



FUNBIO ANNUAL REPORT 2023



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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

A JOURNEY OF ENCOUNTERS AND NEW IDEAS

In FUNBIO's logo, straight lines converge to form a harmonious set with curved shapes that symbolize biodiversity. These paths, encounters, ideas, and actions derived from them have always been at the core of FUNBIO's work. Identifying common objectives among different partners, building the most effective pathways to achieve them, and turning potential into reality is our vocation.

In 2023, an initiative focused on the future further strengthened our partnership with the GEF, the Global Environment Facility, which has been instrumental since our inception and of which we became an implementing agency in 2015. FUNBIO was the inaugural partner of the global Fonseca Leadership program, which honors the late conservation leader Gustavo Fonseca, who tragically passed away in 2022.



JOSÉ BERENGUER

Chairman of the Deliberative Board, FUNBIO

The GEF program has become a partner of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future, providing resources to support field research for doctoral and master's students in Brazil.

Also in 2023, we launched the first Agricultural Receivables Certificates (CRA, the acronym in Portuguese) in the pilot phase of the blended finance mechanism, with Natura and Vert as initial partners and agro-extractive cooperatives and associations from the Amazon as the target benefactors. This step reinforces and strengthens our partnership with the business sector, which demonstrates, at various scales, increasing engagement with socioenvironmental issues.

In 2023, we facilitated a historic encounter: the visit of the Kayapó to an Ashaninka village. These indigenous peoples, separated by the two thousand kilometers

between the Kayapó village in Pará and the Ashaninka village in Acre, came together with the support of a project managed by FUNBIO, the "Tradition and Future in the Amazon" initiative, financed by *Petrobras Socioambiental*. This same initiative facilitated another historic moment: a groundbreaking exhibition curated by the Kayapó themselves at the Museum of Contemporary Art (MAC) in Niterói. These journeys and encounters, eagerly awaited by both parties, fostered an uncommon and fruitful exchange of knowledge and practices.

New partnerships with Public Prosecutor's Offices underscored the broad impact of FUNBIO's work over its nearly three decades of operation. These longstanding partners play a crucial role in advancing discussions and seeking solutions to socioenvironmental challenges. A significant milestone

was reached with the signing of an agreement with the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Pará, facilitating dialogues among justice system professionals and civil society. Similarly, a comparable agreement was established with the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Maranhão the previous year.

Twenty-twenty-three (2023) marked the final year of my tenure leading the FUNBIO's Board of Directors. I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the unwavering support and dedication of the board members, managers, and the entire FUNBIO team throughout my term.

I am pleased to see FUNBIO's trajectory, spanning nearly 30 years, solidifying through the creation of connections that evolve into strong alliances dedicated to conservation and sustainable development. Here's to the next ones.

PERSPECTIVES

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

In 2025, the Brazilian Amazon, a biome of superlatives, will take center stage as it hosts the COP30 of the UNFCCC in Belém, Pará. This event annually draws the focus of governments, civil society, and, increasingly, businesses, as they gather to discuss mitigating climate change. The most recent COP, held in Dubai, saw an estimated participation of approximately one hundred thousand people, underscoring the magnitude of the gathering.



ROSA LEMOS DE SÁ

Secretary-General of FUNBIO

Although 2025 may appear distant, effective planning is crucial for successful negotiations, and 2024 presents an opportune time for collaborative efforts. For the Amazon and Brazil, it represents both a significant opportunity and a formidable challenge. As the saying goes, 'what the eyes don't see, the heart doesn't feel.' Global negotiations are influenced by a myriad of motivations.

Furthermore, providing a direct experience with the planet's largest tropical forest is a way to make tangible what often resides in the realm of imagination. It reinforces the socioenvironmental grandeur of the Amazon, its global significance, and also its vulnerability.

From the very beginning of our operations, the biome has remained central to FUNBIO's mission. We are the stewards of the Amazon

Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), led by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, engaging all 9 states of the Amazon. This stands as the largest conservation initiative for tropical forests worldwide. Through our work, we've gained extensive expertise in conservation finance and executing long-term projects with diverse partners (known as PFPs – Project Finance for Permanence). It serves as a blueprint for crafting similar programs in other regions across the globe.

Our expertise also encompasses FUNBIO's recent engagement with the corporate and financial sectors in blended finance projects. These initiatives combine philanthropic resources with those from other sources to enhance the robustness of conservation and sustainable development actions. Such projects entail

financial education and capacity-building efforts, empowering local associations with increased autonomy—a vital step toward sustaining local resources and knowledge.

The road to COP30 will be dynamic. It will require the collaboration of numerous minds and hearts to ensure that the knowledge, data, and realities of the Amazon underpin effective solutions and commitments. There's much discourse about the tipping point and the urgency of global measures. Time progresses unidirectionally, never regressing. Hence, it's through knowledge, data, and figures that FUNBIO aims to contribute. We aspire that the historic COP30 in the Amazon leaves a legacy, paving the way for a calmer future for both the Amazon and the world. A future with fewer climate extremes, conflicts, and the crises they entail.

MISSION



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

VISION



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

VALUES

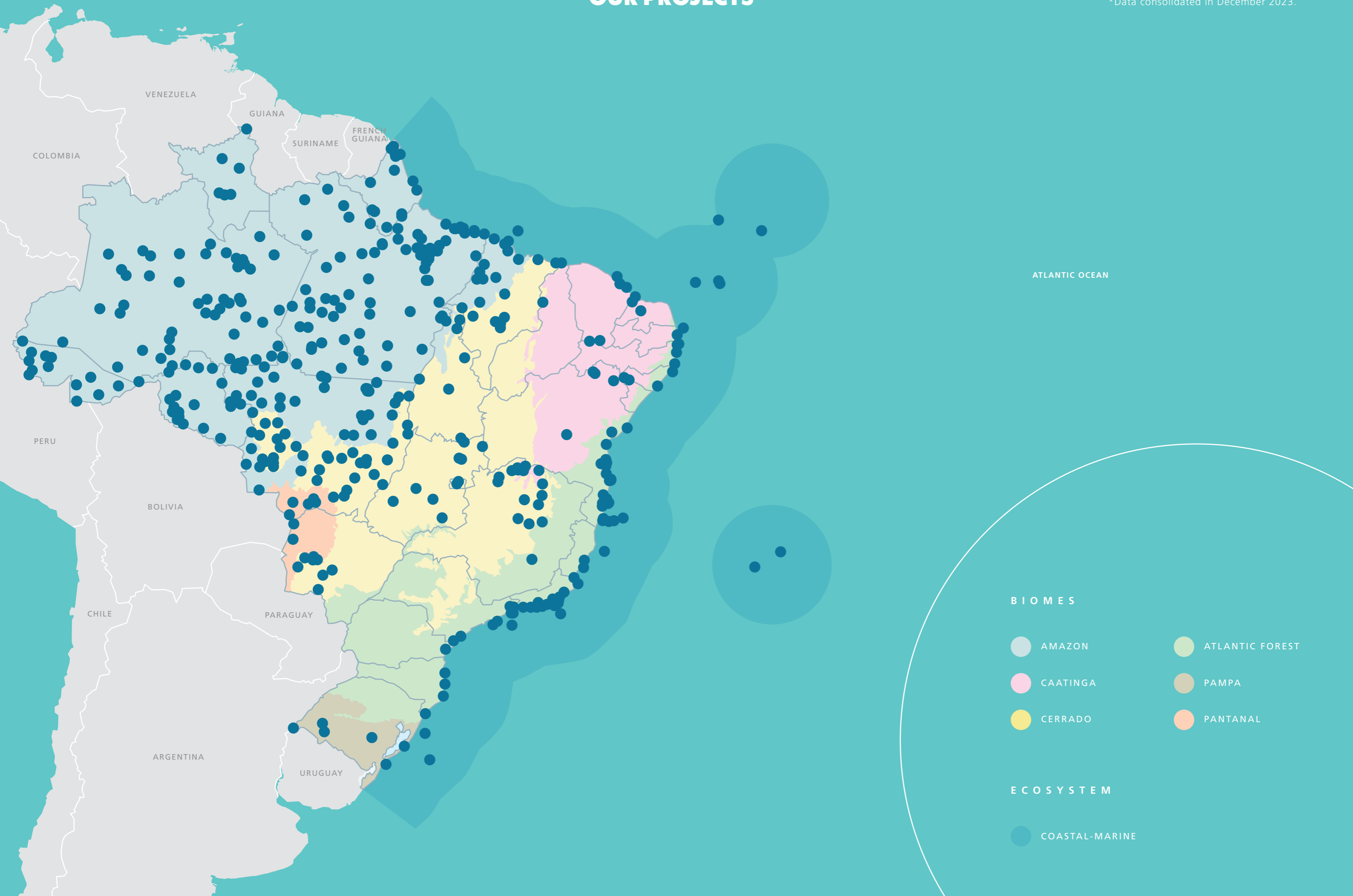


○ FUNBIO is guided by the **following values**:

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

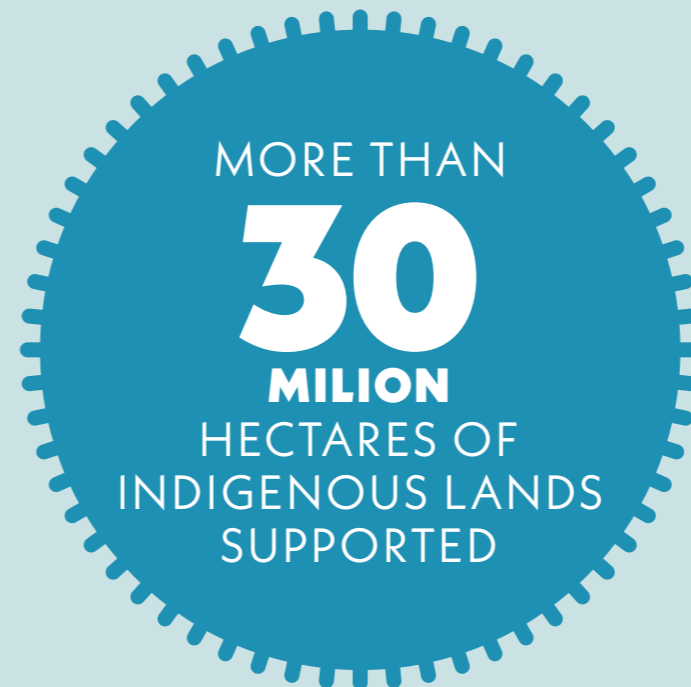
OUR PROJECTS*

*Data consolidated in December 2023.



IN NUMBERS

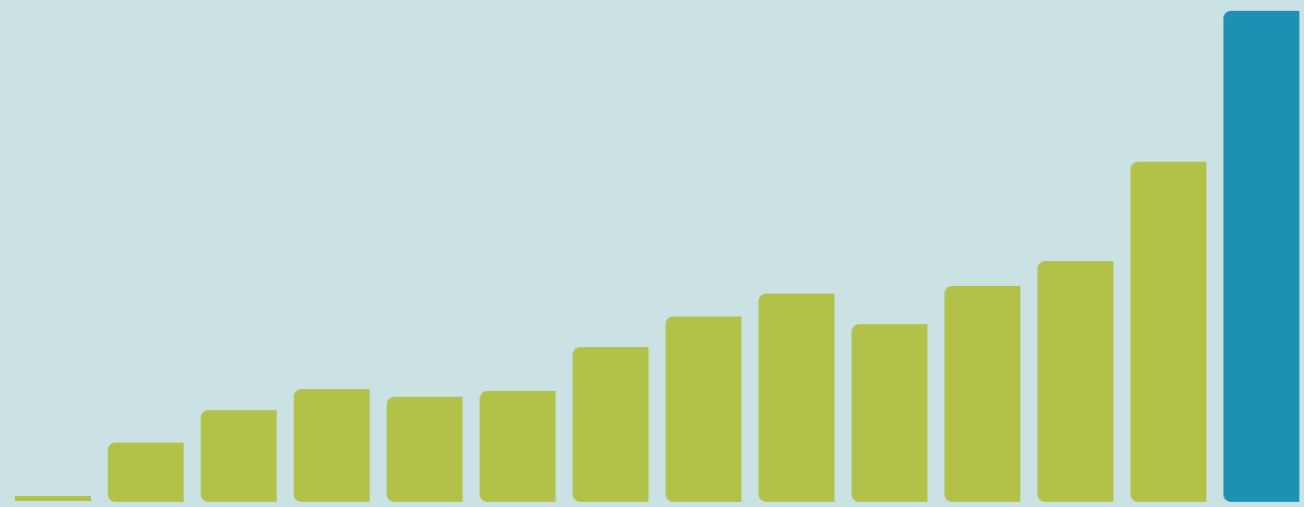
*Cumulative data since the beginning of FUNBIO's activities



IN NUMBERS

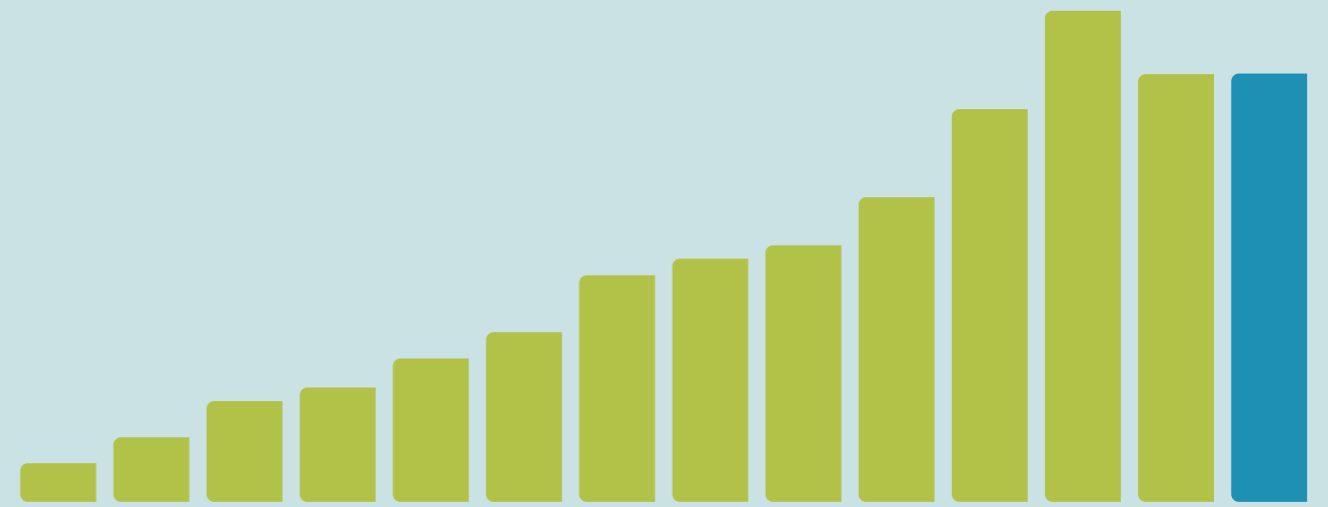
*Cumulative data since the beginning of FUNBIO's activities

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
 13 31 48 59 55 58 81 97 109 93 113 126 178 **257**



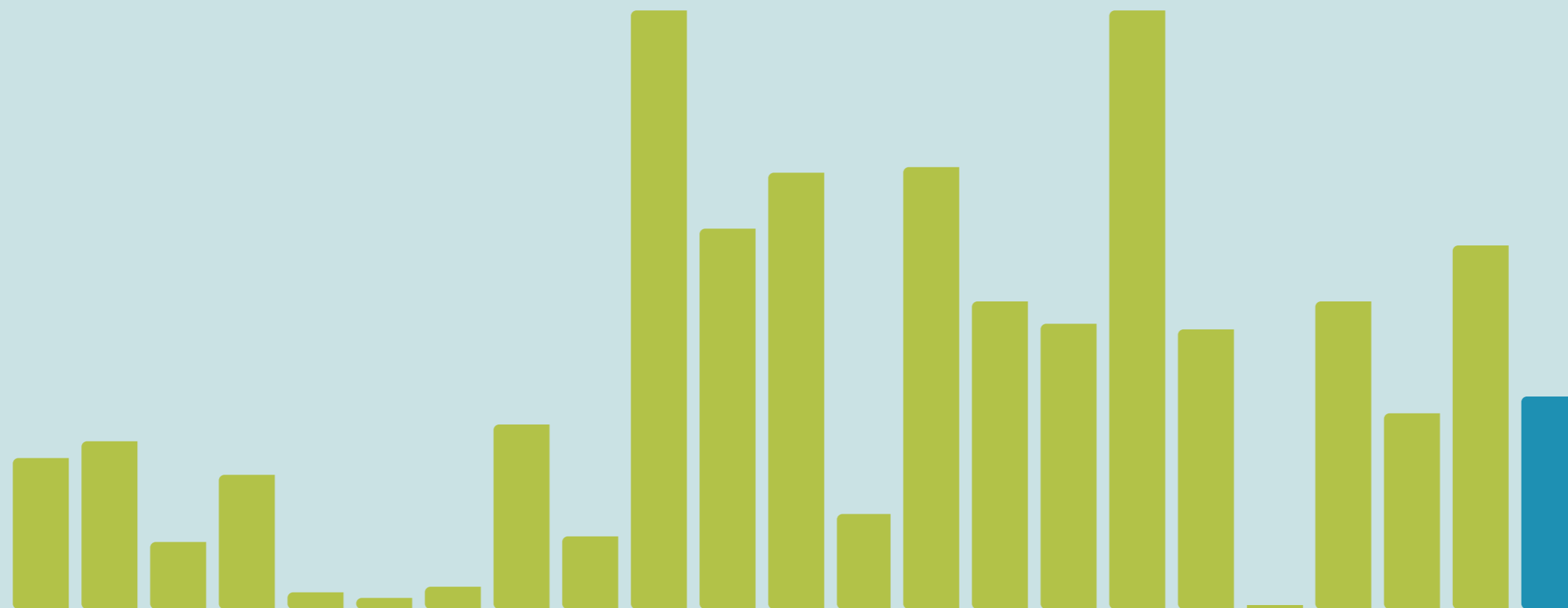
TOTAL EXECUTED — IN R\$ MILLION

2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
 125 209 326 370 464 549 733 787 830 986 1271 1589 1384 **1386**



TOTAL ASSETS MANAGED — IN R\$ MILLION

1996-2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023
 27 30 12 24 3 2 4 33 13 107 68 78 17 79 55 51 107 50 0,6 55 35 65 **38**



SUM CONTRACTED PER YEAR* — IN USD MILLION

*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



CLICK TO SEE THE MAP ON THE FUNBIO WEBSITE

OUR CONNECTIONS

DONORS

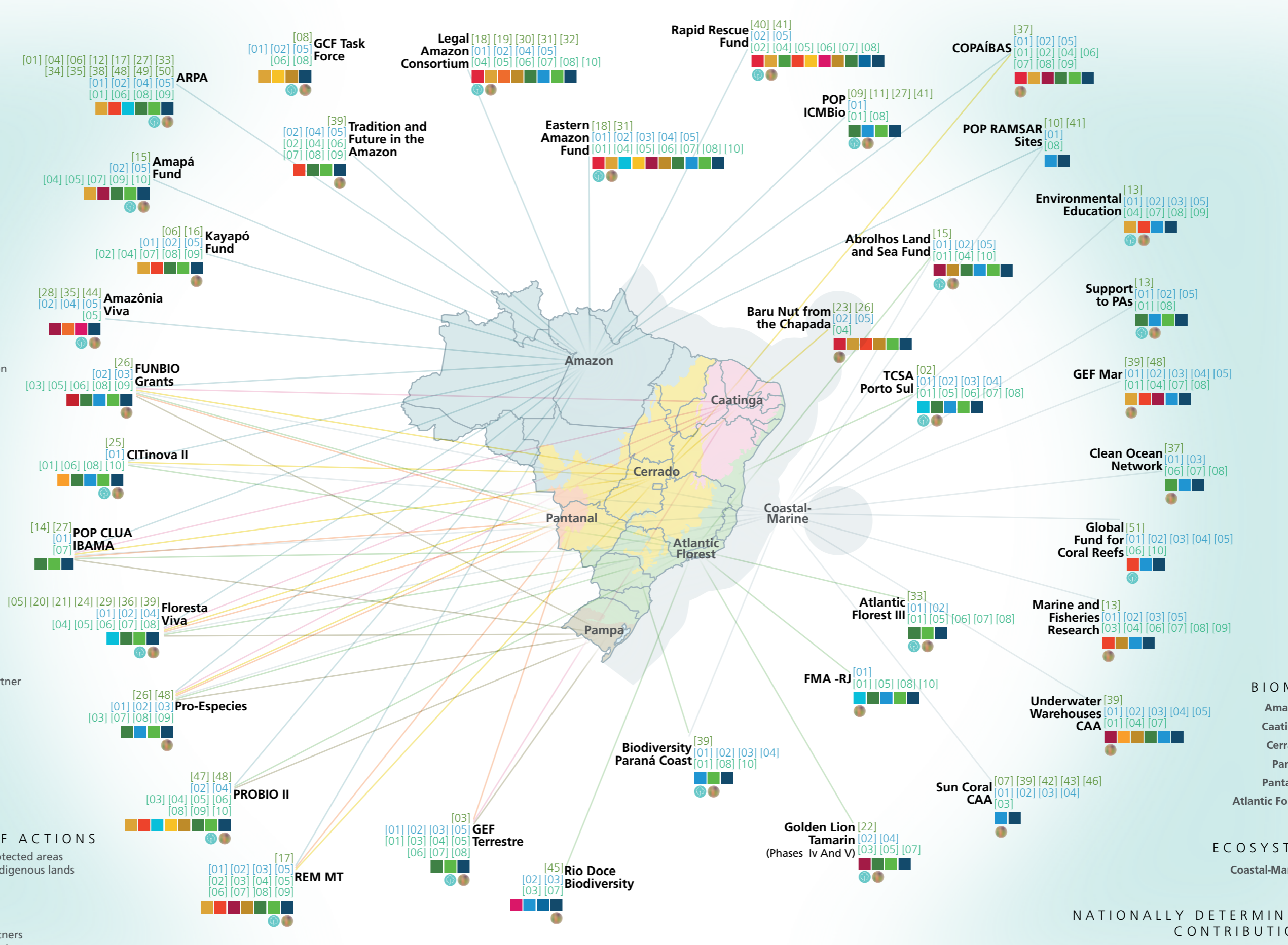
- [01] Anglo American
- [02] Bahia Mineração S/A
- [03] BID/GEF
- [04] BID
- [05] BNDES
- [06] BNDES/FA
- [07] Estaleiro Brasfels Ltda.
- [08] University of Colorado
- [09] Bezos Earth Fund
- [10] Bloomberg Philanthropies
- [11] Bobolink Foundation
- [12] KfW/BMU
- [13] Chevron and PRIO
- [14] CLUA
- [15] CI/GCF
- [16] CI
- [17] KfW/BMZ
- [18] Several Companies
- [19] French Embassy
- [20] Energisa
- [21] Eneva
- [22] ExxonMobil Ltda
- [23] IEB
- [24] Fundo Vale
- [25] GEF via PNUMA
- [26] GEF
- [27] Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation
- [28] GoodEnergies
- [29] Heineken
- [30] Instituto Arapyau
- [31] Instituto Clima e Sociedade
- [32] Instituto Humanize
- [33] KfW
- [34] Cargill Foundation
- [35] Natura S.A.
- [36] Norte Energia
- [37] Norwegian Embassy
- [38] Boticário Ltda.
- [39] Petrobras S.A.
- [40] Europena Union
- [41] Re:Wild
- [42] TPAR Operadora Portuária
- [43] Transpetro
- [44] Vert
- [45] Fundação Renova
- [46] Vale S.A.
- [47] Votorantim
- [48] World Bank/GEF
- [49] WWF - Brazil
- [50] WWF - US
- [51] GFCR via United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office

PARTNERS

- [01] Government
- [02] Civil Society
- [03] Academia
- [04] Companies
- [05] Indigenous Populations and traditional communities

THEMATIC LINES OF ACTIONS

- [01] Establishing and consolidating protected areas
- [02] Environmental management of indigenous lands
- [03] Species management
- [04] Sustainable productive activities
- [05] Forest Restoration
- [06] Climate Change
- [07] Institutional strengthening of partners
- [08] Capacity-building of teams and partner
- [09] Gender mainstreaming
- [10] Finance mechanisms



BIOMES

- Amazon
- Caatinga
- Cerrado
- Pampa
- Pantanal
- Atlantic Forest











ECOSYSTEM

- Coastal-Marine

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY

THEMATIC AREAS

	 SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES	 TRAINING OF TEAMS AND PARTNERS	 ESTABLISHMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF PROTECTED AREAS	 GENDER EQUITY	 INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING OF PARTNERS	 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS LANDS	 SPECIES MANAGEMENT	 FINANCIAL MECHANISMS	 CLIMATE CHANGE	 FOREST RESTORATION
ABROLHOS LAND AND SEA FUND	✓		✓					✓		
AMAPÁ FUND	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	
AMAZÔNIA VIVA									✓	
ARPA		✓	✓	✓				✓		
ATLANTIC FOREST FUND		✓	✓				✓		✓	
ATLANTIC FOREST III		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA	✓			✓						
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE PARANÁ COAST		✓	✓				✓			
CITInova II		✓	✓				✓	✓		
CLEAN OCEAN NETWORK		✓			✓			✓		
COPAÍBAS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
EASTERN AMAZON FUND	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION	✓	✓		✓	✓					
FLORESTA VIVA	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓	
FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
GCF TASK FORCE		✓						✓		
GEF MAR	✓	✓	✓		✓					
GEF TERRESTRE	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
GLOBAL FUND FOR CORAL REEFS							✓	✓		
GOLDEN LION TAMARIN (PHASE IV)					✓		✓		✓	
GOLDEN LION TAMARIN (PHASE V)					✓		✓		✓	
KAYAPÓ FUND	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				
LEGAL AMAZON CONSORTIUM	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		
POP CLUA IBAMA					✓					
POP ICMBio		✓	✓							
POP RAMSAR SITES		✓								
PRÓ-ESPÉCIES		✓		✓	✓		✓			
PROBIO II	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
RAPID RESCUE FUND	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	
REM MT	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
RIO DOCE BIODIVERSITY					✓		✓			
SUPPORT TO PAs		✓	✓							
TAC ALSUB	✓		✓		✓					
TAC CORAL-SOL							✓			
TCSA PORTO SUL		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	
TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		

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.

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.

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)




Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was presented by Brazil, in 2015, as the country’s commitment to the Paris Agreement. The country’s commitment is a 48% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and 53% by 2030, with 2005 as the baseline year, according to the Third National Inventory.

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (EPANB)



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.

OBJECTIVES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

																			
ABROLHOS LAND AND SEA FUND								✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
AMAPÁ FUND		✓						✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
AMAZÔNIA VIVA								✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓
ARPA		✓			✓	✓							✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
ATLANTIC FOREST FUND						✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
ATLANTIC FOREST III													✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA	✓	✓			✓							✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE PARANÁ COAST														✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CITInova II											✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CLEAN OCEAN NETWORK			✓											✓			✓	✓	✓
COPAÍBAS	✓	✓						✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
EASTERN AMAZON FUND	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION		✓			✓									✓			✓	✓	✓
FLORESTA VIVA						✓							✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE				✓									✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
GCF TASK FORCE		✓					✓					✓					✓	✓	✓
GEF MAR		✓			✓			✓						✓			✓	✓	✓
GEF TERRESTRE													✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
GLOBAL FUND FOR CORAL REEFS					✓									✓			✓	✓	✓
GOLDEN LION TAMARIN (PHASE IV)								✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
GOLDEN LION TAMARIN (PHASE V)								✓					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
KAYAPÓ FUND		✓			✓								✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
LEGAL AMAZON CONSORTIUM	✓	✓							✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH					✓							✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
POP CLUA IBAMA													✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
POP ICMBio													✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
POP RAMSAR SITES													✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
PRÓ-ESPÉCIES													✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
PROBIO II		✓			✓	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
RAPID RESCUE FUND	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
REM MT		✓			✓			✓				✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
RIO DOCE BIODIVERSITY										✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
SUPPORT TO PAs													✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
TAC ALSUB								✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
TAC CORAL-SOL											✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
TCSA PORTO SUL						✓							✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)					✓								✓		✓		✓	✓	✓

IN 2023



JANUARY

↑ FUNBIO and Fundação Renova launch the Rio Doce Biodiversity project, which will support research projects on local species in the Rio Doce basin, in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

- Kick off of activities related to the five studies supported by funds from the Underwater Warehouses Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC ALSUB) to tackle marine pollution in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

FEBRUARY

↑ The Atlantic Forest Project promotes an unprecedented meeting in Rio de Janeiro with the projects supported and donor representatives from the German government.

- New data processing center is made possible by the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO, the acronym in Portuguese) for Pará and will enhance cross-checking of the CAR registry system in the state.

- Living Forest (*Floresta Viva*), an initiative backed by BNDES that constitutes the largest match funding for ecological restoration in Brazil, celebrates the signing of three contracts

MARCH

↑ Exchange between the Kayapó people of the Ashaninka is finalized. Promoted by the Tradition and Future in the Amazon Project (TFA), the event took place in Acre, in Ashaninka territory.

- FUNBIO signs a cooperation agreement with the Public Prosecutor's Office of Pará to organize meetings aimed at exchanging experiences and proposals to tackle climate change and deforestation.

- The Social Observatory is launched in Ilhéus, which will allow society to be informed about data generated by the Socioenvironmental Consent Decree (SCD) Porto Sul: monitoring plant suppression, water and air quality, and the mitigation of other environmental impacts.

APRIL

↑ First Tik Tok Workshop for indigenous people, on April 18th, the eve of Indigenous Peoples Day, in Brasília. Kayapó youth and adults participated, supported by the Tradition and Future in the Amazon Project.

- Launch of the CITinova II global project, in partnership with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, with GEF funding. The objective is to accelerate the sustainable development of metropolitan regions, leading to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the conservation of biodiversity.

MAY

↑ Launch of the new FUNBIO call for proposals webpage, which contains all information about opportunities to support proposals, facilitating access for proponents.

↓ For ten days, the Piraçu village, located in the Capoto/Jarina Indigenous Land (Mato Grosso), hosted 32 indigenous teachers and guests for the development of a supplementary educational publication aimed at children and young adults in the Kayapó language. The booklet, illustrated with hand-drawn sketches, gathers knowledge and traditions of the ethnic group. These booklets will be distributed in indigenous schools across the five Indigenous Lands supported by the Tradition and Future in the Amazon program, which organized the activity and is sponsored by the Petrobras Socio-Environmental Program

JUNHO

↑ The Living Forest Amazonas Call for Proposal is launched in Manaus and provides resources for ecological restoration projects in the state of Amazonas. Partnership between BNDES, FUNBIO and Eneva.

- The FUNBIO Grants Program – Conserving the Future becomes a partner of GEF's Gustavo Fonseca Youth Conservation Leadership program. The GEF global initiative honors the biologist who passed away prematurely in 2022.

- ARPA, the largest forest conservation initiative on the planet and under the financial management of FUNBIO since the beginning, receives a visit from the GEF Council, which learned about the management system and productive activities in PAs supported under the program. In 30 years, this was the first meeting of the Council, which brings together donors, outside Washington.

IN 2023



JULY

↑ In a climate of passion for science, FUNBIO welcomed young environmental conservation leaders. It was the first in-person meeting of the FUNBIO Grants Program – Conserving the Future. Our General Secretary, Rosa Lemos Sá, welcomed 12 master's and PhD students from the state of Rio de Janeiro. The conversation was attended by journalist Ana Lucia Azevedo, from *O Globo*, and socioenvironmental influencer Laila Zaid.

↓ FUNBIO and other donors participate in the meeting “Chief Raoni’s summoning”, in Mato Grosso. Donors heard from organizers about the issues considered most relevant to indigenous peoples.



AUGUST

↑ Brazil has 1.32 million *quilombolas*, according to the 2022 CENSUS. An agreement is signed that will benefit part of the approximately 135 thousand quilombolas in Pará. The Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO, the acronym in Portuguese) will work with the Pará Land Institute (ITERPA, the acronym in Portuguese), responsible for territorial planning.

- With support from the Pro-Species Project, implemented by the FUNBIO GEF Agency, ICMBio officially launched the Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System (SALVE, the acronym in Portuguese), which provides access to risk assessment data for more than 14,700 species of Brazilian fauna.

- On August 2nd, National Golden Lion Tamarin Day, the renewal of support by ExxonMobil for the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD, the acronym in Portuguese) is announced for the fifth time.

SEPTEMBER

↑ The third Living Forest call for proposals was launched in Belém, which will support projects to restore degraded areas and strengthen production chains in the Xingu river basin. A partnership between BNDES, Energisa, Norte Energia and Fundo Vale, with FUNBIO as manager.

↓ The *Baru na Chapada* project will count on more than R\$9 million from GEF and support the baru nut chain in the Cerrado. This is the second project by the FUNBIO GEF Agency, one of 18 accredited around the world.



OCTOBER

↑ More than 3 thousand people participate in the opening of the exhibition “Mekukradjá Obikàrà: with feet in two worlds”, at the Museum of Contemporary Art (MAC), in Niterói, supported by the Tradition and Future in the Amazon Project. Chief Raoni and a delegation of Kayapo indigenous people participated.

↓ FUNBIO presents its experience in knowledge management at the 25th Congress of RedLAC, Network of Environmental Funds for Latin America and the Caribbean, in Peru. From October 23rd to 26th, the meeting brought together a record number of 400 participants from almost 20 countries.



NOVEMBER

↑ The keys to the new headquarters of the Arraial do Cabo Marine Extractive Reserve (RESEX) are handed over. With almost 30 years of existence, the unit now has its own physical location, made possible through the Support to PAs Project.

- Living Forest announces those selected for the initiative’s first call for proposals, Mangroves of Brazil, whose partners are BNDES and Petrobras. R\$47.3 million will be allocated to eight institutions.

DECEMBER

↑ At COP28, in Dubai, the new Living Forest call for proposals is announced: R\$42 million for ecological restoration projects in the Cerrado and Pantanal. Also at COP28, the Ministry of Environment announces that Brazil will have a Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) by 2030. The GEF Mar Project will be responsible for contracting the MSP for the Northeast Region.

- The Amazônia Viva mechanism begins to operate. A blended finance experience, with initial investment from Natura and contributions from Porticus and Fundo Vale.

- The first selected by the FUNBIO 2023 Grants program are announced.

FUNBIO



ACCESS THE
WEBSITE

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.

