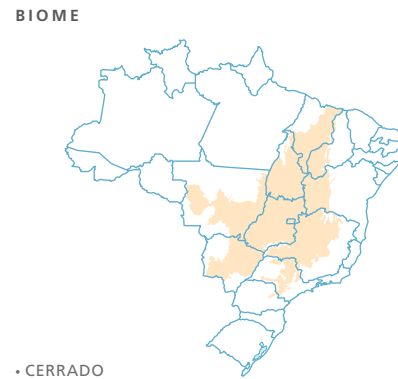
**193** SUPPORTED OF THE 290 CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) SPECIES THAT DO NOT HAVE CONSERVATION INSTRUMENTS





# Baru Nut from the Chapada

Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples



The baru, the fruit of the *baru-zeiro* tree native to the Cerrado biome, represents more than a nutritious resource—it embodies a thriving value chain that links nature conservation with the well-being of traditional communities. This nut is both sustenance and a symbol of a renewed approach to valuing and protecting the Cerrado. This transformation underpins the Standing Cerrado with Income Generation: The Baru Value Chain as an Ally of Biodiversity and Traditional Peoples (*Baru da Chapada*, the short name in Portuguese) project. Launched in 2023 with funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and financial management by FUNBIO, the project has invested approximately BRL 2 million to strengthen the baru value chain and support agroextractivist communities. It spans around 374,000 hectares in Goiás and Tocantins and is implemented by the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB).

A portion of the investment is dedicated to training community members in baru management, processing, commercialization, and community business management. This initiative is embodied in the *Formar Baru* course, a continuing education program developed by IEB as part of the *Baru da Chapada* project. The course is carried out in partnership with the Kalunga Quilombo Association (AQK) and the Agroecological Cooperative of Rural Producers of Alto Paraíso de Goiás and Sur-

rounding Areas Ltd. (CooperFru-tos do Paraíso). Additionally, the pedagogical committee includes representatives from ISPN, Embrapa Cenargen, and Central do Cerrado.

The course, which also values the traditional knowledge of the communities, began in April and is structured into six in-person modules. These are complemented by intermodular activities called “community time,” where participants implement “action-research” projects in their territories, building on the themes of the previous module.

Over the year, two modules were completed with a cohort of 40 community members. The first module, held from April 22 to 26, introduced sustainable value chains in the Cerrado and its communities, with a particular focus on the baru value chain. The second module, conducted from September 23 to 28 in Brasília (Federal District), focused on best practices for managing baru.

In addition to facilitating knowledge exchange and learning, the course led to the creation of the first version of the Baru Biocultural Protocol. This document seeks to promote the sustainable use of baru, safeguard the traditional knowledge tied to its harvesting and management, and ensure equitable access to the economic benefits generated by its commercialization.

## PARTNERS



## THEMATIC AREAS



## SDG



“Initially, we collected baru simply to satisfy our hunger, but over time, we discovered its many benefits and realized we could create numerous valuable opportunities from it. Today, people are even seeking baru for export. More than 90 families are now involved in the socioproductive chain of baru, which generates both income and employment. Our next step is to responsibly strengthen this movement and collaboratively build a fair value chain for baru and the baruzeiros.”

**ROSANA CLAUDINA DA COSTA SAMPAIO,** known as Preta, a leader at the Cerrado Production, Research, and Training Center (CEPPEC) in Mato Grosso do Sul and a participant in the Formar Baru project



The baru still enclosed in its shell



Baru Nut from the Chapada

SUPERFOOD GENERATES INCOME FOR WOMEN IN THE CERRADO



The *Baru da Chapada* project—Standing Cerrado with income generation: leveraging the baru production chain to support biodiversity and traditional peoples—focuses on conserving the Cerrado by sustainably generating income for communities in Goiás. Women play a central role in managing sociobiodiversity products like baru (*Dipteryx alata*), a nut renowned for its superfood properties.

A socioeconomic assessment, based on 58 household interviews across 32 agro-extractive communities in five municipalities, revealed that 75% of the collectors are women, with an average age of 50 years. Most are Black or mixed-race (82.7%), have no formal education

or incomplete primary education (52%), and are unpaid (84.5%). The main challenges identified include a lack of infrastructure for processing and distributing baru, as well as limited knowledge about collective production organization.

