



AMAZON FUND

ACTIVITY REPORT 2024



 **BNDES**



AMAZON FUND

ACTIVITY REPORT 2024

Message from the minister

The year 2024 was a compelling example of how environmental balance is essential for preserving life on our planet—especially people's lives. Extreme climate events demand profound engagement, solidarity and a commitment to solutions for preventing them from ever happening again. From day one, the Brazilian government and, particularly, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change have been developing short-, medium- and long-term actions to reconcile climate balance with Brazil's economic growth.

The Amazon Fund, the main concrete international cooperation instrument in the agenda to combat deforestation in the Amazon, is crucial to the success of this equation. It was created by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change based on the understanding that environmental problems are global and the benefits of the environmental services provided by the Amazon transcend the biome region.

Presented by the Brazilian government during the Climate Change COP 12 in Nairobi, in 2006, the proposal consists of a fundraising mechanism to finance actions to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, scientific research and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the forest.

Formalized by the BNDES in 2008, it initially received donations from Norway and Germany. Between 2008 and 2018, it supported important projects to strengthen strategic socio-environmental initiatives for the conservation of Amazonian biodiversity. This process was interrupted between 2019 and 2022, a period in which the Brazilian environmental policy suffered a major halt.

Two years after the resumption of the environmental agenda in 2023, with the reconstitution of the Amazon Fund's governance and the relaunch of projects and initiatives approved by the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA)—chaired by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change—, we have now achieved concrete results. By a concerted action between several public and private actors, focusing on the four axes of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), 2024 registered the lowest deforestation rate of the decade.

In the monitoring and control axis, a quick response supported the military fire departments of the Legal Amazon states in fighting forest fires. In the sustainable productive activities axis, we developed initiatives and supported projects that generate employment and income from the standing forest—actions that not only respect, but also seek to improve the quality of life of Indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, extractivists and other traditional communities.

After four inactive years, more than twenty projects were approved in just two years, totaling USD 249 million. These are initiatives of multiple natures: some provide vehicles and equipment for states to fight fires, including protection for firefighters and other brigades; others support widespread actions targeting Indigenous peoples and traditional communities, focused on environmental preservation and improving

lives. These actions contribute to combat deforestation while promoting food security, increasing income and strengthening socio-biodiversity production chains—boosting the bioeconomy.

With the Restore the Amazon program, the Amazon Fund is now contributing to the Arc of Restoration and the Brazilian goal of restoring 12 million hectares. This will be achieved by ecological restoration with native species and agroforestry systems (SAF) while promoting carbon capture, maintaining ecosystem services and improving the lives of those who keep the forest standing—with development of the restoration chain.

International cooperation has acknowledged this effort and renewed its confidence in the Brazilian government and our agenda to combat deforestation, which has been reduced by 46% when compared to 2022. In 2024 alone, the Amazon Fund received approximately USD 176 million, with the support of six donor countries—Norway, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, Denmark, and Japan.

Our country will soon host COP 30 in Belém, a municipality in the heart of the Amazon. Nothing could be more symbolic than holding the main global conference on climate change in one of the most important regions for Earth's balance in curbing global warming. Simply by existing, the Amazon reduces global temperatures by 1.5 °C—and without it, Brazilian rainfall patterns would be drastically altered, leading to serious economic consequences, especially for the agro-industrial sector.

In our home, Brazil, we will make a difference and show the world that we are united to build an ecologically sustainable future. A new cycle of prosperity, for the benefit of all Brazilians, with democracy, reduction of social inequalities and respect for diversity and sustainability.

The Amazon Fund is an essential part of this history and future. I would like to invite everyone to learn more about its history and activities in the following pages.

Marina Silva

Minister of the Environment and Climate Change



Message from the president

The year 2024 marks the consolidation of the Amazon Fund as a major instrument for conservation and sustainable development in the Legal Amazon. Together with the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and aligned with the main public policy of the sector, the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), we had a record approval of USD 153 million for new projects and the launch of innovative initiatives totaling more than USD 30 million.

When wildfires hit Brazil's Northern region, the Amazon Fund immediately resumed its support for military fire departments, making up to USD 7 million available to each of the nine states in the Legal Amazon for projects to combat and prevent fires. Alongside command-and-control actions, projects and initiatives to promote sustainable production activities are moving forward, all associated with public policies.

Restore the Amazon, an initiative launched in 2023 in alignment with the National Native Vegetation Recovery Plan (PLANAVEG), allocated USD 73 million for recovering native vegetation in the Legal Amazon in 2024 to transform the Arc of Deforestation into the Arc of Restoration. This is an effort to recover 12 million hectares of native vegetation by 2030.

With USD 24 million from the Amazon Fund, the Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), in partnership with the MMA, launched the public call Sanitize the Amazon: Drinking Water for Amazon Communities to implement social technologies for the access to quality water for human consumption and food production, as well as to provide family support services for the social and productive inclusion of more than 4 thousand families.

The public call for proposals Amazon at School, launched in 2023 and with projects selected in 2024 for a total budget of USD 54 million, will contribute to the PPCDAM goal of increasing by 20% the sale of sustainable and socio-biodiverse products by public government procurement policies.

Finally, given the importance of *quilombola* territories in keeping the forest standing, the Amazon Fund, in partnership with the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR), the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) and the MMA, launched the *Naturezas Quilombolas* initiative in 2023. It aims to support *quilombola* communities considering the guidelines, objectives and axes of the National Policy on Territorial and Environmental Management in *Quilombola* Lands (PNGTAQ).

This set of initiatives—closely linked to public policies, each with its own specificities and partners—, in addition to conserving socio-biodiversity, promotes significant improvements in the quality of life of the people who keep the forest standing and contributes to developing and strengthening a cooperative and sustainable economy, replacing predatory models.

The resumption efforts were acknowledged and the operative expansion was supported by the donors, whose resources totaled USD 176 million integrated into

the fund in 2024. Besides Norway, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom and Switzerland, in 2024 Japan and Denmark became donors, reinforcing the Amazon Fund as the main concrete initiative for international cooperation in the agenda to combat the Amazon deforestation.

After celebrating the 15th anniversary of the Amazon Fund in 2023, in 2024 we began preparations for an extremely important event, COP 30, which will take place in Belém (state of Pará) in 2025. It is time to consolidate Brazil as the country responsible for the largest and most successful experience of forest climate financing worldwide. We are materializing the support of the international community into actions with concrete results in the region.

Aloizio Mercadante

President of the BNDES



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **AMAZON FUND** contributes with non-reimbursable resources to support actions aiming to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation and promote the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon. Up to 20% of these resources can be used to develop deforestation monitoring and control systems in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries.