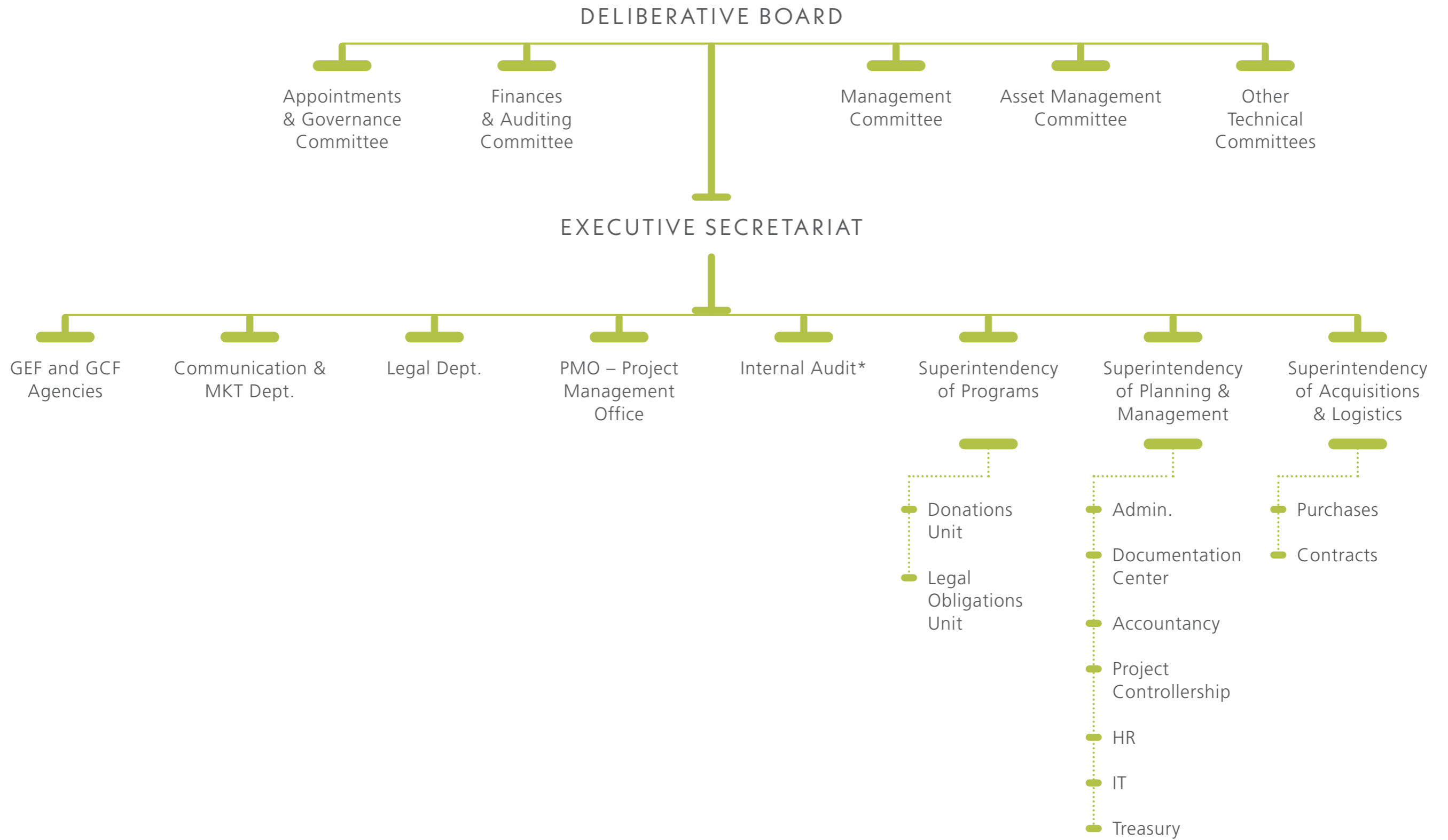
▸ **LEGAL OBLIGATIONS
UNIT**

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 2023

- › **ANGLO AMERICAN MINÉRIO DE FERRO BRASIL S.A.**
- › **BAHIA MINERAÇÃO S.A.**
- › **BANCO INTERAMERICANO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO – BID**
- › **BANCO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO E SOCIAL – BNDES**
- › **BP BRASIL LTDA.**
- › **BUNDESMINISTERIUM FÜR UMWELT – BMU**
- › **COMPANHIA SIDERÚRGICA NACIONAL – CSN**
- › **CONSERVAÇÃO INTERNACIONAL – CI-BRASIL**
- › **CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION**
- › **ENEVA S.A.**
- › **EXXONMOBIL QUÍMICA LTDA.**
- › **EXXONMOBIL EXPLORAÇÃO BRASIL LTDA.**
- › **FUNDAÇÃO RENOVA**
- › **GLOBAL CONSERVATION FUND**
- › **GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY – GEF**
- › **GLOBAL FUND FOR CORAL REEFS**
- › **GORDON & BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION**
- › **GREEN CLIMATE FUND – GCF**
- › **IMERYS RIO CAPIM CAULIM S.A.**
- › **INSTITUTO CLIMA E SOCIEDADE**
- › **INSTITUTO HUMANIZE**
- › **JBS S.A.**
- › **KFW BANKENGRUPPE**
- › **NATURA COSMÉTICOS S.A.**
- › **NORWEGIAN AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**
- › **NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**
- › **O BOTICÁRIO FRANCHISING LTDA.**
- › **PETRÓLEO BRASILEIRO S.A. – PETROBRAS**
- › **PETRO RIO JAGUAR PETRÓLEO LTDA.**
- › **RE:WILD**
- › **ROCK WORLD S.A.**
- › **SECRETARIA DE NEGÓCIOS, ENERGIA E ESTRATÉGIA INDUSTRIAL DO REINO UNIDO – BEIS**
- › **SERVIÇO DE COOPERAÇÃO E DE AÇÃO CULTURAL DA EMBAIXADA DA FRANÇA NO BRASIL**
- › **UNIÃO EUROPEIA – EU**
- › **WORLD BANK – BANCO MUNDIAL**
- › **WWF-BRASIL**
- › **WWF-US**

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

JOSÉ DE MENEZES BERENGUER NETO

VICE-CHAIRMAN

MARIANNE VON LACHMANN



ACADEMIC SECTOR

ANA MARIA DE OLIVEIRA NUSDEO
University of São Paulo (USP) Law School

BERNARDO B. N. STRASSBURG
Instituto Internacional para
a Sustentabilidade (IIS)

DANIELLE DE ANDRADE MOREIRA
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro
(PUC-Rio) [until August 2023]

OSCAR GRAÇA COUTO
Pontifical Catholic University of
Rio de Janeiro (PUC-Rio)



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
Conexus



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
Marcia Barbosa – 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



ACCESS
AUDITS REPORTS

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

EXTERNAL AUDIT

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.

INTERNAL AUDIT

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

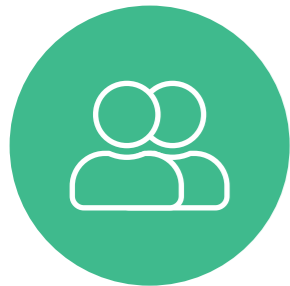


ACCESS THE
WEBSITE



ACCESS THE
ETHICS COMMITTEE

In 2023, the Committee met regularly and carried out the following activities:



MEMBERS OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE IN 2023

ALEXANDRA VIANA LEITÃO
Coordinator

RAFAELA GIONGO

MANUELA MUANIS

HELOISA HELENA
[until September 2023]

ANDREA GOEB
[starting October 2023]

▶ ANNUAL TRAINING IN ETHICS

Regarding annual training in ethics, in 2023 the Ethics Committee maintained the training course available at the FUNBIO University for all employees who did not undergo in-person training in 2022, including new hires. The Strategic Human Resources Unit (UERH, the acronym in Portuguese), together with the Ethics Committee and the Internal Commission for Accident and Harassment Prevention (CIPA, the acronym in Portuguese), called on employees for mandatory training, in virtual mode, on the topic of Harassment and Violence against Women, held on August 9th. Still in 2023, FUNBIO chose to hire a company specialized in training to develop ongoing training focused on the concepts of morals, ethics, the Code of Ethics, and FUNBIO practices, which continues to be developed and periodically monitored by the Ethics Committee, expected to be launched for employees in April 2024.

▶ GRIEVANCE CHANNELS

In 2023, there were ten cases evaluated by the Committee, five consultations, and five grievances. The grievance channels remained operational throughout the period. Consultations and communications are part of a separate report and additional guidance will be part of the periodic training of the FUNBIO team.

▶ AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME

The average processing time for grievances received and closed was approximately 30 (thirty) days.

SAFEGUARD POLICIES



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

▸ GENDER MAINSTREAMING POLICY

▸ ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARD POLICIES

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (PS):

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



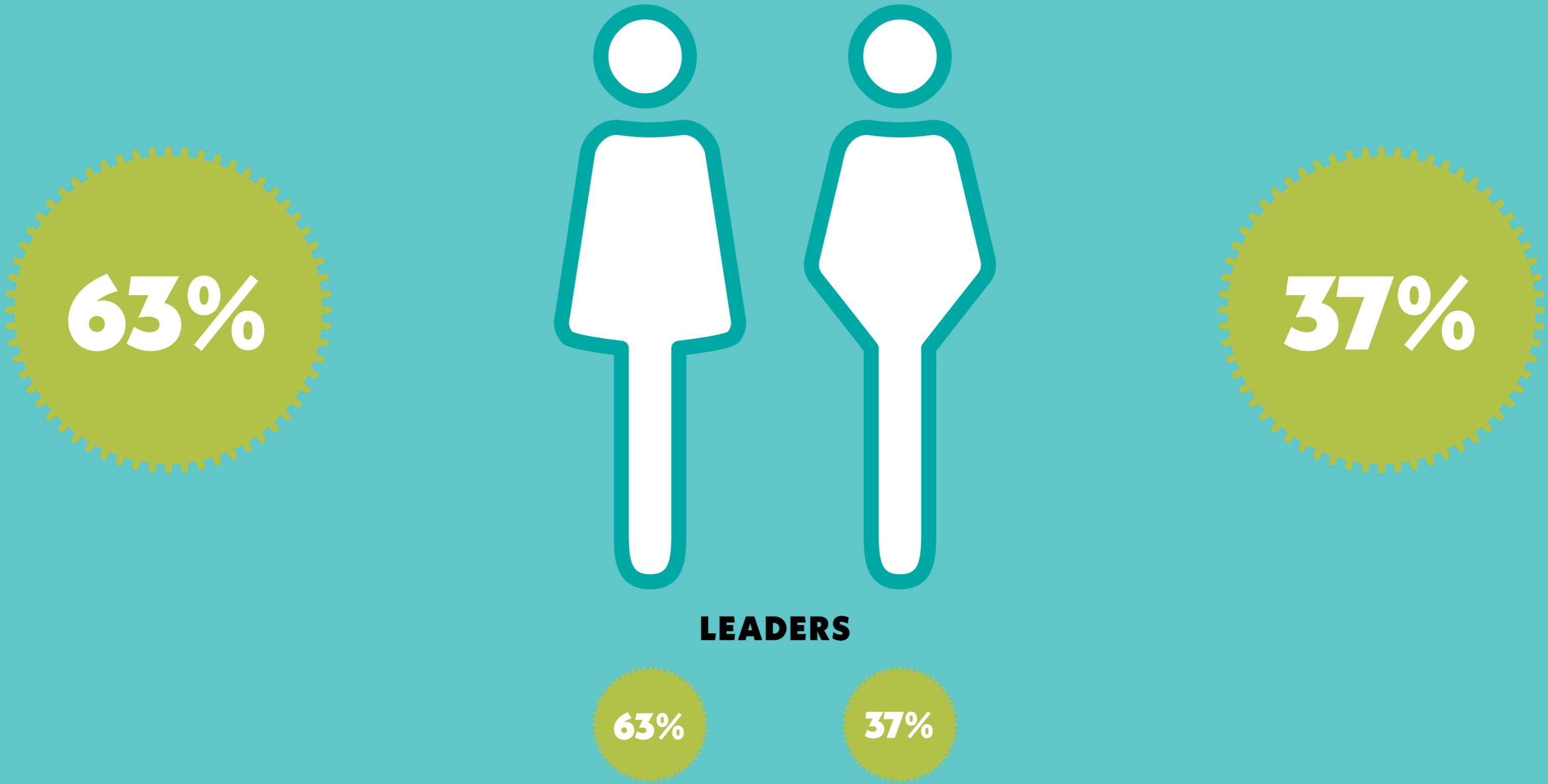
▸ GCF

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*

STAFF, INTERNS AND APPRENTICES



LEADERS

*The list includes staff and interns who were part of the FUNBIO team in 2023.

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
Fernanda de Oliveira Lana

COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING

Helio Yutaka Hara
Manager

TEAM:

Ana Gabriela Silva de Carvalho Nascimento
David Morais da Silva
Isabelle Pereira da Costa
Mariana Leopoldo Carvalho
Thiago Ferreira Camara

LEGAL DEPARTAMENT

Flavia de Souza Neviani
Manager

TEAM:

Maria Eduarda Amaral Isnard
Paulo Miranda Gomes
Rafaela Luiza Pontalti Giongo

INTERNAL AUDIT

Alexandra Viana Leitão

PMO – PROJECTS MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Mônica Aparecida Mesquita Ferreira Manager

TEAM:

Julia Annarumma Rocha de Aguiar Coelho
Laiza Santos Dagnaisser

PROGRAMS SUPERINTENDENCY

Manoel Serrão Borges de Sampaio Superintendent

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DONATIONS

Fernanda Figueiredo Constant Marques
Project Portfolio Manager

Alexandre Ferrazoli Camargo
Project Manager

Fabio Ribeiro Silva

Project Manager

Paula Cavalcanti Ceotto

Project Manager

Paula Vergne Fernandes

Project Manager

Rodolfo Cabral Costa Gomes

Marçal Project Manager

TEAM:

Ana Claudia Francisco Salomão
Andre de Freitas Pimentel dos Anjos
Andre Luiz Ferreira Lemos
Artur Nonato Vieira Cereto
Conrado Von Brixen Rodrigo Octavio
Eduarda Rodrigues Tanus Daldegan
Fernanda Abduche Correa de Paiva Estrella
Joyce Costa Barbosa
Lays Victoria Fernandes Gonçalves
Maiara Duarte de Souza Soriano
Manuela Torres Tambellini
Marcondes Lomeu Bicalho
Marcus Vinicius Leite Pereira
Michelle Tosetti Dantas
Pedro Alberto Dantas da Silva
Renato Tenan de Barros Almeida
Tereza Cristina da Silva Trindade
Vivian Saddock da Silva
Edegar Bernardes Silva
Marina Ghorayeb Garcia

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL DONATIONS 2

Mariana Miguel dos Santos

Project Portfolio Manager

Andréia de Mello Martins

Project Manager

Dante Coppi Novaes

Project Manager

TEAM:

Amanda Camargo Heinrich Carrara
Ana Beatriz de Lima Santana
Gabriella Furtado
Gustavo Menezes Cobelo Lima
Heliz Menezes da Costa
Irislaine da Silva Nascimento
Lucas Lima dos Santos
Mariana Melo Gogola
Mary Elizabeth Lazzarini Teixeira
Lívia Antunes

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

Manuela Mosse Muanis

Project Portfolio Manager

Ana Helena Varella

Bevilacqua Project Manager

Clarissa Scofield Pimenta

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 Lima Costa
Maria Vitoria Lopes de Sousa Palhares
Mariana Couto Cruz
Mariana Gonçalves Tavares
Pablo Henrique Fernandes Lastra
Renan Alves Conceição
Gabriella Casimiro Guimarães

PLANNING & MANAGEMENT SUPERINTENDENCY

Aylton Coelho Costa Neto

Superintendent

ADMINISTRATION

Flávia Mól Machado Coordinator

TEAM:

Bruna Luyane Souza Santos Ribeiro
Cláudio Augusto Silvino
Ericka Cardozo Paulino
Marcio de Vasconcelos Maciel
Matheus Duarte Ramos

CEDOC –

DOCUMENTATION CENTER

TEAM:

Ana Maria Rodrigues Martins
Anna Vitória Macêdo dos Santos
Bruno Miceli Parede Pinheiro
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
Anton Gasparini Lage
Brasileiro Waehneltd
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
Juliana Siqueira da Silva Schuler

Lais Rosseto de Moraes Ferreira

Luciana Bernardes Natal
Mayara do Valle Bernardes de Lima

Natália Bahia Barboza Machado

Natalia de Sousa Freire
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 Monsoro Lopez
Heloisa Helena Henriques
Leticia Cristina Ferreira

TREASURY

Roberta Alves Martins

Coordinator

TEAM:

Andréia Viana Coutinho
Nicolas Emanuel Rodrigues do Amaral
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
Igor de Veras Coutinho Soares
Leonardo Vaz Afonso
Guaraná Guia

ACQUISITIONS & LOGISTICS SUPERINTENDENCY

Henrique Yokoyama

Superintendent

COMPRAS

Fernanda Alves Jacintho

Coordinator

TEAM:

Alessandro Jonady Oliveira
Allan da Silva Cabral
Ana Lucia Oliveira dos Santos
Aroldo Linares do Nascimento
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:

Icaro Matheus Xavier dos Santos
Maria Eduarda dos Santos Domingues
Thais Mariano da Silveira de Brito
Thayane Martins Kury Ferreira

*The list includes staff and interns who were part of the FUNBIO team in 2023.

DIVERSITY IN CONSERVATION

In this 2023 Annual Report, we present three women who exemplify a harmonious relationship between their professions and nature. Whether in the Amazon, the Cerrado, or the Pantanal, Ádila Mattos, Daniela Viveiros, and Miriam Amorim all share a common love for biodiversity conservation. They also face daily challenges of overcoming barriers in a society still marked by sexism.

They demonstrate that their roles are as vital and impactful as nature itself merits. Whether serving as firefighters, nursery managers, or conservation area administrators, there is no aspect of environmental conservation that does not benefit from women's involvement. Through their stories, they illustrate how gender equality in biodiversity conservation is essential for sustainable development.



ÁDILA MATTOS

Manager of a Protected Area (PA)
RDS Igapó-Açu (Amazonas)



DANIELA VIVEIROS

Brigade member of the IEF (Minas Gerais)



MIRIAM AMORIM

Association's director in the community of
São Pedro de Joselândia, Barão de Melgaço
(Mato Grosso), nursery worker, and firefighter

DIVERSITY IN CONSERVATION

MANAGER AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS, A BOND FOR CONSERVATION

Managing a Sustainable Development Reserve (SDR) requires constant listening and learning—in addition, of course, to the inherent hard work of the day-to-day operations of a Protected Area (PA). SDRs hold an important characteristic: within them live entire traditional communities. It is a central point of action to protect the ways of life of riverside dwellers, indigenous peoples, and other groups who live in harmony with ecosystems.

Ádila Mattos has been performing this role since 2022 in the Igapó-Açu SDR, located in the heart of the Amazon Rainforest, 260 km from Manaus. It is strategically protected to form a green barrier along the BR-319 highway. The area receives funding from the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA) program (see page 43), the largest forest protection program on the planet.

Photo: Personal Files



ÁDILA MATTOS

Manager of a Protected Area (PA)
RDS Igapó-Açu (Amazonas)

The manager has been accumulating learning from the riverside women. Her greatest example has been Mrs. Dina—also known as the mother of the chelonians (a type of turtle found in the Amazon). Ádila is enthusiastic when recounting the community leader's story, as if narrating the saga of a heroine.

"She's the one steering the ship, rallying all the community members to work together. She actively participates in the egg collection process, which must be carried out at dawn and demands significant physical exertion. Rising before dawn, she navigates the rivers in search of the species. But her dedication doesn't end there. She vigilantly monitors the incubation process, meticulously caring for the hatchlings until the day of their release. Though she may be reserved and speak sparingly, her actions speak volumes," Ádila describes warmly.

Ádila has been managing PAs for five years. She shares that, despite facing discrimination for being a woman in a leadership position, she has always relied on her passion

for environmental conservation. To her, caring for nature is an inherent calling for everyone. The residents' association of the Igapó-Açu SDR itself is led by a strong-willed president: Mrs. Mussinha, another source of inspiration for the manager.

"There's a deep-seated prejudice in many communities that the man has the final say. I've been encouraging the women in the community to participate in the meetings and workshops offered at the unit. Often, when they introduce themselves, they tend to say they 'do nothing' because they 'only work inside the house.' Household work is not insignificant. Women, in themselves, are leadership figures," she explains.

The call to protect the environment continues to be sown, both in environmental education projects conducted within the unit and within Ádila's own home. She has two children, aged 7 and 12, who already admire—albeit not always up close—their mother's work.

"I'm a mother and a wife. It's a significant

challenge to spend so much time away from home, as I often spend several days traveling for work. But I see a little seed planted in my children. My greatest reference of a strong and determined woman is my mother. The spirit of making a difference in society is passed down from generation to generation," she concludes.

DIVERSITY IN CONSERVATION

HEROINE IN LIFE AND IN FIGHTING FIRE

Eight-year-old Ayla Luana sees a superhero in her mother, and it's no wonder why. Daniela Viveiros, aged 30, spends a significant portion of her time clad in gloves, boots, a balaclava hood, and other fire-resistant gear. Despite lacking a flying cape, this firefighter tirelessly travels long distances between 11 Protected Areas (PAs) scattered across the northern region of Minas Gerais, all of which receive support from the COPAÍBAS program (see page 46).

Daniela coordinates the “Brigadas Vivas” project. She is responsible for 25 fire-fighting brigades that serve the State Forest Institute of Minas Gerais (IEF-Minas Gerais)—the state agency that manages the PAs supported by the COPAÍBAS program. Of the 52 firefighters she oversees throughout the northern region of Minas Gerais, only two are women.

Photo: Personal Files



DANIELA VIVEIROS

Brigade member of the IEF (Minas Gerais)

“The days of fearing that a woman might not have the physical ability to carry out firefighting tasks are long gone. What truly matters is determination in the field and technical expertise. I’ve earned my place, and now I’m highly respected in the field, even by the men I work with. It’s incredibly gratifying to see other women inspired to become firefighters, following in these footsteps,” she points out.

Daniela’s passion for environmental conservation traces back to her childhood. As she puts it, she’s “a country girl” through and through. Raised by her grandparents, she absorbed invaluable lessons from her grandmother about nurturing the land. Amidst the rhythm of harvest seasons, she came to understand the essential harmony between human life and the environment, crucial for ensuring abundant crops.

“I encountered two wildfire incidents in the countryside during my childhood. Ever since I was little, I’ve been passionate about environmental protection. My dream was to become a biologist. After attending

a lecture at school, I took a job as a receptionist at the Serra do Cabral State Park in Buenópolis. The first training I underwent was in firefighting, and within the first week, I had my debut in action. Eventually, I worked as a firefighter in that unit from 2012 to 2020,” she reminisces.

In 2023, following several transfers primarily due to the pandemic, Daniela assumed the leadership of the “Brigadas Vivas.”

“I spent much of that year on the road. At least once a month, I had to visit each area to deliver materials, supplies, and guidance. Whenever there were major fire outbreaks, I needed to be there to plan our response. Each PA has its unique characteristics regarding biomes, terrain, and even cultural aspects. Understanding the territory is essential,” she explains.

Daniela’s path has been shaped by the influence of women. Not just her grandmother, who raised her, but also the first female professionals she observed working as firefighters.

“It’s hard to find words to describe something so magnificent. I witnessed

the work of a woman leading the Serra do Cabral State Park, and it was a tremendous inspiration. I could see the dedication of other remarkable women in firefighting. Their stories are filled with determination, struggle, and environmental advocacy. They’ve always embodied wisdom and passion,” she reflects.

Both men and women look up to Daniela as an example. Her younger sister, Gisele, started working as a firefighter, precisely at the Serra do Cabral State Park. And her husband, Luan, who underwent firefighting training during the pandemic, continues in this profession. He is coordinated by his wife. Daniela hopes that more people will awaken to the calling of protecting the environment. At home, their daughter already shows signs of following in her mother’s footsteps.

“The other day, I was looking back at photos of little Ayla participating in the activities we organized at school. She likes to tell everyone that her mom works in firefighting. As far as I’m concerned, she will have support to work as a firefighter,” Daniela says.

DIVERSITY IN CONSERVATION

PANTANAL WOMAN: HANDS THAT GATHER CALLUSES AND WISDOM

When the AquaRela Pantanal project started working with the Residents' Association in the community of São Pedro de Joselândia, Barão de Melgaço (Mato Grosso), the local women gained a clearer sense of their potential as leaders. One such example is Miriam Amorim, a 33-year-old farmer who serves as the association's director, nursery worker, and firefighter.

The AquaRela Pantanal is managed by *Mulheres em Ação no Pantanal* (MUPAN), a non-governmental organization established 23 years ago and the first in the biome to incorporate gender issues. Through the project "Restoration of Riparian Forests in the Pantanal: Benefitting Water, Soil, Fish, and Surrounding Populations of the Sesc Pantanal Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN)", funded by the GEF Terrestre project (see page 66), Miriam saw her roles in the biome multiply. This project, coordinated by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), has the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) as the implementing agency and FUNBIO as the executing agency, and also operates in the Caatinga and Pampa biomes.

Photo: Carol Benck



MIRIAM AMORIM

Association's director in the community of São Pedro de Joselândia, Barão de Melgaço (Mato Grosso), nursery worker, and firefighter

"We have specific examples of women who have changed their lives. One of our colleagues was suffering from depression. Her children had grown up and left home to study, and her husband spent the day working outside. We know how household work is almost never considered. She gathered courage, stepped out of the house a bit, and it transformed her life. Working with plants relieves all the stress," the farmer recounts.

Born and raised in the Pantanal, Miriam has been putting her hands in the soil since childhood. But every day, she learns something new about the territory she lives in. She shares that she had always seen the expected and routine fires in the biome. However, in 2020, the flames endangered her family and her neighbors.

"That year, the land was dry, and the fire consumed everything. We faced many risks and lost a large part of our property. It was then that I decided to join the Association, first to work as a firefighter. But with AquaRela Pantanal,

I had the opportunity to plant seedlings and reforest the place where I lived," she recalls.

Their hands gathered calluses and wisdom. Previously, they only planted corn, rice, and other agroforestry items essential for family subsistence. Now, they begin to feel the tactile sensation of planting seeds of native Pantanal species. Most of the teachings came from the older women.

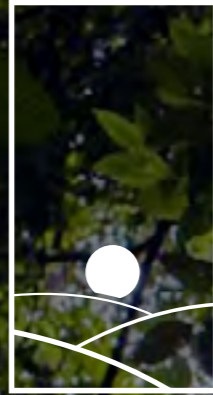
"Women tend to use all their senses when cultivating. Working the land isn't just about strength or endurance. That same woman who was previously struggling with depression taught us a different way to handle seedlings. Even the technician hired by the project, who came to our territory to provide training, started using her technique," she emphasizes.

In the Pantanal biome alone, the GEF Terrestre project engaged 380 women in capacity-building activities, integrated fire management, and vegetation recovery. Since 2020, 239 hectares have been restored. Miriam's hands

and knowledge also contributed to this total recovered area.

The nursery worker comes from a family with ten women and two men. While the father dedicated himself to fishing, the daughters worked in the fields. The one who inspires the farmer the most in her love for the land and what it provides is her mother, Carmen.

"My daughter, Sofia, who is ten years old, is already taking an interest in cooking. She has always watched me and my mother prepare meals. Actually, she's baking a cake as we speak," the farmer remarks.



FUNBIO GRANTS
CONSERVING
THE FUTURE



FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

SDG



FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

The FUNBIO Grant Program – Conserving the Future begins 2023 with a new supporter, after six years of existence. Between 2018 and 2022, the partnership was with the Humanize Institute and from this sixth edition onwards the initiative will have as a partner the Fonseca Leadership Program, created by the Global Fund for the Environment (GEF). The name of the program is a tribute to the biologist who, heading the institution’s program management, made some of the most important environmental conservation initiatives on the planet. Gustavo passed away prematurely in 2022 and the new program, which will be implemented in different countries, continues his vision of supporting knowledge and training future leaders.

“For FUNBIO, it is an immense satisfaction to count on the support of an initiative that continues the legacy of Gustavo Fonseca’s tireless efforts to promote scientific knowledge, which in turn can subsidize future public policies

for biodiversity conservation”, says Rosa Lemos de Sá, general secretary of FUNBIO.

Every June 5th, when we celebrate World Environment Day and FUNBIO’s anniversary, the program launches a new notice for researchers who work with studies in all Brazilian biomes. Since the first edition, in 2018, 186 fellows have been selected, 104 women and 82 men, with the work of 150 doctoral students and 36 master’s students supported. Projects must follow one of the following four lines: conservation and sustainable management of fauna and flora, restoration of degraded landscapes and areas, territorial management for biodiversity protection and climate change and biodiversity conservation.

On the next pages, discover some selected projects.

Check the complete list of fellows in 2023.



CARLOS MANUEL RODRIGUEZ,
the GEF’s CEO and Chairperson

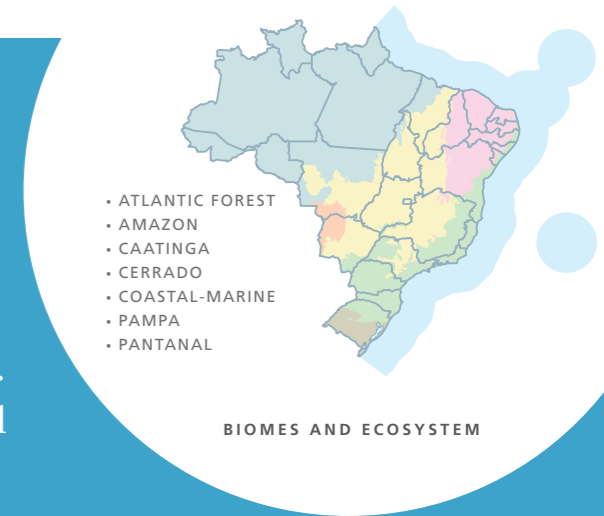
This program will focus on youth and their role in the future of environmental governance and stewardship. Young people from developing countries play a critical role in effecting future change and the GEF is strongly committed to supporting their research, studies, professional development, and leadership.”*

*Quote from www.thegef.org/fonseca-leadership-program



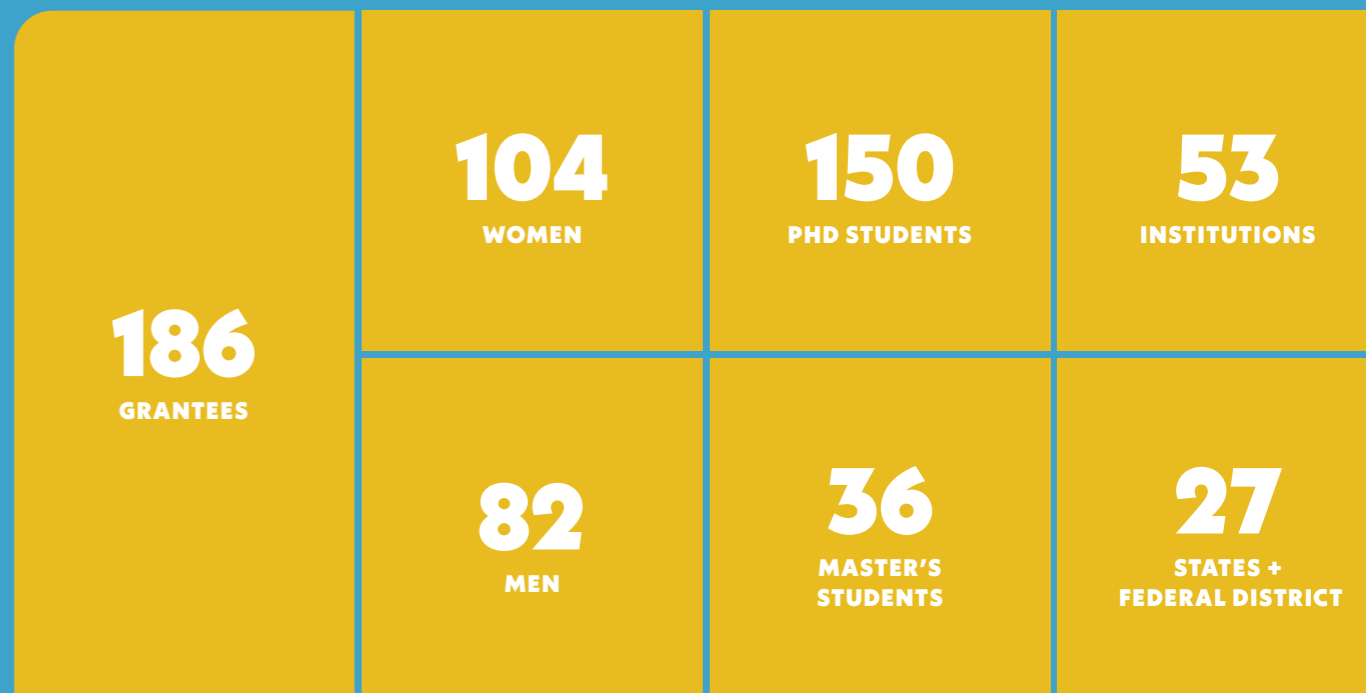
ROSA LEMOS DE SÁ,
general secretary of FUNBIO

For FUNBIO, it is an immense satisfaction to count on the support of an initiative that continues the legacy of Gustavo Fonseca’s tireless efforts to promote scientific knowledge, which in turn can subsidize future public policies for biodiversity conservation.”



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

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

EXCLUSIVE FLORA OF THE ATLANTIC FOREST IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL

North of the São Francisco River, the Atlantic Forest takes on a different identity for scientists: the Pernambuco Endemism Center (PEC), spanning from Alagoas to Rio Grande do Norte. This designation emphasizes the abundance of species found solely within these forests north of the São Francisco River (aka Velho Chico). Focusing particularly on the trees, botanist Essia Romão-Torres, a doctoral candidate at the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE), was among the scholars selected in 2023 for the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future, in collaboration with the Fonseca Leadership Program, established by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Photo: Personal Files



ESSIA ROMÃO-TORRES

is a doctoral candidate in Geography at the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE)



We chose trees because we understand that they are keystone species. By seeking to conserve a tree, we conserve the entire ecosystem associated with it.”

The researcher’s work—“Modeling the distribution of endemic botanical species in forest fragments in the Pernambuco Endemism Center”—will map tree species occurring exclusively within the PEC, considered one of the most threatened regions within the biome due to the history of colonization and occupation along the Brazilian coast.

One of the trees that Essia will focus on is a species of ingá (*Inga suborbicularis*), which is threatened with extinction and remains poorly studied by science. This plant is currently known solely in the Atlantic Forest of Northeastern Brazil. The tree which can grow up to 5 meters in height, stands out with its blooming of numerous flowers resembling small bouquets of long, thin white tubes, crowned with yellow. Like other ingá species, its fruits, shaped like pods, are edible—although their consumption is not widely established in the region, where it falls under the category of unconventional food plants (UFP).

Engaging with society and extending beyond the thesis is, in fact, one of the objectives of the research project. “We want to broaden the reach of the research, extending beyond academia. We aim for it to become a tool for environmental management in these regions. We’ll take all the results and information we gather and turn it into an illustrated guide for public and environmental managers, educators, and society as a whole. So, in addition to academic products like scientific articles and discoveries, we want to transform [the project] into an educational product,” she summarizes.

The initial stage of the research will involve accessing available databases of biological collections and herbariums to gather information on species occurrences. Following this initial effort, Essia will delineate the geographical distributions and input data into a statistical modeling software, based on ecological niches, to better understand the relationship between environmental variables and occurrences. This will be crucial for the validation of predictive models.

One of the research objectives is to try to understand the environmental factors, such as rainfall patterns, climate, and potential ecological constraints, that influence the occurrence of these trees. “We want to comprehend which environmental factors influence the presence or absence of these species. Do they occur only in this area [of the PEC] because they are

restricted—and what characteristics lead to this—or because they are under-sampled?” Essia questions.

Based on the modeling results, areas with high and low probabilities of occurrence of these species will be identified. “If a particular area has a high probability of occurrence but lacks occurrence data, we can initiate collection efforts in that area,” adds the researcher from UFPE.

Field expeditions will be vital for validating the modeling results, and Essia underscores that support from the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future and GEF will be crucial, particularly at this stage. “The fieldwork will be extensive, and conducting this research without this support would be impractical,” notes the researcher, who plans to carry out the expeditions between September and February of 2025. The exact locations for the fieldwork are yet to be determined based on data analysis, but Essia aims to sample in Pernambuco, Alagoas, Paraíba, and Rio Grande do Norte, focusing on areas with the most significant data gaps.

Many of the flora species in the PEC have not yet had their conservation statuses assessed due to lack of information. “We will analyze which species have already been evaluated by official agencies and which species have not been assessed yet due to insufficient information. We aim to understand this landscape of information and identify gaps,” explains the scholar.

In addition to addressing questions about the endemic tree species of the PEC, Essia also aims to assess the conservation status of the fragments in which they live. This includes projecting scenarios for these fragments in the face of climate change to understand the most vulnerable ones, as well as examining the existence—or lack thereof—of conservation policies in the area. “Based on this, we can identify priority areas for conservation,” she emphasizes.

“We chose trees because we understand that they are keystone species. By seeking to conserve a tree, we conserve the entire ecosystem associated with it. The forest fragments of the Atlantic Forest, due to their historical processes of occupation, degradation, use, and ongoing human pressure, are highly fragile areas that retain high levels of endemism,” explains Essia.



**CLICK HERE TO LEARN
MORE ABOUT ESSIA'S
RESEARCH**

FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

RETURNING BIRDS TO THE WILD

AMacaws, parrots, parakeets... the Psittacidae group includes some of the country's most iconic birds, as well as some of the most endangered. To tackle this situation, numerous conservation projects have focused on captive management to reintroduce these birds to nature and bolster wild populations. What factors influence the success of these releases? How significant are elements such as the animal's personality, stress levels during handling, and adaptation to monitoring collars?

Photo: Personal Files



GUSTAVO NUNES DE ALMEIDA

is pursuing a master's degree in Biodiversity and Nature Conservation at the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF)

Gaining insight into how these pre-release factors influence the behavior, survival, and dispersal of these animals after release is crucial for conducting a successful reintroduction. This is the objective of biologist Gustavo Nunes de Almeida's master's research at the Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF). He is one of the scholarship recipients of the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program, in collaboration with the Fonseca Leadership Program, established by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Worldwide, there are 395 species of Psittacidae, with at least 108, nearly a third of them, facing some level of extinction risk. This group holds the highest number of threatened species among birds. In Brazil, which boasts the planet's greatest parrot diversity, there are 87 species, with at least 17 listed as threatened with extinction according to the national Red List.