To ensure women’s participation in the training component, which spans from best management practices to agribusiness models, the project provides childcare support. Additionally, participants receive stipends to maintain family stability during in-person training sessions, enabling full dedication to the activities. As a result, women accounted for a significant portion of participants, representing 60% of the total.

The *Roda de Beleza Natural* (Natural Beauty Circle) workshop brought together extractivist, quilombola, and farming women to exchange knowledge about using native Cerrado plants for aesthetic self-care. This initiative grew into a platform for discussing self-esteem, gender roles, and the economic, social, environmental, and spiritual significance of Cerrado species. Serving as a powerful empowerment tool, the beauty circle connected ancestral self-care practices with the advancement of the baru production chain. By participant demand, it became an integral part of the training program.

Understanding to Improve

A key focus of the project’s first year is conducting community assessments. These efforts aim to gather data that strengthen connections with community members and their representative organizations while identifying pathways for advancing future stages. These include workshops on best practices, baru planting and management, equipment acquisition, addressing training gaps, and designing methodologies for the *Formar Baru* course.

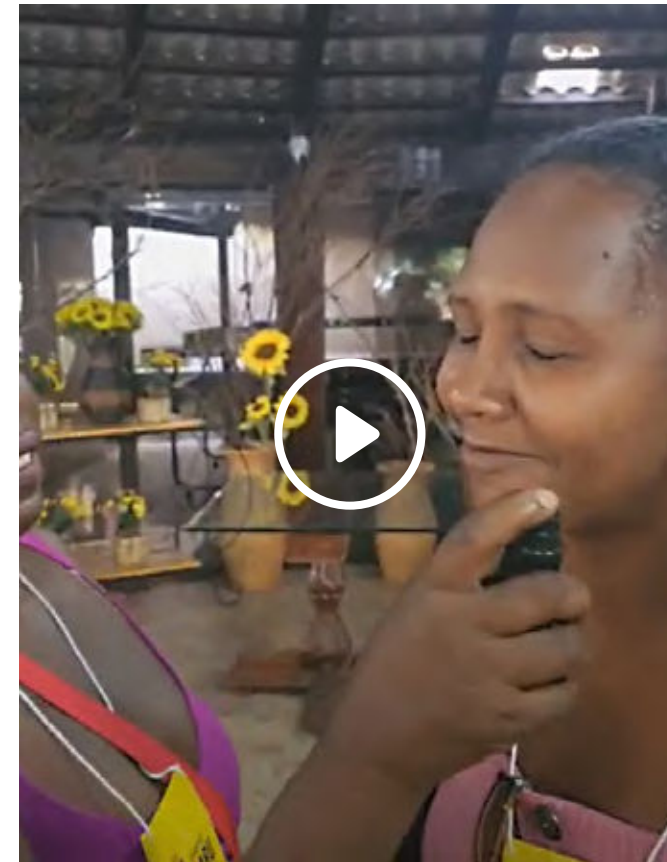
The collected data will be integrated into a Business Intelligence (BI) platform, developed from the assessments, to enable the visualization and analysis of key information.

Over the year, six visits were conducted to communities in the Kalunga Quilombo, in Cavalcante, Goiás, to assess the agroextractivist potential of baru in the region.

Additionally, the project features a communication plan developed in 2024, designed to structure and guide the dissemination of *Baru da Chapada* initiatives and outcomes, ensuring they reach diverse audiences effectively.

A Busy Year

The *Baru da Chapada* team had a busy year, actively participating in various meetings, seminars, assemblies, and events, including cultural gatherings, with community members and cooperatives. These activities were carried out through the Baru WG and partner organizations. A highlight was the 6th National Baru Festival (FENABRU) 2024, held in November in Arinos, Minas Gerais.