AMAZON FUND

Created on August 1, 2008 (Decree 6,527), the fund began operating in 2009. By 2024, it had reached a total of:



119 SUPPORTED PROJECTS



USD **644.4** million DISBURSED



USD **815** million APPROVED

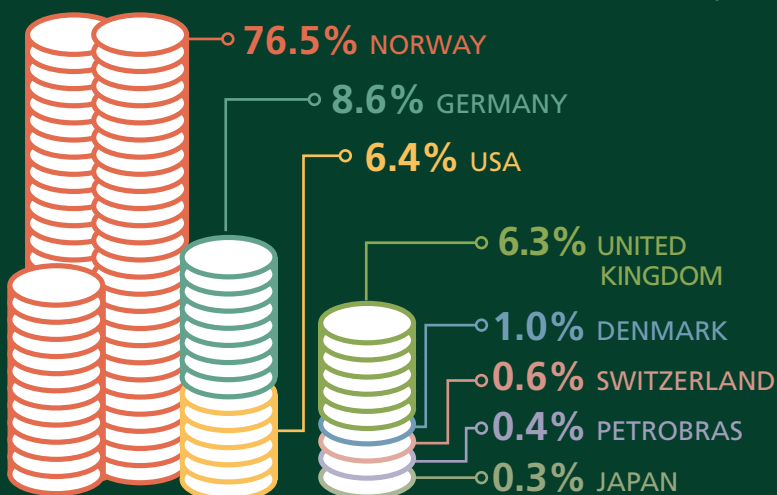


USD **1.5** billion IN DONATIONS RECEIVED

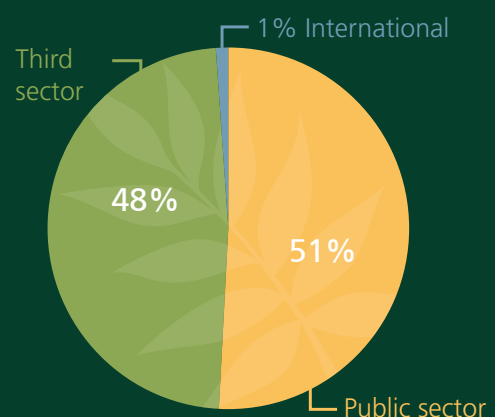
NUMBER OF SUPPORTED PROJECTS BY LOCATION



DONATION SOURCES



NATURE OF SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS (% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED)



BY THE SUPPORTED ACTIONS, THE
FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED:



1.2 million rural properties
registered in the Rural Environmental
Registry (CAR)



**2,123 environmental
inspection missions** conducted



**652 third sector
organizations** with advances
in management and governance



259 thousand people
benefited from sustainable
production activities



**192 protected
areas** supported



122 Indigenous lands
in the Amazon supported



**619 scientific or informative
publications** produced

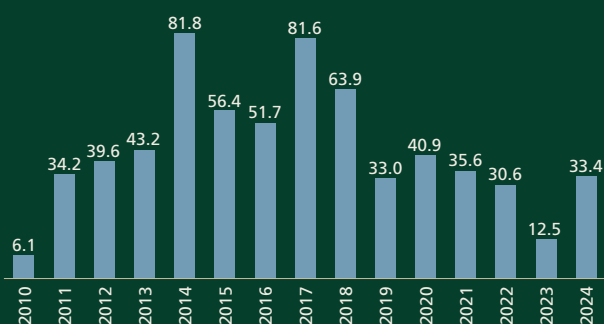


**32,837 forest fires
or burnings** combated
by military firefighters



326 environmental agencies
(federal, state, and municipal) strengthened

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS (USD MILLION)*



Note: * The annual amount disbursed in Real (BRL) in 2024 was converted to U.S. Dollar (USD) using the average exchange rate for that year. From 2010 to 2023, the respective amounts were converted to USD by each project's approval date exchange rate.

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

The fund is **MANAGED** by the BNDES, which is responsible for hiring and monitoring supported projects, as well as disseminating activities and results.

The **GOVERNANCE** structure is composed of two committees:

Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA)

Composed by representatives from the Federal Government, state governments, and civil society, the COFA establishes guidelines and monitors the results obtained by the fund.

Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA)

Composed of independent experts, the CTFA certifies the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.

For more information, see the "Governance of the Amazon Fund" section of the "Governance, fundraising, and communication" chapter of this report.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In 2024, the Amazon Fund had 74 completed projects, of which seven were finalized throughout the year. Summaries of the results of each project are published on its website, as well as external studies evaluating the effectiveness of supported projects. Summaries of projects completed in 2024 can also be found in the "Concluded projects" chapter of this report.

TRANSPARENCY

The Amazon Fund publishes updated information on supported projects, donations received, governance, and effectiveness evaluations.

www.amazonfund.gov.br

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INTRODUCTION



Presentation

The Amazon Fund is the main Brazilian instrument for financing actions to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)¹ and it is today the largest global REDD+ fund.² It completed 15 years of operation in 2023 and since then it has been consolidating a new action cycle as a relevant financial instrument to support policies to combat deforestation and promote sustainable development via international cooperation. Proposed by Brazil in 2007 at the 13th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties, its creation was authorized to the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) by Decree 6,527, of August 1, 2008, to receive voluntary donations for non-refundable application in actions for preventing, monitoring and combating deforestation, and for the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon.

Between 2019 and 2022, after dissolution of its governance structure³ and the discontinuity and later extinction of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), a reference public policy for the fund's activities, the analysis and contracting of new projects under the Amazon Fund were interrupted and donations from partner countries stopped. When the new administration took office on January 1, 2023, one of the government's first acts was enacting Decree 11,368, which reestablished the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) and the Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA). On the same date, the administration enacted Decree 11,367, which established the Permanent Interministerial Commission for Prevention and Deforestation Control and restored the PPCDAM. These two acts enabled the complete resumption of the Amazon Fund's activities after a four-year hiatus.

The year 2023 was marked by the institutional reconstruction of the Amazon Fund, which, besides the issuance of these decrees, included a comprehensive revision of resource allocation guidelines and the rearrangement of work structures in the Federal Government and the BNDES. Reestablishing the Amazon Fund's governance allowed for new donations, and by the end of 2023 the fund had rebuilt its portfolio with the approval of new projects and the launch of initiatives such as Amazon at School and Restore the Amazon in addition to achieving a diversification of donor countries.

Said diversification of international donors continued in 2024, when Denmark and Japan joined a group that included Norway, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and Switzerland. Donations made in 2024 totaled BRL 990 million and the

¹ REDD+ is an instrument developed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to financially reward developing countries for their results in activities related to: (i) reducing emissions from deforestation; (ii) reducing emissions from forest degradation; (iii) conserving forest carbon stocks; (iv) sustainable forest management; and (v) increasing forest carbon stocks.

² According to the Climate Funds Update website (available at: <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/themes/#redd>. Accessed on: April 28, 2025).

³ As a result of Decree 9,759, of April 11, 2019, which extinguished and established guidelines, rules, and limitations for federal public administration bodies.