Whether through the confiscation of animals victimized by trafficking or the rescue and rehabilitation of weakened birds, among the most common causes, many of these birds find themselves in captivity.

Releasing birds back into their natural habitat is a valuable tool for reinforcing existing wild populations and establishing new ones. However, there are limited records documenting the success of such efforts. Consequently, the researcher emphasizes the importance of directing efforts towards developing new management practices that consider individual differences. These practices aim to enhance the survival and adaptation of animals released in the wild.

"With this project, we aim to investigate whether the personalities of two species of the Psittacidae family influence certain aspects of pre-release and post-release management," explains the biologist.

In his study, Gustavo will use two common species, with wide distribution in Brazil and not considered threatened: the Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) and the Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*). The goal is to determine if the findings can be extrapolated to aid in the management and release of other Psittacidae species, including those that are threatened.

The scholarship funds will cover the team's fieldwork and the purchase of equipment. To examine the connection between pre- and post-release factors, "we will conduct personality tests, assess handling reactivity, observe behavior, and utilize radiotelemetry monitoring to address our inquiries," the researcher explains.

Furthermore, the data collected during the study will enable a deeper understanding of the behavior of these birds and the factors influencing the establishment of populations within this group of birds. It will also shed light on the risks and challenges associated with releases as a conservation strategy.

"Through this research, we also aim to contribute new insights that can be utilized by environmental agencies and conservation projects seeking to improve the success of their reintroductions," adds the biologist. He hopes that the research results will support the development of innovative conservation strategies for Psittacidae birds.



Through this research, we also aim to contribute new insights that can be utilized by environmental agencies and conservation projects seeking to improve the success of their reintroductions."



CLICK HERE TO LEARN
MORE ABOUT GUSTAVO'S
RESEARCH

FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

RAINFALL FOR AMAZON RECOVERY

With a calendar marked by the transition between the wet and dry seasons, rainfall is a central element governing life in the Amazon. Climate change on a planet in crisis jeopardizes this delicate relationship within the biome.

Extremes of above-average floods and prolonged droughts expose the forest to imbalance. How do these climate changes and alterations in rainfall patterns affect Amazon forests, especially those undergoing regeneration?

Photo: Personal Files



LUANE BOTELHO

is a doctoral student in Applied Ecology at the Federal University of Lavras (UFLA)

With support from FUNBIO, biologist Luane Botelho, a doctoral student in Applied Ecology at the Federal University of Lavras (UFLA), will conduct fieldwork to study the effects of rainfall seasonality on the recovery of secondary forests in four distinct regions of Pará, Brazil. The researcher is one of the recipients selected for the FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future program in 2023. Secondary forests are those that grow on previously deforested land that has been abandoned, allowing the forest to regenerate naturally.

This secondary vegetation corresponds to about 4.1% of the Amazon and provides important ecosystem services, contributing significantly to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation efforts.

“One method of assessing the recovery of secondary forests over time is by examining plant dynamics,” the researcher points out. “Our primary objective is to evaluate how plants respond to forest recovery across various environmental conditions, particularly regarding temperature, precipitation, soil composition, and above-ground biomass,” she further explains.

One aspect that the researcher will examine is the ecological strategies of various plant species. In locations with limited resource availability, a

conservative strategy predominates, characterized by energy conservation traits such as slow growth and long-lived leaves with low nutrient content. Conversely, in environments with abundant resources, the strategy shifts to an opposite approach, marked by rapid plant growth, high photosynthetic rates, and high nutrient concentration.

According to the biologist, the expectation is that during the initial stages of regeneration, plants will exhibit rapid growth characteristics, later transitioning to species with more conservative traits. “However, this is not a strict rule. Generalizing the process is impractical, as each forest exhibits its own unique characteristics. Therefore, our study aims to assess how functional traits correlate with rates of loss and gain of above-ground biomass in secondary forests of varying ages of recovery and adjacent primary forests located in four regions of the Amazon with differing precipitation seasonality,” explains Luane.

The research findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of plant communities and the obstacles these plants encounter, ultimately assisting in optimizing the recovery process of secondary forests in the Amazon.

“

Our primary objective is to evaluate how plants respond to forest recovery across various environmental conditions, particularly regarding temperature, precipitation, soil composition, and above-ground biomass.”



**CLICK HERE TO LEARN
MORE ABOUT LUANE'S
RESEARCH**

FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

ARLISON BEZERRA CASTRO

PhD candidate in Sanitary Engineering at the Federal University of Pará and scientist affiliated with the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA)

INFLUENCE OF TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL DEFAUNATION ON THE LOSS OF ECOLOGICAL INTERACTIONS IN AN AMAZON FOREST AREA

We are currently living in a period of significant land use changes. This has led to the disappearance and local extinction of several animal species, a process known as defaunation.

To understand how the Amazon rainforest might respond to these changes, particularly in the absence of animals and the consequent loss of ecological interactions, experimental exclusion plots have been set up within an Amazon Forest area. These plots are completely enclosed, preventing the entry of animals.

DANILO KLUYBER DE SOUZA

PhD candidate at the University of Montpellier, France, and at the Institute of Tropical Medicine – IMT, Faculty of Medicine – USP, SP (Scholarship holder of the Mérieux Foundation, France)

ONE BURROW, ONE HEALTH: THE GIANT ARMADILLO (*PRIODONTES MAXIMUS*) AS A SENTINEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTH ACTIONS FOR WILDLIFE, DOMESTIC ANIMALS, AND HUMANS

The giant armadillo (*Prionotus maximus*), found extensively in Brazil and South America, holds the title of being the largest species of armadillo globally. With a length of up to 1.5 meters and weighing up to 50 kilograms, this remarkable—yet relatively understudied—animal's activities extend beyond mere burrow excavation. Danilo Kluyster de Souza, the PhD candidate, aims to investigate the giant armadillo's role as a sentinel in the Pantanal region. Despite being hunted and consumed by humans in many areas, this creature could serve as a crucial sentinel for the development of health interventions benefiting wildlife, domestic animals, and humans alike.

FERNANDO FERNANDES DE OLIVEIRA NETO

Master's student in Botany at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul

UNDERSTANDING THE GENETIC VARIABILITY OF THE *GRINDELIA ATLANTICA* (ASTERACEAE: ASTERACEAE) TO SAVE IT FROM EXTINCTION

Grindelia atlantica is a flower that occurs only in Rio Grande do Sul. With vibrant yellow petals, it stands out on the white sands. However, seeing it is increasingly difficult, with areas where the flower population is already considered possibly extinct. In the state assessment, the flower was classified as Critically Endangered. Fernando's research project aims to delve into the genetic variability of the remaining populations of this threatened flower, to devise strategies on how to save it from extinction.

JULIANA BENCK PASA

is a biologist and a doctoral candidate at the Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU)

HABITAT USE AND POTENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF A TOP PREDATOR IN CENTRAL BRAZIL: THE PUMA (*PUMA CONCOLOR*) AS A MODEL FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION

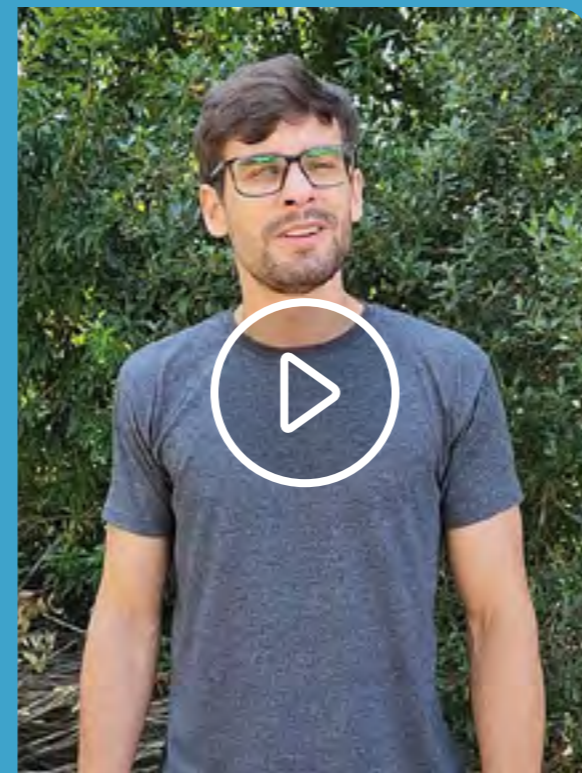
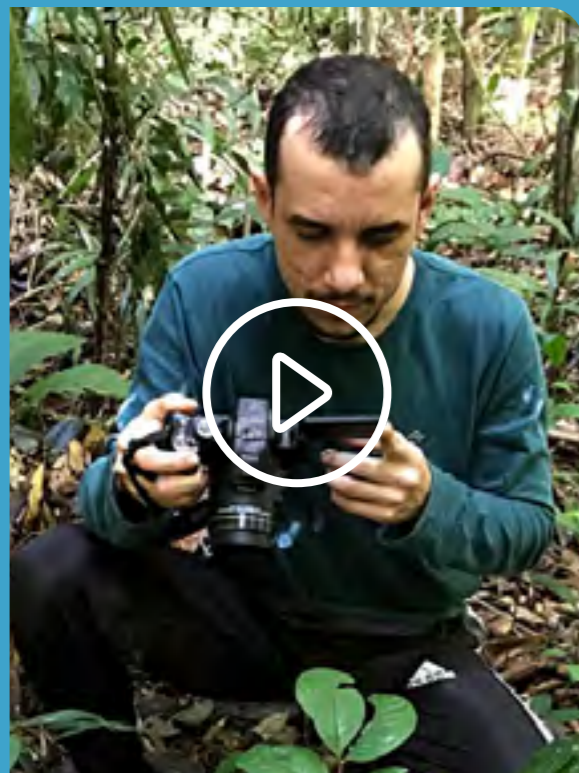
The puma (*Puma concolor*) can be regarded as a sentinel species in the conservation of other species, as its survival requirements are pivotal for the maintenance of the ecosystems it inhabits and the species below it in the food chain. The presence of the puma can serve as a reliable indicator of intact environments, crucial for biodiversity conservation. The project aims to evaluate habitat utilization by pumas in strategic regions in Goiás and, based on these findings, forecast the potential distribution of the species throughout the state.

MARIA LUIZA DE OLIVEIRA TERTO

PhD student in Geography at the Graduate Program in Geography of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (PPGe/UFRN)

GEOCONSERVATION AND HYDROLOGICAL HERITAGE IN RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

Water is a fundamental part for the maintenance of life on the planet, there is no doubt about that. In her doctoral research project, geographer Maria Luiza de Oliveira Terto, from the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), will analyze the geo-environmental characteristics of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, focusing on water resources, to map the areas of primary hydrological interest for conservation. The researcher was one of the selected recipients of the FUNBIO Grants Program in 2023. The data to be collected will serve to guide proposals and decisions regarding the management, conservation, and sustainable use of hydrological heritage in Rio Grande do Norte.

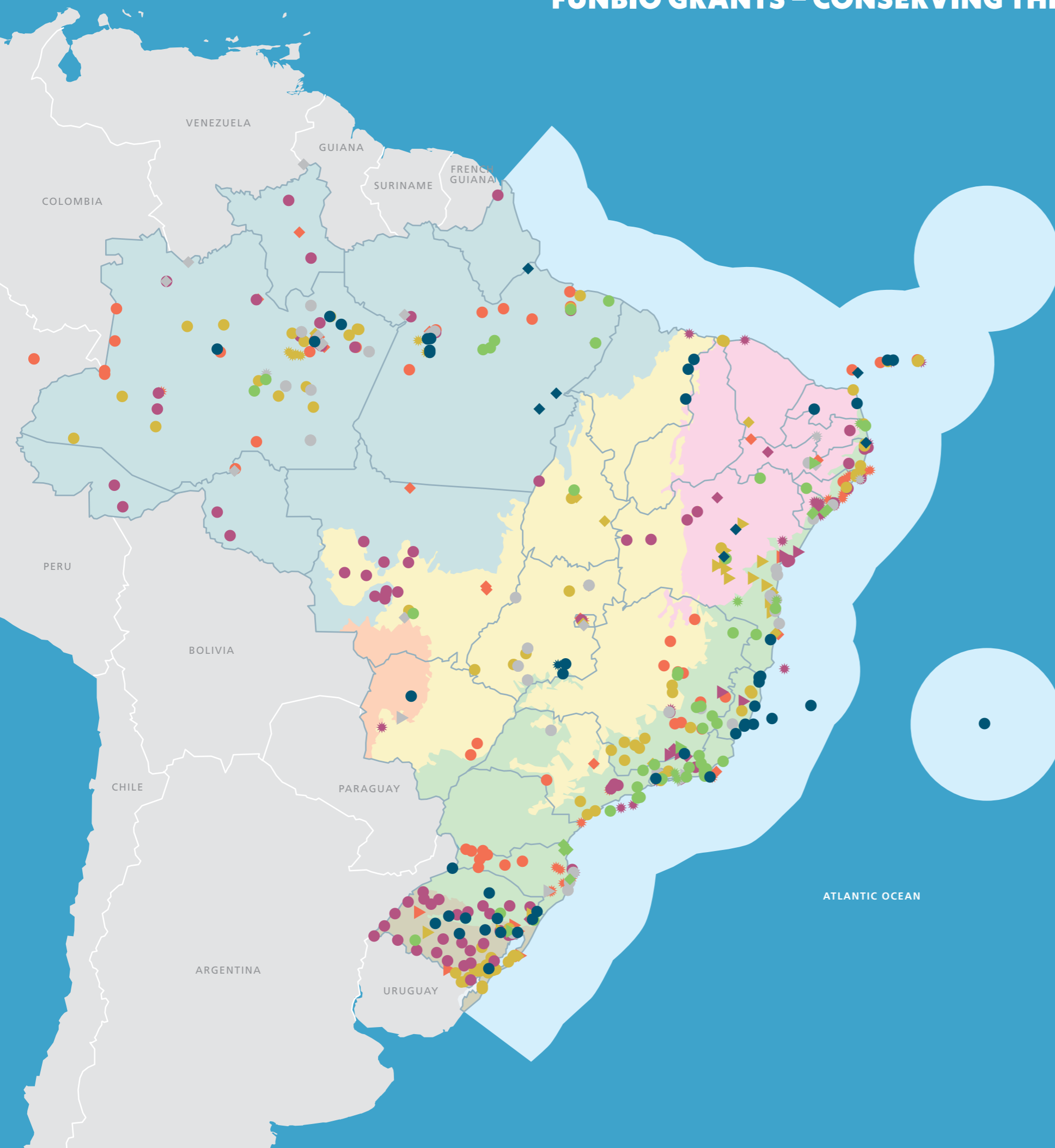


FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

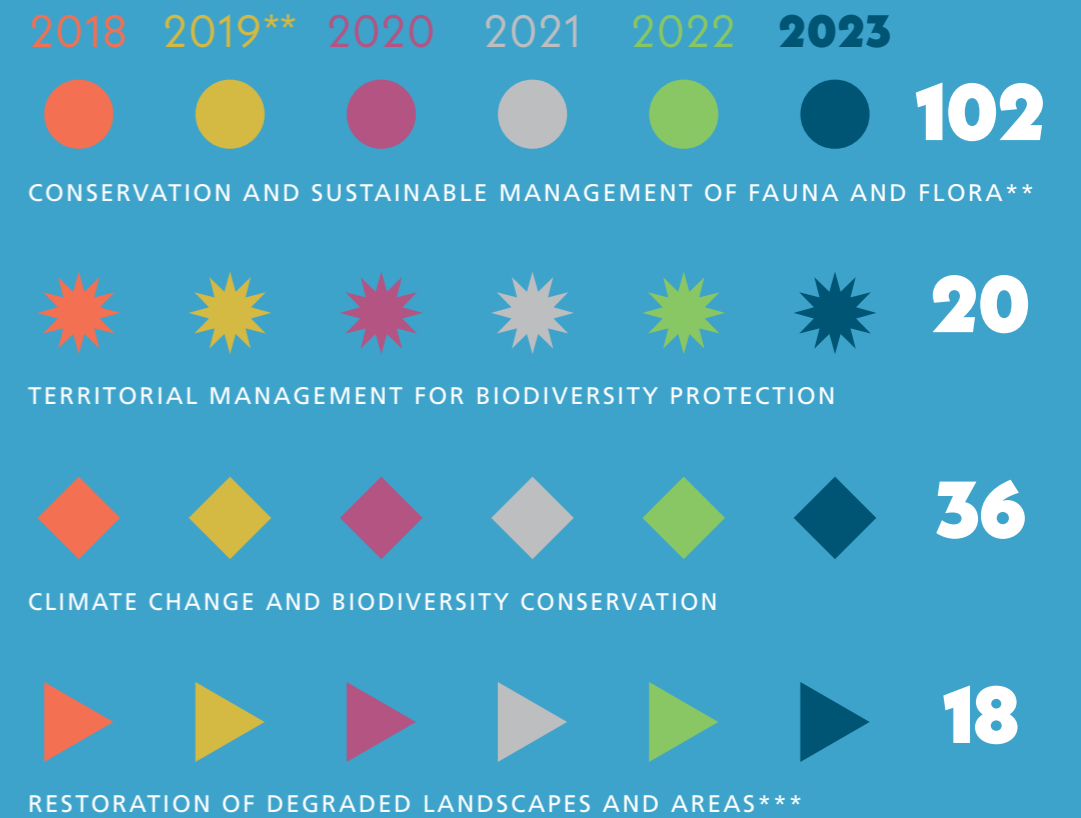
*There are projects with field activities in more than one territory. For this reason, the number of points on the map is greater than that of supported projects.

**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*



BIOMES

- AMAZON
- CAATINGA
- CERRADO

ECOSYSTEM

- ATLANTIC FOREST
- COASTAL-MARINE
- PAMPA
- PANTANAL

FUNBIO GRANTS – CONSERVING THE FUTURE

PASSION FOR SCIENCE: EVENT BRINGS TOGETHER FUNBIO SCHOLARS IN RIO DE JANEIRO

Conducting science and conservation through networking was the central theme of a notable gathering of researchers supported by the FUNBIO Grants Program – Conserving the Future, based in the state of Rio de Janeiro. This event took place on July 4 at FUNBIO’s headquarters in the capital, bringing together 12 scholars from various iterations of the program. The discussion was enriched by the presence of Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary-General of FUNBIO, journalist Ana Lúcia Azevedo from *O Globo*, and socioenvironmental influencer Laila Zaid.



Fellows from the state of Rio de Janeiro, supported by the FUNBIO Grants Program – Conserving the Future, shared their experiences and study results

Throughout an afternoon rich in exchange, the emerging leaders in conservation had the chance to connect, share their varied experiences, and learn from one another. Their research topics ranged widely—from primates to mosquito larvae, from Brazilwood to jussara palm trees, and from corals to scent-collecting bees and marine pollution. Despite the diversity of their research areas, all the scholars shared a common thread: a profound passion for their subjects and a deep appreciation for the opportunity to conduct in-depth field research afforded by the grant.

“I understand the critical importance of having this support and the opportunity to engage in fieldwork for scientists. This understanding led to the creation of the FUNBIO Grants in 2018. Supporting young scientists, fostering connections, and building a network of knowledge is perfectly aligned with our mission to

generate strategic insights for the conservation of biodiversity,” stated Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary-General of FUNBIO, during her dialogue with the scholars.

Over its 27-year history, FUNBIO has supported more than 400 biodiversity conservation projects in collaboration with over 300 institutions. This extensive network positions FUNBIO as a pivotal connector, capable of assisting researchers in attracting further support and forging partnerships.

Diego Fonseca, a researcher from UFRJ and a scholar in the program, highlighted the strategic importance of this network in identifying partners and funding opportunities to expand his project. “FUNBIO has facilitated numerous connections for us. The Grants Program introduced us to the *Rede Oceano Limpo* (Clean Ocean Network), which also involves FUNBIO. This connection enabled us to collaborate with various

agencies and institutions in Rio de Janeiro that are actively engaged in combating marine litter,” he shared.

The event further addressed the opportunities and challenges inherent in scientific communication and public engagement. Laila Zaid motivated the scholars to actively discuss their research projects. Utilizing her significant social media reach, with over 350,000 followers on Instagram, she regularly engages in dialogues about critical issues like waste management, climate change, and conscious consumption.

Actress and influencer Laila Zaid emphasized the value of effective communication, stating, “I am a communicator, yet my knowledge is sourced from scientists and journalists. Use whatever tools are at your disposal to communicate. Even if it seems like you are only reaching your immediate circle,

remember that from there, your message can ripple outward and reach a broader audience.”

Journalist Ana Lúcia challenged the scientists to continuously consider how they could make their research accessible to those not familiar with the scientific world. “Your research should offer something valuable to these people, even if it’s just to captivate them, and most importantly, they must be able to understand it,” she stressed.

Now in its sixth edition, the FUNBIO Grants Program – Conserving the Future has supported 164 doctoral and master’s candidates. It currently collaborates with the Fonseca Leadership Program, an initiative by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The application period for the 2023 edition, which concluded on July 31, experienced a 29% increase in submissions compared to the previous year.

FUNBIO AT COP28

The estimated number of participants was a record high: one hundred thousand. From November 30th to December 12th, the Climate COP28, in Dubai, generated information, debates and announcements of local and global actions to tackle climate change. FUNBIO was there, and we list here the main highlights of our participation.

Alongside BNDES and Petrobras, we were at the announcement of a new call for proposals for the Living Forest (*Floresta Viva*) Program, which will allocate R\$42 million to the Cerrado and Pantanal. Named Biodiversity Corridors, it focuses on the ecological restoration of these biomes.



United Nations
Climate Change



COP28 UAE

DUBAI 2023

NEW PARTNERSHIPS AND KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE



The Regional Cooperation Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Legal Amazon was launched in a debate mediated by FUNBIO that brought together representatives of Amazon governments. This is an initiative of the Amazônia Legal Consortium (see page 82), an unprecedented initiative that brings together all nine Amazon states around common objectives and has FUNBIO as the financial manager of the environmental component. The event took place at the Consortium's hub at COP28.

We participated in the event promoted by the Global Fund for Coral Reefs – GFCR (see page 65), which was hosted by Prince Albert II, of Monaco. During the event, innovative and concrete actions for the protection of coral reefs were presented. FUNBIO is the agency executing resources in Brazil.

We talked about partnerships in the debate promoted by BNDES on the topic of ecological restoration, in which Vale also participated.

We also participated in the event on PFPs (Project Finance for Permanence, a type of initiative in which partners from different segments come together

around a common long-term objective), in which ARPA, the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program, was presented (see page 43). The largest initiative to protect tropical forests on the planet has had FUNBIO as financial manager since its launch in 2002, and today inspires similar projects in Latin America and Asia.

We were also at the event organized by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment in which the national Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) until 2030 was announced. The MSP contributes to the analysis and distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives. Through the GEF Mar Program (see page 59), executed by FUNBIO, MSP will be implemented in the Northeast region.

We were part of the two-day seminar that brought together organizations from different segments and regions of the world to present challenges, success stories, and possible paths to promote the advancement of gender mainstreaming in climate-related projects. We were also at the workshop promoted by global funders to discuss gender and climate issues from countries on all continents.

FUNBIO participates in a meeting on Marine Spatial Planning and debates on control of deforestation in the Amazon, ecological restoration and gender and environment

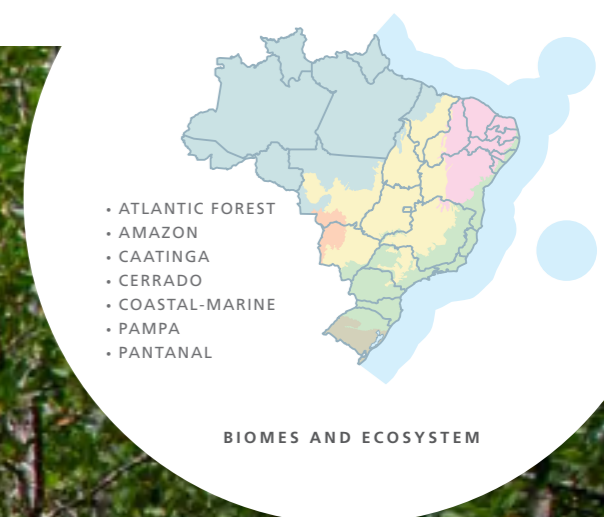


PROJECTS WITH

GRANT FUNDING

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- 54 KAYAPÓ FUND
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- 65 GLOBAL FUNDS FOR CORAL REEFS
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NDC SDG



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

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM

FLORESTA VIVA

Twenty-twenty-three (2023) was a year of consolidation and progress for Living Forest (*Floresta Viva*). The main objective of the initiative, launched by BNDES in 2021, is to attract and boost investments in ecological restoration projects using native species and agroforestry systems in Brazilian biomes. In September 2022, after a public selection carried out by BNDES, FUNBIO assumed the role of managing partner. The organization conducts the selection and contracting processes for restoration projects—in addition to monitoring and supervising each stage of the work carried out.

3
CALL FOR PROPOSALS
IN 2023

UP TO
R\$ 78,3
MILLION

FOR UP TO
20
ECOLOGICAL
RESTORATION
PROJECTS

IN THE PRESS

05/07/2023
UOL
BNDES launches call for proposals with Eneva to select ecological restoration projects in the Amazon

05/09/2023
VALOR ECONÔMICO
BNDES partners with companies and funds projects for the Xingu basin

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



FLORESTA VIVA

Living Forest is the largest match funding for ecological restoration in Brazil. The investment model, promoted by BNDES, allows the combination of financial resources from different supporters (companies, foundations and private associations, and legal entities).

“In just over a year of work, we raised approximately R\$130 million, distributed across four calls for proposals. This investment will be used for restoration projects, which are the final product of the work. All decisions regarding project governance are made consensually between FUNBIO, BNDES and supporting institutions”, explains Clarissa Scofield Pimenta, Living Forest manager at FUNBIO.

ITPA team carrying out monitoring work in Guanabara Bay (Rio de Janeiro)



At RESEX Baía de Iguape (Bahia), the Fundação Vovó do Manguê will work with resources from the Mangroves of Brazil call for proposals



MANGROVES OF BRAZIL

The first call for proposals, Mangroves of Brazil, was launched at the end of 2022, at COP27, in Egypt. The call focuses on an ecosystem that represents a relevant topic for international discussions on climate, as the country is home to one of the largest mangrove areas on the planet—1.4 million hectares or 10 thousand km², which extend across almost the entire coast of the country. From 2000 to 2020, 130 thousand hectares were lost—according to data from MapBiomas, developed by *Observatório do Clima*.

The resources allocated by the Mangroves of Brazil Call for Proposals come from BNDES and Petrobras and will be used to fund efforts to recover native vegetation in mangrove areas, *restingas* [coastal forests], and their

tributary basins in the North, Northeast, Southeast and South regions. Eight projects were selected by a commission formed by members of the two financing institutions, the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio).

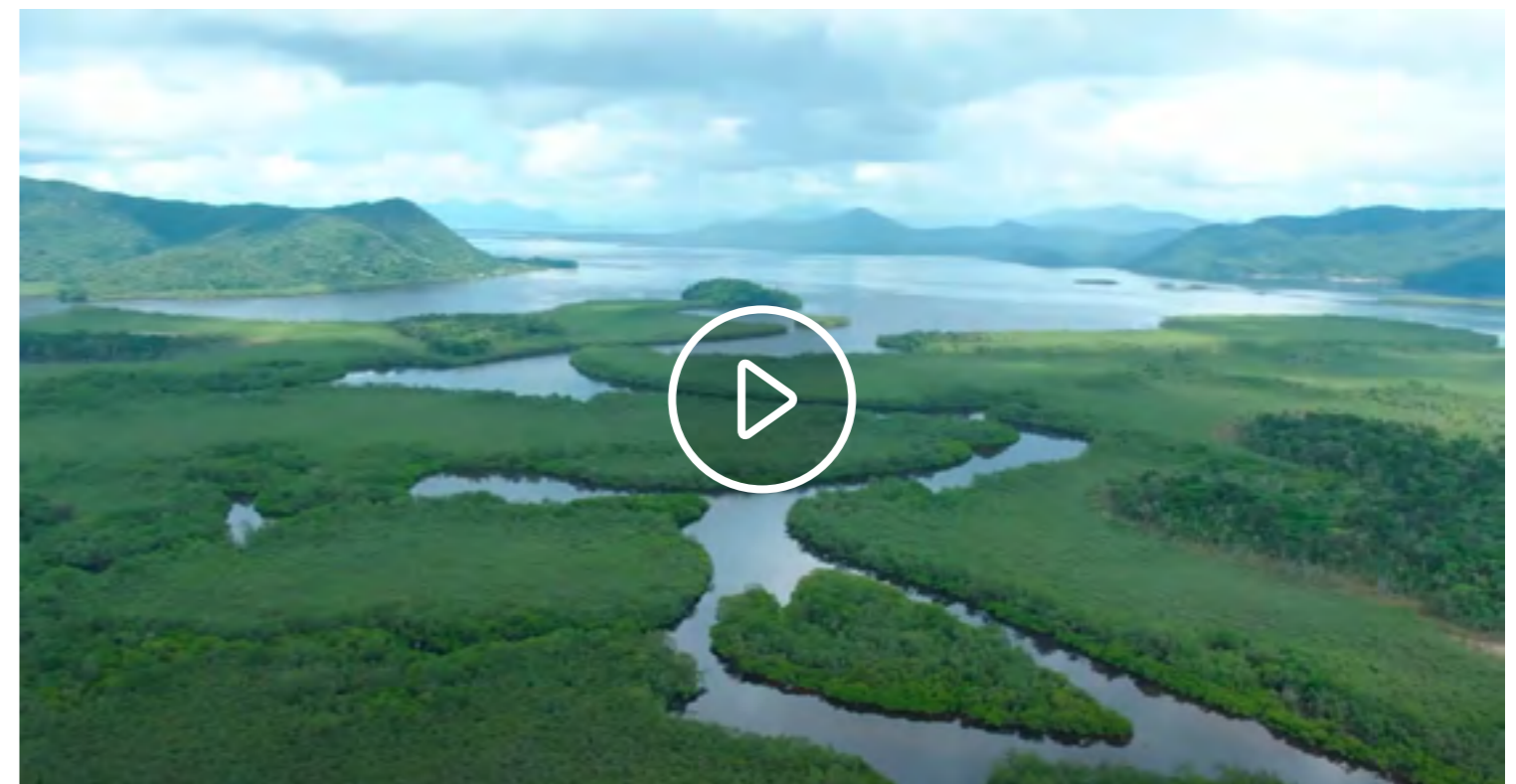
Those selected have already received the first disbursement of funds, which adds to R\$8.7 million. For Mangroves of Brazil, BNDES and Petrobras will provide a total investment of R\$47.3 million—the two institutions increased the R\$44.4 million initially planned by R\$2.9 million to meet the needs of the selected projects. The area to be recovered is equivalent to 1,750 hectares.



SELECTED PROJECTS IN THE MANGROVES OF BRAZIL CALL FOR PROPOSALS

PROPOSAL	HECTARES	STATE	ACTIVITY AREA
Fundação Espírito-Santense de Tecnologia (FEST)	200	Espírito Santo	Estuarino dos rios Piraquê-Açu e Mirim, Aracruz
Fundação Sôsândrade de Apoio à UFMA	200	Pará/ Maranhão	Cinturão Pará-Maranhão
Fundação Vovó do Manguê	200	Bahia	RESEX Baía de Iguape, foz do Rio Jaguaripe
Instituto Coral Vivo	200	Bahia	RESEX Cassurubá e RESEX Corumbau
Instituto de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental (SPVS)	316	São Paulo/ Paraná	Mosaico Lagamar-Guaraqueçaba
Instituto Terra de Preservação Ambiental	201	Rio de Janeiro	Fundo da Baía de Guanabara
Organização Sertaneja dos Amigos da Natureza (SOS Sertão)	220	Bahia	APA Barra do Mamanguape
Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Industrial (SENAI)	220	Rio de Janeiro	Baía de Sepetiba e Rebio Guaratiba

FLORESTA VIVA — MANGROVES OF BRAZIL CALL FOR PROPOSALS



FLORESTA VIVA

NEW CALLS FOR PROPOSALS IN 2023

An additional R\$78 million will be moved after the opening of three other calls for proposals in 2023: Amazonas, Xingu, and Biodiversity Corridors. The third focuses on the second largest Brazilian biome, which is home to 5% of all species in the world and 30% of the country's species: the Cerrado. In 2023, according to the National Institute for Space Research (INPE, the acronym in Portuguese), deforestation reached 7,828 km² across the region. The public call also includes the Pantanal, which is suffering consequences from the devastation of the neighboring biome.

The Biodiversity Corridors call for proposals was launched worldwide during COP28, in the United Arab Emirates. Its objective is to support projects in both biomes, in territories located in Bahia, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul and Minas Gerais. A total of R\$42 million will be allocated—also invested by BNDES and Petrobras—for up to 9 projects that implement actions in biodiversity corridors, contributing to the conservation of threatened species and promoting connectivity between vegetation remnants located in key areas for biodiversity.

In September, the Xingu call for proposals was signed during a ceremony at the *Teatro Estação Gasômetro*, in Belém (Pará). The objective is to promote ecological restoration in the Xingu River basin, which comprises around 50 municipalities in the states of Mato Grosso and Pará. The Xingu River connects two biomes—it

originates in the Cerrado and crosses a long stretch of the Amazon until it flows into the right bank of the Amazon River. It also crosses Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas, which are essential for containing deforestation.

Between 2019 and 2022, according to the Xingu Basin Deforestation Radar Indication System, more than 730 thousand hectares were deforested across the entire Xingu basin. The call for proposals allocates up to R\$26.7 million for projects aimed at ecological restoration and strengthening production chains. The funding is a partnership between BNDES, Energisa, Norte Energia, and Fundo Vale.

Another ongoing call for proposals, Amazonas, was launched in July, in Manaus. The public call sheds light on Protected Areas, which are essential for controlling deforestation, especially in the Amazon. INPE estimates that, in the last decade, around 9 million hectares of primary forests were lost in the Legal Amazon.

The objective of the call for proposals is to promote ecological restoration and strengthen its entire chain within and around Protected Areas in the state of Amazonas—which occupy 47 million hectares, corresponding to around 30% of the entire state territory. Up to R\$8.88 million will be made available, with resources from BNDES and Eneva. Those selected are expected to carry out the work within 48 months.

LONG-TERM GLOBAL GOALS

Living Forest is expected to last seven years. With the initiative, BNDES estimates that it will reach more than R\$820 million in investments to restore between 25 thousand and 35 thousand hectares by 2029—to date, R\$800 million has already been raised. Up to 11 million tons of CO₂ are expected to be removed from the atmosphere, considering a 25-year vegetation growth cycle. The program is aligned with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by contributing to global goals for tackling and mitigating the effects of climate change.

Launch event of the Xingu call for proposals, at Teatro Gasologista, in Belém (Pará)



The Biodiversity Corridors call for proposals was launched worldwide during COP28, in Dubai



NDC SDG



AMAZON REGION PROTECTED AREAS PROGRAM



ARPA

In 2023, the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) reached a milestone with a record execution of resources. Originally projected at R\$44 million, the program's investment exceeded expectations by an additional R\$10 million. Managed by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and with financial oversight by FUNBIO, ARPA stands as the largest tropical forest conservation initiative globally.

JULIANE SILVA DE OLIVEIRA,
president of the São Francisco do Bujaru Community

When the first donations arrived, it was a light at the end of the tunnel, a wonderful thing, hope”.

RITA MESQUITA,
Forests Secretary at the Brazilian Minister of Environment

ARPA contributes to the operation councils, the planning of management. And protected areas have to be treated as a system rather than as if these units were isolated and not connected to each other”.

IN THE PRESS

13/12/2023
O GLOBO – ANCELMO GOIS
Amazon Region Protected Areas Program will distribute basic food baskets in traditional communities

19/12/2023
AMAZONAS NOTÍCIAS
Partnership between Arpa Program and Sema brings humanitarian aid to more than 4,700 families affected by drought



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



ARPA

During the biannual execution cycle for 2022 and 2023, ARPA surpassed its target for creating new Protected Areas (PAs), which was set at 6 million hectares. The project successfully achieved a total area of 6.1 million hectares. Notably, this accomplishment included the establishment of 4 PAs in Roraima, such as the Xeriuini Sustainable Development Reserve, spanning 1.5 million hectares.