“Circle of Natural Care,” a workshop with extractivist women, quilombolas, and farmers sharing their knowledge of using native Cerrado plants for self-care

Adapting to Climate Change

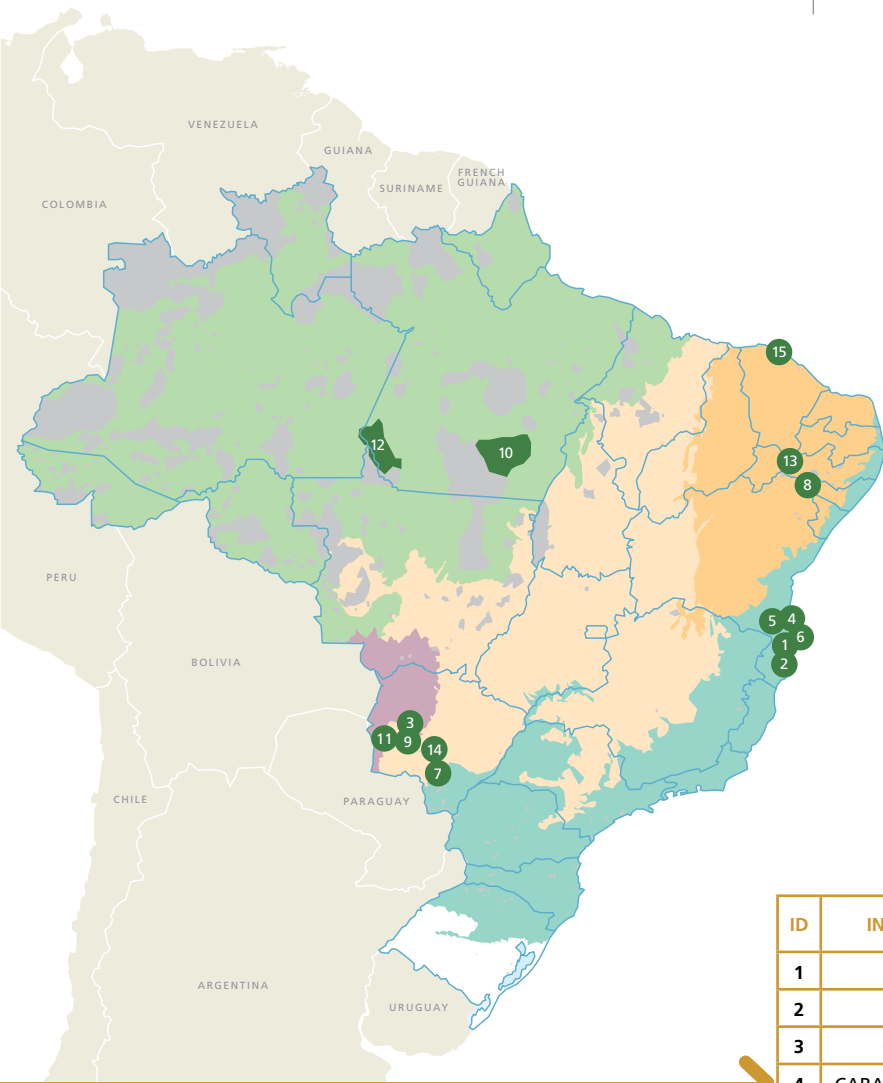
The worsening impacts of climate change have intensified droughts and wildfires in the Cerrado, exceeding the averages of previous years. This challenging scenario raised alarms and led the project team to adjust the schedule for planting and enrichment activities with native species. Originally planned for June and September, these activities were postponed to November and January 2025 to ensure better conditions for successful implementation.