Amazon Fund's operations were consolidated at new scale levels with projects and initiatives that will be detailed throughout this report.

Table 1 consolidates the donation amounts formalized since the fund's creation, also available on the Amazon Fund website.⁴

TABLE 1 • CONTRACTED DONATIONS

Donor	Amount (contract currency)	Donor	Amount (contract currency)
Norway	NOK 8,269,496,000.00 + USD 50,000,000.00	Germany	EUR 89,920,000.00
United States	USD 53,472,000.00	Switzerland	CHF 5,000,000.00
Japan	JPY 411,000,000.00	United Kingdom	GBP 80,000,000.00
Denmark	DKK 150,000,000.00	Petrobras	BRL 17,285,079.13

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Objectives of the Amazon Fund

To achieve its objectives of making non-reimbursable investments in actions to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon, the Amazon Fund supports projects in the following thematic areas, as specified in Decree 6,527/2008 and subsequent amendments:

- i. management of public forests and protected areas;
- ii. environmental control, monitoring and inspection;
- iii. sustainable forest management;
- iv. economic activities developed from the sustainable use of vegetation;
- v. ecological-economic zoning (EEZ), land-use planning, and land regularization;
- vi. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- vii. recovery of deforested areas.

The decree also provides for the use of up to 20% of the fund's resources to support the development of deforestation monitoring and controlling systems in other Brazilian biomes and in tropical forests in other countries.

⁴ Available at <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/transparency/donations/>.

The Amazon Fund in the BNDES

The BNDES, a federal public company founded in 1952, operates by financing various segments of the Brazilian economy such as infrastructure, industry, micro- and small-sized enterprises, among others, encouraging innovation, territorial development, and good socio-environmental practices.

The institution's vision, as expressed in its strategic planning, is to be a green, digital, inclusive, innovative, industrializing and technological development bank. Its strategic objectives include expanding support for environmental and climate projects that contribute to a fair ecological transition, decarbonization and restoration of biomes. Conducting its various activities requires permanent training of its employees, admitted by bids at the national level.

For the BNDES, social, environmental and climate responsibility means valuing and integrating these dimensions into its strategy, policies, practices, procedures and all its activities, including its relationship with stakeholders: employees, customers and users of its products and services, investors, communities impacted by its operations, suppliers, and other relevant partners. This concept is formalized in its Social, Environmental and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC),⁵ approved by the BNDES Executive Board on April 7, 2022, and the Board of Directors on June 13, 2022.

At least every three years, the BNDES System's PRSAC is updated considering regulatory advances and new challenges for the institution. The policy is currently undergoing review, with a public consultation being held in October and November 2024 to enable the involvement of stakeholders in this process.

Progressive advances in implementing the PRSAC guidelines are achieved by formulating and implementing three-year action plans. The plan for the years 2025 to 2027 is currently being prepared.

The commitment to ethics is part of the BNDES statement of values and is expressed in its Corporate Integrity Policy. Approved in 2020, this policy establishes guidelines and attributions necessary to strengthen integrity, aiming to prevent, detect and remedy cases of corruption, embezzlement, fraud, irregularities or other illegal acts committed against the BNDES System or third parties, in Brazil and abroad, in accordance with applicable Brazilian and foreign laws.

Besides the Amazon Fund, the BNDES also manages the reimbursable part of the resources of the National Fund on Climate Change, better known as the Climate Fund, supporting projects on a variety of fronts, such as resilient and sustainable urban development, energy transition, and native forests and water resources, among other subprograms.

Regarding the Amazon Fund, the BNDES is responsible for representing it in all aspects. The Bank's duties include analyzing, approving and monitoring projects submitted to receive resources from the fund, as well as managing the donated resources.

⁵ Available at: <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/o-que-nos-orienta/prsac-e-seus-instrumentos> (only in Portuguese).

Recent developments, challenges and perspectives

From 2023 onwards, with the restructuring of the fund's governance structure and other instruments of Brazil's environmental agenda, it was possible to resume fundraising and the analysis and contracting of projects.

The year 2024 saw the consolidation of the Amazon Fund's activities. More than BRL 930 million were approved for 13 new projects in the year, including support for projects for fire departments in the Legal Amazon states—seven states had projects related to strengthening the corporations approved between 2023 and 2024, and the other two states have projects under analysis. With this, the Amazon Fund has a cycle of support for all fire brigades in the region.

By the end of 2024, considering the history of activities since its creation, the fund will reach the mark of BRL 2.99 billion approved for 119 contracted projects, and more than BRL 1.76 billion in disbursements. In 2024 alone, more than BRL 200 million was disbursed, with approximately 75% earmarked for projects contracted in 2024. This was the first increase in disbursements from the Amazon Fund since 2020, which can already be seen as a reflection of the contracts for 2023 and 2024, exceeding the amount disbursed in 2023 fourfold.

In 2025, three operations originated from the public call for Restore the Amazon, launched in 2023, have already been contracted, totaling BRL 450 million for actions to combat deforestation and to recover native vegetation in the so-called Arc of Deforestation, encompassing seven states in the Legal Amazon and more than fifty municipalities.⁶

Also launched in 2023, the public call for Amazon at School had ten projects selected and currently under analysis at the BNDES, totaling BRL 332 million. Its goal is to integrate the production of family farmers — including *quilombolas*, settlers and women's groups, Indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities — and the consumption of this production by public schools in the region.

In March 2024, in partnership with the ministries of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS), the public call Sanitize the Amazon: Drinking Water for Amazon Communities was launched to implement social technologies for the access to quality water for human consumption and food production, as well as to provide family support services for the social and productive inclusion in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará and Rondônia. In November of the same year, the call *Naturezas Quilombolas* was launched,

To learn more about these public calls, point your device's camera at or click on the QR code (available only in Portuguese).



⁶ Learn more at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UboHgpVLw1Y>.

aimed at supporting *quilombola* communities considering the guidelines, objectives and axes of the National Policy on Territorial and Environmental Management in *Quilombola* Lands (PNGTAQ).

In addition to these initiatives, public calls were also launched in 2024 by partners who establish a formal relationship with the BNDES and develop, through selection via public notice, a network of small organizations to work on the projects. The following partner calls for proposals were launched with resources from the Amazon Fund:

- 8th Call for Proposals for the Babassu Fund, within the scope of the Preserving the Babassu Forest project, aimed at community groups or organizations working in agroextractive communities of babassu nut breakers in the Legal Amazon region, in the states of Maranhão, Tocantins and Pará;⁷
- 5th Cycle of the Kayapó Fund, within the scope of the Kayapó Fund for Indigenous Land Conservation project, for initiatives to protect and conserve biodiversity, promote ethnodevelopment and strengthen the representation bodies of the Kayapó people;⁸
- Dabucury, within the scope of the Dabucury: Sharing Experiences and Strengthening Ethnoenvironmental Management in the Indigenous Lands of the Brazilian Amazon project, for the selection of projects from Indigenous entities for implementing territorial and environmental management plans (PGTA) for Indigenous lands and for preparing, completing or updating Environmental Management and Territorial Protection instruments, in accordance with the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI); and
- Ecoforte Networks 2024, within the scope of the Banco do Brasil Foundation – Amazon Fund (Phase 3) project, for projects aimed at strengthening and expanding agroecology, extractivism and organic production networks.