The primary objective of the protected areas supported by ARPA is to strengthen consolidation and enhance management efficiency within PAs. To this end, a total of R\$10.1 million was invested in safeguarding PAs, primarily directed towards firefighting and enforcement activities. Additionally, over R\$3.2 million was allocated for reviewing and preparing Management Plans, crucial documents guiding the sustainable management of these areas.

JAIME GOMES,
manager of the Rio Negro Sustainable Development Reserve

“From the moment the support arrives, it’s a feeling of relief and also not being alone. The feeling is one of happiness.”



GEF DONORS LEARN ABOUT ARPA

The ARPA program, the largest forest conservation initiative in the world, has been under the financial management of FUNBIO since its inception. In June, it hosted a visit from the Council of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), marking the Council’s first meeting outside Washington in 30 years. The Council,

which consists of donors, toured the management systems and productive activities in the protected areas supported by ARPA in Amazonas state. During their visit, they observed firsthand the significant impact of the GEF’s support, which is the second-largest contributor to the program.

In order to monitor biodiversity effectively, ARPA dedicated R\$4.9 million to support monitoring efforts across the 120 PAs under the program’s purview. These investments underscore ARPA’s commitment to ensuring the protection and sustainable management of Brazil’s rich natural heritage.

The Operational Plans for 2023 were developed through a series of five virtual workshops held in 2022. This innovative methodology yielded positive outcomes in terms of efficiency and reduced logistical costs, prompting its continuation into 2023. Towards the end of the year, five additional remote workshops were organized, engaging representatives from all 120 PAs to plan for the 2024-2025 biennium.

In addition to virtual training, hands-on training focused on unit management was conducted in person in Belém. Approximately 80 representatives from 50 PAs participated in these sessions, further enhancing their capacity and ensuring effective implementation of conservation efforts.

“Brazil has a National System of Protect Areas that seeks to integrate different categories with different conservation objectives and this is being implemented by different spheres of governments. ARPA contributes to the operation councils, the planning of management. And protected areas have to be treated as a system rather than as if these units were isolated and not connected to each other”, Rita Mesquista, Forests Secretary at the Brazilian Minister of Environment

HISTORICAL DROUGHT

In December 2023, approximately 4,715 families from traditional communities residing in areas encompassing seven PAs in the state of Amazonas received humanitarian aid through a joint effort by ARPA and the State Secretariat for the Environment (Sema) of Amazonas. A total of 113 tons of food, along with hygiene kits, were distributed, benefiting 291 communities located within protected areas in Amazonas.

In 2023, Amazonas experienced its most severe drought on record. The river serves as a vital source of income, subsistence, transportation, and way of life for the region’s residents. One of the most acute consequences of the drought was the exacerbation of food insecurity.

120

PROTECTED AREAS SUPPORTED

60

SUSTAINABLE USE PAs

60

FULL PROTECTION PAs

ARPA

“The Amazon Region Protected Areas Program is a biodiversity conservation initiative, with traditional populations serving as a cornerstone. This act of solidarity embodies the collective endeavor of the program and its stakeholders, spanning donors and all personnel involved, aimed at providing support to communities to sustain their activities and way of life, while promoting biodiversity conservation,” emphasized Fábio Ribeiro, ARPA manager at FUNBIO. ARPA began in 2002 and is currently in its third phase, which commenced in 2014, with the Transition Fund operating to execute donation resources. During this stage, the program pursued two primary objectives: enhancing management efficiency in 60 million hectares of Amazonian PAs and creating 6 million hectares of protected areas. Both objectives were

exceeded, with 62.5 million hectares supported and 6.1 million hectares of protected areas established. These efforts are slated to continue until 2039, the anticipated conclusion of the program.

Initiated by the Government of Brazil and overseen by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, FUNBIO has served as the financial manager and implementer since its inception. The program is funded by contributions from both international and national donors, including the German government through the German Development Bank (KfW), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) via the World Bank, the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, Anglo American, and WWF.



In action: ARPA and the State Secretariat for the Environment (Sema) of Amazonas teams takes humanitarian aid to riverside communities



Governos Estaduais da Amazônia Brasileira: Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, Roraima, Pará e Tocantins



ARPA

Programa Áreas Protegidas da Amazônia

SDG



COMMUNITY, PROTECTED AREAS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PROJECT IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON AND CERRADO SAVANNAH



COPAÍBAS

Community-based enterprises play a vital role in both conserving forests and fostering the development of populations in the Cerrado and Amazon regions. The COPAÍBAS program focuses on Sociobiodiversity Chains and Productive Arrangements. This year, three initiatives were selected from a call for projects aimed at promoting socioeconomically viable alternatives, such as Brazil nut extraction and copaiba oil production. These initiatives aim to generate income for local communities while preserving native vegetation.



IN THE PRESS

01/08/2023
O GLOBO
Quilombo Kalunga receives help from the Norway International Climate and Forest Initiative

01/11/2023
TV ANHANGUERA
Cerrado is an ideal setting for those who like to watch the stars

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



COPAÍBAS

<p>1,5 MILLION HECTARES SUPPORTED</p>	<p>1 CALL FOR PROPOSALS</p>
<p>21 PAs SUPPORTED</p>	<p>22 INDIGENOUS LANDS SUPPORTED</p>
<p>4 PARTNER STATES</p>	

The call for proposals titled “Strengthening Sociobiodiversity Productive Arrangements in the Amazon and Cerrado” was targeted at 14 local organizations and community enterprises engaged in the sustainable use of biodiversity products within the Cerrado and Amazon biomes. These entities had been consulted by COPAÍBAS since 2022 to map and facilitate discussions on the challenges and opportunities for the development of sociobiodiversity productive arrangements.

Projects from five organizations were selected: the Association of Small Agroforestry Farmers of the Project (RECA), the Regional Cooperative for Family Agriculture and Extractivism (COPABASE), the Association of Rural Producers of Carauari (ASPROC), the Cooperative of Family Farmers and Agroextractivists Grande Sertão, and the Association in Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhão (ASSEMA). Two projects operate in the Cerrado, two in the Amazon, and one works in both biomes. Each project could request up to R\$5 million in funding and is expected to execute their technical development plans within a maximum period of 24 months.

SERRA DE CALDAS NOVAS STATE PARK (PESCAN)



SERRA DE CALDAS NOVAS STATE PARK (PESCAN)



A call for projects dedicated to supporting territorial and environmental management in Indigenous Lands in the Cerrado and Amazon regions, opened in 2022, was also concluded in 2023. A total of R\$30 million will be invested in five proposals submitted by Indigenous and indigenous-supporting organizations. The selected projects will aim to develop and implement Territorial and Environmental Management Plans in Indigenous Lands (PGTAs, the acronym in Portuguese) and strengthen Indigenous organizations from an institutional perspective.

Another project focused on Indigenous Land management that received support in 2023 organized a cultural exchange in the month of July. A group of ten women from the Guerreiras da Floresta organization, belonging to the Guajajara indigenous people from the Maçaranduba village in Maranhão, traveled to the Muruari village of the Kumaruara people in the Lower Tapajós region, located in the western part of the state of Pará. The group of ten expedition members participated in discussions about territory surveillance, assisted in coffee planting, and explored trails leading to sacred sites in the area. Another component of COPAÍBAS’ work is the

strengthening of state Protected Areas (PAs) in the Cerrado. Seven management plans were contracted in 2023, and the public use plans for two PAs in the Northern region of Minas Gerais were completed during the year. The program has been consolidating 21 PAs in Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Maranhão, and Goiás. The scope of work includes training for managers, implementing integrated fire management initiatives, and promoting public use of environmental facilities. In the Serra de Caldas Novas State Park (PESCAN, the acronym in Portuguese) in Goiás, COPAÍBAS’ resources contribute to allowing residents and visitors to enjoy the beauty of the Cerrado, the world’s most biodiverse savanna.

“COPAÍBAS enabled us to invest more in the environmental education program. To work with children, we created a book: **On the Trails of PESCAN**. The program also helped us train our staff to conduct night tours, which are still rare in the region. Here we have thermal waters and a very rich fauna and flora, with many endangered species. When people in the surrounding area understand this, they help to preserve it,” explains Maurício Tambellini, manager of the Serra de Caldas Novas State Park.

COPAÍBAS



CLIMATE DIALOGUES

After a cycle of virtual meetings initiated in 2022, the *Diálogos pelo Clima* (Climate Dialogues), one of the main actions of the COPAÍBAS program, was held in person in 2023. The initiative involves representatives from various professions within the Brazilian justice system, discussing solutions for climate change and combating deforestation, particularly in the Cerrado and the Amazon.

Between February and April, in-person meetings took place at the headquarters of the state public prosecutors' offices of Maranhão and Pará, alongside an online session with the Forum of Environmental Prosecutors of the Legal Amazon (FOPEMA, the acronym in Portuguese).

In Belém, the beginning of a partnership between FUNBIO, responsible for the technical and financial execution of COPAÍBAS, and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Pará (MPPA) was marked, aiming to foster discussions between justice system professionals and civil society. A similar agreement had already been established with the Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Maranhão (MPMA, the acronym in Portuguese) the previous year.

"The objective of these partnerships is to broaden the discussion on commitments and actions to tackle climate change, by presenting successful experiences and expanding initiatives that can be directed,

within the legal framework, towards environmental conservation and the fight against deforestation," explains Andréia Mello, *Diálogos pelo Clima* coordinator.

In Belém (Pará) and São Luís (Maranhão), the meetings were held on March 16th and 24th, respectively. Another meeting took place in Belém on April 26th. Representatives from the State Public Prosecutor's Office, Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, Brazilian Association of Environmental Public Prosecutors (Abrampa), and civil society organizations were present. The topics discussed focused on reducing the impact of climate change through financing environmental conservation actions—particularly regarding financial and economic mechanisms, such as the carbon market, in the context of traditional communities.

With FOPEMA, activities related to the book that will be released in 2024 were developed. The publication seeks to provide an overview of the climate change topics being addressed by State Prosecutors, as well as their views on the challenges and necessary changes for the Legal Amazon.

The positive outcome of this work has opened dialogue with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office of Amazonas and a partnership is being negotiated for 2024.



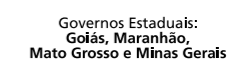
Monitoring in Protect Areas (photos above), training meetings for projects that work with socio-biodiversity products (photo below, left), visits by members of the Norway's Embassy (photo below, right) were some of the project's actions in 2023)

Throughout 2023, COPAÍBAS also supported projects aimed at creating 20 Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs, the acronym in Portuguese) in the Cerrado. One of them, already established in northern Goiás, contributes to maintaining a biodiversity corridor linking the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park to the Kalunga quilombola territory. The Flor das Águas Reserve, which has an ongoing management plan contracted by COPAÍBAS in 2023, has been crucial in reducing pressure on the Rio das Almas, one of the main watersheds in the Cerrado. Spanning 72 hectares, it ensures the conservation of a significant natural heritage in the biome.

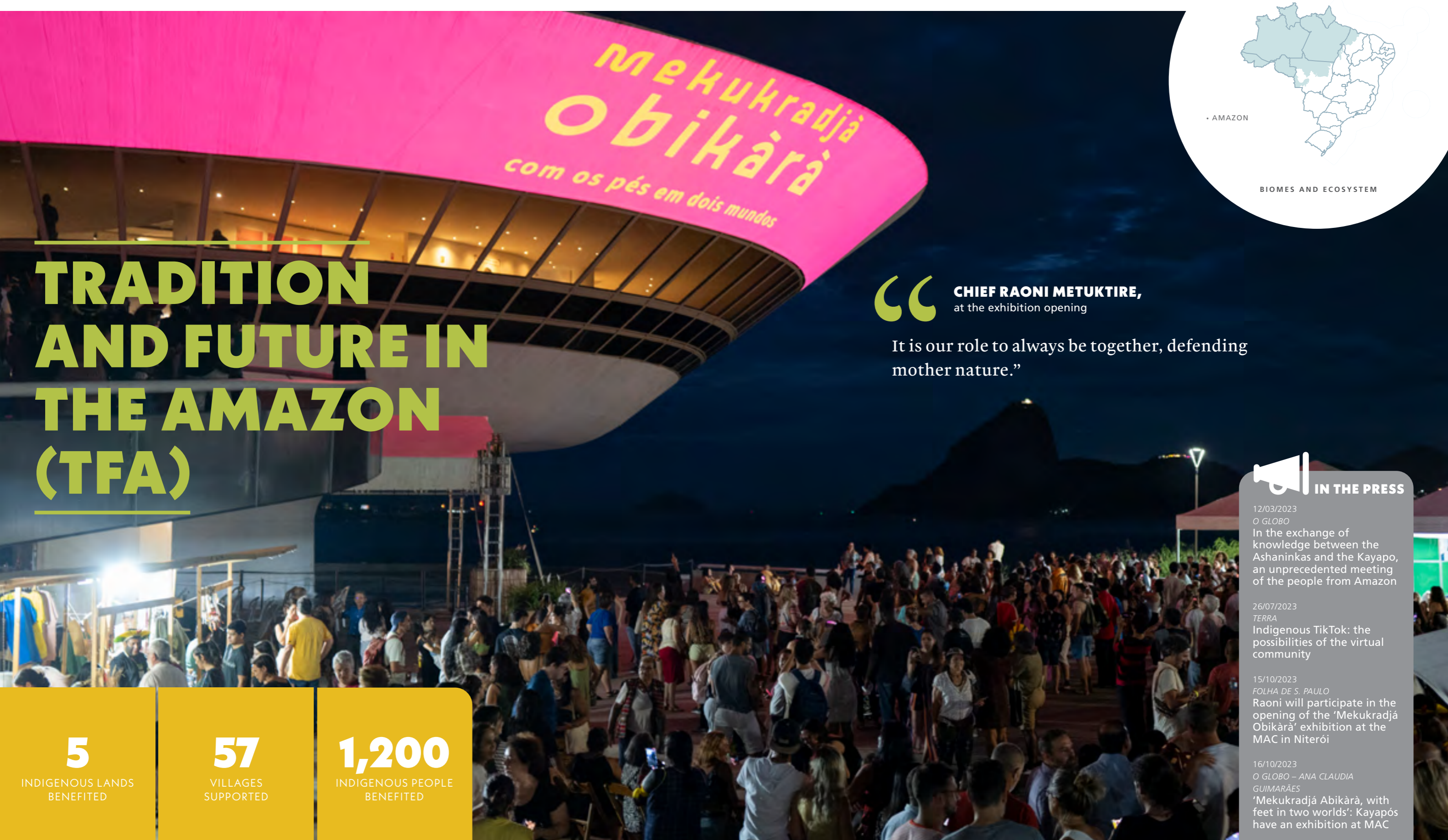
The RPPN is one of the six entities supported by the Aroeira Project for Private Land Conservation. This

initiative aims to contribute to deforestation reduction by protecting significant private areas in the Cerrado, located within the largest fragments of the Chapada dos Veadeiros (Goiás) and the Jalapão (Tocantins).

COPAÍBAS is funded by resources from the Norway International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI), through the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is executed by FUNBIO. Established in 2020, the program is expected to last for six years. Its main objective is to contribute to deforestation reduction by supporting strategies that promote the conservation of forests and native vegetation areas in the Amazon and Cerrado regions, ultimately resulting in improved living conditions for traditional populations and indigenous peoples.



SDG



Mekukradjá
Obikarã
com os pés em dois mundos

TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)



CHIEF RAONI METUKTIRE,
at the exhibition opening

It is our role to always be together, defending mother nature.”



IN THE PRESS

12/03/2023
O GLOBO
In the exchange of knowledge between the Ashaninkas and the Kayapo, an unprecedented meeting of the people from Amazon

26/07/2023
TERRA
Indigenous TikTok: the possibilities of the virtual community

15/10/2023
FOLHA DE S. PAULO
Raoni will participate in the opening of the 'Mekukradjá Obikarã' exhibition at the MAC in Niterói

16/10/2023
O GLOBO – ANA CLAUDIA GUIMARÃES
'Mekukradjá Abikarã, with feet in two worlds': Kayapós have an exhibition at MAC

5 INDIGENOUS LANDS BENEFITED	57 VILLAGES SUPPORTED	1,200 INDIGENOUS PEOPLE BENEFITED
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PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)

The Tradition and Future in the Amazon (TFA) project concluded its tasks in 2023 with an agenda full of activities—all planned and executed together with the Mebêngôkre-Kayapó people. Activities included expeditions, exchanges with other native peoples, implementation of a management plan, the launch of educational materials, and even a month-long exhibition at the Museum of Contemporary Art (in the state of Rio de Janeiro) and helped strengthen the communities benefited from the initiative, which is sponsored by the Petrobras Socio-Environmental Program and managed financially and operationally by FUNBIO. Conservation International (CI-Brazil) is a supporter.

“We are extremely proud to fund, support, and build projects such as the Tradition and Future in the Amazon. Being with the Kayapó, promoting their way of life, is a learning experience for Brazilian society as a whole; conservation is fundamental and they bring this into their concept of life”, says Gregório Araújo Maciel, Manager of Reforestation and Environmental Projects.

The partnership with three indigenous organizations representing the Kayapó people—*Instituto KABU – Mékrãgnõtire*, *Instituto Raoni*, and *Associação Floresta Protegida*—was decisive for the good results. The project aimed to promote and strengthen the Kayapó—and, consequently, encourage the conservation of territories, natural resources and their traditional ways of life.

“The proposed arrangement was important for us to get closer to Kayapó organizations. Each of them represents a part of the territory. We looked for tools and processes that could generate coordination, aiming for broader territorial governance. In this way, we contributed to the dissemination of the sociocultural wealth of indigenous peoples, as well as the challenges faced and the alternatives that can solve these problems”, points out Dante Novaes, manager of the Tradition and Future in the Amazon project at FUNBIO.

The six Kayapó territories, located between southern Pará and northern Mato Grosso, occupy around 10.6 million hectares. It is the largest block of Indigenous Land in the world. The population, according to IBGE, is 10 thousand people.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CARBON

The project promoted, in a pioneering way, the measurement of carbon stocks in the Indigenous Lands supported by the initiative. The study found that there are 879 million tons of CO₂ in the soil, fixed in the forest vegetation—and not in the atmosphere, which would further worsen the climate crisis. Based on this result, a workshop was held with leaders and representatives of partner organizations, which led to the launch, in December, of the booklet “Carbon projects in indigenous lands”. It is a manual that explains how forests are essential for regulating the climate and provides tips for community organizations in negotiations with companies interested in purchasing carbon credits in indigenous territories. The material was published in partnership with the three representative organizations and the philanthropic institution International Conservation Fund of Canada.



LIFE PLAN

Tradition and Future in the Amazon celebrated, also in 2023, the completion of the Environmental and Territorial Management Plan (PGTA, the acronym in Portuguese) for the Menkragnoti Indigenous Land. The document was prepared by the Kayapó indigenous people themselves and will guide the management of natural resources in the territory, prioritizing the quality of life of the people. Healthcare, education, security, and income generation are planned in detail by this instrument—which, because it is so detailed, is named by the indigenous people as a “life plan”.

The Menkragnoti Indigenous Land was demarcated 30 years ago and extends over 4.9 million hectares in southern Pará—it is the largest among the territories supported by the Tradition and Future in the Amazon project. The process of drafting the PGTA was completed during the 3rd General Workshop, held in Kubenkokre village, in November. The meeting brought together representatives from all villages in the territory. The accomplishment was also celebrated by leaders from other lands of the Kayapó people and even the neighboring Panará [people].

Throughout the process of preparing the PGTA, young indigenous people went on expeditions through the Menkragnoti territory, equipped with GPS devices, to identify hunting and fishing areas, seed collection sites, and strategic areas for cultural and historical preservation. With the PGTA, the people themselves can develop initiatives that comply with the principles and guidelines of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands.

Supported by project, Kayapó people celebrate the conclusion of the Environmental Management Plan and Territorial known as the life plan of indigenous peoples

3
INDIGENOUS ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTED

10,3
MILLION HECTARES SUPPORTED

24
MOBILIZATION ACTIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION/ EMPOWERMENT OF AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS

TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)

EXCHANGE BETWEEN PEOPLE

In March, a delegation of 30 Kayapó indigenous people—from the three TFA partner organizations—set out on a long journey, of around 2 thousand kilometers, towards the Apiwtxa village, located in the Kampa Indigenous Land of the Amônia River, in Acre. The objective was to promote an unprecedented cultural exchange with the Ashaninka. But the meeting, which lasted seven days, went further: it strengthened bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

The difference in languages was not a barrier to the meeting. The delegations established communication in Portuguese or in their own mother tongues with the help of translators and were able to exchange significant experiences on planting techniques, food security, and territory management. The formal agenda was completely extrapolated by the spontaneity of the meeting of “relatives”—the way in which indigenous people refer to members of other original peoples.

“Our objectives are the same: to defend our territory and conserve biodiversity to live in peace and harmony with nature”, said chief Bepunu Kayapó, from the Mõikàràkô village, in an interview with the newspaper O Globo about the exchange.

MEETING BETWEEN THE KAYAPÓ AND ASHANINKA PEOPLES



BEP OJO KAYAPÓ,

in a statement to Instituto Kabu about the exchange between the Kayapó people and the Ashaninka people

The exchange was very good. We were able to learn a little about the rich experience of the Ashaninka with agroforestry systems. This is work that we, Kayapó-Mekrãgnoti, need to develop in the Menkragnoti Indigenous Land.”

2

EXHIBITIONS

2

REGIONAL ETMP WORKSHOPS

3

GENERAL WORKSHOP ON ETMP

TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)

TEXTBOOK FOR NEW GENERATIONS

The Mëbêngôkre Kajmatã Pi'ok (in English, the Book for the New Mëbêngôkre Generation) is another legacy of the Tradition and Future in the Amazon. The teaching material, aimed at the toddler Kayapó, is written entirely in the original language, and was developed by twenty indigenous teachers, from different Kayapó areas, after a meeting held in May, in the Piraçu village, in the Capoto/Jarina Indigenous Land, in Mato Grosso. The content covers topics such as the demarcation of the Indigenous Lands of the Kayapó people, the importance of the standing forest for wellbeing on the planet, and the environmental and social impacts caused by the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

It took eight days to prepare the content of the textbook. Educators received training and consultancy to define the topics that would be covered and to deal with the technical aspects of the print run. The spelling of words, for example, can be subject to linguistic variations in all regions of the Kayapó territory. The paintings that illustrate the cover and back cover were made by Kokonã Metuktire, the first woman elected vice-president of the Raoni Institute.

The textbook became an important instrument for the protagonism of indigenous teachers, who created school dynamics suited to the specificities of their people. All indigenous schools spread across the territory where TFA worked will receive the material.

“**PÀTKÔRE MËTYKTIREÃ,** teacher in Kapot villages, about the development of school material in Kayapó

It was great to participate in this process and create this book that will be important for teachers to teach Kayapó culture to children.”



The book for children and young people supported by the project was written in the Kayapó language with illustrations by the indigenous people themselves



TERRA INDÍGENA KAYAPÓ

Ôkët më Beppydji më Djwÿxët më Tedjôre Kayapó më.



Ôkët më Beppydji më Djwÿxët më Tedjôre Kayapó më.



PYKA NOKÃ NËJË KABËN

Kökrajmôrô kute amim Terra Indigena ã notjy nëjã. Brajre më, Kadjãtnhôrô më, Nhàk-ê më Mundico më, Kãxokã më në ari bôm kubë mëj kute wa, mytyrwý bë março kam akati 5 amej 1984 kam. NË ajte akati 5, mytyrwý bë julho, amej 1984 kam, amej já tãm kam në më môn bôm fazendeiro më kubë Lãlderina, fazenda bë lkatãn kam. Nhÿm kam ajte Bytire kôt môn bôm kubë já më kubë në governador. Jader Barbalho tãm në bit pyka owaki Kubëkrãkëj më Krãjãpari më Ngônãkãkët më Kökrajmôrô, be kam amrëbë më àkrë më abatãj kute abenã ukanga kët kam kute amim pyka pytàrà nëjã. Nãm më Tepdjãtinhôngô, aj në ngô màt bë Ônhôngôkro aj ã apkã në Bytire kôt Ngônãkãkët aj ã apkã Kökrajmôrô kute amim pyka ã apkãrà nëjã.

Kökrajmôrô kute amim Terra Indigena Kayapó ã notjy nëjã.

TRADITION AND FUTURE IN THE AMAZON (TFA)



MEBÊNGÔKRE ARTISTS WITH FEET IN TWO WORLDS

The culmination of Tradition and Future in the Amazon was celebrated with the exhibition “Mekukradjá Obikàrà: with feet in two worlds”, held between October and November, at the Museum of Contemporary Art, in Niterói, Rio de Janeiro. In English, Mekukradjá Obikàrà means “impure culture”. With immersive experiences, testimonials and works produced by young artists from *Coletivo Audiovisual Beture*, the public was invited to feel as if they were inside the territories. The materials presented a non-stereotype look at the indigenous population and gave clues about the coexistence between traditions and the dynamism of the present and future.

Amid the audiovisual installations, spectators had the opportunity to talk to Kayapó leaders and check out pieces from the collection—including a canvas painted by 15 indigenous women during the *Terra*

Livre Camp, in Brasília, in April 2023. The opening of the exhibition, held on October 28th, was attended by chief Raoni Metuktire and included music and dance performances in the museum courtyard.

“It is our role to always be together, defending mother nature and keeping the forest standing,” said Raoni, at the official opening of the exhibition.

Doto Takak Ire, president of *Instituto KABU – Mēkrāgnōtire*, also celebrated the exhibition.

“It is important for the public to learn about our music, the way we talk, and our ornaments. Our culture is here at the museum. I hope people can collaborate with us, because we are the defenders of Brazil’s biodiversity”, he said.



“**DOTO TAKAK-IRE,**
president of Instituto Kabu about the exhibition

I hope that people get to know a little about our culture here at the museum and collaborate with us because we are guardians of Brazil’s biodiversity.”

NITÉROI, KAYAPÓ TERRITORY



Tradição e Futuro na Amazônia



SDG



KAYAPÓ FUND

The Kayapó Fund (KF) began its fifth investment cycle in 2023. The financial mechanism supports initiatives of Mebêngôkre-Kayapó representative organizations operating within the 12 million hectares of Kayapó territories, spanning from southern Pará to northern Mato Grosso. The aim is to bolster and sustain these representations, which play a vital role in biodiversity conservation, territorial protection, and the development of sustainable productive activities.



IN THE PRESS

05/06/2023
 VALOR ECONÔMICO
 Funding will prioritize indigenous people and environmental inspection

11
PROJECTS SUPPORTED

6
INDIGENOUS LANDS SUPPORTED

10,6
MILLION HECTARES BENEFITED



KAYAPÓ FUND

During 2023, several significant decisions were made for the next phase of the fund. Two modalities for calls for proposals were defined: structural projects, with funding of up to R\$ 1 million, and local projects, with investments of up to R\$ 100,000. The calls for proposals are expected to be launched in 2024. The goal is to continue promoting expanded territorial governance, with active participation from representatives and organizations.

The fifth investment cycle incorporates lessons learned from over ten years of KF operation. The strategies implemented are tailored to the socioenvironmental and cultural specifics of the beneficiary audience.

“Our aim is to engage new Kayapó organizations with the investment mechanism. We particularly want to strengthen those in areas facing pressure from illegal activities, so they can enhance territorial management,” notes Dante Novaes, KF manager at FUNBIO.

The Kayapó Fund was established in 2011 through donations made by Conservation International Brazil (CI-Brazil)—with resources from the Green Climate Fund and by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)—with resources from the Amazon Fund. FUNBIO was responsible for the initial design of the mechanism and continues to serve as its financial manager, overseeing the Executive Committee of Donors and the Technical Committee.

In recent years, the KF has been investing in monitoring technologies, promoting female leadership, and engaging youth. Actions include training environmental agents, enhancing surveillance infrastructure, and strengthening agricultural production chains.

Kayapó Fund invests in training indigenous people living in the south of Pará and in northern Mato Grosso



NDC SDG



REDD EARLY MOVERS (REM) GLOBAL PROGRAM – MATO GROSSO



- AMAZON
- CERRADO
- PANTANAL

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM

REM MT

Twenty-six projects were supported by the Global REDD+ Early Movers Program – Mato Grosso (REM MT) in 2023 to strengthen the sustainable chains of pequi, Brazil nut, babassu, coffee and other crops. The proposals, selected after a public call launched in 2022, serve one of the program’s areas of activity: the Family Agriculture and Traditional Peoples and Communities Subprogram, dedicated to creating and strengthening management plans for family farming associations and cooperatives, indigenous peoples, and traditional communities.

IN THE PRESS

16/08/2023
PRIMEIRA PÁGINA
Indígenas são capacitados para construir e instalar placas solares em MT

18/08/2023
ENVOLVERDE
Indígenas de Mato Grosso recebem capacitação em energia solar

62
PROJECTS SUPPORTED

60
INDIGENOUS LANDS BENEFITED

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



REM MT

Since 2017, REM MT has aimed to leverage efforts to reduce CO2 emissions in the three biomes of Mato Grosso (Amazon, Cerrado and Pantanal). Funded by the governments of Germany and the United Kingdom, the program has received, up until 2023, R\$247 million. To date, 3.8 million hectares are under low-carbon management.

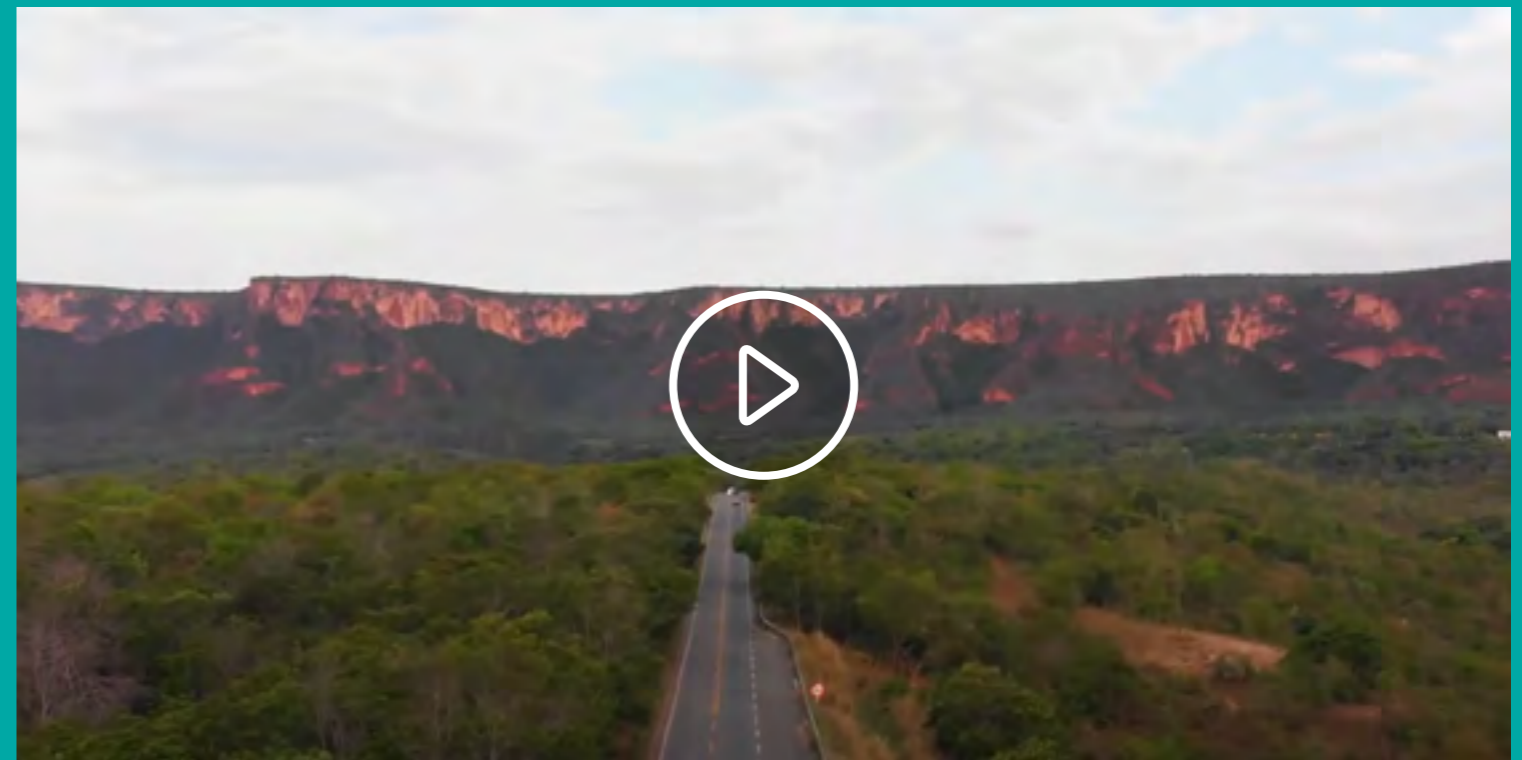
As financial and operational manager of REM MT, FUNBIO implemented financial mechanisms adapted to the realities of the communities supported by the initiative. From 2017 to 2023, 15 thousand families and 42 indigenous peoples were supported with the execution of 88 projects dedicated to reducing deforestation and encouraging low-carbon agriculture.

One of the contracts signed in 2023, with the Zoró Indigenous People's Association (APIZ, the acronym in Portuguese) for the Man Gap Plan project, generates sustainable development and strengthens the economy in the indigenous territories of the Zoró, Apiaká, Kayabi and Munduruku Peoples—especially with production of Brazil nuts. Another project, the Pequi Management Plan, implemented by the Cerrado Agroecological Development Center (CEDAC, the acronym in Portuguese), will involve an investment of R\$13 million. The funds have already been used to build a processing unit, where the fruit oil can be extracted and sold for culinary use.

REM MT EXECUTIVE REPORT 2023



REM MT AND ITS LEGACIES



REM MT

STRENGTHENING OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

The initiatives funded by REM MT go beyond agricultural production itself. In 2023, the *Projeto Escola Oficina Solar* helped 30 indigenous leaders learn how to install and maintain solar energy panels. The funding was gladly received: electricity was coming from a few previously purchased panels and there was little technical assistance offered. Without energy, it was impossible, for example, to pump water to more distant healthcare centers. The initiative, from Instituto I9Sol, led to a workshop in the electronics and electrical engineering department at the Federal Institute of Mato Grosso (IFMT, the acronym in Portuguese), and includes, in addition to capacity-building, logistics and equipment installation.

Five ethnic groups were benefited: Bakairi, Xavante, Yawalapiti, Wauja and Guató.

In March 2023, during the meeting of the Indigenous Territories Subprogram, REM MT made the Planet satellite monitoring platform available to the representations of indigenous communities that are part of the governance committee. The system produces high-resolution images on a daily basis through a constellation of satellites. The objective is to train all 43 indigenous peoples living in the state of Mato Grosso, so that they can report illegal deforestation and fires in their territories to the authorities in a timelier manner.

REM MT signed contract with the Zoró Indigenous People's Association (APIZ) to generate sustainable development and strengthen Brazil nut production



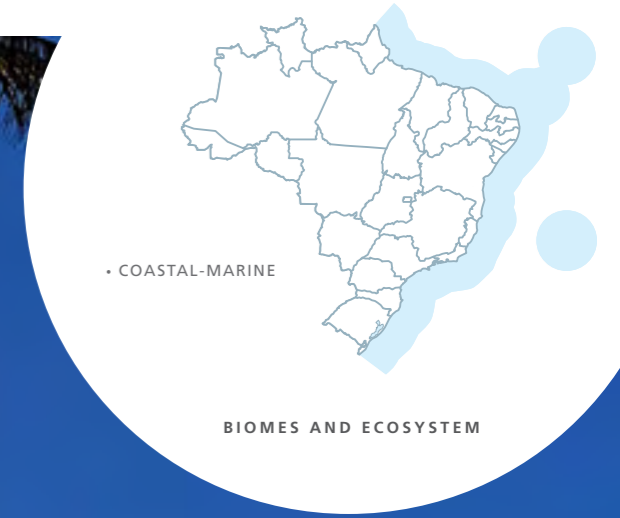
The Bakairi, Xavante, Yawalapiti, Wauja and Guató indigenous peoples benefited from the Projeto Escola Oficina Solar



SDG



MARINE AND COASTAL PROTECTED AREAS PROJECT



GEF MAR

In a landmark move, Brazil is poised to embark on a groundbreaking endeavor: Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). This historic commitment was pledged by the nation during the inaugural United Nations Ocean Conference held in the United States back in 2017. Spearheading this initiative is the GEF Mar project, tasked with overseeing the implementation of MSP across the maritime territories of all states within the Northeast region, with the notable exception of Maranhão.