GEF AGENCY FUNBIO

# YWWY Ipuranguete

Conservation  
of Biodiversity  
in Indigenous  
Lands



BIOMAS

- AMAZON
- ATLANTIC FOREST
- CAATINGA
- CERRADO
- PANTANAL

INDIGENOUS LAND

- INDIGENOUS LAND – YWY IPURANGUETE
- INDIGENOUS LAND

ID	INDIGENOUS LAND	INDIGENOUS ETHNICITIES	UF	AREA (HA)
1	ÁGUAS BELAS	PATAXÓ	BA	1.189,06
2	BARRA VELHA	PATAXÓ	BA	8.627,46
3	CACHOEIRINHA	TERENA	MS	36.288,00
4	CARAMURU/PARAGUASSU	PATAXÓ HÃ-HÃ-HÃE	BA	54.105,00
5	COMEXATIBÁ	PATAXÓ	BA	28.077,00
6	COROA VERMELHA	PATAXÓ	BA	1.493,99
7	DOURADOS	GUARANI NHANDÉVA, TERENA	MS	3.474,60
8	ENTRE SERRAS	PANKARARU	PE	7.550,09
9	KADIWÉU	TERENA, KADIWÉU	MS	538.535,78
10	KAYAPÓ	KAYAPÓ	PA	3.284.004,97
11	LALIMA	TERENA, KINIKINAU	MS	3.000, 21
12	MUNDURUKU	MUNDURUKU	PA	2.381.795,78
13	PANKARARU	PANKARARU	PE	8.377, 28
14	TAUNAY/IPEGUE	TERENA	MS	33.900,00
15	TREMEMBÉ DA BARRA DO MANDAÚ	TREMEMBÉ	CE	3.580,00



IN THE PRESS

JUN 21, 2024 — O GLOBO  
Indigenous lands to receive  
financial support for forest  
and biome

PARTNERS



In protecting their territories and way of life, Indigenous peoples are often the foremost guardians of nature. This crucial role has been recognized through the Iwy Ipuranguete – Conservation of Biodiversity in Indigenous Lands project, approved in June during the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Council meeting. The initiative will support the conservation and sustainable use of 15 Indigenous Lands in Brazil, spanning approximately 6.4 million hectares across five biomes—Amazon, Pantanal, Cerrado, Caatinga, and Atlantic Forest. It will directly benefit nine Indigenous groups—Kayapó, Munduruku, Kadiwéu, Terena, Kinikinau, Guarani Kaio-wá, Pataxó, Pankararu, and Tremembé—representing around 60,000 individuals. A key feature of the project is that Indigenous peoples themselves will lead and execute the initiative within their communities

The initiative will receive approximately USD 10 million from the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), established in 2023 to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework goals. The fund is managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The project will be implemented by the GEF-FUNBIO Agency, executed by the Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB), and coordinated by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples. The National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (Funai) will oversee activities in the territories through its decentralized units.

THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



“Indigenous peoples play an essential role as guardians of vast forested areas and other biomes, protecting threatened biodiversity and ensuring critical ecosystem services like freshwater. We deeply value their indispensable contribution to conservation and are committed to supporting their efforts.”

CARLOS MANOEL RODRÍGUEZ,  
CEO of the GEF

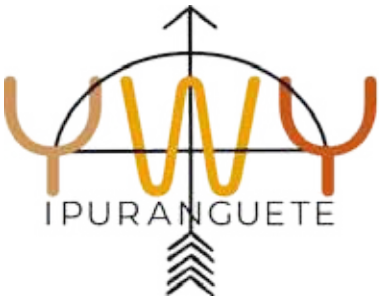
Spanning five years, the project will focus on four core pillars aligned with the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI, the acronym in Portuguese): strengthening Indigenous Lands (ILs) through territorial control; promoting income generation and sustainable value chains; enhancing territorial governance; advancing education, culture, and governance; and managing projects and knowledge.

A key focus of the project is the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs, the acronym in Portuguese) in the benefiting Indigenous territories, enhancing their effectiveness in combating deforestation and strengthening climate resilience.

This process will be guided by prior consultation and the active participation of Indigenous peoples, who will play a central role in defining priority areas and determining the activities to be carried out.

The project will also establish a governance structure, currently under development, comprising a PNGATI management committee, an executive committee, and local committees. This framework is designed to enhance Indigenous participation at all levels of the project while ensuring the widespread dissemination of its activities and lessons learned.

In 2025, the project will commence with initial activities, prioritizing consultations and active participation of Indigenous peoples to determine key areas and activities within their territories.