The first three calls have already been completed and have selected around fifty local entities that will now receive resources from the Amazon Fund for their actions.

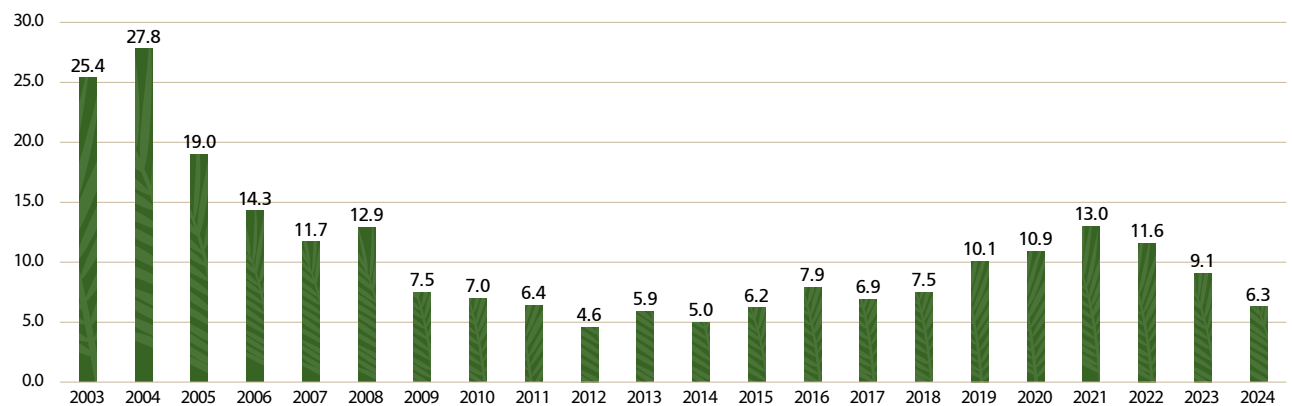
Data on deforestation in the Legal Amazon

In 2024, deforestation in the region reached 6,288 km², consolidating the downward trend with a reduction over 30% compared to 2023, when a significant reduction was registered. Compared to December 2022, the results after the first two years of president Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's administration, under minister Marina Silva's command at the MMA, showed a reduction over 45% compared with the previously observed rate. Graph 1 presents the annual deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon for the last twenty years.

⁷ For further information, see: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/projeto/Preserving-the-Babassu-Forest>.

⁸ Learn more at: <https://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/projeto/Kayapo-Fund/>.

GRAPH 1 • ANNUAL DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON, BY CLEAR CUT
(IN THOUSAND KM²)*



Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on data from TerraBrasilis/INPE (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates. Accessed on: May 9th, 2025).
Note: * Preliminary data for 2024.

Table 2 details the 2024 deforestation rates for all states that make up the Legal Amazon compared with the deforestation rates of previous years, available on the Deforestation Monitoring Project in the Legal Amazon by Satellite (PRODES) website, of the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

See the complete data on the annual evolution of deforestation in the Legal Amazon by state here:



TABLE 2 • DEFORESTATION BY STATE

States	Deforestation in 2022 (km²)	Deforestation in 2023 (km²)	Deforestation in 2024 (km²)*	Variation in deforestation 2024/2022 (%)	Variation in deforestation 2024/2023 (%)
Acre	840	601	448	(46.7)	(25.5)
Amapá	14	17	0	(100)	(100)
Amazonas	2,594	1,610	1,143	(55.9)	(29.0)
Maranhão	271	306	287	5.9	(6.2)
Mato Grosso	1,927	2,048	1,264	(34.4)	(38.3)
Pará	4,162	3,299	2,362	(43.2)	(28.4)
Rondônia	1,480	867	325	(78.0)	(62.5)
Roraima	279	284	436	56.3	53.5
Tocantins	27	32	23	(14.8)	(28.1)
Legal Amazon	11,594	9,064	6,288	(45.8)	(30.6)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on data from PRODES/INPE (available at: <http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>. Accessed on: May 6th, 2025).
Note: * Preliminary data.





GOVERNANCE, FUNDRAISING, AND COMMUNICATION





Governance of the Amazon Fund

Following reestablishment of the Amazon Fund governance in 2023, the year 2024 was marked by the fund’s increase in scale. In addition to a revision of the guidelines for allocation of Amazon Fund resources by its steering committee (COFA), meetings of its technical committee (CTFA) were resumed.

Amazon Fund Technical Committee

The Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA) is responsible for attesting to the carbon emissions from deforestation calculated by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA). To this end, it evaluates the methodology for calculating the deforested area and the amount of carbon per hectare used in calculating emissions.

Reestablished by Decree 11,368, of January 1, 2023, the CTFA will hold regular meetings once a year and will be formed by experts of renowned technical-scientific knowledge, appointed by the MMA after consultation with the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change. Since the creation of the Amazon Fund, the CTFA has attested to the emission reduction values shown in Table 3.

Before its dissolution in 2019, its last meeting was held in 2018, having completed the assessment of emissions for 2017. After its reconstitution in 2023, the first meeting was held on April 16, 2024, when emissions for 2018 were certified, opening space for fundraising from the Amazon Fund for that year.

All meetings are shown in Table 3 and their minutes are available on the Amazon Fund website at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/fundo-amazonia/governanca/CTFA/> (available only in Portuguese).