12

STATES REACHED

36

PAs SUPPORTED

93

MILLION HECTARES

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



GEF MAR

The implementation of the MSP marks a pivotal step forward in Brazil's efforts to foster shared, sustainable, inclusive, and socially equitable utilization of its expansive marine territory, encompassing approximately 5.7 million km², commonly referred to as the "Blue Amazon" for its rich natural resources. Leading the charge in orchestrating comprehensive planning initiatives across Brazil's maritime expanse are the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and the Secretariat of the Inter-ministerial Commission for Sea Resources (SECIRM). To ensure effective coordination and tailored approaches, dedicated executive committees have been established for each regional jurisdiction.

In December 2023, FUNBIO, the financial manager of GEF Mar, initiated a call for proposals to select the pilot project for marine planning in the Northeast region. This pivotal step signals the beginning of the implementation phase for the regional Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiative. The comprehensive execution of the regional PEM is projected to unfold over a span of four years, aimed at meticulously addressing the unique challenges and opportunities within the Northeastern maritime domain.

"MSP is a public process involving the meticulous analysis and allocation of spatial and temporal distribution of human activities within marine areas. Crucially, it must always be approached from an ecosystem perspective to uphold the vitality of the ocean and ensure the well-being and sustenance of human populations. A key aspect of its complexity lies in the three-dimensional nature of the maritime space, necessitating a nuanced understanding of its depths and dynamics. Effective planning demands expertise in navigating the spatial and seasonal diversity inherent in marine environments, particularly in a vast country like Brazil," elucidates Paula Fernandes, Manager of GEF Mar at FUNBIO.

REOPENING OF THE TAMAR CENTER IN GURIRI

In another significant endeavor, the project facilitated the reopening of the Tamar Center in Guriri, situated within the municipality of São Mateus (Espírito Santo), in December 2023. Previously closed to visitors, the facility underwent extensive refurbishment, funded by resources from GEF Mar. Approximately R\$750,000 was allocated towards procuring tools, labor, and materials for the renovation efforts. The administrative headquarters received a comprehensive overhaul, while additional spaces and activities were meticulously crafted to enhance educational experiences and foster environmental awareness among visitors, with a particular emphasis on engaging children and young adults.

MORE PAs SUPPORTED

One of the primary objectives of GEF Mar is to foster the financial sustainability of Brazil's marine and coastal protected areas (PAs). In a significant stride towards this goal, the number of supported PAs surged from 30 to 36 in 2023. The newly added areas, all situated within the Northeast region, include: the Santa Cruz Environmental Protection Area (Pernambuco), Marine Life Nurseries Environmental Protection Area (Ceará), Area Environmental Protection Area Naufrágio Queimado (Paraíba), Environmental Preservation Area Reentrâncias Maranhenses (Maranhão), Environmental Preservation Area Ilhas de Tinharé Boipeba (Bahia), and Marine Extractive Reserve of Baía do Iguape (Bahia).



Managers of PAs supported by the project and FUNBIO team visiting RESEX do Batoque, in Aquiraz (Ceará), during GEF Mar planning, in October

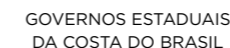
ICMBio, FUNBIO and the Tamar Center Advanced Base teams monitoring the release of turtles, on Guriri Beach (Espírito Santo)



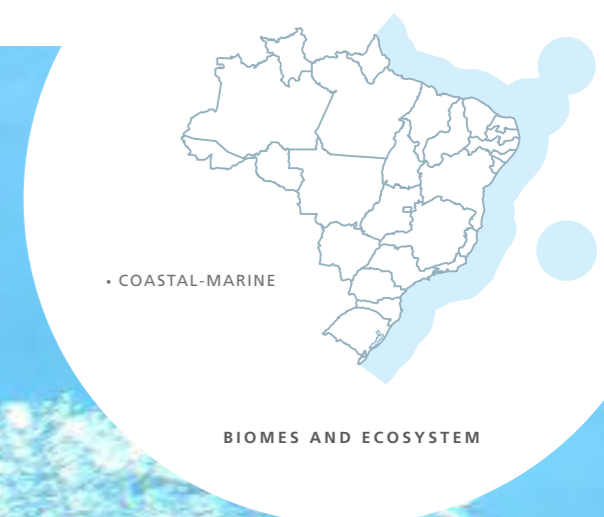
NEW STAGE PUBLISHED IN THE O.G.

GEF Mar is a project overseen by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and has been sustained since 2014 through funding from the World Bank, with FUNBIO serving as the financial manager. In 2023, a decree published in the Official Gazette (O.G.) of the Union announced an extension of the initiative until 2029. The forthcoming phase, GEF Mar II, is currently in the planning stages and will receive

financial support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-Brazil). In October, a workshop held in Fortaleza marked the commencement of planning for the 2024-2025 biennium. The workshop saw the participation of 70 representatives from federal and state governmental bodies, as well as members of the FUNBIO team directly involved in the project.



SDG



CLEAN OCEAN NETWORK

“Where are we and where do we want to go?” This question served as the motto and title of the workshop convened at the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) in October 2023, spearheaded by the Rede Oceano Limpo (Clean Ocean Network) initiative. The primary objective of the gathering was to lay the groundwork for a comprehensive national plan to combat marine debris.



5 STATES

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



CLEAN OCEAN NETWORK

The inception of the Rede Oceano Limpo follows the establishment of the Strategic Plan for Monitoring and Assessment of Garbage at Sea (PEMALM, the acronym in Portuguese), which was initially launched for the state of São Paulo. The publication of this document in 2021 marked a pivotal moment, facilitating the compilation of information on marine debris and laying down new guidelines to foster coordination among various stakeholders. These stakeholders encompass public entities, business sectors, non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutes, and others involved in combating marine pollution.

In 2022 and 2023, working groups of the Rede Oceano Limpo were established across various regions of the country. By the time of the MMA workshop, these groups had already been mobilized in seven states: São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Amapá, and Paraná. The national gathering served as a platform for discussing marine debris issues at both national and international levels, particularly in the context of the climate crisis. It provided insights into ongoing initiatives and proposed institutional arrangements tailored to the national context. These working groups complemented the mapping efforts conducted in 2022 to identify key individuals within State Secretariats for the Environment, facilitating the implementation of actions outlined in the plan for public solid waste policies.

Manoel Serrão, FUNBIO’s Superintendent of Programs, emphasized the imperative of expanding the initiative to encompass more Brazilian states, underscoring the necessity of mobilizing society as a whole. He stated, “We need this coordination to influence public policies, leveraging scientific knowledge to address the issue of marine litter effectively.”

In Rio de Janeiro, throughout 2022 and 2023, the Rede Oceano Limpo orchestrated numerous engagements with representatives to grasp the information landscape and demands concerning combating marine debris in the state. Additionally, activities in the state benefited from contributions from the Underwater Warehouses Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC ALSUB) project.

Through a series of workshops and meetings, collective expectations were harmonized, culminating in the proposal of the Recommendations Document for the State Strategy to Combat Marine Debris in Rio de Janeiro. The official launch of this strategy is slated for 2024.

“The Rede Oceano Limpo in Rio de Janeiro initiated a comprehensive mapping process, fostering dialogue between civil society and governmental entities to address the pressing issue of marine debris. This endeavor aims to construct a robust state strategy to combat marine litter,” stated Alexandre Turra, Professor at USP and the visionary behind the creation and coordination of the Rede Oceano Limpo.

In November, Rio de Janeiro hosted the Second Rede Oceano Limpo Workshop, bolstered by support from the TAC ALSUB project, which is also overseen by FUNBIO. The event was a dynamic day featuring discussions, activities, and reflections aimed at monitoring and combatting marine debris.

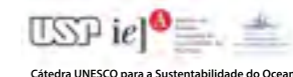
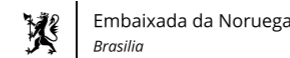
The workshop’s primary goal was to further the efforts towards incorporating the issue of marine debris into public policies in the state of Rio de Janeiro. The gathering convened a diverse array of stakeholders, including public and private sector representatives as well as members of civil society, to deliberate on strategies for combating and monitoring macro debris on the beaches of Protected Areas.

Rede Oceano Limpo is spearheaded by the Institute of Advanced Studies and the Oceanographic Institute of the University of São Paulo, in collaboration with FUNBIO, and receives support from the Norwegian Embassy. Partners of this initiative convened for a meeting on marine litter at the Norwegian embassy headquarters in Brasília in March. During this event, the foundations of Brazil-Norway cooperation were outlined to representatives from the federal government, NGOs, and private companies.

“Brazil must be ready to engage in the global efforts to combat marine debris, contributing our expertise to discussions surrounding the future global treaty aimed at addressing plastic pollution, currently being developed by the UN,” emphasized Alexandre Turra, Professor at USP and the visionary behind the Rede Oceano Limpo.



In November, the Second Rede Oceano Limpo Workshop was held (Rio de Janeiro)

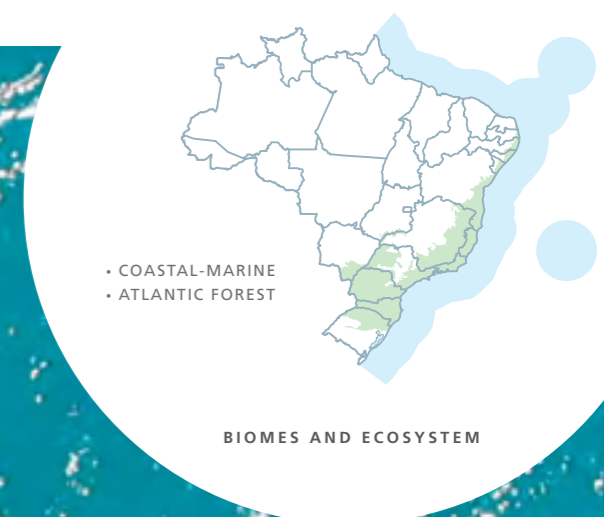


NDC SDG



ABROLHOS LAND AND SEA FUND

Tourism and conservation converge harmoniously within the Abrolhos Land and Sea territory. In 2023, FUNBIO executed the second financial intervention from its eponymous fund, catalyzing further enhancements and initiatives within the region. These efforts are directed towards both preserving biodiversity and facilitating public access to Protected Areas, alongside fostering income-generating activities within local communities.



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



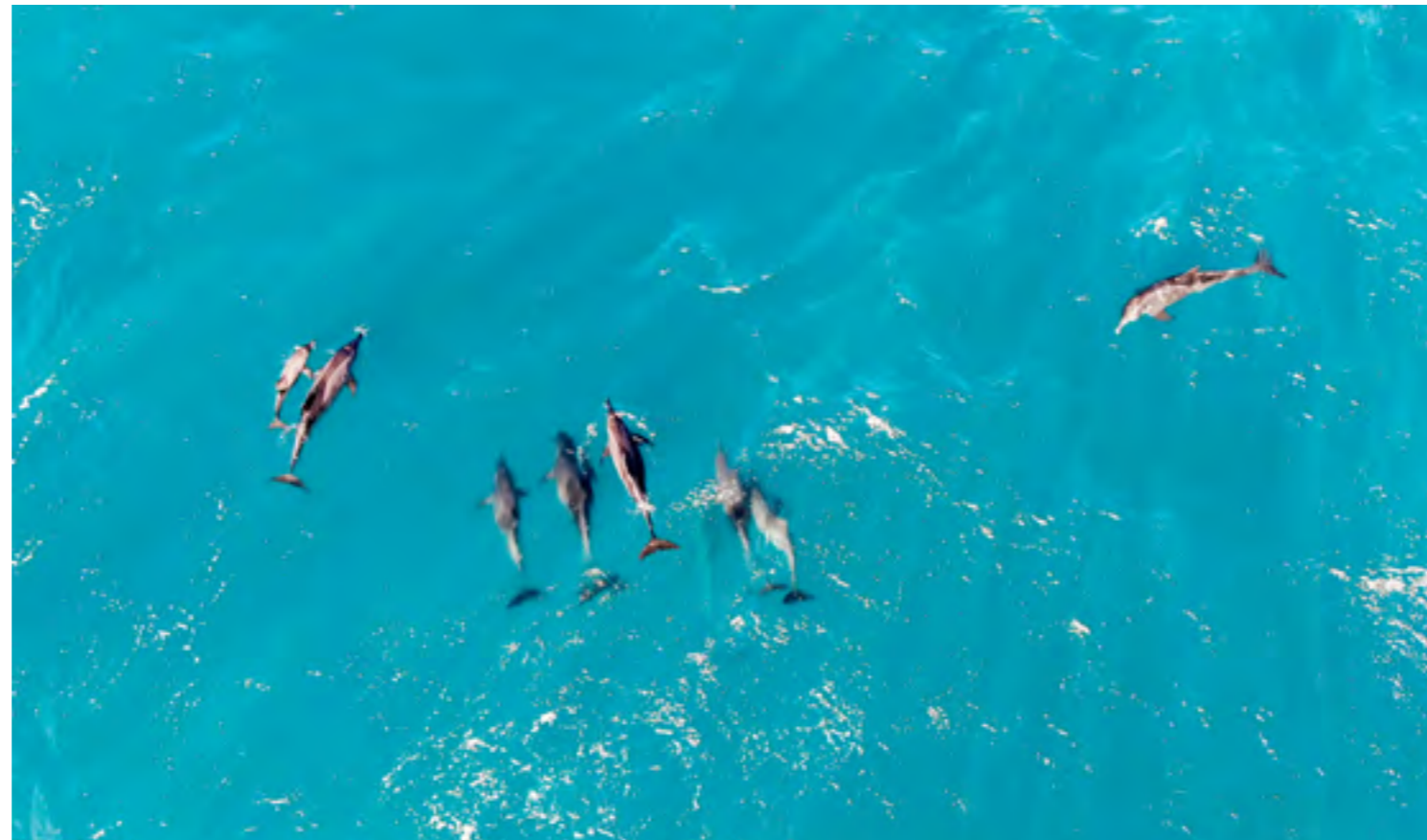
ABROLHOS LAND AND SEA FUND

The Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund serves as an investment mechanism overseen by FUNBIO, dedicated to bolstering Protected Areas (PAs). This fund plays a pivotal role in providing financial support for the consolidation, maintenance, and institutional reinforcement of eight federal PAs situated within the Abrolhos Land and Sea territory. Spanning the southern region of Bahia and the northern extremity of Espírito Santo, this territory harbors the largest remnants of the Atlantic Forest in Northeast Brazil, encompassing approximately 89 million hectares of marine and coastal ecosystems. In total, there are 19 federal PAs spread across the territory, safeguarding around 48 million hectares of protected areas.

Established in 2016, the Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund spearheads initiatives directed towards facilitating public engagement with PAs, focusing on tourism, visitation, and fostering local business development. Central to its mission is the concept of *Turismo + Sustentável* (Sustainable + Tourism), a collaborative endeavor orchestrated by Conservation International Brazil (CI-Brazil), which received initial financial backing in 2020.

Recognizing the pivotal role of these endeavors in conserving biodiversity and promoting the holistic value of the region across environmental, social, and economic dimensions, extended support for *Turismo + Sustentável* has been sanctioned for an additional two-year period spanning from 2023 to 2025.

Through the initiative of *Turismo + Sustentável*, the Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund has successfully allocated resources in recent years towards enhancing the infrastructure of PAs and fostering a network of sustainable practices among stakeholders in the tourism sector within the region. This concerted effort has yielded significant outcomes, including the development and launch of the Manual of Good Sustainable Practices in Tourism. Additionally, the establishment of the website



The Abrolhos Land and Sea territory in the south of Bahia and northernmost Espírito Santo holds the largest remnants of the Atlantic Forest in the Brazilian Northeast, with 89 million hectares



and Instagram profile for Futuri – *Aliança pelo Futuro Regenerativo* marks a significant milestone in creating a platform for collaboration and knowledge-sharing.

One of the notable outputs of this collaborative effort is the creation of a suggested 26-day itinerary, featured on the alliance’s website, which highlights key attractions and experiences that visitors should not miss. This itinerary encompasses a diverse range of destinations, including pristine beaches, PAs, indigenous villages, and immersive experiences both along the coast and at sea. This comprehensive guide aims to provide visitors with enriching and sustainable travel experiences while promoting the conservation and appreciation of the region’s natural and cultural heritage.

In 2023, the efforts to mobilize working groups within the Futuri alliance were further augmented by a series of integration meetings aimed at fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange among its allies. One notable initiative was the “Good Practices, in Practice” gatherings, where allies convened to showcase exemplary sustainable solutions and practices. These meetings served as platforms for sharing insights and expertise on various aspects of sustainable tourism, thereby enriching participants’ understanding and skills in this domain.

Another highlight of the year was the Organic Festival Trancoso, an esteemed gastronomy and sustainable tourism event organized by the Futuri Strategic Group of Sustainable Practices. Held in September in the picturesque setting of southern Bahia, this festival celebrated local organic produce and culinary delights while promoting sustainable tourism practices. The event not only provided a platform for showcasing the region’s rich gastronomic heritage but also served as a catalyst for raising awareness and fostering appreciation for sustainable tourism initiatives within the community and beyond.

The Abrolhos Land and Sea Fund receives financial support from Conservation International’s Global Conservation Fund (GCF). The mechanism is capable of receiving resources from other donors or sources (NGOs, bilateral and multilateral agencies, organizations and companies, both national and international, as well as from individuals).

*Name given by CI.



NDC SDG



GLOBAL FUNDS FOR CORAL REEFS

Representatives from FUNBIO, the implementing agency for the Global Funds for Coral Reefs (GFCR) resources in Brazil, visited Fernando de Noronha and the Costa dos Corais Environmental Protection Area in Pernambuco in September 2023 to collect detailed information about the coral reefs and the communities reliant upon them.

Discussions were held with representatives from diverse segments of society, including environmental agencies, conservation management authorities, universities, hospitality sector, diving operators, commerce, and others. Utilizing the collected information, a project execution proposal will be refined and developed, with implementation scheduled to commence in 2024.

FUNBIO also participated in the launch of the Coral Reef Breakthrough during COP28 in the United Arab Emirates in December. This United Nations initiative involves financial commitments from public and private leaders to ensure the future of shallow-water tropical coral reefs. The GFCR is one of the supporters of this global endeavor.

The GFCR is the first and only initiative dedicated to coral reefs that adopts the blended finance model, which combines public, developmental, or philanthropic resources with private capital for sustainable financing actions aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The primary objective is to promote investments in socially and environmentally impactful businesses that generate returns—in other words, that develop local economies and protect coral reefs. Donations to the financial mechanism enable communities to attract partnerships and capital from private funds.

As a result of greenhouse gas emissions, the ocean is becoming increasingly warmer. The waters are becoming an even more hostile environment for coral reefs as they become more acidic and susceptible to pollution and overfishing. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), if the planet warms by 2°C or more compared to the pre-industrial period, 99% of all reef-building coral species may be lost.



PARTNERS



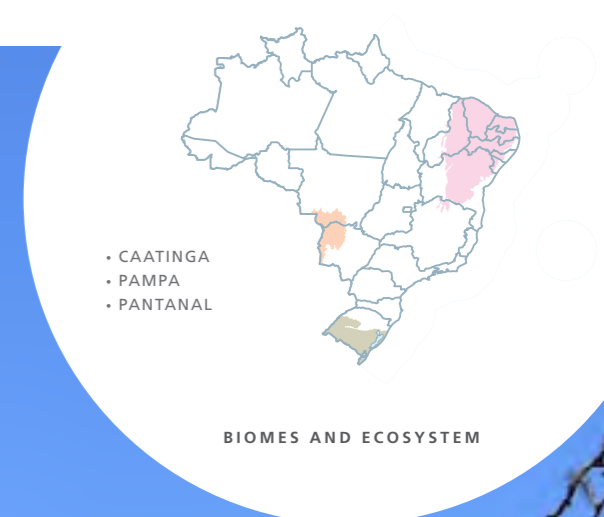
THEMATIC AREAS



NDC SDG



CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR BIODIVERSITY IN THE CAATINGA, PAMPA AND PANTANAL BIOMES



- CAATINGA
- PAMPA
- PANTANAL

BIOMES AND ECOSYSTEM

GEF TERRESTRE

“**CLOVIS VAILANT,**
Instituto Gaia

GEF Terrestre allowed us to better reach communities. They join us for every planting effort. Everyone planting is smiling. Restoration is something that helps mobilize. GEF’s great legacy for us is the restoration of the entire Pantanal.”

More than 200 government representatives, civil society members, and scientific researchers gathered in 2023 at three seminars promoted by the Conservation, Restoration, and Management Strategies for the biodiversity of the Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal program (GEF Terrestre). The meetings were held in person in the three biomes supported by the initiative: Pantanal, Caatinga, and Pampa.

IN THE PRESS

30/05/2023
((O)) ECO
Government wants to avoid new mega fires in the Pantanal

06/08/2023
FANTÁSTICO
‘The Journey of Life’: see how the Pantanal, the largest floodplain in the world, is being reborn after four years of drought and fire

1
CALL FOR PROPOSALS

29
PROJECTS SUPPORTED

3
BIOMES

PARTNERS



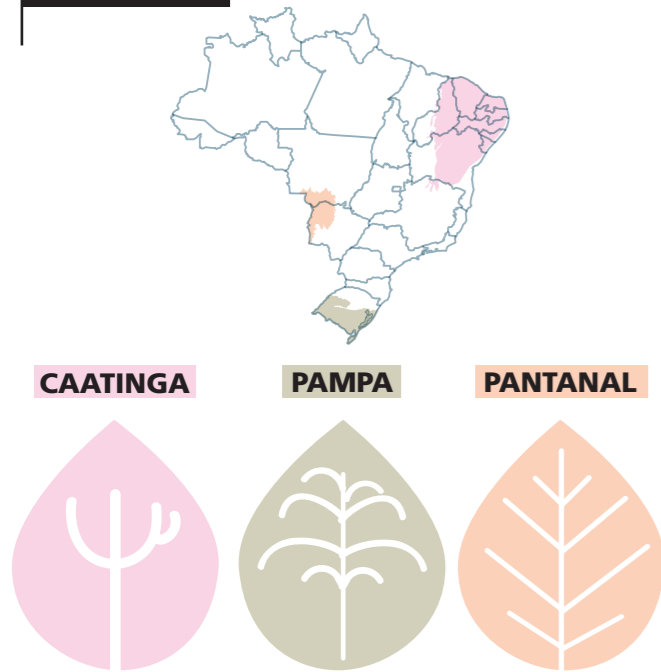
THEMATIC AREAS



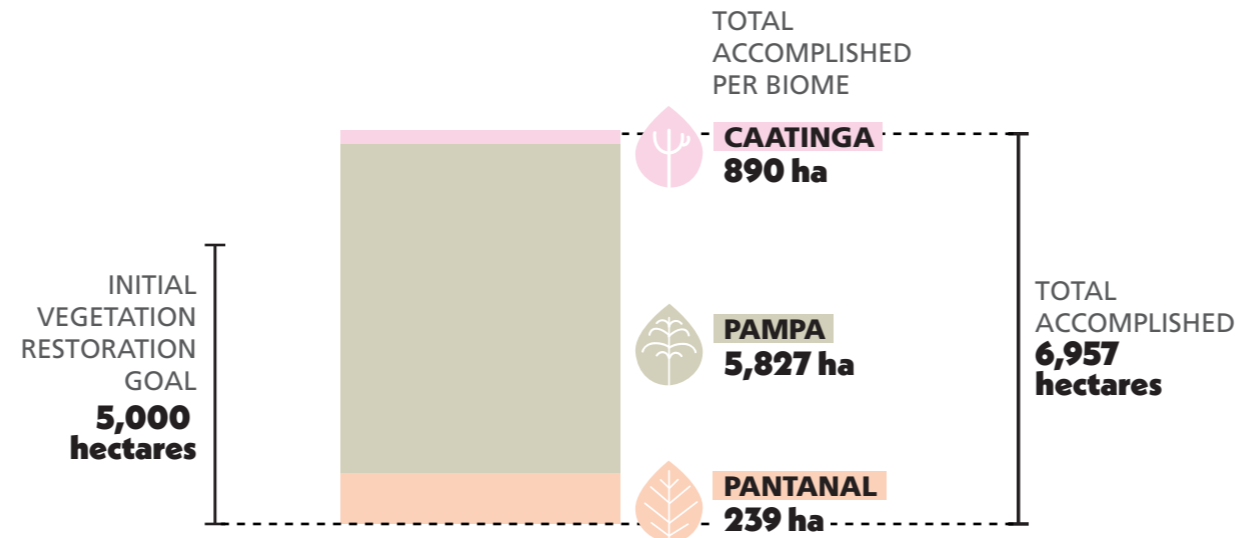
GEF TERRESTRE

THE PROJECT IN DETAILS

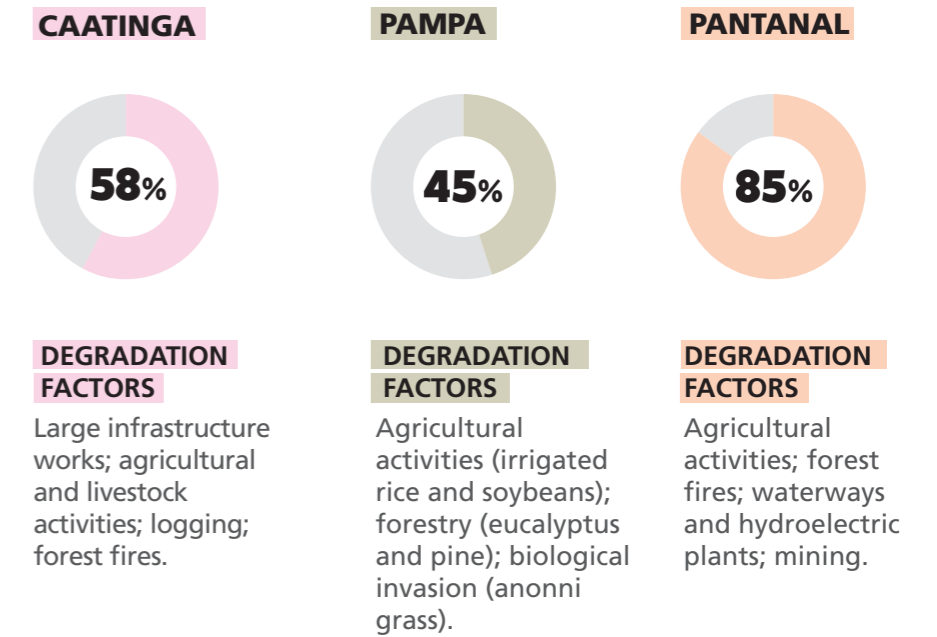
THE BIOMES



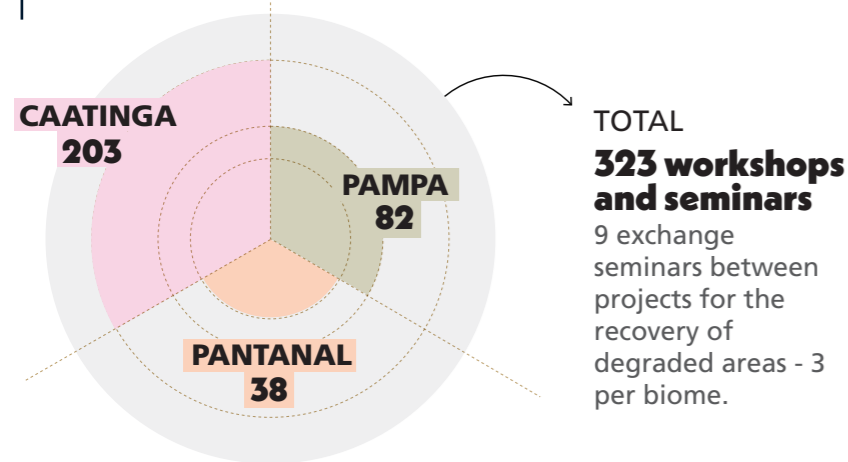
RESTORATION GOAL X TOTAL ACCOMPLISHED



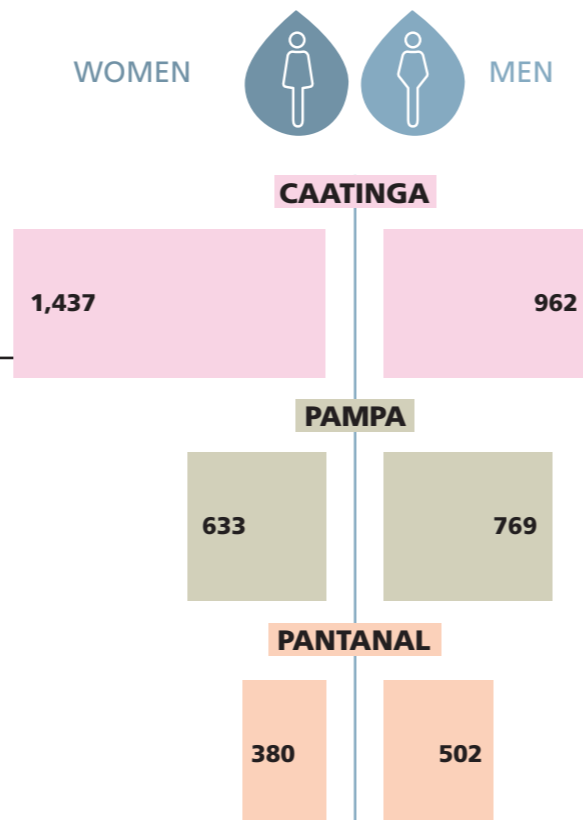
ORIGINAL VEGETATION



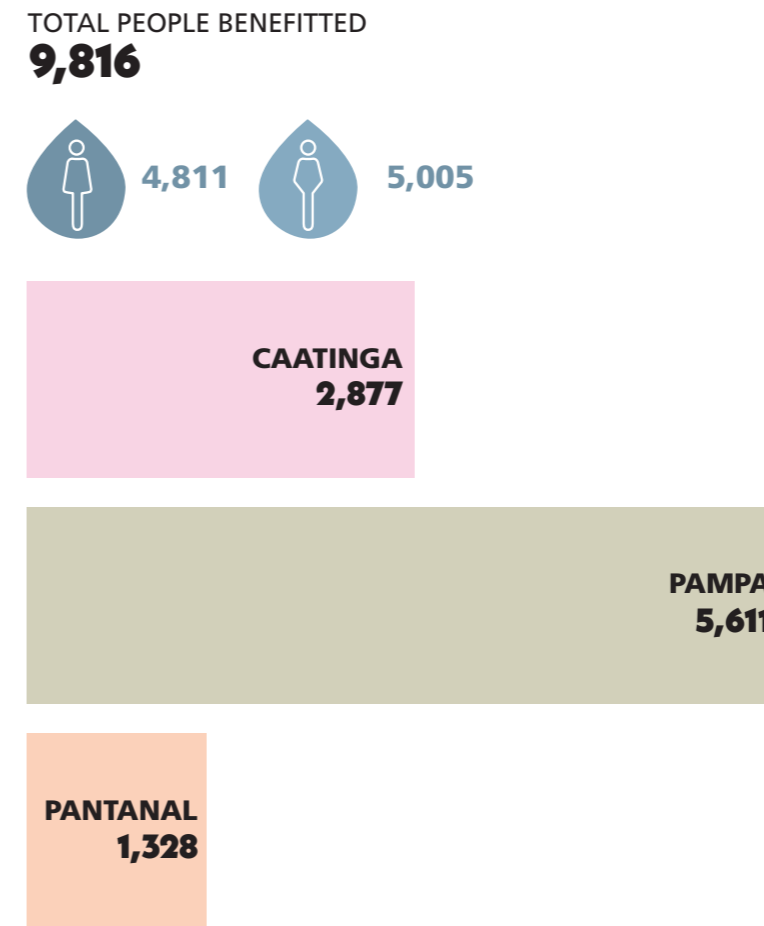
PROJECT EFFORTS



PARTICIPANTS IN EFFORTS



PEOPLE BENEFITTING DIRECTLY



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CAATINGA**
Ecological restoration with social participation; strengthening the recovery production chain; innovation in recovery techniques.
- PAMPA**
Recovery of native fields with livestock production; control of the biological invasion of annoni grass; technological innovation for collecting rural seeds; rescue and transplantation of native seedlings (Butiá).
- PANTANAL**
Ecological restoration with social participation; strengthening the recovery production chain; innovation in recovery techniques; promotion of Integrated Fire Management (IFM).

MAIN CHALLENGES

- CAATINGA**
Establishing a network of institutions focused on restoration; promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and livestock; support for research and technological innovation.
- PAMPA**
Increased scale of production of country seeds and seedlings; adherence of rural producers to recovery projects; support for research and technological innovation.
- PANTANAL**
Promoting the recovery of wetlands; forming a network of institutions focused on restoration; preventing and fighting forest fires.

GEF TERRESTRE

During the three seminars, attendees from the 25 projects backed by GEF Terrestre had the chance to showcase their achieved results. This knowledge exchange served as a crucial reference point and establishes a legacy for the future in the three biomes. These regions have limited representation in the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC, the acronym in Portuguese) and face substantial demands for native vegetation restoration.

“The GEF Terrestre initiative aims to elevate biomes that were previously overlooked on the global agenda—such as the Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal—into the forefront of discussion. Environmental stewardship revolves around responsible land use, and this program supports initiatives and areas to pilot models that can be replicated. These endeavors place native vegetation at the heart of economic activities and leverage standing forests as the cornerstone of sustainable development,” says Fabíola Zerbini, Director of the Forest Department at the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

GEF Terrestre concludes 2023 having fulfilled and exceeded its objectives: over 6.9 thousand hectares have been restored since the inception of the program across the three supported biomes. The initial target was set at 5 thousand hectares.



RICARDO RAMALHO,
Instituto Terra Viva – *Sertão Vivo* project

The Caatinga is social. We cannot think of any type of restoration action without putting people at the center. GEF Terrestre resources contributed to increasing the self-esteem of the region’s inhabitants.”



BETINA KELLERMANN,
Instituto Homem Pantaneiro

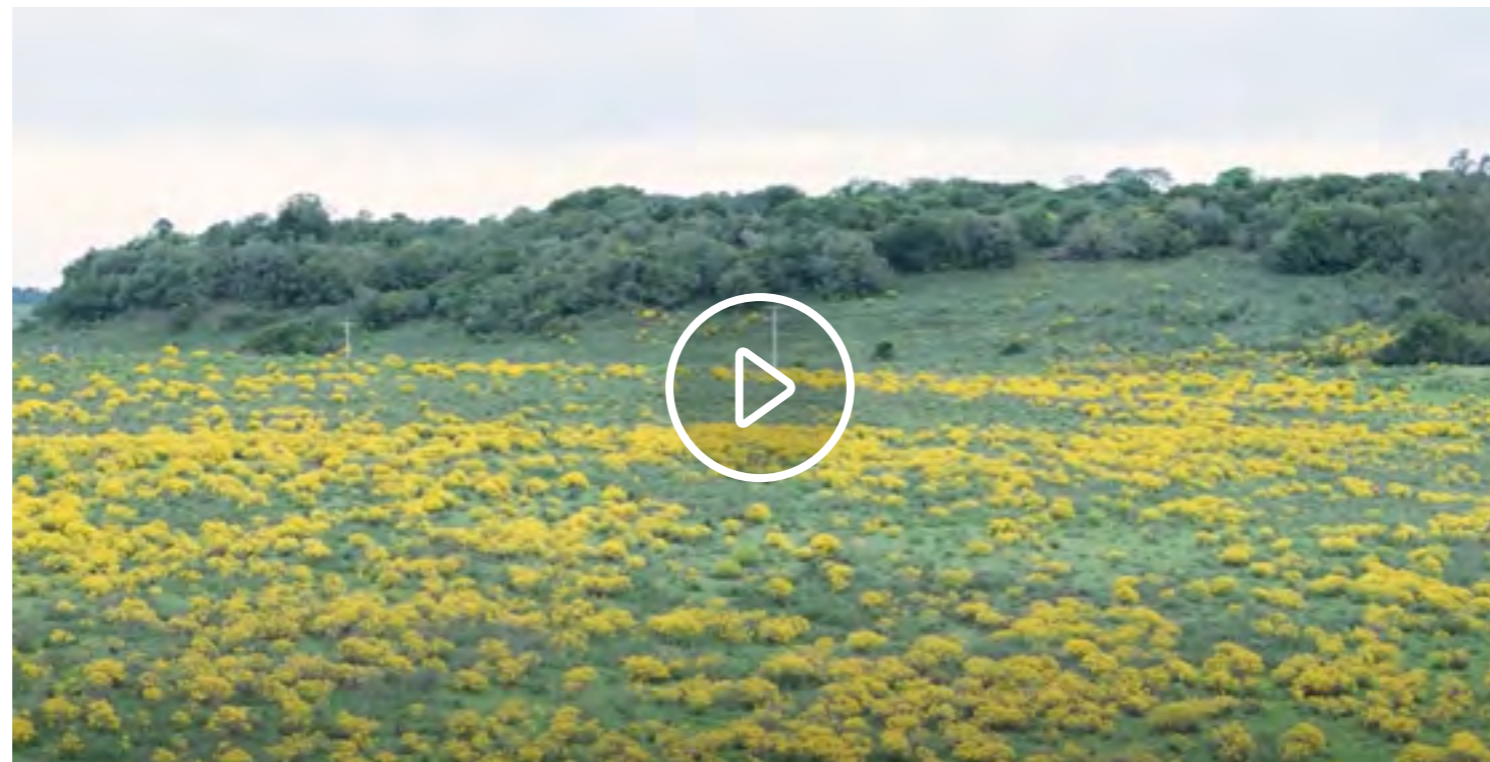
The fire affected some areas [of the Pantanal] very heavily, the seed bank was destroyed, the regeneration capacity was very low in some regions. GEF Terrestre contributes greatly to this restoration process, which we know will take a few decades.”