Conservação  
da Biodiversidade  
em Terras Indígenas





# Connecting the Caatinga



Lear's Macaw Wildlife Refuge, Curaçá, Bahia

The end of 2024 brought great news for the Caatinga with the launch of the Connecting the Caatinga project, announced in December by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in Washington, D.C. As the initiative's donor, the GEF will invest \$5.5 million to establish ecological corridors that connect public and private protected areas, ensuring the movement of wildlife and plant species, particularly those at risk. Beyond biodiversity conservation, the project will also promote ecological restoration and the recovery of water bodies.

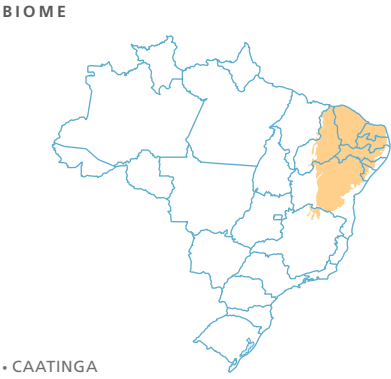
The Connecting the Caatinga project is expected to benefit approximately 14,000 people across 500,000 hectares, helping to establish ecological corridors linking six major protected areas across three states: Boqueirão da Onça Environmental Protection Area (Bahia), Boqueirão da Onça National Park (Bahia), Lago de Sobradinho Environmental Protection Area (Bahia), Dunas e Veredas do Baixo Médio São Francisco Environmental Protection Area (Bahia), Serra das Confusões National Park (Piauí), and Serra do Areal State Park (Pernambuco).

The corridors will also support threatened species, including the Spix's macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixii*), once native to the backlands of Bahia and Pernambuco. Driven to extinction in the wild due to wildlife trafficking, the species has been undergoing

reintroduction since 2022, when 20 individuals were released in Curaçá, Bahia.

Connecting the Caatinga is an initiative of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by FUNBIO as a GEF Agency. The project is scheduled to launch in the second half of 2025, with an estimated duration of five years.

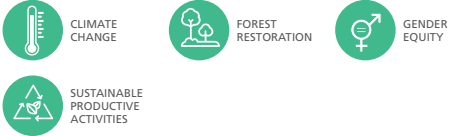
The investment in Connecting the Caatinga will complement efforts from another GEF-funded project managed by FUNBIO: the **Caatinga Protected Areas (ARCA) program (see page 52)**. Announced in June with funding from the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF), ARCA will allocate \$10 million to support Brazil's only exclusively national biome.



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



Lear's Macaw Wildlife Refuge, Curaçá, Bahia

“The project underscores the Ministry of the Environment’s commitment to promoting sustainable landscapes by integrating efforts across protected areas and their surrounding landscapes. In the Caatinga, this means creating corridors that connect protected areas, private properties, and traditional territories, highlighting that the integration of these diverse spaces is essential for biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.”

RITA MESQUITA,  
National Secretary for Biodiversity,  
Forests, and Animal Rights at the Ministry  
of the Environment and Climate Change



IN THE PRESS

DEC 16, 2024 — UM SÓ PLANETA  
Connecting the Caatinga: new  
project allocates R\$30 million  
for conservation of the biome



103 Readiness NDA new

103 Readiness Oceans new

# GCF AGENCY FUNBIO



# Readiness NDA

new

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a financial mechanism established in 2010 by the member states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to support developing countries in achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through financing and projects focused on climate mitigation and adaptation. As the world’s largest climate fund, the GCF designates governmental institutions to act

as intermediaries between each country and the fund. These institutions, known as National Designated Authorities (NDAs), facilitate this interface. In Brazil, the NDA is represented by the Ministry of Finance through the Secretariat for International Affairs (SAIN). The Readiness NDA project, approved in 2022 and implemented by FUNBIO, allocates resources to strengthen the NDAs and support the development of a strategic

plan for climate finance. This includes exploring new avenues to attract both national and international capital. Throughout the year, the project was restructured to align with a new approach introduced by the GCF, designed to simplify processes, provide a more country-specific perspective, and foster greater stakeholder engagement. These adjustments were discussed in May during an official GCF mission to Brazil.