TABLE 3 • ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AMAZON FUND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Meeting	Date	Year of the reduction	Estimated value of the reduction in emissions (millions of tons of CO²)
1st	11.10.2008	2006	200.0
		2007	303.0
2nd	12.01.2009	2008	245.7
3rd	12.13.2010	2009	445.9
4th	10.20.2011	2010	462.9
5th	11.14.2012	2011	490.2
6th	11.26.2013	2012	580.2
7th	09.10.2014	2013	516.1
8th	11.05.2015	2014	558.8
9th	11.08.2016	2015	500.8
10th	10.04.2017	2016	12.0
11th	10.09.2018	2017	58.0
12th	04.16.2024	2018	29.3

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Amazon Fund Steering Committee

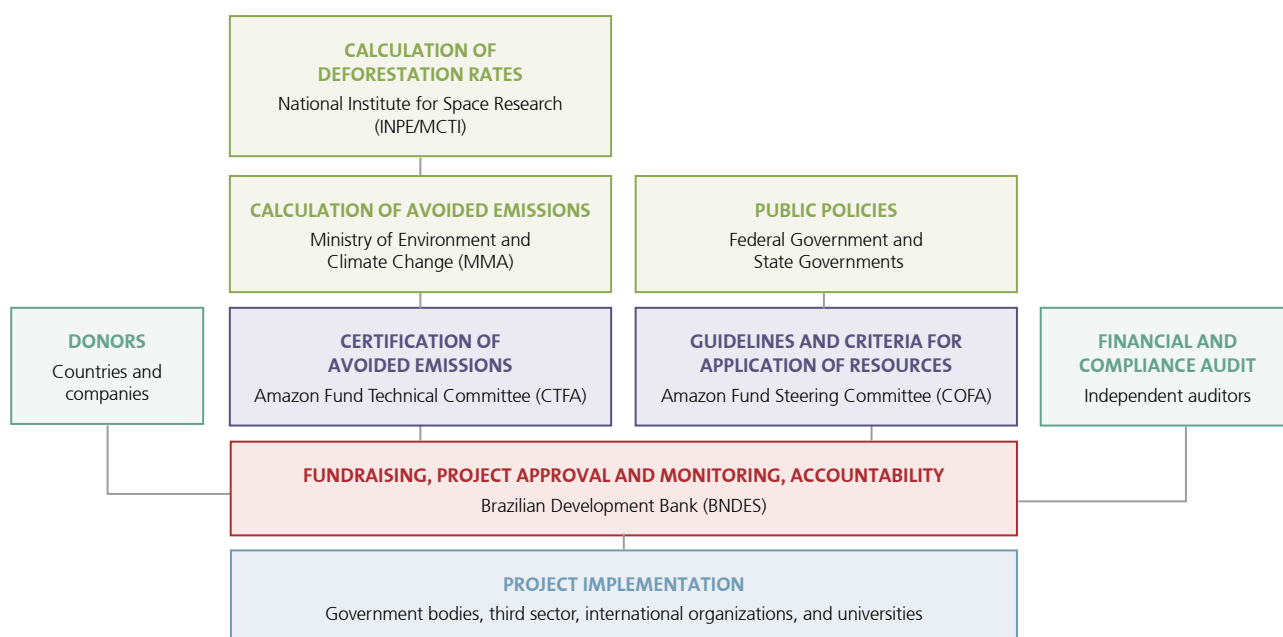
The Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) was also reestablished by Decree 11,368/2023, now including the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) as an effective member of the committee's federal bench.

The COFA is formed by three blocks of representatives: (i) the Federal Government, with ten representatives; (ii) state governments, which include governors from the states that make up the Legal Amazon (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins and Maranhão), provided that they have a state plan to prevent and combat deforestation; and (iii) civil society, with six representatives. The full list of committee members, appointed by the respective institutions, can be found on the Amazon Fund website.⁹

The committee's role is to ensure that the Amazon Fund's initiatives comply with the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), establishing guidelines and criteria for the application of resources. The COFA is also responsible for approving the Amazon Fund Activity Report and information on the use of resources.

Decisions within the COFA are adopted by consensus between the three blocks of representatives, ensuring equal participation in decision-making and encouraging dialogue and knowledge sharing from different perspectives.

FIGURE 1 • GOVERNANCE OF THE AMAZON FUND



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

⁹ Learn more at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/fundo-amazonia/governanca/COFA> (available only in Portuguese).

Fundraising

Fundraising rules

Fundraising for the Amazon Fund is conditional on reducing carbon emissions from deforestation, that is, Brazil must prove a reduction in deforestation in the Amazon to enable new funding.

To calculate the annual funding limit for the Amazon Fund a simple, conservative method is adopted to ensure that emission reduction values are not overestimated. In short, the calculation to determine the reduction in carbon emissions from deforestation starts from the difference between the historical average deforestation rate and the actual deforested area measured in the year under evaluation. This result is multiplied by the amount of carbon present in the biomass, expressed in tons of carbon per hectare. Calculation is performed using the following equation:

$$ED = (TDM - TD) * tC/ha$$

ED = reduction in carbon emissions from deforestation, in tons of carbon (tC);

TDM = average deforestation rate (in hectares);

TD = annual deforestation rate for the period (in hectares); and

tC/ha = tons of carbon per hectare of forest.

The deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon is measured by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), a public agency linked to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). The MMA is responsible for defining the methodology for calculating the annual fundraising limit for the Amazon Fund. CTFA experts must attest to the effective reduction in carbon emissions from deforestation in a given period by evaluating the methodology for calculating the deforestation area and the amount of carbon per hectare used for calculating emissions.

Based on emission reduction data, the BNDES is authorized to raise donations and issue diplomas recognizing the contribution of donors to the fund.

Formalized donations

After donations to the Amazon Fund resumed in 2023, with contracts signed with Switzerland, the United States, and the United Kingdom, contracts were also signed with the governments of Japan and Denmark in 2024, bringing the total number of donors to the Amazon Fund from three (before suspension in 2019) to eight and showing confidence in the actions of the Brazilian government and the BNDES's management of the Amazon Fund. At the end of 2024, negotiations were underway with Norway (new donations), the European Union, and Ireland, which have already

publicly announced their intention to donate to the Amazon Fund. Importantly, all seven international donors internalized resources into the fund from 2023 to 2024.

Table 4 shows all donors and their respective contributions, which together totaled BRL 4,536,257,045.01 internalized by the end of 2024.

TABLE 4 • TOTAL DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE AMAZON FUND

Donor	Contracted value (contract currency)	Resources internalized (contract currency)	Resources internalized (BRL)	Resources internalized (USD)*
Government of Norway	NOK 8,269,496,000.00	NOK 8,269,496,000.00	3,469,251,818.36	1,262,378,452.36
	USD 50,000,000.00	USD 50,000,000.00		
Federal Republic of Germany – KfW	EUR 89,920,000.00	EUR 89,920,000.00	387,859,396.00	105,809,339.88
Petrobras	BRL 17,285,079.13	BRL 17,285,079.13	17,285,079.13	7,713,253.30
Government of Switzerland	CHF 5,000,000.00	CHF 5,000,000.00	28,130,000.00	5,690,070.00
Government of the United States of America	USD 53,472,000.00	USD 53,472,000.00	291,382,003.20	53,472,000.00
Government of the United Kingdom	GBP 80,000,000.00	GBP 39,260,000.00	283,960,570.49	49,434,880.72
Government of Japan	JPY 411,000,000.00	JPY 411,000,000.00	14,943,000.00	3,000,000.00
Government of Denmark	DKK 150,000,000.00	DKK 50,000,000.00	43,445,177.83	7,020,762.08
Total			4,536,257,045.01	1,494,518,758.34

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: *Amounts converted to BRL based on the exchange rate on the respective dates of actual receipt of the funds by the BNDES.