RAUL COELHO,
Head of the Ibirapuitã APA

The Pampa biome is one of the most threatened areas, mainly due to the conversion of rural areas into grain production crops. And the GEF Terrestre project, with the Ministry of the Environment together with FUNBIO, provides conditions for economic sustainability in this region. By encouraging sustainable livestock farming, we are also protecting native fauna and flora and conserving the way of life of the *gaucho* on the border.”

THE SEMINARS



GEF TERRESTRE



THE SEMINARS

CAATINGA

The seminar on restoration in the Caatinga was held in September in Juazeiro, Bahia. During the event, the celebration of 890 hectares of restored area was marked, surpassing the initial goal of 750 hectares. The group also conducted a field visit to the municipality of Curaçá (Bahia), located 120 kilometers from Juazeiro, where the “Re-Habitar Ararinha-azul” project is taking place. This project is coordinated by the Center for Ecology and Environmental Monitoring at the University of Vale do Rio São Francisco. Extinct in the wild since 1986, the *Cyanopsitta spixii* (Spix’s Macaw) is being reintroduced into the Caatinga thanks to careful work involving spec-

imens that were formerly held in captivity abroad. The ecological restoration supported by the project is crucial to provide suitable habitat for the species’ permanence.

“The work we’re doing to restore the habitat of the Spix’s Macaw not only brings them back to nature but also benefits the residents of the areas where they appear. The restoration of this environment takes place on private rural properties, and these improvements endure. The Caatinga is like the Amazon of semi-arid environments,” said Renato Garcia, coordinator of the Re-Habitar Ararinha-azul project.

PAMPA

The municipality of Santana do Livramento hosted a three-day seminar focused on the Pampa biome during October. Approximately 90% of the hectares being restored with funding from GEF Terrestre are located within this biome, which is experiencing challenges due to the expansion of grain monocultures. The initiatives aim to encourage the livelihoods of local producers, who are restoring natural pastures for livestock farming.

One of the areas addressed in the Pampa region is the Environmental Protection Area (APA, the acronym in Portuguese) of Ibirapuitã. The project conducted within this Protected Area included the implementation of new cattle management techniques and the control of invasive plant species. With technology from Embrapa, it was possible to contain the spread of Annoni grass, which became a problem in the region due to its low nutritional quality for cattle. This species arrived in the biome in the 1950s, contaminating seeds imported from South Africa.

PANTANAL

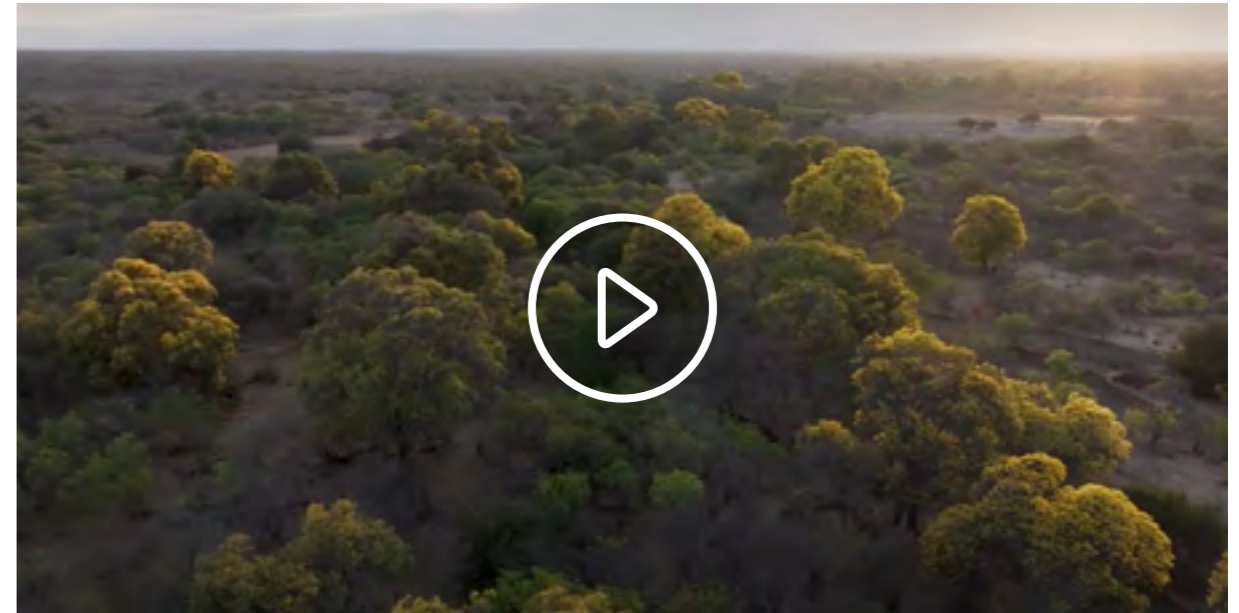
In November, the Vegetation Recovery in Protected Areas in the Pantanal Seminar was held. Activities unfolded along the banks of the Cuiabá River and around the Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN, the acronym in Portuguese) SESC Pantanal in Poconé (Mato Grosso). The gathering brought together participants from the seven projects supported by GEF Terrestre, serving also as a celebration of the restoration of 239 hectares within the biome.

The testimonies collected at the meeting underscore the pivotal role of GEF Terrestre in the Pantanal, particularly in mobilizing resources and facilitating collective efforts to restore areas ravaged by the 2020 wildfires, triggered by an unprecedented drought. A quarter of the entire biome was consumed by flames, resulting in the loss of 17 million vertebrate animals. The collaborative work of volunteer firefighters and local communities has been instrumental in mounting swift responses to environmental devastation.

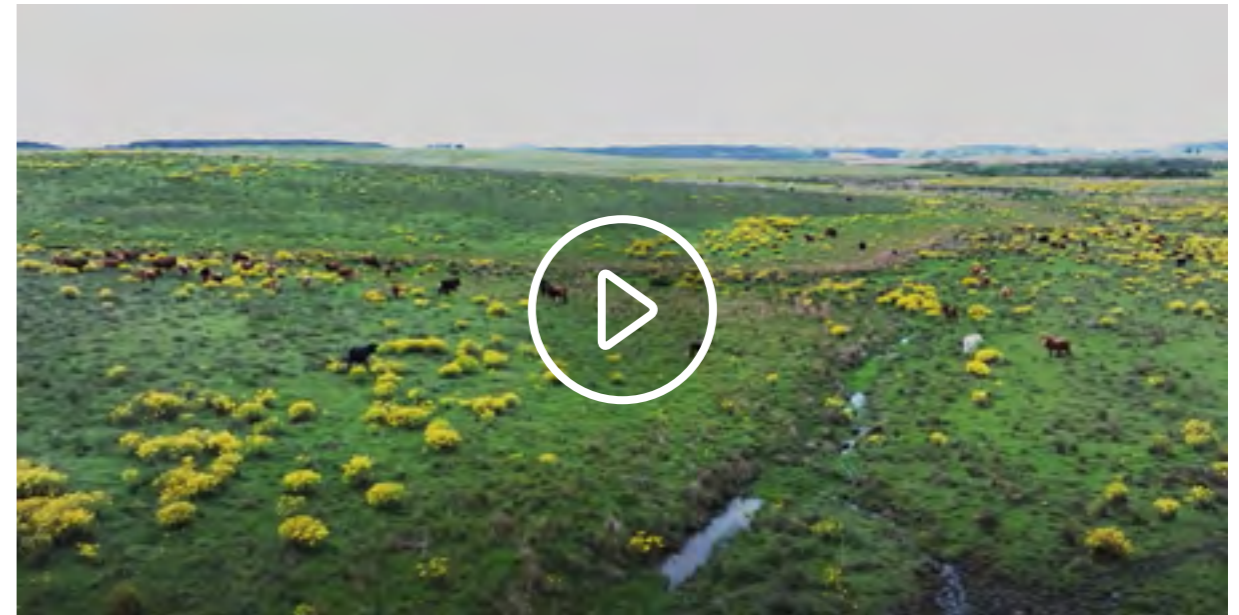
In February, one of the initiatives in the Pantanal, led by the Restaura Pantanal project, successfully completed the planting of 6,000 seedlings representing 40 native species. This endeavor focused on the Taiamã Ecological Station (ESEC, the acronym in Portuguese) and areas surrounding the Pantanal’s water sources. The station, which suffered a 35% loss of its area in the 2020 wildfires, saw its surroundings entirely engulfed by flames. With support from GEF Terrestre, the project also procured equipment and personal protective gear for this and other Protected Areas (PAs), including the Chapada Diamantina National Park and the Pantanal Matogrossense National Park.

GEF Terrestre has allowed us to engage with communities more effectively. They are always by our side during every planting effort. No one is planting without a smile. Restoration is profoundly uplifting. For us, GEF Terrestre’s greatest legacy is the complete restoration of the Pantanal,” celebrated Clovis Vailant from Instituto Gaia.

CAATINGA



PAMPA



PANTANAL



GEF TERRESTRE

THE SEMINAR IN THE CAATINGA



In the Caatinga, The Hugo Pereira Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN) was created in December and is located in Apuiarés, 100 km from Fortaleza (Ceará)

THE SEMINAR IN THE PAMPA



ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF PAs

In 2023, one of the 25 initiatives selected from the eight project calls launched by GEF Terrestre between 2019 and 2022 facilitated the establishment of a new Protected Area in the Caatinga. The Hugo Pereira Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), created in December, is situated in the municipality of Apuiarés, 100km from Fortaleza (Ceará). Covering 41 hectares of the biome, this reserve marks the 47th RPPN established in the state and was created with the support of the Caatinga Association.

THE SEMINAR IN THE PANTANAL



Anticipations are high for the creation of further state PAs in the Caatinga, Pantanal, and Pampa regions. GEF Terrestre launched its ninth call for proposals in March 2023 with the aim of selecting seven new projects focused on establishing and strengthening PAs in these three biomes. The total investment is projected to amount to R\$ 8.4 million.

In Juazeiro (Bahia) and Petrolina (Pernambuco), field activities and presentations at the Exchange Seminar of GEF Terrestre projects in the Caatinga

In the Pampa, in October, projects supported by GEF Terrestre met in Santana do Livramento (Rio Grande do Sul)

Visits to nurseries and trails at (RPPN) SESC Pantanal, in Poconé (Mato Grosso) were carried out at the Exchange Seminar of GEF Terrestre Projects



NDC SDG



BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST



ATLANTIC FOREST III

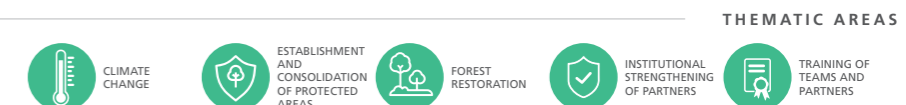
The Biodiversity and Climate Change Project in the Atlantic Forest (Atlantic Forest Project) surpassed several of its goals in 2023. With ten restoration initiatives in progress, it achieved approximately 2,700 hectares of restoration, surpassing the initial target of 2,500 hectares within or adjacent to Protected Areas. The project also significantly boosted the restoration chain: it established or strengthened 50 nurseries (40 more than originally planned) and trained around 2,200 individuals in forest reconstruction, far exceeding the initial goal of 50 people specified in the project’s launch announcement.

10
PROJECTS SUPPORTED

2,700
HECTARES UNDER RESTORATION PROCESS

IN THE PRESS

05/06/2023
O GLOBO
Scientists, companies and volunteers come together to ‘sew together patches’ of the Atlantic Forest



ATLANTIC FOREST III

To commemorate these accomplishments, the project’s final seminar was held alongside the established “Reconnecting Forests Seminar” in Porto Seguro, southern Bahia, in December. During this gathering, the ten supported initiatives exchanged experiences and outlined strategies for solidifying the restored areas with the assistance provided by the Atlantic Forest Project.

The Protected Areas (PAs) supported by the project are distributed across three regions: the Mosaic of Protected Areas of the Extreme South of Bahia (MAPES), the Lagamar Mosaic (covering territories in São Paulo and Paraná), and the Central Fluminense Mosaic in Rio de Janeiro.

In the Lagamar Mosaic region, throughout 2023, four ongoing initiatives were focused on restoration efforts. The project “Reforest Lagamar,” led by Mater Natura, coordinated efforts in six PAs in Paraná: Guaraguaçu Ecological Station, Rio da Onça State Park, Palmito State Park, Encontro das Águas Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), Graciosa Inn Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), Encantadas Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN), and Myrtlau Reserve. The project’s objective is to restore and enhance 180 hectares of forest by planting 70,000 seedlings of species characteristic of the ecological succession phase and 15,000 seedlings of diverse species to rebuild the diversity of the native forest.

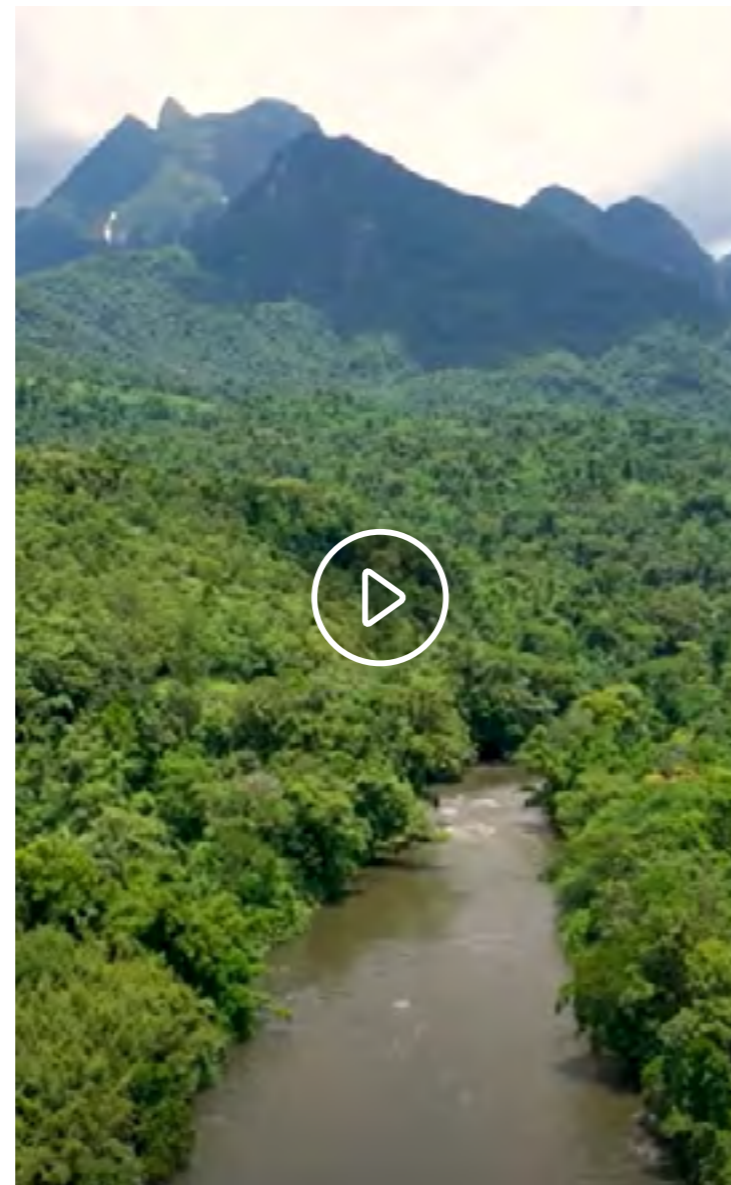
By 2023, the “Reconnecting Forests” project, led by the Natureza Bela Environmental Group, had successfully restored 410 hectares of land in southern Bahia. This encompassed areas within the Pau Brasil National Park, the Caraíva Trancoso Environmental Protection Area, three Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs), and Indigenous Lands inhabited by the Pataxó people. Collaborating closely with indigenous communities, the project not only fosters sustainable forest management practices but also creates opportunities for employment and income generation. This is achieved by respecting the principles of ecological succession and exploring alternative livelihoods such as crafting wooden artifacts from forest resources.

In the state of Rio de Janeiro, one of the three participating projects introduced a novel approach to enriching forest vegetation by incorporating epiphytes—plants that grow on other plants, like bromeliads. Led by the Golden Lion Tamarin Association, this project

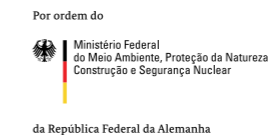
aims to explore various restoration methods across six diverse sites, totaling 150 hectares. In collaboration with Embrapa Agrobiology and the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, the initiative seeks to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience.

The Atlantic Forest Project is a governmental endeavor led by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), with financial support from KfW and managed by FUNBIO. This initiative focuses on conserving and restoring the Atlantic Forest biome, which currently retains only 12.4% of its original native vegetation. Despite its remarkable biodiversity, the Atlantic Forest is under severe threat, making conservation efforts crucial.

RECONNECTING FORESTS SEMINAR



The Reconnecting Forests project, carried out by the Natureza Bela Environmental Group, restored 410 hectares in the south of Bahia — in the Pau Brasil National Park (photos), in the of Environmental Protection Caraíva Trancoso, in three Privates Natural Heritage Reserves and in Pataxó Indigenous Lands Reconnecting Forests Project



NDC SDG



PARTNERSHIP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOLDEN LION TAMARIN ECOLOGICAL PARK



GOLDEN LION TAMARIN ECOLOGICAL PARK



LUIS PAULO FERRAZ,
AMLD Executive Secretary

The partnership with FUNBIO and funding from ExxonMobil have allowed us to strengthen people’s engagement in protecting the Golden Lion Tamarin and the Atlantic Forest. The park helps attract the public to learn about the effort to save the species.”



IN THE PRESS

19/06/2023
EXTRA
Replanting species in Silva Jardim helps preserve golden lion tamarin

19/06/2023
O GLOBO
Replanting species in Silva Jardim helps preserve golden lion tamarin

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



GOLDEN LION TAMARIN ECOLOGICAL PARK (PHASE IV)

In 2023, the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park (PEMLD, the acronym in Portuguese), situated in the municipality of Silva Jardim (Rio de Janeiro), boasted a vibrant calendar of events dedicated to environmental education and ecotourism. Nearly 2 thousand visitors graced the facilities over the course of the year, comprising an audience of over 800 individuals from diverse countries worldwide, drawn by the allure of ecotourism and the cultural offerings provided by the Park. Additionally, more than a thousand students from schools, universities, and educational projects also visited, further enriching the Park's educational initiatives.

The series of events launched in 2023, known as 'Mico com Arte' (Tamarin and Art), kicked off in January with a focus on engaging senior audiences through outdoor activities, crafts, and leisurely walks along less challenging trails. In March, the Golden Lion Tamarin Circuit saw the enthusiastic participation of 60 cyclists from the region. April welcomed the public to 'Sábado no Parque' (Saturday at the Park), offering opportunities for leisurely walks, exploration of trails, and live music performances.

In honor of Atlantic Forest Day on May 27th, a gathering of volunteer children, young adults, and adults convened to plant 100 tree seedlings along the trails of the Park. Then, in June, students and educators from the Earth Expeditions program, affiliated with the University of Miami, had the opportunity to witness firsthand the ecotourism and environmental education initiatives intertwined with the conservation efforts aimed at protecting the golden lion tamarin and its habitat within the Atlantic Forest.

On July 22nd, coinciding with the national 'Um Dia no Parque' (A Day at the Park) campaign, which encourages visits to Protected Areas (PAs) across the country, PEMLD organized 'Férias no Parque do Mico' (Vacation at the Tamarin Park). Visitors were greeted with a presentation highlighting the history of the National Protected Areas System (SNUC, the acronym in Portuguese), followed by a guided tour of the Exhibition Room, providing an enriching educational experience for all attendees.

The standard tourist program at PEMLD entails visits to the Exhibition Room and guided walks to key landmarks such as the Restoration Tower, the Vegetated Overpass Viewpoint, and the Lake Interpretive Trail. Additionally, student visits incorporate interactive

conversation circles covering topics such as the Atlantic Forest biome, the São João River Basin, the roles of local Protected Areas, and the initiatives undertaken by the Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado (AMLD) for the protection of the golden lion tamarin.

PROGRESS IN STRUCTURING THE PARK

Between March and July 2023, PEMLD implemented new trails tailored for both pedestrians and mountain bikers. Additionally, a comprehensive security system was established, featuring cameras and alarms strategically positioned within and around the headquarters. Furthermore, full surveillance measures were implemented at the entrance of the buildings, enhancing the overall safety and security of the park premises.

The infrastructure enhancements and extensive programming initiatives undertaken within the Park were integral components of phase IV of the PEMLD Implementation Project. This program was made possible through financial contributions generously provided by ExxonMobil and managed by FUNBIO. The partnership commenced in 2019, initially focusing on the restoration of 14 hectares of degraded Atlantic Forest areas, which were once part of a horse farm. This restoration effort involved the planting of 20 thousand seedlings of native trees indigenous to the biome, thus contributing to the revitalization and preservation of the natural ecosystem.

The property, acquired by AMLD with the backing of the international organization DOB Ecology, is situated adjacent to the Poço das Antas Biological Reserve. Historically, tamarin conservation efforts have been conducted in partnership with the **Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation** (ICMBio) within the reserve. However, public visitation to the reserve was not permitted.

One of the primary aims behind acquiring and establishing the PEMLD is to foster greater public engagement in the conservation efforts for the golden lion tamarin. Moreover, the restoration of approximately 100 hectares of Atlantic Forest within the property facilitated the expansion of the tamarin habitat. This restoration initiative strategically connects with the vegetated overpass, serving as a crucial corridor that links the park to the adjacent biological reserve.



Nearly 2 thousand visitors graced the facilities of the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park in search of trails, cultural activities and environmental education





GOLDEN LION TAMARIN ECOLOGICAL PARK (PHASE V)



FUNBIO, Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado and Exxon Mobil teams at the inauguration of Casa do Mico in the Golden Lion Tamarin Ecological Park

CASA DO MICO



In October 2023, the signing of phase V of the PEMLD Implementation Project was commemorated, marking a significant milestone. This new phase facilitated the establishment of the Park's inaugural permanent exhibition: 'Casa do Mico' (Home of the Tamarin). The interactive space welcomed audiences of all ages starting from October 6th. Additionally, the occasion included a guided tour tailored for children from municipal schools in Silva Jardim and Casimiro de Abreu, offering an enriching educational experience.

The Casa do Mico facilities were situated within the renovated old horse stalls, a project initiated during phase IV. Throughout August and September, efforts were dedicated to painting and assembling the interactive collection. The exhibits narrate stories depicting the life of a tamarin family in the forest. Sound devices strategically immerse visitors in the daily lives of these creatures. Both children and adults found themselves captivated by the sounds emitted by the animals, gaining valuable insights into their behaviors, dietary habits, and physical characteristics.

The inauguration of Casa do Mico coincided with the commencement of the 1st PEMLD Bird Festival. The Bird Observation Program, initiated during phase IV, aimed to foster the presence of avian species in harmonious coexistence with the restored vegetation. Simultaneously, on the same date, a Technical Cooperation Agreement was formalized with the Municipality of Silva Jardim, aimed at facilitating visits by students from the municipal network to the Park, thus enhancing educational opportunities for local youth.



NDC SDG



OPPORTUNITIES FUND OF THE NATIONAL PUBLIC/PRIVATE INTEGRATED ACTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY PROJECT



PROBIO II

Throughout 2023, four agroforestry systems (SAFs, the acronym in Portuguese) were implemented, in an area of 1.8 hectares. In two of them, in the villages of Varjão and São Félix, two nurseries were built—with a total capacity for 14 thousand seedlings. Field technicians and community-level multiplier agents provided assistance to small-scale farmers during the more than 160 visits to the territories.

8

INITIATIVES SUPPORTED

5

STATES



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



PROBIO II

More than 3,600 seedlings were sown in 2023, both in SAFs and nurseries. Production at SAF São Francisco generated income of more than R\$32 thousand for farmers, with the sale of pumpkin and vegetables. In other locations, pigeon peas and corn were grown—the crops were harvested in early 2024.

The project also held eight workshops to improve and diversify extractive activities, using typical crops from the region such as açai and babassu coconut. More than 160 people—mainly women artisans—were trained to work with fibers, vines, seeds, and bark. In the municipality of Imperatriz, work was completed on a small industry for roasting açai seeds, which result in a drink known as açai coffee. The project also provided for the purchase of inputs and machinery for processing babassu coconut nuts in six communities.



More than 3,600 seedlings were sown in 2023, both in SAFs and nurseries, in communities of Maranhão



GENERATING BUSINESS

Efforts to enhance local businesses are also being developed with Probio II funding. The 12 communities received workshops on the theme of *Associations and Cooperation: basic notions and application in everyday life*. The training reached 273 participants, who were able to learn—or improve their technique—in making biojewelry and handmade soaps.

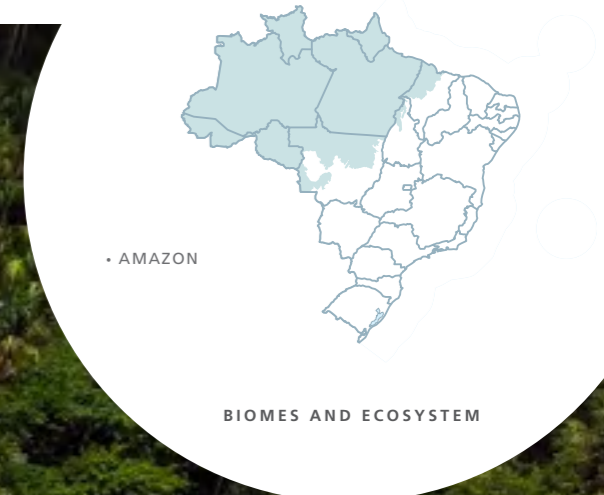
Publicity and income generation have also been enhanced by the initiative. An e-commerce website, dedicated to commercializing plant-based products, was launched in August, during a ceremony at the Tatajuba Cultural Center, in Imperatriz. During the occasion, a recipe book and four new brands created based on the training were also presented.

To execute the project, a partnership to combine the financial resources of Probio II and Suzano was formalized. Activities are managed by the Maranhão-based NGO *Agência de Desenvolvimento Extensão Amazônia*, while financial management is the responsibility of FUNBIO. The priority of the initiative is to support community organization and the protagonism of women. The work takes place in the 12 communities that surround the Fazenda Eldorado forest reserve—owned by Suzano—and in the Mata Grande and Ciriaco extractive reserve.

Around 270 women participated in workshops with techniques for making biojewelry and handmade soaps



NDC SDG



AMAPÁ FUND

The initiatives funded by the Amapá Fund in 2023 left a legacy of technology and capacity-building for the riverine communities engaged in extractive activities around the Amapá National Forest (Flona). Through mechanized processes and enhanced knowledge of species and cultivation techniques, there was an increase in the extraction and utilization of non-timber forest products, contributing to the conservation of the Amapá Amazon biome. Protected Areas (PAs) and Indigenous Lands (ILs) cover more than 70% of the state's territory.

2
PROJECTS SUPPORTED

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



AMAPÁ FUND

Members of the Association of Agroextractivist Women “Sementes do Araguari” underwent training to extract oleoresin from copaiba trees using a mechanical drill. This technical enhancement enables reaching the heartwood of the trunk without harming the tree. Sustainable management is crucial, not only for species recovery but also to prevent damage from microorganisms post-management.

During a hands-on training day, on an excursion around the association’s surroundings, the extractors learned to select the best trees and successfully obtained nearly 4 liters of oleoresin. The handled vegetation was inventoried, and the collected samples were taken for analysis to Embrapa Amapá’s laboratory. Copaiba substrate has been gaining prominence in the pharmaceutical industry.

Seed management of andiroba and pracaxi—highly valued in the cosmetics industry—was also the focus of training in 2023. In April and May, two workshops were conducted to enhance the utilization of the solar dryer and mechanical press installed in 2022, funded by the Amapá Fund. The extractors learned to meticulously monitor the temperature, humidity, and weight of the seeds using spreadsheets. In September, the members were taught to harvest species such as

orchids and bromeliads that grow on the trunks of other tree species.

The project focused on extractive production chains—*Strengthening and diversifying the non-timber forest products chain as a strategy for sustainable income generation in the Amapá National Forest and its surroundings*—is conducted in partnership with the Institute of Indigenous Research and Training (IEPÉ). Another initiative supported by funds from the Amapá Fund is the refurbishment of a Brazil nut processing factory owned by the Mixed Cooperative of Producers and Extractivists of the Iratapuru River (COMARU). With this investment, throughout 2023, the entire roof of the building was replaced.

The Amapá Fund was established in 2015 with the goal of providing funding for the maintenance of biodiversity protected areas in the state, known for preserving one of the most significant forest reserves in the Brazilian Amazon. The ongoing initiatives aim to promote sustainable exploitation of non-timber products through improved infrastructure and mechanized techniques. The Amapá Fund receives contributions from the Global Conservation Fund (GCF) of Conservation International Brazil and is managed by FUNBIO.



Agroextractivist women underwent training to extract oleoresin from copaiba trees using a mechanical drill

SDG



ARTICULATED STRATEGY TO FACE ETHNOENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON



RAPID RESCUE FUND

In its second and final year of implementing projects in the Amazon, the Rapid Rescue Facility (RRF) program reached hundreds of families of small-scale farmers and indigenous communities in the Brazilian Amazon—with a structure for more dignified work and, also, with effective generation of income. One of the implementing partners of the initiative, Projeto Saúde & Alegria (PSA), began the construction of a processing unit in the Tapajós National Forest, in Pará, to support the incursions of teams of seed collectors, in all stages of the work.

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



RAPID RESCUE FUND

Producers in the region have access to organic production certification and markets to sell their production. In 2023, the training of local people of the forest enabled approximately 60 thousand seedlings to be planted on 64 hectares between the Tapajós National Forest and the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve. The 105 families benefitted received agroextractive technical assistance to restore degraded forests based on their own ways of life—with the cultivation of seeds, native stingless beekeeping, and agroecological management in harmony with the forest.

Another project underway in the region is *Ecocentro Tapajós*. In 2023, the building that will house the processing and packaging of stingless bee honey was built, and the installation of a solar energy system was also completed. The next stage is the construction of a warehouse that will house a vegetable oil and butter extraction unit, an essential oil distillation unit, and a native rubber tree deposit.

An ecotourism center, in the community of Urucureá, in the Tapajós National Forest, is also being completed. The Jaguarari community guesthouse is expected to open in 2024.

AGROECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION IN MATO GROSSO

In the North of Mato Grosso, the organization responsible for implementing projects is the Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV). In one of its initiatives, the NGO supports small-scale farmers in the transition to organic and agroforestry production systems. In 2023, a workshop on agroforestry management was held, presenting concepts on the evolution of the system in the initial months of implementation. In the same year, 53 visits were carried out to monitor activities and provide personalized technical assistance to producers.

The effort led to the development of an application that processes data on all local production. All information, filled out by farmers, goes directly to the Instituto Centro de Vida platform. In a recent survey, 2 tons of vegetables—such as pumpkin and watermelon—and 500 kg of fruit were recorded, with emphasis on passion fruit.

EMERGENCY SUPPORT

The projects funded by the RRF in the Amazon receive resources from the European Union and are operated by the environmental organization Re:wild. The objective is to provide emergency support to traditional communities, farmers and indigenous peoples impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and forest fires in the Brazilian Amazon. FUNBIO acts as financial and administrative manager.



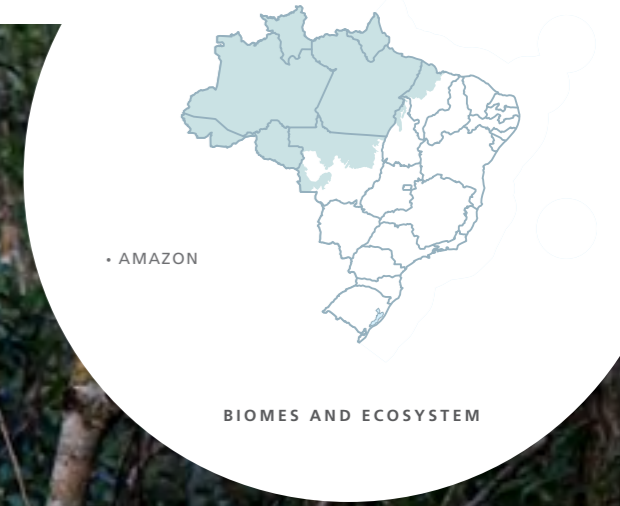
The building that will house the processing and packaging of stingless bee honey was built with the project funds. The bee honey is production by Tapajós National Forest and the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve communities



NDC SDG



INTERSTATE CONSORTIUM FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEGAL AMAZON REGION



LEGAL AMAZON CONSORTIUM

The Legal Amazon Consortium, an unprecedented initiative that involves for the first time the nine state governments of the Legal Amazon region, focusing on common objectives of conservation and sustainable development, dedicated 2023 to the executive planning of the Regional Program for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Legal Amazon—a study conducted in the previous year with the support of the Embassy of France. The document was created to propose a cooperation agenda among the states to control illegal deforestation and fires.

<p>9</p> <p>STATES</p>	<p>2</p> <p>INITIATIVES SUPPORTED</p>
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PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



LEGAL AMAZON CONSORTIUM

The Regional Program for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Legal Amazon was launched at the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) in Egypt. In December 2023, there was a review of the previous planning, which was presented at the Consortium's hub at COP28 in the United Arab Emirates, mobilizing national and international partners.

The new proposal was conceived in response to political changes and the restructuring of the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm, the acronym in Portuguese) at the federal level, as well as in consideration of significant progress in state initiatives, including Plans (PPCDQs) and jurisdictional strategies. Additionally, it considers the high expectations of state representatives and the need to achieve short-term results.

Named the Regional Cooperation Program (RCP) for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Legal Amazon, this initiative aims to bolster collaboration among the state governments of the Legal Amazon in addressing deforestation and wildfires. The overarching goal is to create synergies and expedite progress in areas where coordinated action can yield economies of scale, enhance efficiency, and achieve greater effectiveness at a lower cost compared to separate efforts.

Structured around three pillars of action, it envisions: joint solutions aimed at promoting improvements in public governance across states by disseminating best practices and tools (peer-to-peer innovation) and seeking joint solutions to create economies of scale, efficiency, and cost reduction; integrated action through the promotion of coordinated operations in command and control in border areas between states. This will be carried out through Technical Cooperation Agreements and operational protocols that enable the regularization and streamlining of command-and-control operations and resource sharing; and strengthening capacities and mobilizing support for the cause of zero illegal deforestation. This includes exchanges, training sessions, and capacity-building initiatives, as well as campaigns, educational materials, and events.



The Legal Amazon Consortium was created in 2019 with the mission of promoting integration and cooperation among the nine states in the region. The environmental theme is under the operational management of FUNBIO. The main areas of focus include curbing illegal deforestation, sustainable productive development, the use of green technologies and infrastructure, and capacity building.