PARTNER



GOVERNMENT

THEMATIC AREAS



CLIMATE CHANGE



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS



TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS

NDC



SDG



In parallel, three consultancies were contracted to carry out the first phase of activities, which includes a detailed analysis report identifying opportunities to improve the NDA’s engagement with the GCF, and a comprehensive operational manual outlining internal and external procedures for project applications, along with evaluation criteria. The operational manual will also inform updates to the NDA’s website, aimed at improving public understanding of the GCF.

This work has been instrumental in identifying knowledge and operational gaps within the NDA and in defining pathways to improve its efficiency, making it easier to access GCF resources. All procedures and documents under development are being tested by the Secretariat for International Affairs team to ensure their practical effectiveness. In the next phase of the project, set to begin in early 2025, a consultancy will be engaged

to support the update of the Country Program. This document identifies opportunities for developing funding proposals in Brazil that align with GCF criteria and national priorities. The process will involve workshops and consultations to engage stakeholders and validate the country’s priorities. FUNBIO and Caixa Econômica Federal have been accredited as Brazil’s first national implementing entities for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) since October 2018.

new

# Readiness Oceans

Responsible for storing over 90% of the planet’s CO2, the ocean plays a critical role in tackling the climate crisis. With this in mind, the Readiness Oceans project, developed in partnership with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and titled Exploring the Potential for an Ocean-Climate Pipeline for Mitigation and Adaptation in Brazil, was launched. This initiative, which began its initial activities in 2024, aims to establish a comprehensive knowledge base on ocean and climate issues, accessible to

a wide range of stakeholders, including government, academia, NGOs, and the private sector. It also seeks to serve as a strategic framework to identify and prioritize potential interventions and projects for climate mitigation and adaptation in Brazil. Approved in late 2022, the project is led by the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI), with FUNBIO serving as its manager and implementer.

To kick off activities, three specialized consultancies were hired to carry out essential tasks, including collecting baseline information on carbon ecosystems and assessing the enabling environment for future climate and ocean projects in Brazil. These efforts involve expert interviews and data collection, under the supervision of oceanographer and professor Letícia Cotrim from the Department of Oceanography at Rio de Janeiro State University (UERJ).

PARTNER



GOVERNMENT

THEMATIC AREAS



CLIMATE CHANGE



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS

SDG



The analysis of this initial data will enable the identification of the necessary conditions for addressing mitigation and adaptation challenges, strategies for effectively communicating these issues to a broader audience, and the prioritization of geographic areas for intervention, as well as ocean-related conservation projects and actions in Brazil. This knowledge base will provide Brazil with a strategic framework to advance this agenda, including the development of specific climate action projects aligned

with GCF objectives. The findings will also support the MCTI’s *Ciência no Mar* program, which is integrated with other ministries and agencies. In early 2025, a plan outlining priority political activities to advance ocean-climate interventions will also be developed. The completion of this initial phase, expected by March 2025, will set the stage for the second phase of the project. This next phase will include workshops with government

agencies, NGOs, and private sector stakeholders to integrate their perspectives, needs, and priorities into potential projects. Since October 2018, FUNBIO and Caixa Econômica Federal have been accredited as Brazil’s first national implementing entities for the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GCF is a global fund dedicated to assisting developing countries in tackling the challenges of global warming through the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change adaptation efforts.



# Credits

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COVER

Drone footage of the vegetation at the Ararinha Azul [Spix's macaw] Wildlife Refuge, Curaçá (Bahia). Photo: Yuri Cruvinel/FUNBIO

PAGE 3

Photo: Personal Files

PAGE 4

Photo: Zô Guimarães/FUNBIO

PAGE 13

January

Photo above: Monumento Natural das Ilhas Cagarras. Divulgação/ICMBio  
Photo below: Climate dialogues in Belém (Pará). Liliane Moreira/FUNBIO

February

Photo above: Claude Gascon, Adriana Moreira (GEF) and Rosa Lemos de Sá in Washington, US. GEF  
Photo below: Council meeting in GEF. GEF

March

Photo: Alex Ribeiro/Agência Pará

April

Photo above: Divulgação RPPN Serra  
Photo below: Divulgação IEB

May

Photo: SOS Sertão

June

Photo acima: Andreia Martins/AMLD  
Photo abaixo: José Isaac Ursolino/ICMBio

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July

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