Diplomas: acknowledgement of donor contributions

When raising donations for the Amazon Fund, the BNDES issues nominal and non-transferable diplomas to donors informing the amount of the financial contribution, the corresponding avoided emissions in tons of carbon, and the reference year of the avoided emissions. These diplomas generate no rights or credits of any nature. Table 5 shows data on the resources already raised and internalized by the BNDES and the amount of carbon and carbon dioxide emissions captured.

*To see all the diplomas
issued and other
information about
donations already
received by the
Amazon Fund, access:*



TABLE 5 • RESOURCES ENTERED IN THE AMAZON FUND AND CARBON CAPTURE

Donor	Resources internalized (BRL)	Tons of carbon dioxide (tCO ₂) captured	Tons of carbon (tC) captured
Government of Norway	3,469,251,818.36	252,475,690.47	68,857,006.49
Federal Republic of Germany – KfW	387,859,396.00	21,161,867.98	5,771,418.54
Petrobras	17,285,079.13	1,542,650.66	420,722.91
Government of Switzerland	28,130,000.00	1,138,014.00	310,367.45
Government of the United States of America	291,382,003.20	10,694,400.00	2,916,654.55
Government of the United Kingdom	283,960,570.49	9,886,976.14	2,696,448.04
Government of Japan	14,943,000.00	600,000.00	163,636.36
Government of Denmark	43,445,177.83	1,404,152.42	382,950.66
Total	4,536,257,045.01	298,903,751.67	81,519,205.00

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: To calculate the tons of avoided carbon, the donation amounts are converted to USD based on the exchange rate on the respective dates of actual receipt of the funds by the BNDES, as expressed in the donation diplomas. The tons of carbon are calculated based on the carbon biomass per hectare and are converted to tons of CO₂ considering the mass of the carbon atom in the CO₂ molecule. The amount of carbon and the conversion factor from carbon-to-carbon dioxide used in the Amazon Fund donations can be found in the technical notes of CTFA meetings, available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/fundo-amazonia/governanca/CTFA/> (only in Portuguese).

As established in Decree 6,527/2008, the BNDES is required to keep the resources originating from donations separated in its accounting records. Of these donations, 3% are allocated to cover operational costs and other expenses related to the Amazon Fund, including the hiring of auditing services.

Institutional coordination and technical cooperation

As manager of the Amazon Fund, the BNDES maintains a dialogue with its various stakeholders to ensure transparency in its activities, obtain technical subsidies for its actions and establish partnerships.

Among these actions, it is worth mentioning the technical cooperation agreement between the BNDES and the German Agency for International Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit – GIZ), which since 2015 has been co-financed by the Norwegian government, in addition to resources from the German government.

Within the scope of technical cooperation, several activities were conducted in 2024, among which the following stand out:

- Conducting two thematic effectiveness assessments. The first, on the implementation of PGTAs for Indigenous peoples,¹⁰ covered four projects: Sustainable *Bem Viver*, by Iepé; Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, by CTI; Management of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins, by ISA; and Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State, by IEB. The second was dedicated to sustainable productive projects (APS), namely: Using Social Technologies to Reduce Deforestation, by ADAI; Amazon's Nectar, by the Peabiru Institute; Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon, by IPAM; and Portal Seeds – Phase 2, by IOV.
- Proposing inputs for guidance and recommendations for better performance.
- Providing support for public proponents of the Amazon Fund with the presentation and exchange of good practices in project development, aiming at the design of projects with clear objectives, governance structure, and definition of goals and indicators. A distance learning training program is being developed so that proponents of other types can access it.
- Proposing a system for indexing lessons learned and recommendations based on evaluations of completed Amazon Fund projects. This indexing is expected to generate information on progress on recommendations and optimize the dialogue with project proponents and executors.
- Providing systematic support for the Amazon Fund team in developing thematic project maps and in monitoring and evaluating results.
- Renewal of the partnership between GIZ and BNDES through the Action4forests project.

Communication

The most relevant transparency and dialogue instruments within the scope of communication actions are highlighted below.

Website www.amazonfund.gov.br

Since 2010, the BNDES has maintained an updated Amazon Fund website in Portuguese and English. In accordance with the principles of transparency and publicity that guide the Bank's actions, the parameters that underpin the assessment of projects within the fund's scope are published on the website, in which guidelines are provided on how to submit projects, the procedures for their approval and the documentation required at each process stage. Updated information is also provided on fund governance, donations

¹⁰ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/monitoramento-avaliacao/5.avaliacoes-externas/individuais/Relatorio-Efetividade-IndigenasII.pdf> (only in Portuguese).

received, and monitoring and evaluation of results. Customer service is provided by the Contact Us section or the BNDES's customer service channels.

The website hosts a section dedicated to public calls for proposals made by the BNDES or its partners,¹¹ and a portfolio with all the projects supported by the Amazon Fund is available for consultation. Individualized information is provided for each of the more than one hundred supported projects, with multiple filter options, facilitating searches. Data include the name of the project and the entity responsible, territorial scope, beneficiaries, objectives, total value of the project, amount of support from the Amazon Fund, execution period, and dates of approval and contracting. Data are also published on the disbursements and activities conducted by each project and on how they contribute to the Amazon Fund's four axes of action, organized from its logical framework.

Considering that the Amazon Fund is managed by the BNDES, information about it can also be accessed by any citizen by the channels provided for in Law 12,527, of November 18, 2011 (Access to Information Law). Regarding this issue, in 2024 the BNDES maintained its lead in the active transparency ranking of the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU), meeting 100% of the requirements assessed by the survey. The BNDES also maintained the diamond seal of transparency in the survey conducted by the Association of Members of the Brazilian Courts of Accounts (ATRICON), together with the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) and the Court of Accounts of the State of Mato Grosso (TCE-MT), achieving a transparency rate of 97.41%.

Annual reports

To ensure transparency in its activities, the Amazon Fund publishes annual reports on its website. In addition to being accountability instruments, the reports record and disclose the fund's actions and results to society.

Events

In 2024, BNDES and the Amazon Fund participated in the 29th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP 29), held in Baku, Azerbaijan, with a panel in the Brazilian pavilion and presence at several other tables and pavilions.

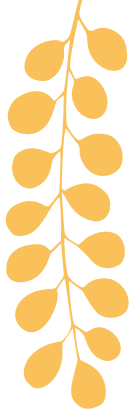
In addition to its traditional participation in the COP, the Amazon Fund held a workshop with partners during the G20 Leaders' Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Within the scope of the G20, the BNDES actively collaborated in the discussion and final drafting of the High-Level Principles on Bioeconomy. Notably, this was the first time that the topic featured on a multilaterally agreed document.

¹¹ Available only in Portuguese.



OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE



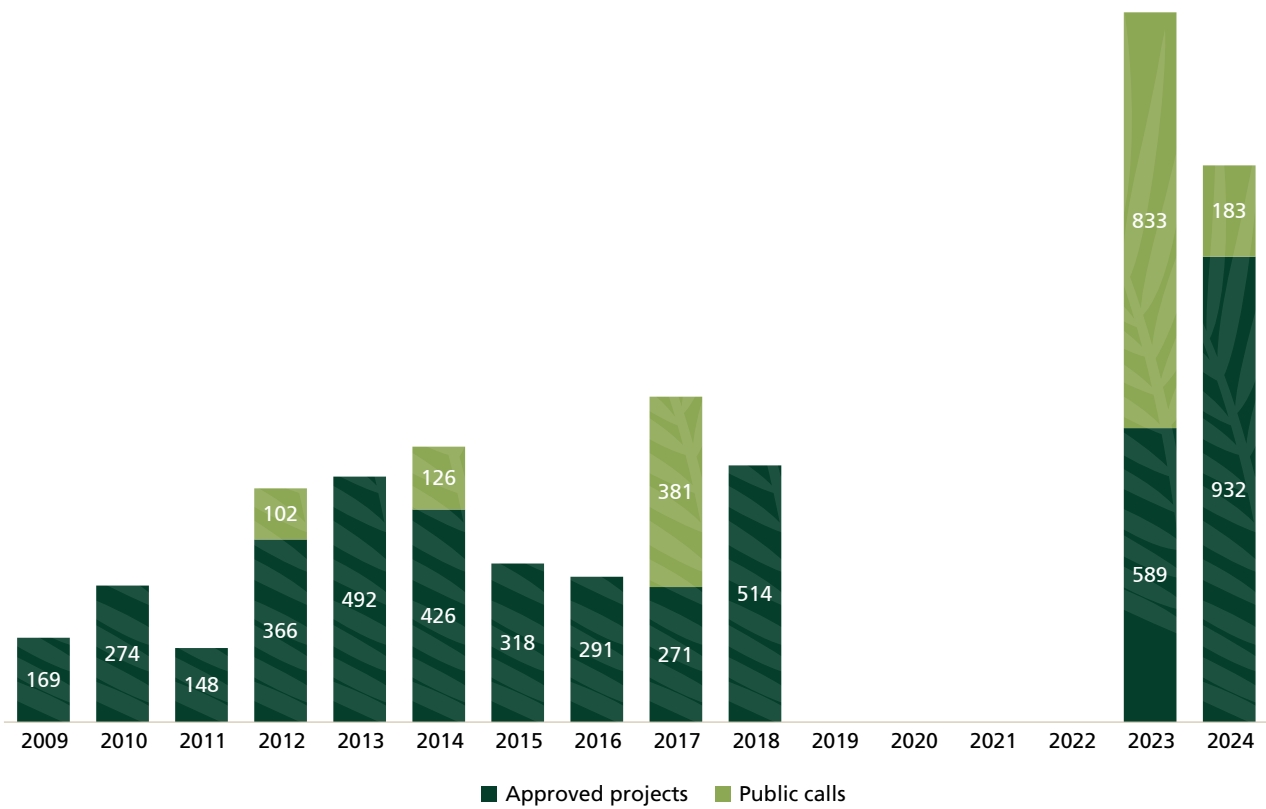


Project portfolio profile

In 2024, the Amazon Fund consolidated the level reached in the previous year in terms of resources committed to projects: 13 new projects were approved, totaling BRL 930 million. Additionally, two public calls were launched in 2024: Sanitize the Amazon: Drinking Water for Amazon Communities, worth BRL 150 million, intended to implement social technologies for the access to quality water for human consumption and food production and family support for the social and productive inclusion of 4,626 families in the states of Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Pará and Rondônia; and *Naturezas Quilombolas*, worth BRL 33 million, intended to support *quilombola* communities considering the guidelines, objectives and axes of the National *Quilombola* Territorial and Environmental Management Policy (PNGTAQ). In total, BRL 183 million was reserved for the two calls.

The following tables and graphs show consolidated data on approvals, contracting and disbursements, showing the relevance and scale of the Amazon Fund's operations. For more in-depth information, see the section "Projects contracted in 2024."

GRAPH 2 • APPROVALS AND PUBLIC CALLS* OF THE AMAZON FUND FROM 2009 TO 2024 (BRL MILLION – CONSTANT VALUES)**



Source: Elaborated by the authors.
Note: * Public calls generate projects that are analyzed and approved later. ** Values adjusted by IPCA (Broad National Consumer Price Index) between the year of disbursement and December 31, 2024.

At the end of 2024, the Amazon Fund had a portfolio of 119 contracted projects, totaling BRL 2,990,553,149. The number of projects contracted and the total resources disbursed between 2009 and 2024 are shown in Table 6 and Graph 3. After rebuilding the portfolio of initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund in 2023, disbursements in 2024 grew for the first time since 2020, exceeding BRL 200 million, which represents a fourfold increase in relation to the amount disbursed in 2023. Importantly, approximately 75% of the resources disbursed in 2024 were allocated to projects contracted in the same year. Disbursements for supported projects occur in installments during their implementation and follow the deadlines established in the respective physical-financial schedules.

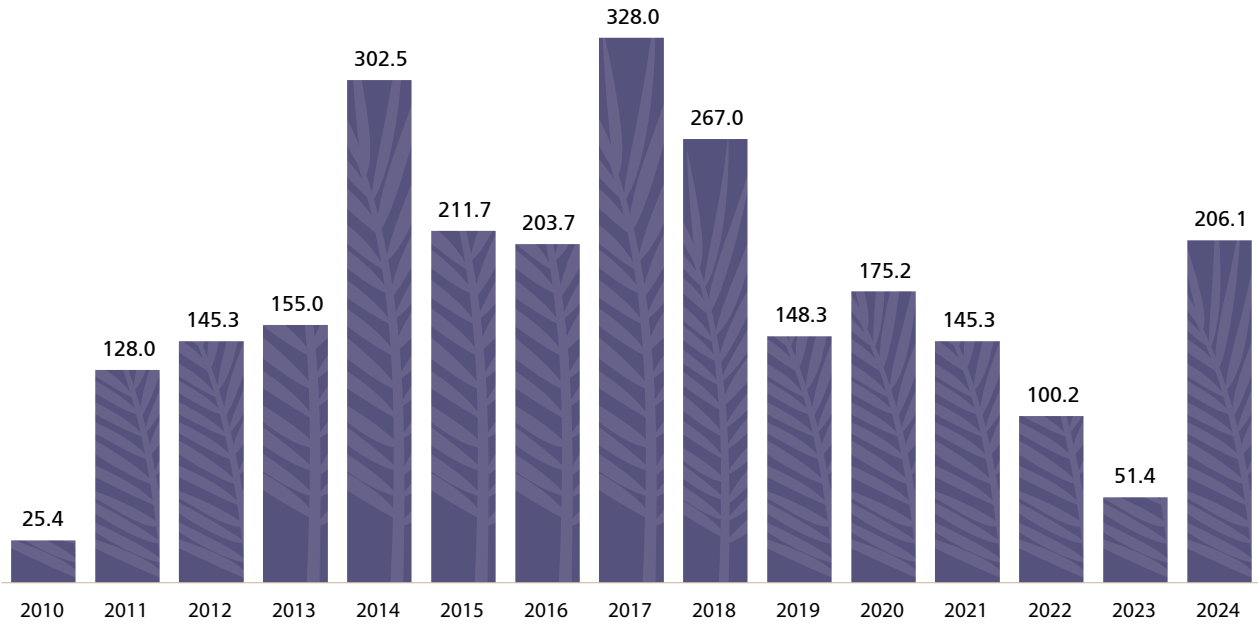
TABLE 6 • CONTRACTED PROJECTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM 2010 TO 2024
(NOMINAL VALUES)