The initiative is anticipated to set a global benchmark in terms of coordination, strategy, and governance, aiming to transform the Legal Amazon into a competitive, integrated, and sustainable region by 2030. The activities supported by FUNBIO are grounded in the Green Recovery Plan (GRP), which prioritizes combating illegal deforestation and reducing CO2 emissions. Preserving standing forests is crucial for generating employment and income through the adoption of sustainable technologies and solutions.

The Legal Amazon Consortium participates in the 25th Legal Amazon Governors Forum, in Cuiabá (Mato Grosso) (below)



FUNBIO and The Legal Amazon Consortium teams met at the Consortium's hub at COP28 in the United Arab Emirates



NDC ODS



GCF TASK FORCE

Throughout 2023, the governors of the nine states in the Legal Amazon convened to devise strategies for combating deforestation and tackling climate change. Additional meetings were held, involving state representatives, regulatory bodies, indigenous communities, and civil society groups focused on addressing the socioenvironmental challenges of the Amazon. These efforts are all components of the third phase of the Governors' Climate & Forests Task Force (GCF Task Force), initiated in 2022.

The meetings sparked discussions on critical issues concerning the conservation of the Amazon biome. Topics included forming strategic partnerships, aligning regional and national policies, committing to developing jurisdictional REDD+ strategies (a mechanism for compensating forest conservation), and devising additional financial solutions.

The Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) acts as the financial and operational mechanism for the project, facilitating the task force meetings in Brazil. The GCF Task Force is directed by 43 governors and 86 delegates, supported by a global secretariat based at the University of California, in collaboration with the University of Colorado, USA. This unique collaboration includes 39 states and provinces from

countries like Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Spain, and the USA, aiming to promote low-emission rural development programs. The secretariat of the GCF Task Force is located at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), with additional support from the University of Colorado Boulder.

To facilitate the operations of the Brazilian secretariat, FUNBIO collaborates with regional leader Carlos Aragon, tasked with implementing the Results Framework of the GCF Task Force in Brazil. The organization's efforts also involve creating an annual roadmap for Brazil, in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Grant Agreement with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



AMAZÔNIA VIVA

Financial sustainability for communities and nature. The *Amazônia Viva* Financing Mechanism is a blended finance project involving Natura, FUNBIO, and Vert Securitizadora, which began operating in 2023 after a fundraising period, aiming to strengthen the sociobiodiversity chains and their territories in the Amazon. Families and communities working with sociobiodiversity products benefit through a credit vehicle (an Agricultural Receivable Certificate, ARC) that finances working capital for annual harvests and an Enabling Conditions Facility (ECF, or Non-Refundable Resources Fund) designed to make investments in structural and complementary themes to the ARC. FUNBIO is the operational and financial manager of the ECF. One of the main contributions of the *Amazônia Viva* Mechanism is to strengthen institutional and financial support for sociobiodiversity cooperatives and associations, and consequently the producer families, which play a central role in the economy of intact forests.



ANGELA PINHATI,
director of Sustainability at Natura &Co Latin America

The blended finance mechanism represents an innovative approach to enhancing organizations, businesses, and the supply chains associated with Amazonian sociobiodiversity. It supports a development paradigm in the Amazon that integrates conservation efforts, income generation, and the appreciation of the traditional knowledge held by local communities, who are the true stewards of the intact forest.”

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



AMAZÔNIA VIVA

The partnership will benefit 40 agroextractivist cooperatives and associations across 16 territories in the Amazon throughout the project, impacting over 10,000 families. In 2023, 10 cooperatives were supported, involving 2,000 families in the region. The pilot phase received an initial contribution of R\$6 million from cosmetics company, Natura. Together with resources from the Good Energies Foundation and Fundo Vale, the total investment amounts to R\$11.6 million for the next 3 years.

The launch of *Amazônia Viva* took place in December 2023. The ten supported organizations are located in four states within the Amazon biome: Pará, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Amapá. The investment focuses on sustainable agroextractivism products that meet Natura's demand for sociobiodiversity inputs: murumuru, tucumã, patauá, cacao, Brazil nut, andiroba, ucuúba, and açaí.

Part of the funds (R\$3.2 million) was allocated to an Agricultural Receivables Certificate (ARC), managed by VERT. The investment, distributed to agroextractivist cooperatives and associations in the Amazon, can be primarily used as working capital for annual harvests, making operations more efficient and increasing productivity.

The other part of the funds corresponds to a non-refundable donation resource fund called the Enabling Conditions Facility (ECF). This mechanism enables the provision of technical assistance for operational and institutional aspects of sociobiodiversity chains. The resource is dedicated to promoting socioenvironmental programs that address structural challenges in the territories, primarily targeting youth and women. The financial and operational management of the fund is handled by FUNBIO.

In June, before the official launch, *Amazônia Viva* hosted a seminar in Pará to engage with representatives of the beneficiary organizations. The aim of the gathering was to gather input for the long-term governance of the project—the plan is for the mechanism to be developed over an eight-year period.

Manuela Muanis, Portfolio Manager at FUNBIO, states that the project seeks to empower cooperatives and organizations in the Amazon, enabling them to establish a supply network ready to cater to the Brazilian consumer market. This initiative aims to generate local income while prioritizing the preservation of standing forests.



Brazil nut hedgehog, sociobiodiversity product supported by the project



MARTHA DE SÁ,
VERT Co-Founder

The mechanism represents a collaborative financial innovation, developed with considerable dedication. It is designed to empower Amazonian cooperatives by providing them access to new lines of credit, enhancing their competitiveness and sustainability. We recognize that this is merely the beginning, and we hope the mechanism will inspire broader market transformations.”

SDG



POP ICMBio

In 2023, over 350 hours of helicopter flight time were contracted to safeguard the federal Protected Areas (PAs) situated along the BR-163 highway corridor in the state of Pará. This investment marked the inaugural implementation of the “POP ICMBio” program, which focuses on monitoring strategies and actions to reduce deforestation and fires in federal protected areas in the Amazon.

The initiative began in July 2023 with the signing of an agreement with the Protecting Our Planet Challenge, recognized as the largest private fund globally dedicated to biodiversity conservation. The primary objective of POP ICMBio is to bolster the institutional presence of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) within a challenging region of the Amazon. This region encompasses 12 federal PAs characterized by limited accessibility and a high prevalence of environmental crimes, including illegal mining and timber theft. Approximately 70% of all deforestation occurring within PAs in the Amazon is concentrated in this area, situated within the state of Pará.

POP ICMBio boasts a total investment of US\$3 million and is slated to run until 2025. The funders of this initiative are Re:wild and the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation, with FUNBIO entrusted with financial and operational management. The project’s core concept revolves around establishing a situation room at the ICMBio headquarters in Brasília. This situation room will facilitate stringent monitoring of crimes occurring within protected areas. Leveraging real-time alerts, the project aims to enable prompt responses to environmental crimes.

Thanks to the helicopters, vehicles, improved Internet access, and equipment acquired through the project, ICMBio agents and law enforcement are now able to reach remote regions more swiftly, facilitating the dismantling of illicit mining operations and other criminal activities. In addition to providing helicopter flight hours, POP ICMBio procured 10 pickup trucks to enhance transportation for public agents. Furthermore, the project includes plans to contract satellite monitoring services and deploy drones for surveillance purposes.

Among the protected areas are four PAs located within the Special Advanced Unit (UNA, the acronym in Portuguese) of Itaituba. Despite having institutional conservation measures in place, the region remains a constant target for illegal mining activities.

“The PAs near the BR-163 highway in Pará face a profound and complex reality. They experience the highest level of pressure among PAs in the Amazon. With POP ICMBio, we will have a robust mechanism to enhance the response to these crimes,” emphasized Fábio Ribeiro, the project’s manager at FUNBIO.

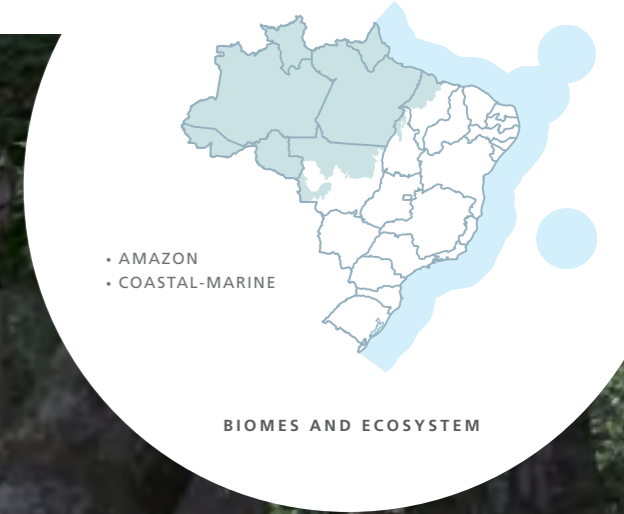
PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



POP RAMSAR SITES

Mangroves are vitally important from both environmental and social perspectives. They play a critical role in addressing climate change and also act as a source of resources that support economic activities and enhance the well-being of the communities residing nearby. Approximately 70% of Brazil's mangroves are found in the Amazon biome. The POP Ramsar Sites Project – Amazon Mangroves establishes a social governance system for mangroves and their associated Ramsar sites through the engagement of local institutions and traditional communities, with a special focus on local small-scale fishermen. Effective governance is essential to prevent unsustainable exploitation and to promote the successful implementation of a conservation strategy for the Amazon coastline. This initiative aligns perfectly with Goal 3 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (2020-2030) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The project, which has a two-year execution timeline and is funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies/Re:wild, involves the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) as its principal implementing partners. The Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) is tasked with the financial and operational management of the project.

The project includes 23 federal and state Protected Areas across Amazonas, Amapá, and Maranhão. ICMBio will lead several key initiatives within this framework. It will develop a comprehensive communication plan and a stakeholder coordination strategy centered on the governance system. Additionally, ICMBio will craft a training program that draws on past institutional experiences and is customized for this specific project. The institute will also organize meetings and training sessions, produce and distribute communication materials, gather feedback, and compile lessons learned to improve social governance in both protected areas and Ramsar sites.

Brazil hosts 27 Ramsar sites, recognized internationally for their importance in conserving and sustainably using wetlands, distributed across the country.

The POP Ramsar Sites – Amazon Mangroves initiative represents the second phase of the Amazon Mangroves project, which concluded in 2019. This ongoing effort is a collaboration between the FUNBIO and ICMBio and is funded by the Norwegian Embassy.

PARTNERS

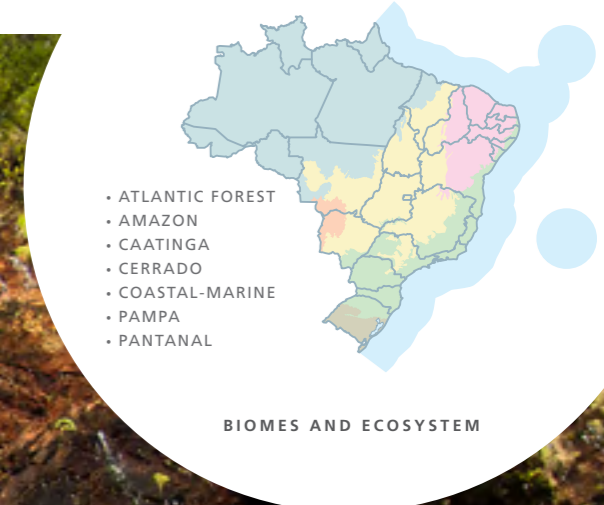


GOVERNMENT

THEMATIC AREAS

TRAINING OF
TEAMS AND
PARTNERS

SDG



POP CLUA IBAMA

Founded in 1989, the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) is the federal environmental agency responsible for executing national policies concerning environmental licensing, sustainable resource usage monitoring, and environmental quality control. However, IBAMA encounters notable challenges in fulfilling its mandate. One prominent difficulty is its staffing shortage, with just 2,900 out of nearly 6,000 positions filled, significantly hampering its operational effectiveness.

The POP CLUA IBAMA project enabled the engagement of a consultancy to conduct a diagnostic assessment, which will aid in formulating the strategic plan of the federal environmental agency. This plan will define objectives and targets aligned with IBAMA’s activities for the next four years, focusing on operational efficiency and organizational development.

FUNBIO serves as the operational and financial manager of this project, which receives funding from CLUA and the Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation.

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SDG



PROMOTING INTEGRATED METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND INNOVATIVE URBAN TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS IN BRAZIL



CITinova II

Sustainable cities in the present and the future are the focus of a new project signed by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and FUNBIO in March 2023. CITinova II—Promotion of integrated metropolitan planning and investments in innovative urban technology in Brazil—is an initiative of the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Information (MCTI, the acronym in Portuguese) to accelerate sustainable development in metropolitan regions across the country, with fewer greenhouse gas emissions and prioritizing biodiversity conservation.



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



CITinova II

CITinova II is financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which pools resources donated by signatory countries to the convention and disburses them according to a programmatic agenda for ecosystem protection worldwide. UNEP assumes the role of implementing agency for this investment. The projects, still in the planning phase, will be carried out through a partnership between FUNBIO and MCTI, which are the co-implementing agencies.

CITinova activities target three medium-sized urban concentrations: the metropolitan region of Belém (Pará), the metropolitan region of Florianópolis (Santa Catarina), and the Integrated Development Region of Teresina (which encompasses municipalities in Piauí and Maranhão). This initiative follows the first phase of CITinova, which enabled the creation of model projects in Brasília (Federal District) and Recife (Pernambuco).

According to Fernanda Marques, Portfolio Manager of Donations at FUNBIO, these three regions are representative of Brazilian cities because they are medium-sized and face significant urban growth, requiring innovative solutions to address the challenges this poses.

The project is divided into four components of action. The first aims to strengthen the joint action of municipalities in each supported region by creating governmental arrangements to address common challenges. The second aims to implement pilot projects that demonstrate to other Brazilian cities the social, economic, and environmental feasibility of integrated sustainable urban solutions. The third component seeks to facilitate partnerships with financial institutions experienced in municipal-level investments. Lastly, the fourth component will continue the development of a sustainable urban development knowledge system at the national level.

Technical visit by the project team to Flona Palmares, located in the metropolitan region of Teresina (Piauí)



CITinova project was presented to managers of the municipalities of Belém, Florianópolis and Teresina



FIRST STEPS

In November, CITinova II, in partnership with UrbanShift (an initiative that globally gathers projects focused on cities), hosted the first National Dialogue for Brazil. The meeting provided a space for discussions on innovative solutions for urban-environmental integration. Following this encounter, the UrbanShift Lab was also held in Florianópolis, focusing on metropolitan planning and climate action. The event brought together 60 partici-

pants from the three target areas of CITinova II, as well as representatives from the federal government, the state of Santa Catarina, and the host city itself.

In November, the project team traveled to the regions of Teresina and Belém. The technicians went into the field to engage in dialogue with local partner organizations to refine the planning to be implemented.



PROJECTS WITH

LEGAL OBLIGATION FUNDING

93 ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

95 MARINE AND FISHERIES
RESEARCH

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NEW 99 RIO DOCE BIODIVERSITY

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PROGRAM FOR THE
PARANÁ COAST

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IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND INCOME-GENERATION PROJECTS GEARED TOWARDS PROMOTING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN FISHING COMMUNITIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO STATE



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

The Environmental Education project has selected 12 initiatives from local institutions within fishing communities, aimed at developing supply chains for small-scale fishing and social impact businesses along Rio de Janeiro's coastline, including the capital, Niterói, Cabo Frio, and the Costa Verde region. This Call for Projects was specifically targeted at institutions that had previously been supported in earlier funding rounds initiated by the project.

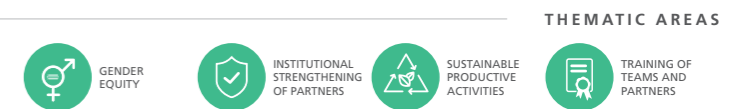
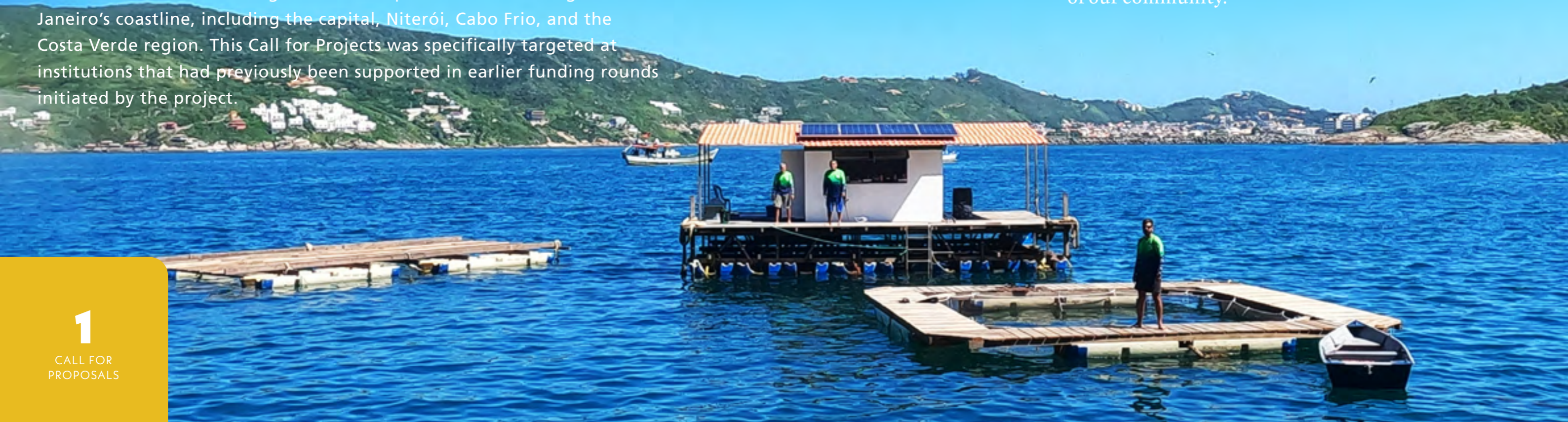
PAULO CORDEIRO,
president of *Lagos em Ação*

The project is transforming not only our community, but motivating other families to also become shellfish farmers.”

ABRAÃO NEY DE SOUZA,
president of the Z-22 Fishing Colony in Rio das Ostras about the new headquarters

It's a game changer. I can't even describe in words the importance of this project, the magnitude it has, and the impact it will have on the daily lives of our community.”

1
CALL FOR PROPOSALS



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Before the selection process, 22 institutions from fishing communities engaged in a unique initiative. They participated in workshops focused on “Collaborative Management and Conflict Mediation” and “Financial Management and Business Planning,” complemented by mentorship sessions for drafting proposals. The aim was to equip them with strategies for financial management, collaboration, and conflict resolution to foster long-term independence and sustain their organizations autonomously. The initiative spanned five weeks of both in-person and online sessions in Paraty, Rio de Janeiro, Niterói, and Cabo Frio. At the conclusion of this preparatory phase, the majority of these institutions submitted their proposals to participate in the Call for Projects.

“The meetings were very constructive. Our group has never had the opportunity to learn organizational techniques, cohabitation skills, and reasoning before. We always did everything based on intuition,” says Luciana Passos Rafael, president of the *Associação Bonecas Negras*, which brings together over 20 women who are seamstresses, artisans, and members of quilombola communities in Armação dos Búzios.

SUPPORT CYCLE CONCLUDED

In September, the Environmental Education project concluded its support cycle for 12 initiatives developed and implemented by fishing communities. Spanning from the municipality of Rio de Janeiro to the northern part of the state, these projects represent a wide range of territories, objectives, and actions.

One of the beneficiaries, the Fisherfolk’s Colony Z-13 located in Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro, has withstood pressure from public authorities and commercial interests to vacate their location for a century. Despite restrictions that prevent them from increasing their number of members and boats, they have managed to maintain their presence. With support from the Environmental Education project, they initiated “Youth Fishing Training.” This program ran every Saturday for six months, where 18 young boys and girls engaged in educational activities led by experienced fisherfolk and instructors from partnering organizations like the National Museum and the Brazilian Navy.

“We are getting older and we need the younger generation to continue our story,” points out José Manoel Pereira Rebouças, president of the colony.



Fisherfolk’s Colony Z-13 gives classes to train young people for the fishing profession

MEETING AT THE FUNBIO HEADQUARTERS

In December, representatives from initiatives supported by the Environmental Education Project, which aims to bolster Community-Based Tourism (CBT) and Artisanal Shipbuilding, convened at the FUNBIO headquarters. The session provided an overview of the development and preliminary results of the projects,

while also fostering integration among the teams funded by the Environmental Education Project. The first day of the gathering focused on bringing together representatives from seven CBT-related initiatives. On the second day, attention shifted to five initiatives dedicated to supporting Artisanal Shipbuilding.



Initiatives supported by the project met at the RESEX headquarters in Arraial do Cabo, in November



Educação Ambiental Rio de Janeiro



SDG



PROJECT TO SUPPORT MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH IN THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO



MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH

New opportunities for mariculture—the cultivation of marine organisms—are emerging in the state of Rio de Janeiro. In June 2023, the Marine and Fisheries Research Support Project initiated support for six initiatives aimed at boosting this activity. These projects are distributed across various strategic locations: four in Ilha Grande within the Costa Verde region, one in Niterói in the metropolitan area, and one in Arraial do Cabo in the Lakes region.

1
CALL FOR PROPOSALS

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH

The mariculture initiatives are supported technically by the *Fundação Instituto de Pesca do Rio de Janeiro* (FIPERJ). This public agency also benefited from funding from the Marine and Fisheries Research project and established a technical cooperation agreement with FUNBIO in 2022. These mariculture efforts are geared towards enhancing sector regulation, diversifying the species cultivated, advancing new technologies, and implementing continuous monitoring of environmental quality and fisheries. There is an anticipation that the cultivation of bivalve mollusks, organisms characterized by their two complementary shells, will be revitalized and expanded across the state.

The sector has significantly benefited from the modernization of FIPERJ, facilitated by its partnership with FUNBIO. A major initiative was the revitalization of the Guaratiba experimental station, which now focuses on mariculture research. Additionally, ongoing scientific studies aim to determine the potential causes of high mortality rates in scallop cultivations—a type of bivalve mollusk—in Baía da Ilha Grande, which presently represents the most pressing issue in the state’s mariculture industry.

“With the support we received, we were able to acquire a vessel, water analysis equipment, and contract various services, effectively strengthening our institutional infrastructure. As we improved our setup, we managed to provide more substantial benefits to the sector,” said Felipe Landuci, who oversees the technical cooperation subproject at FIPERJ.

RENATA STOPIGLIA,
Taxidermy researcher and coordinator at the National Museum

Support from the Marine and Fisheries Research project made it possible to salvage not only the taxidermy laboratory but also the team. Once undervalued, professionals now have a unique importance.”

WORK NETWORKS

Building work networks and pooling efforts, representatives from six initiatives supported by the Mangrove Call for Proposals under the Marine and Fisheries Research Project convened in May for the 2nd Marine Research Project Seminar at the FUNBIO headquarters in Rio de Janeiro. This gathering facilitated an exchange of knowledge on the sustainable use of mangroves in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Additionally, it provided an opportunity to establish a work network among the thirty participants, which included researchers, small-scale fisheries leaders, and managers of Protected Areas in mangrove areas.

“The seminar facilitated new partnerships for exchanging methodologies and experiences regarding the National Action Plan for mangroves and the socioenvironmental reality of Rio de Janeiro,” commented Catia Antonia da Silva, a geographer and coordinator of the Socio-environmental Observatory of Sepetiba Bay initiative.

NATIONAL MUSEUM UNDER RECONSTRUCTION

A space dedicated to science is being revitalized. In 2023, the Marine and Fisheries Research project began the construction of a taxidermy laboratory at the National Museum, located in Quinta da Boa Vista, North Zone of Rio de Janeiro. This lab will transition from a modest, less accessible location to a distinguished 500 square meter, two-story facility. Rather than being confined to a small room, the new lab will feature multiple areas specifically designed for processing marine animals that will be added to the museum’s renewed collection. Additionally, the project has acquired a cold storage unit for preserving large animals before processing. Once the renovations of the National Museum, which was severely damaged by a fire in 2018, are complete, it will be possible to exhibit these large specimens, suspended by cranes, all of which will be prepared and studied in the new taxidermy lab.

The Marine and Fisheries Research project, established in 2022, includes a component dedicated to supporting the reconstruction of the National Museum’s marine animal collection. This initiative led to the need for a new laboratory, even though the previous space was unaffected by the 2018 fire. However, the loss of the collection intensified the demand for taxidermy specimens to replenish the museum’s exhibitions, which are slated to reopen in April 2026.



In May, an event at PRIO headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, celebrated the launch of the website tacfrade.org.br

The virtual page brings together information, photos, data and news from more than 80 initiatives supported by the Marine and Fisheries Research, Environmental Education, Support to PAs and the now closed Franciscana Conservation projects



BIOGAS FOR COMMUNITIES

On the shores of Guanabara Bay, resources have been directed to a lesser-known part of Rio de Janeiro’s scenic landscape. In September, the Quilombo do Feital community in Magé, located in the bay’s largest area of mangrove remnants, inaugurated a community-built biodigester within the Guapimirim Environmental Protection Area (APA, the acronym in Portuguese). This project was part of the Guanamangue subproject, initiated under the Man-

grove Call for Proposals, but involved contributions from various groups, including those supported by the Environmental Education Project. The biodigester not only improves sanitation in the area but also produces biogas for use in both a community kitchen and local residents’ homes. This innovation offers substantial economic relief to the families, especially significant as the price of cooking gas has risen more than 500% over the past 20 years.



NDC SDG



CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY AT FEDERAL COASTAL AND ESTUARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE STATES OF RIO DE JANEIRO AND SÃO PAULO



SUPPORT TO PAs

After nearly three decades operating from temporary bases, the Marine Extractive Reserve (RESEX) of Arraial do Cabo has finally acquired its own headquarters. The keys to the property were handed over during a celebratory event in November. This milestone was achieved thanks to investments from the Project for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Federal Coastal and Estuarine Protected Areas in the States of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo (Support to PAs).



IN THE PRESS

22/11/2023
O GLOBO – ANCELMO GOIS
Marine Extractive Reserve (RESEX) of Arraial do Cabo State gains its own headquarters after 30 years

22/11/2023
O DIA
The only federal marine extractive reserve in the State gains headquarters after almost 30 years

03/12/2023
INTERTVIRURAL
Marine Extractive Reserve (RESEX) of Arraial do Cabo gains new space

9 PAs SUPPORTED

9 PROJECTS SUPPORTED

233 THOUSAND HECTARES

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



SUPPORT TO PAs

I firmly believe that the headquarters will mark a pivotal moment in the history of RESEX. Our goal is to ensure that this space becomes the most participatory, educational, and inclusive environment within our protected area,” stated Leandro do Nascimento Goulart, the chief manager of the RESEX for ICMBio.

The new headquarters, covering 575 square meters, is currently undergoing renovations and is slated for official inauguration in the second half of 2024. Nonetheless, it’s already serving its purpose. Recently, it hosted a meeting gathering members from 15 active initiatives within the territory, all part of the Environmental Education and Marine and Fisheries Research Projects—both falling under the Frade Conduct Adjustment Agreement (CAA). The next day, scientists working in the Reserve area convened at the venue to present their research findings.

Uniting the fishing community is always crucial. During the meeting, we got to learn about each other’s projects and noticed that we share many common goals. It was also evident how communities possess both the capability and responsibility to drive their own initiatives,” remarked Evanildo Azeredo Sena, coordinator of the ‘Our Fish, Our Sweat, Our Price’ initiative.

Another space, funded by Support to PAs, is currently in progress. The implementation project for the Mangrove Space in Guapimirim municipality was completed in late 2023. This new facility will be constructed on the same premises as the administrative headquarters of the Guapimirim Environmental Protection Area

(APA) and the Guanabara Ecological Station (ESEC), both managed under the Guanabara Integrated Management Nucleus (NGI Guanabara). The annex will serve as a hub for environmental education activities, exhibitions, and other visitor-oriented initiatives.

Throughout 2023, Support to PAs also undertook the renovation of the headquarters of the Cagarras Islands Natural Monument (MONA)—a significant refuge and breeding area for seabirds, visible from Ipanema Beach. The renovated space, located in Parque Lage within the Botanical Garden, was established in 2010 to house the administrative offices of the PA, managed by ICM-Bio. The completion is scheduled for early 2024.

In July, the program finalized another crucial executive project aimed at enhancing public access to the Restinga da Jurubatiba National Park. This project will enable the construction of an accessible and interactive trail, traversing the *restinga* sandbank and passing through the park’s main visitor areas within the complex in Macaé municipality. Spanning 44 km of beaches and 18 lagoons, this park, according to ICMBio, stands as one of the most extensively studied in the country. The new trail will not only facilitate visitor enjoyment but also aid researchers in their studies and monitoring efforts within this area of the Atlantic Forest biome.

The Support to PAs Project caters to nine federal Protected Areas along the coast of Rio de Janeiro and the northern coast of São Paulo. These resources are designated for acquiring goods and services and other essential items crucial for field monitoring logistics.

The project supports indigenous and caiçara communities in Paraty (Rio de Janeiro)



KNOWLEDGE FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

In Paraty, traditional communities living in the Cairuçu Environmental Protection Area (APA) benefited from the Support to Protected Areas Project, managing to produce, in 2023, a handbook that systematizes years of experience with Community-Based Tourism in the region.

The new guide, outlining sustainable use guidelines for the area managed by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), is the

culmination of exchanges and shared experiences among the caiçaras, indigenous peoples, and quilombolas residing within the territory. This activity not only serves as a vital source of income for these communities but also shapes their way of life. Reflecting its significance, the regulation of tourism and the enhancement of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) were established as key priorities in the Cairuçu APA’s Management Plan a few years ago.

“The goal is to continue promoting Community-Based Tourism, whether through infrastructure, training people, strengthening organizations and associations. We will keep providing the conditions for communities to remain at the forefront of this process,” states Carlos Felipe de Andrade Abirached, former Coordinator of Socio-Environmental Management at the Integrated Management Center of ICMBio in Paraty.



Inauguration of the Marine Extractive Reserve (RESEX) of Arraial do Cabo headquarters, in November

“ **LEANDRO DO NASCIMENTO GOULART,** chief manager of the Arraial do Cabo RESEX

The headquarters will definitely change the history of the Extractive Reserve (RESEX) in Arraial do Cabo. We will work to make this space the most participatory, educational, and inclusive that we can have here in our protected area.”



SDG



RIO DOCE BIODIVERSITY

The Rio Doce Biodiversity project, launched in January, marks a crucial collaboration between FUNBIO and Fundação Renova. This partnership is dedicated to generating valuable insights into the target species within the Doce River basin in Minas Gerais, as outlined in the Action Plans for the Conservation of Terrestrial and Aquatic Biodiversity in the Doce River Basin. By supporting scientific research, this initiative aims to play a pivotal role in the recovery and preservation of biodiversity in the region, which has been adversely affected by the catastrophic collapse of the Fundão dam in the municipality of Mariana in 2015. In its inaugural year, the project has made significant strides. Three project calls were launched to solicit subprojects focusing on scientific research. By the conclusion of 2023, a total of 12 proposals had been selected and contracted, marking a promising start to this endeavor.

3
CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



RIO DOCE BIODIVERSITY

The Rio Doce Biodiversity project operates across four key fronts. The first and second fronts, with ongoing subprojects, are dedicated to conserving target species within the Doce River basin, with one focusing on terrestrial biodiversity and the other on aquatic biodiversity. The third front, which commenced its initiative selection process in 2023, with hiring anticipated for 2024, centers on the ex-situ conservation of target species. This strategy involves preserving species outside their natural habitat in facilities such as nurseries, breeding centers, botanical gardens, or zoos. Here, various components of the species, such as seeds, propagules, or other genetic resources, are carefully analyzed and preserved to ensure their long-term survival.

The other front, which will be implemented in the future, corresponds to the reintroduction of threatened or extinct species in the area of the Rio Doce.

Aerial view of Rio Doce State Park



CALLS FOR PROPOSALS LAUNCHED IN 2023

The inaugural call for proposals, initiated in May, was specifically geared towards projects aimed at conserving target species of terrestrial biodiversity. Proposals were required to specify which species would be the primary focus of recovery and conservation efforts, falling into thematic groups such as flora, invertebrates, herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles), birds, or mammalian fauna (mammals). Ten proposals were carefully selected, with nine of them commencing in 2023. Each project was eligible to request funding of up to R\$900 thousand, to be allocated over an execution period of up to 36 months.

Issued in June, the call for proposals aimed at supporting target species of aquatic fauna encompassed three distinct subprojects. These initiatives were tasked with devising conservation solutions tailored to fish, crustaceans, or aquatic insects (such as certain species of dragonflies). Each proponent was eligible to request funding of up to R\$835 thousand for implementation, with a stipulated execution period of up to 24 months.

In September of the same year, the third call for proposals was unveiled, focusing on supporting ex situ conservation projects. Anticipated to yield six selected subprojects, each initiative will have access to a budget of up to R\$600,000,

to be utilized over a period of up to 24 months. The call encompasses 150 target species of flora, 19 of herpetofauna, 95 of avifauna (birds), and 61 of mammalian fauna (mammals).

The coordinators of the 12 research institutions selected and contracted through the calls have undergone training sessions facilitated by FUNBIO and participated in presentation rounds held in November. Mariana Tavares, a project analyst at FUNBIO, has confirmed that work on the approved subprojects is already in progress. The collective expectation is that these initiatives will significantly contribute to the recovery of biodiversity in the region.

The implementation period for the Rio Doce Biodiversity project is estimated to span five years. The investment is provided by Fundação Renova and will be directed towards the efforts of non-profit institutions engaged in research. The studies conducted under this initiative align with the Transaction and Conduct Adjustment Agreement—an agreement signed in 2016 between the Union, the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, Samarco Mineração S.A., Vale S.A., and BHP Billiton Brasil Ltda. This agreement aims to actualize actions related to repair, mitigation, compensation, and indemnification in the wake of environmental damage.

NDC SDG



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE PARANÁ COAST



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE PARANÁ COAST

After preparation stage—with the creation of a management council and the elaboration of the Long-Term Strategic Plan (LTSP)—the Biodiversity Conservation Program for the Paraná Coast launched four calls for proposals throughout 2023. The calls were aimed at government institutions and private sector entities directly involved with the conservation of biodiversity on the coast of Paraná. The region, of high environmental, social and economic complexity, is connected to the largest continuous area of Atlantic Forest remnants.

2
CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

2
EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR THE PARANÁ COAST

Two were calls for proposals aimed at the private sector: one for the consolidation of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs, the acronym in Portuguese) and the other for projects led by civil society organizations. The other two calls for 2023 were dedicated directly to public institutions—municipal environmental departments and state and municipal Protected Areas (PAs).

The main objective of the program is to subsidize environmental and socioenvironmental projects that support traditional communities, protected areas (federal, state, and municipal), and RPPNs. All actions financed with resources from Biodiversity Conservation Program for the Paraná Coast strictly follow the LTSP. The document is organized by different thematic lines, which cover socioenvironmental management, strengthening production chains, training in biodiversity, among other aspects.

“The long-term strategic plan is essential to guide the allocation of resources and to make all processes indisputable. We strictly followed the plan, which is a document that took six months to prepare”, explains Daniela Leite, manager of the Paraná Coastal Biodiversity Program at FUNBIO.

CALLS FOR PROPOSALS

The call for support for the RPPNs announced, in August, the approval of a proposal. The proposing institution will receive an investment of R\$250,000 for activities to strengthen management of the reserve with the preparation (or updating) of management plans. The call aimed at civil society organizations, launched in November, sought projects that met four thematic lines of Paraná Coastal Biodiversity Program: socioenvironmental management, management and conservation of species and ecosystems, sustainable use, and communication and training. The execution period is 24 months, and the total expected investment is R\$2.3 million.

SUPPORT FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

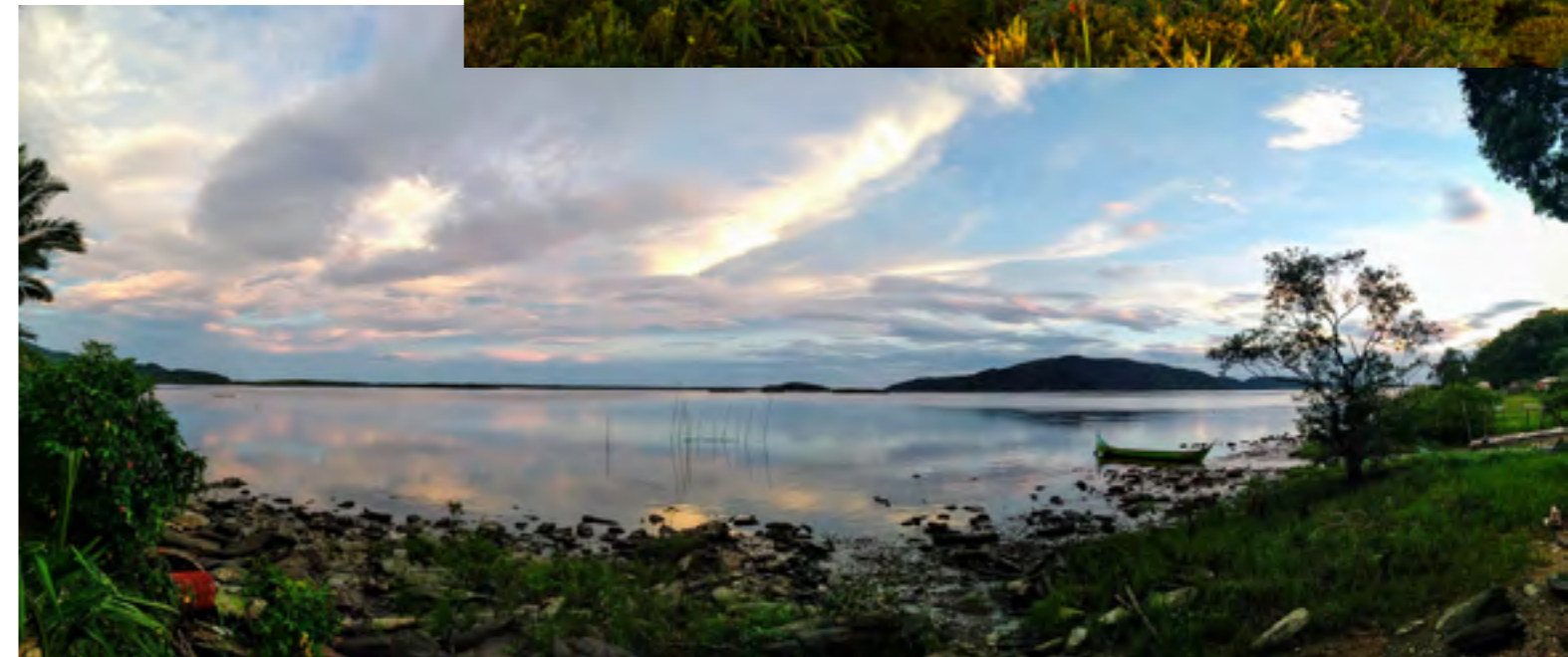
Nine projects were selected in the call aimed at state and municipal PAs. Proponents had to present contributions to improve the management of the areas, at different stages of the work: from structuring and consolidating the areas to institutional networking. The total amount of funds to be disbursed is R\$1.67 million. In the call to municipal environmental departments, the program selected the proposal made by the city of Guaratuba. The investment in the environmental portfolio will be R\$ 100 thousand, for the purchase of goods and support for structuring and implementing Environmental Inspection Plans within two years.

In addition to the two calls aimed at public institutions, the program provided direct support to the Environmental Police Battalion and Ibama. After signing the cooperation agreements (legal instrument that specifies contracting and purchases), each of the institutions will receive R\$1 million.

The federal PAs in the territory, managed by ICMBio, also receive resources from the Program. In 2023, R\$3 million was invested in the institutional structuring of the PAs: Guaraqueçaba Environmental Protection Area, Guaraqueçaba Ecological Station, Currais Islands Marine National Park, Saint Hilaire/Lange National Park, Superagui National Park, Guaricana National Park, and Bom Jesus Biological Reserve.

The Biodiversity Conservation Program for the Paraná Coast program was created based on a Judicial Settlement (TAJ, the acronym in Portuguese) signed in 2012 between Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras, the Paraná State and Federal public prosecutor's offices, Paraná State Government and Paraná Institute for the Environment (IAP). An oil spill of more than 52 thousand liters of diesel oil in the region gave rise to the settlement agreement.

Silver Tower, Saint-Hilaire/Lange National Park, Guaraqueçaba Environmental Protection Area and Currais Islands Marine National Park (Paraná)



SDG



UNDERWATER WAREHOUSING CONDUCT ADJUSTMENT AGREEMENT (CAA)



TAC ALSUB

Funding from the Underwater Warehouses Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC ALSUB) project has been allocated to four federal Protected Areas (PAs) along the coast of Rio de Janeiro. These protected areas add onto the 10 state PAs that previously received contributions from the initiative in 2022. The investment facilitated the provision of boats, trailers, computers, drones, and various other equipment, enhancing the capabilities for enforcement and monitoring within these protected areas.

1
CALL FOR PROPOSALS

14
PAs

10
STATE (RIO DE JANEIRO)

4
FEDERAL

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



TAC ALSUB

The project's distinctive aspect also lay in the enhancement of the management of the areas. At the Tamoios Ecological Station, a federal PA in Paraty, a contract was initiated to review the area's management plan. This document serves as the primary instrument for guiding activities within a protected area. Additionally, for the Lagoa do Açú State Park in São João da Barra, a study on hydrological systems was commissioned to bolster the conservation efforts undertaken within the PA.

TAC ALSUB resources are directed towards three components: strengthening Protected Areas (PAs) in the state of Rio de Janeiro; improving the quality of life of fishing communities and promoting sustainable fishing; and support for scientific research focused on biodiversity conservation and marine pollution.

To bolster the component focused on improving the quality of life for fishing communities, TAC ALSUB selected six institutions through an Expression of Interest process conducted in 2022. By December 2023, five of these institutions had completed their subprojects, while the sixth is still ongoing. The influx of resources from the project has greatly benefitted the Association of Residents and Fisherfolk of Jaguanum Island (AMPIJ), enabling the acquisition of a new boat. Furthermore, the headquarters of the Sahy Fisherfolk, Shellfish Collectors, and Leisure Association (ASSOPESCA), located at Praia do Sahy in Mangaratiba, underwent a comprehensive renovation and was equipped with projectors, computers, printers, tables, and chairs. These resources enabled the institution to offer computer classes to local residents and serve as a hub for smaller associations in the area.

"The projects were exceptionally successful, prompting the TAC ALSUB management board to greenlight a second phase, allowing the same institutions to submit new proposals. This continuity of support underscores the growing maturity of these small institutions. Our aim is to empower them with improved conditions to attract additional resources and achieve institutional strengthening," emphasizes Laura Petroni, manager of TAC ALSUB at FUNBIO.

For the third and final component aimed at addressing marine pollution, TAC ALSUB has selected five scientific research proposals, spearheaded by non-governmental organizations and university-affiliated organizations. These initiatives commenced in January 2023. The subprojects undertaken by the supported

Renovated headquarters of the Sahy Fisherfolk, Shellfish Collectors, and Leisure Association



FUNBIO team visiting Itacuruçá: monitoring the Building the Future subproject, of the Association of Residents and Fisherfolk of Jaguanum Island

institutions focus on assessing the impact of solid waste on the ocean.

One such initiative, *Orla sem Lixo* (Trash-Free Beachfront), endeavors to develop an integrated solution for managing floating trash at sea. This includes testing barriers and collection units designed to mitigate the presence of debris along coastal areas. In contrast, Instituto Mar Adentro aims to assess microplastic contamination in the waters and sediments surrounding the Natural Monument of the Cagarras Islands Archipelago. These islands are visible from the sands of Ipanema beach in Rio de Janeiro.

Continuing with the third component, in 2022, the *Rede Oceano Limpo* (Clean Ocean Network) was established (**see page 61**), which organized two workshops throughout 2023. During the 1st International Solid Waste Congress held in Búzios, a working group was formalized with representatives from environmental agencies in the state of Rio de Janeiro. Alexander Turra, *Rede Oceano Limpo* coordinator, emphasizes the significance of this group for initiatives concerning Coastal Marine ecosystems in the state.

"This discussion resonated within the Rio de Janeiro state government, leading to a series of engagements that culminated in the formulation and introduction of the state's strategy to combat marine debris," he elucidates.

Laura underscores the importance of collaborative efforts to ensure the continuity of the project even after TAC ALSUB support concludes.

"To advance the battle against marine pollution, we require robust guidelines forged with the collaboration of public officials, scientists, community organizations, and civil society at large. While our involvement will eventually conclude, the objective is for the Network to endure and become integrated into the political agenda," she evaluates.

The execution of TAC ALSUB is facilitated by resources from the Conduct Adjustment Agreement established between the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office of Rio de Janeiro and Petrobras, with the assistance of FUNBIO, under Civil Inquiry no. 1.30.001.000486/2019-08.



SDG



TAC CORAL-SOL

Throughout 2023, FUNBIO, with the assistance of the TAC Coral-Sol Technical-Scientific Committee, initiated three selection processes. These processes are geared towards addressing the proliferation of sun coral species, which pose a threat to ecosystems. The first selection process entailed conducting a comprehensive assessment of fouling communities (organisms living attached to rocky shores) and ichthyofauna (fish species inhabiting the same region). This assessment aims to monitor the behavior of these species at the Tamoios Ecological Station (ESEC) and Ilha Grande Bay, while investigating their ecological interactions with the sun coral.



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



TAC CORAL-SOL

The remaining two selection processes are currently in progress. One of these processes aims to develop scientific modeling for conducting simulations, such as assessing the impact of sea currents on the movement of particles in the Ilha Grande Bay region—a factor crucial for the dissemination of sun coral. The other process focuses on establishing protocols for early detection of sun coral, outlining immediate responses to the presence of invasive species, and testing the efficacy of manual removal techniques for these species. It is anticipated that both selections will be finalized by the end of 2024.

Laura Petroni, project manager at FUNBIO, emphasizes that devising monitoring strategies for sun coral is integral to conserving Brazil's biodiversity. She underscores that this task demands sustained efforts and scientific research to determine the most effective strategies for managing these species in the long term.

While captivating with its vibrant hues, sun coral poses environmental risks. Two species, *Tubastraea coccinea* and *Tubastraea tagusensis*, have been documented along the Brazilian coast. The initial sighting of these corals dates back to the 1980s in the Campos Basin, Rio de Janeiro state, observed on an oil platform in the region. Originating from the Indo-Pacific Ocean, these invasive corals proliferate rapidly and compete with native coral species for space. Recognizing the threat posed by sun coral to ecosystems, the Sun Coral Conduct Adjustment Agreement (TAC Coral-Sol) was established in 2021 through an agreement between the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and five companies.

FUNBIO assumes the role of financial and operational management for the initiative, which spans five years and entails actions focused on assessing and monitoring the relevant species. This approach aims to provide insights for decision-making regarding sun coral management in protected areas. The program comprises two projects: the Project for Assessment and Monitoring of Dynamics and Management of Sun Coral at ESEC Tamoios and the Supplementary Project for Assessment and Monitoring of Sun Coral Dynamics in Ilha Grande Bay.



Despite being beautiful and colorful, the invasive sun coral can pose risks to the environment. Two species, *Tubastraea coccinea* and *Tubastraea tagusensis*, were recorded on the Brazilian coast



NDC SDG



SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL CONSENT DECREE (SDC) PORTO SUL



TCSA PORTO SUL

Throughout 2023, FUNBIO, financial manager of Socioenvironmental Consent Decree (SDC) Porto Sul, received the third of six disbursements provided for by the instrument. The investments made it possible to hire a company to carry out four management and public use plans for state Protected Areas (PAs). In November, the organization carried out a technical visit to the entire area under state management that will be contemplated.



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



TCSA PORTO SUL

The overall objective of SCD Porto Sul is to ensure the sustainable development of the region, while preventing avoidable environmental damage and reducing unavoidable impacts caused by the installation of a port complex. These four PAs—Costa de Itacaré/Serra Grande Environmental Preservation Area, Serra do Conduru State Park, Lagoa Encantada and Rio Almada Environmental Preservation Area, and Ponta da Tulha State Park—cover 157 thousand hectares on the coast southern Bahia.

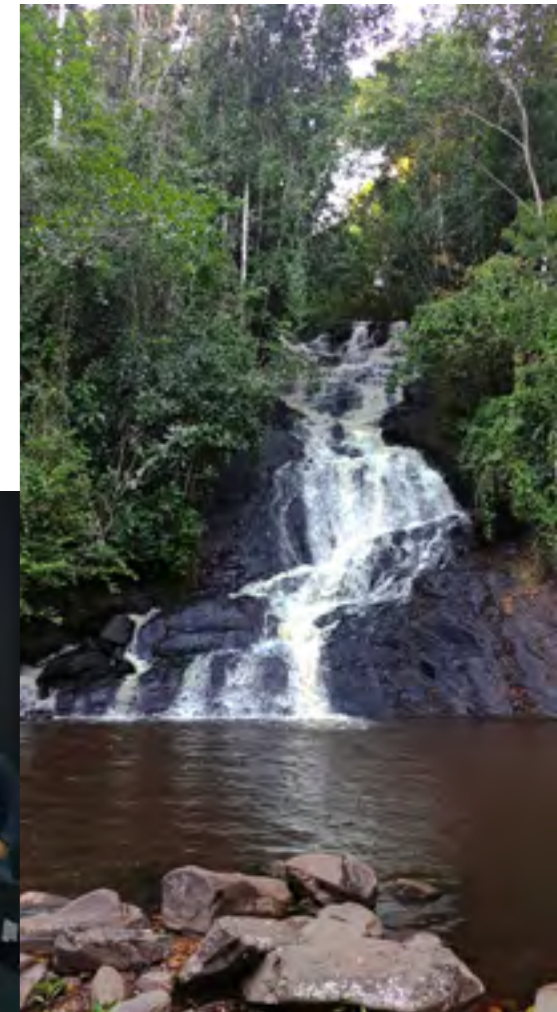
Investments enabled significant progress in building the headquarters of the Ponta da Tulha State Park—construction is expected to be completed in 2024. The PAs were established to protect the region’s biodiversity, regulating and controlling human action to protect all the natural resources present there—such as forests and springs.

Based on the negotiations made in 2023, efforts to benefit federal PAs will also be carried out. A technical cooperation agreement signed with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) made it possible to allocate an investment of R\$6 million from SCD Porto Sul, which will be donated to initiatives in federal units, such as the Serra das Lontras National Park and the Canavieiras Extractive Reserve, for the next two and a half years.

In March, the physical space that will house the Social Observatory (OBS, the acronym in Portuguese)—an intelligence center where data generated by SCD Porto Sul on plant suppression, water and air quality, and mitigation of environmental impacts generated by the construction of the port complex will be analyzed and disseminated—was inaugurated. In the future, OBS may also work with data from other sources.

SCD Porto Sul originated from a legal decision resulting from the environmental licensing requested by the company Bahia Mineração S.A. (BAMIN) for the construction of the Porto Sul intermodal complex. The project will be built 14 kilometers north of Ilhéus. The agreement, signed by the Federal Public Prosecutor’s Office and the State Public Prosecutor’s Office of Bahia and approved on October 17, 2019, involves the state of Bahia, the mining company BAMIN, the State Institute of Environment and Water Resources (INEMA, the acronym in Portuguese) and the Municipality of Ilhéus.

Social Observatory was opened to analyze data generated by the project based on the impacts of the construction of the port complex



Famous for cocoa production, the southern coast of Bahia receives an environmental compensation project



TCSA
Porto Sul



PROJECTS WITH

GRANT AND LEGAL OBLIGATION FUNDING

- 110 ATLANTIC FOREST FUND
(FMA-RJ)
- 112 EASTERN AMAZON FUND

SDG



MECHANISM FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION OF THE STATE OF RIO DE JANEIRO



ATLANTIC FOREST FUND (FMA-RJ)

A new stage began, in 2023, in the relationship between FUNBIO and the Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation of the State of Rio de Janeiro— better known as the Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA/RJ, the acronym in Portuguese). The mechanism, led by the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability (SEAS, the acronym in Portuguese) of Rio de Janeiro, helps channel funds from environmental compensation paid by companies to Protected Areas in the state. It is a unique model in Brazil, and was created by FUNBIO itself, in 2009, at the request of the secretariat.

1
CALL FOR PROPOSALS

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



FMA-RJ

The organization is responsible for the operational management of FMA/RJ alongside the *Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Gestão* and the *Fundação São Francisco de Assis*. The fund's financial management is carried out by *Caixa Econômica Federal*. Among FUNBIO's new responsibilities is the implementation of resources aimed at forest restoration.

Still in 2023, a call for projects was launched, the Forests of Tomorrow Program, operating in Hydrographic Region V—which comprises the municipalities of Itaboraí, Tanguá, Guapimirim, Magé, Cachoeiras de Macacu, Niterói, São Gonçalo, Maricá, and Rio Bonito. More than R\$13 million will be invested in the selected initiatives. An area of approximately 600 hectares will be supported.

Until 2023, two projects have been contemplated—*Ação Macacu* and *No Caminho da Mata Atlântica*—and must complete the work within an estimated period of 48 months. Each of them must work to recover native vegetation in an area of at least 50 hectares of degraded landscapes. The councils of Protected Areas, city halls, local communities, and agencies such as EMBRAPA, EMATER/RJ and INEA need to be involved in the preparation of the Executive Project—which must be approved by SEAS and FUNBIO. The aim is to build a productive restoration chain—local actors will be taught how to recover the soil, manage seeds and nurseries, and put together business plans.

FUNBIO also became responsible for processing the resources that pass through the Environmental Compensation Chamber (CCA, the acronym in Portuguese) of the state of Rio de Janeiro, a body linked to SEAS. Contracting was initiated for a demand raised by CCA: the development of management plans for the Protected Areas in the Ilha Grande Bay Region. Another demand, through an Instrument from Other Sources, was the elaboration of the management plan for the Águas de Guapimirim Natural Municipal Park.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPENSATION WITH TRANSPARENCY AND GOVERNANCE

FMA/RJ is a unique model in Brazil and was created based on FUNBIO's previous experience with the management of the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA). It is innovative because it allows the effective use of environmental compensation resources in state protected areas (PAs) with transparency and governance.

Environmental compensation is a tool established by Federal Law No. 9,985/2000, known as the SNUC Law (National Protected Areas System). The amounts owed by companies are calculated during the environmental licensing process, a public management instrument that controls the impact of human activities on the environment. In the state of Rio de Janeiro,

entrepreneurial activities file a request under the State Environmental Institute, which conducts the environmental impact study.



At least 50 hectares of native Atlantic Forest will be restored by the project

NDC SDG



EASTERN AMAZON FUND

The Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO, the acronym in Portuguese) enters its second year with significant support executions for quilombola communities in the state of Pará. An innovative cooperation agreement within the structure of the State Government was signed between the financial mechanism and the State Institute of Land of Pará (ITERPA, the acronym in Portuguese)—the public entity responsible for land regulation in the state, on August 30th. The document will enable the georeferencing of 10 thousand hectares of quilombola territory—a step forward for these lands to be recognized by the state and for this social group to have their territorial occupation rights protected. A partnership that had never occurred before but is already being considered for replication.



MAURO O’DE ALMEIDA,
State Secretary for Environment and Sustainability (Semas)

“The teams from the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability (Semas) and FUNBIO have been invaluable, both in carrying out the actions and in the transparency of what has been achieved. This is very important. EAF is an instrument of the government and the secretariats as a whole.”

IN THE PRESS

05/09/2023
VALOR ECONÔMICO
States seek more autonomy in funding

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



EASTERN AMAZON FUND

Even before this signing, in May, FUNBIO, responsible for the financial management of the program, participated in the Quilombola Roundtable—a formal space for dialogue between the social movement, the Public Prosecutor’s Office of Pará, ITERPA, and other representatives of the public sector and civil society. Still in 2023, strategies began to be outlined for a call for projects, scheduled for 2024, to support these traditional communities in Pará.

“Dialogue was essential for us to address all the challenges surrounding land issues related to the quilombolas,” points out Andréia Mello, FAO manager at FUNBIO.

From traditional territories to the forests of the state, FAO has also initiated partnerships with the Institute of Forestry and Biodiversity Development of the State of Pará (IDEFLOR-Bio, the acronym in Portuguese)—the public entity responsible for Pará’s state forests. Through collaborative efforts, studies have been planned and documents prepared, aiming to create up to half a million hectares of state Protected Areas (PAs) in the Marajó region.

“In the municipality where the studies will take place, there is significant pressure due to the presence of preserved forests. Deforestation rates are high. Bringing in presence and financial support is essential to create a barrier against illegal activities and promote economic alternatives for the region,” adds Andréia Mello.

The partnership with IDEFLOR-Bio will also facilitate the development of a strategy for establishing a network for collecting and commercializing native seeds in the state, focusing on areas of public forests under the coordination of IDEFLOR-Bio. Through the network, all necessary norms and regulations for safe (physically, biologically, and economically) seed collection will be established, along with social organization of peoples and communities, training programs for collection, management, and processing of seeds, technological studies, certification, and commercialization.

The aim is to empower communities surrounding Protected Areas, incentivizing and recognizing the work of the local population as a key driver of forest restoration, essential for ecosystem preservation.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

The objective of contracting a modular data center, to be housed within the Guamá Science and Technology Park (PCT Guamá) in Belém, is to harness technology for conservation efforts. With support from FAO, the aim is to enhance security and digital control over data stored by the State Secretariat for Environment and Sustainability (Semas), particularly in monitoring digital platforms providing an overview of Pará’s territory and ongoing actions.

FAO is funded through international donations, legal obligations, and other sources. It is an initiative lead by the state of Pará aimed at combating deforestation in favor of transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy by 2036. The mechanism is part of the *Amazônia Agora* (Amazon Now) State Plan, established in 2020. Monitoring and licensing, territorial planning, and low-carbon socioeconomic development, along with traceability of production chains and emphasis on the recovery of degraded areas and bioeconomy, are the pillars that comprise the program.



In August, FAO signs a cooperation agreement with the Pará State Land Institute (ITERPA)

Technology at the service of conservation with the hiring of a data center to contribute to the work of the State Secretariat for the Environment and Sustainability (Semas), of Pará

GEF AGENCY FUNBIO

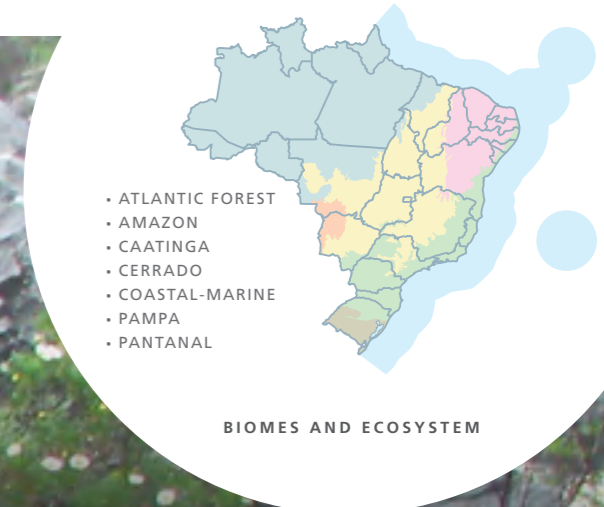
115 PRÓ-ESPÉCIES

NEW 118 BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA

SDG



NATIONAL STRATEGIC PROJECT FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES



PRÓ-ESPÉCIES

Two new tools launched in 2023 have optimized the cataloging and assessment of species at risk of extinction. The Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System (SALVE, the acronym in Portuguese), a platform made available online in August, systematized 15 thousand species of Brazilian fauna. Conserva Flora, on the other hand, facilitated public access to data on almost 7,500 threatened types of flora in Brazil.



BRAULIO DIAS,
director of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

I needn't stress the importance of the project. I'm deeply concerned about the recent scientific studies on the impacts of climate change, particularly on biodiversity.”*

*<https://prospecies.eco.br/comite-executivo-do-pro-especies-se-reune-em-brasil-e-traca-proximos-passos/>



IN THE PRESS

01/08/2023
SBT NEWS
Save: platform brings data on almost 15 thousand species of Brazilian fauna regarding their risk of extinction

01/08/2023
ESTADÃO
Brazilian fauna has 364 species critically endangered; see list

02/08/2023
TV CULTURA
Almost 400 species are at maximum risk of extinction in Brazil, points out ICMBio

5

BIOMES:
AMAZON, ATLANTIC FOREST, CAATINGA, CERRADO, PAMPA AND 1 COASTAL-MARINE ECOSYSTEM

4

NACIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

193

SUPPORTED OF THE 290 CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) SPECIES THAT DO NOT HAVE CONSERVATION INSTRUMENTS

PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS

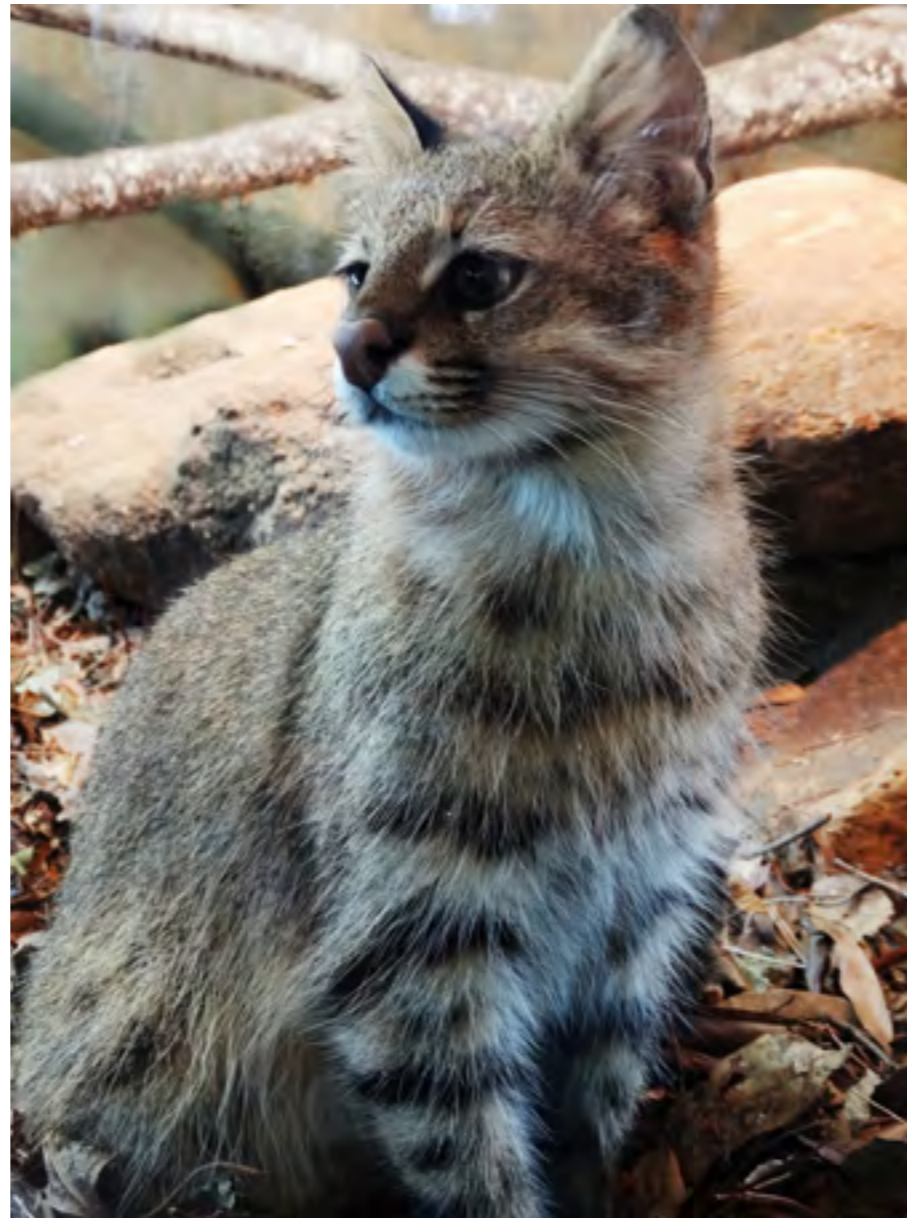


PRÓ-ESPÉCIES

SALVE is a partnership between the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and the project Pro-Species: All against Extinction. Extinction risk assessment is conducted by ICMBio's 13 National Research and Conservation Centers (CNPQ, the acronym in Portuguese). The work follows the categories and criteria of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the results are published only after the information has been validated. Plans include making the content more accessible to boost the generation of knowledge and the implementation of public policies aimed at biodiversity conservation.

Conserva Flora, launched by the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute, within the scope of Pro-Species, makes it possible to search, through filters, for flora species threatened with extinction. It is possible, for example, to search for indigenous lands or for a particular region, biome or even Protected Area (PA). Or even by botanical species, genus, or family.

Pampas haycat (left) and rivulidae (right), known as cloud fish



SPECIES DISCOVERED

Pro-Species continues in the field, enabling discoveries of species never previously recorded. One of the examples, found in 2023, is *Troglobius brasiliensis*, a pseudoscorpion (arachnid very similar to a scorpion). A group with significant population density was found living naturally, as part of the food chain in the ecosystem.

The species was found thanks to incursions by a team from the Territorial Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Species in the Xingu Territory (PAT Xingu, the acronym in Portuguese). Based on this discovery, researchers will be able to uncover all the details about the species and learn more about the life of this cave environment.

According to Renata Emin, technical advisor at PAT Xingu, many species are classified as Critically

Endangered (CR) and are still little known. She highlights the importance of the resources that arrive through the project to enable studies and a better understanding of them.

An expedition in the territory of the Territorial Action Plan for the Conservation of Endangered Species of the Meio Norte Territory (PAT Meio Norte), between September and October, made it possible to locate six individuals of one of the most endangered birds on the planet, the Belem curassow.

The activity took place on the Jacundá and Mãe Maria rivers, in the Mãe Maria Indigenous Land, both in the municipality of Bom Jesus do Tocantins, in the state of Pará. Before that, in 2013 and 2017, two male individuals had already been recorded in the Mãe Maria river.

The 11 PATs supported by Pro-Species across the country are in addition to the National Action Plans for the Conservation of Endangered Species (PAN, the acronym in Portuguese). They are public policy instruments that assess threats and pressures and prioritize measures against the reduction of populations of certain species or their extinction. PAN Rivulídeos carried out four expeditions across Brazil in 2023 to protect cloud fish—there are more than 300 species of fish less than 10 centimeters in length that live in pools formed during the rainy season.

In April, the fourth expedition of 2023 was completed, which included visits to areas on the banks of the São Francisco River in the states of Bahia and Pernambuco. The researchers found fish that had only been collected in their first records in the 19th century, in addition to several new species, in highly degraded areas.

NEW NATIONAL PLAN

In order to conserve 221 species of Brazilian flora threatened with extinction, the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) decreed, in September, the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Trees Threatened with Extinction in Southern Bahia (PAN Hileia Baiana). The action, funded by Pro-Species, is expected to last five years.

The plan was drafted in March, after workshops with more than 60 participants, including representatives of companies, research institutions, public bodies and civil society organizations. The Public Prosecutor's Office of the State of Bahia (MPBA) and the Arboretum Program for Conservation and Restoration of Forest Diversity also participated in the formulation of the PAN Hileia Baiana.

The first expedition team collected approximately 650 plant samples, in addition to identifying possible new species, never before described by science. The activity brought together researchers from several institutions in the southern most part of Bahia, who collected tissue samples for molecular biology studies and specimens for cultivation. The material represents a wide diversity, from 75 botanical families.

PRÓ-ESPÉCIES

COOKING WORKSHOPS FOR WOMEN

The Pro-Species project organized cooking workshops for women from the Itaeté-Bahia community as part of the implementation of the Chapada Diamantina-Serra da Jiboia Territorial Action Plan (*PAT Chapada Diamantina-Serra da Jiboia*, the acronym in Portuguese). The territory is home to 27 endangered species and the idea behind the workshop was to build capacity and encourage women to participate in economic activities related to sustainable tourism. The strengthening of community-based tourism is an effective means to halt activities such as mining and cattle-ranching, which may have a negative impact on the environment.

Thirty women from three different settlements attended the workshop, which has also contributed to ensure food security for local families. Dif-

ferent recipes using locally available ingredients such as jackfruit and cashew, commonly found in their gardens, but rarely used in daily cooking were presented to participants. Lack of knowledge on nutritional information and no familiarity with preparation were identified as main reasons for not using these species.

A construction company will be hired to build a community kitchen, still to be completed. In the meantime, participants remain in touch, testing and exchanging information about new recipes.

During the implementation of activities under the *PAT Chapada Diamantina-Serra da Jiboia*, the main lesson learned was the importance of including local women in the planning process. They emphasized the importance



ENERGY WITH LESS IMPACT

In February, Pro-Species supported the launch of the Plan for Reducing Impacts of Hydroelectric Power Plants on Biodiversity in the Amazon (PRIM-HA, the acronym in Portuguese). The study focuses on mapping satellite images and official data from hydroelectric projects—after finding that this energy production is the main threat to Amazonian biodiversity.

The plan identifies species that may suffer from the different impacts associated with hydroelectric activity. The objective is to progressively reduce damage in the most vulnerable areas and, finally, develop actions to compensate for residual problems that cannot be mitigated.

The National Strategy Project for the Conservation of Endangered Species (Pro-Species) was created in 2014 by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The initiative relies on donation resources from the Global Environment Fund (GEF). FUNBIO is the implementing agency and WWF-Brazil is the executing agency. In 2022, the project's area of activity increased from nine million to 62 million hectares, in actions aimed at minimizing risks regarding the loss of Brazilian fauna and flora, covering a total of 290 species categorized as critically endangered.

Rosa Lemos de Sá, Secretary-General of FUNBIO, participates in the launch of the SALVE platform, at ICMBio's headquarters, in Brasília



SDG



CERRADO STANDING WITH INCOME GENERATION:
THE BARU PRODUCTION CHAIN AS AN ALLY OF
BIODIVERSITY AND TRADITIONAL PEOPLES



BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA

In the horizon of Cerrado conservation, the baru nut (*Dipteryx alata*) accumulates attributes: it represents an important source of income for the populations of the biome, it is a highly nutritious food, and carries significant potential for the recovery of degraded areas. Brazil is the main producer and exporter of this nut, which contributes to the generation of income and appreciation of the culture from which baru is produced.



PARTNERS



THEMATIC AREAS



BARU NUT FROM THE CHAPADA

A symbol of the Cerrado and its ways of life, the baru nut is the protagonist of an investment of more than R\$9 million. Its sustainable use is essential to ensure the food security of communities and the conservation of the biome. The project “Cerrado standing and generating income: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples”, or Baru Nut from the Chapada for short, intends to leverage its production chain in approximately 374 thousand hectares between Goiás and Tocantins. The initiative was made official in September 2023 during the 10th Meeting and Trade Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, in Brasília, in the presence of quilombola extractivists and settlers from the Cerrado and representatives of the government and civil society.

Baru Nut from the Chapada completed a schedule of visits to communities and partner organizations to design a strategy that meets the needs and demands of the communities.

The project was structured into three components. The first aims to promote baru agroextractive activities in Goiás in its various stages, from rural technical assistance to commercialization. The second will be dedicated to strengthening community-based organizations. The *Formar Baru* program is inspired by the Brazil nut initiative, *Formar Castanha*—also implemented by IEB. The idea is to put a training program with 6 modules into practice for everyone involved in the baru production chain, in addition to creating a mobile app to calculate the cost of producing the product.

Finally, the third component stimulates the governance of the production chain by establishing the *Coletivo do Baru* collective—also inspired by the *Coletivo da Castanha* experience with the Brazil nut. The goal is to engage extractivists and community and support organizations in a network, so that they can exchange information about the chain and other topics relevant to the territory. Meetings will be organized between collectives that already work in various Cerrado socio-biodiversity value chains, such as Baru WG.

Funding for Baru Nut from the Chapada comes from the Global Environmental Fund (GEF). The action is a partnership between the International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB) and the Quilombo Kalunga Association (AQK) and the Agroecological Cooperative

of Rural Producers of the Municipality of Alto Paraíso de Goiás and Region (CooperFrutos do Paraíso). More than 3 thousand people from traditional communities are expected to benefit throughout the project’s implementation, scheduled for a period of four years. Financial management is carried out by FUNBIO, through the GEF Agency. FUNBIO is one of 18 agencies accredited by the global fund, across the planet, and was the first national agency, in Latin America.



Visits to communities and partner organizations that have baru as their main source of income

More than three thousand members of traditional communities will benefit during the four years of project implementation



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