Year	Number of projects contracted	Total amount of support (BRL)*	Total amount disbursed to projects (BRL)
2010	8	156,620,242.42	11,105,966.90
2011	10	53,539,536.15	59,740,091.61
2012	12	105,848,405.05	71,205,781.90
2013	10	178,301,673.15	80,903,376.47
2014	20	309,539,415.77	167,954,502.78
2015	7	92,478,540.15	127,509,195.78
2016	10	191,829,121.67	134,145,446.07
2017	6	65,488,801.72	223,760,804.23
2018	17	497,187,283.66	187,372,391.40
2019	2	39,134,722.00	108,875,373.05
2020	–	–	130,999,150.26
2021	–	–	117,490,671.19
2022	–	–	90,466,219.65
2023	5	131,921,833.52	48,255,109.49
2024	12	1,168,663,573.36	206,116,422.86
Total	119	2,990,553,148.62	1,765,900,503.64

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * Net values, including supplements and excluding cancellations and value changes. See Annex 3 for the list of canceled projects, supplements and changed values.

GRAPH 3 • ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS BY THE AMAZON FUND FROM 2010 TO 2024
(BRL MILLION – CONSTANT VALUES)*



Source: Elaborated by the authors.
Note: * Values adjusted by IPCA between the year of disbursement and December 31, 2024.

In 2024, 12 projects were contracted, totaling BRL 1.2 billion, detailed in the section “Projects contracted in 2024.” These new contracts show the priority given to restoration activities (within the scope of Restore the Amazon) and to the monitoring and control thematic axis, foreseen in the 5th phase of the PPCDAM,¹² with the approval of the following projects: (i) combating and preventing forest fires by military fire departments (three projects exclusively for firefighters from the states of Amapá, Amazonas and Rondônia, in addition to the project from the state of Acre, which includes support for firefighters); and (ii) strengthening the capacity to confront environmental and related crimes associated with the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation (via support for the Amas Plan – Amazon: Security and Sovereignty, from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security).

The fund’s support for the sustainable production activities axis is also noteworthy, since one of the main challenges of the current PPCDAM phase is consolidating sustainable production activities that guarantee alternative income sources for families in the region, replacing activities predatory as a vector for reducing deforestation and transforming the Amazon reality. The contracting of the three projects selected in the public call Restore the Amazon is particularly aligned with objective 2 of this axis, namely to “promote sustainable forest management and the recovery and restoration

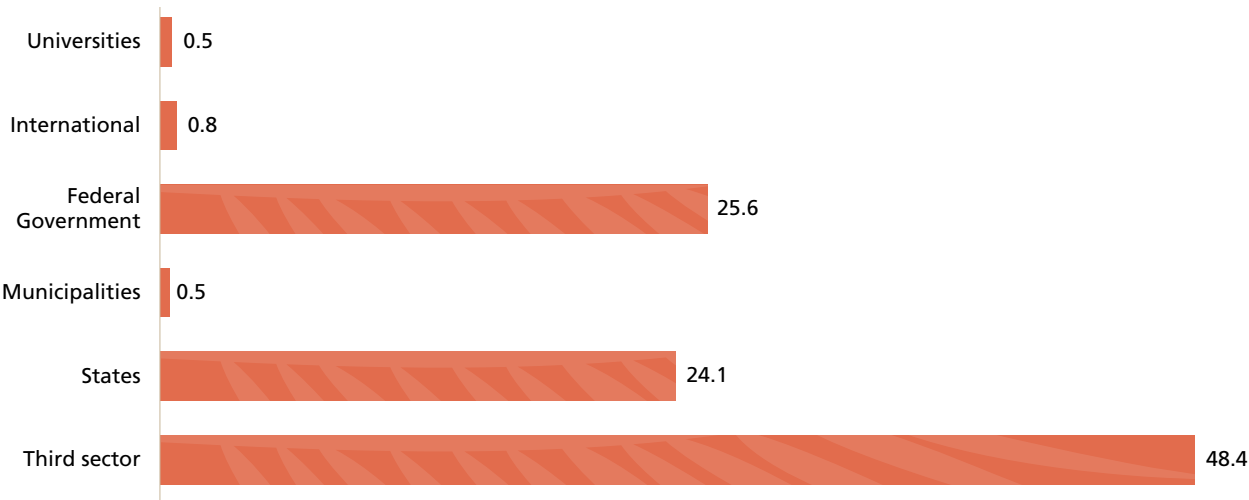
¹² This PPCDAM phase is structured around four thematic axes to which the Amazon Fund is aligned: sustainable productive activities; environmental monitoring and control; land-use planning; and normative and economic instruments aimed at reducing deforestation. For more details, see: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/controlao-desmatamento-queimadas-e-ordenamento-ambiental-territorial/controlao-do-desmatamento-1/amazonia-ppcdam-1/ppcdam_5_en.pdf.

of deforested or degraded areas.” Projects aimed at developing forest bioeconomy and socio-biodiversity were also contracted, with support for structuring, strengthening and consolidating production chains for socio-biodiversity and sustainable family farming.

Within the scope of land-use planning, a project focused on consolidating Indigenous lands and their territorial and environmental management was contracted. All projects contracted during the year included the construction of a network of “grouped” local partners, essential for providing support to beneficiaries who would have difficulty accessing the Amazon Fund independently, ensuring the expansion and capillarity of resource outreach.

Graph 4 consolidates the contracting of projects, according to the legal nature of the managing entity.

GRAPH 4 • PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SUPPORT BY LEGAL NATURE



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Figure 2 shows the territorial scope of the 119 projects supported between 2009 and 2024, and Graph 5 shows the percentage value of support by state. As shown, all states in the Legal Amazon have supported projects and the four states with the highest participation in the total amount of financial support continue to be Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Pará, accounting for around 77% of the total area of the region¹³ and just over 63% of the fund’s total support value.

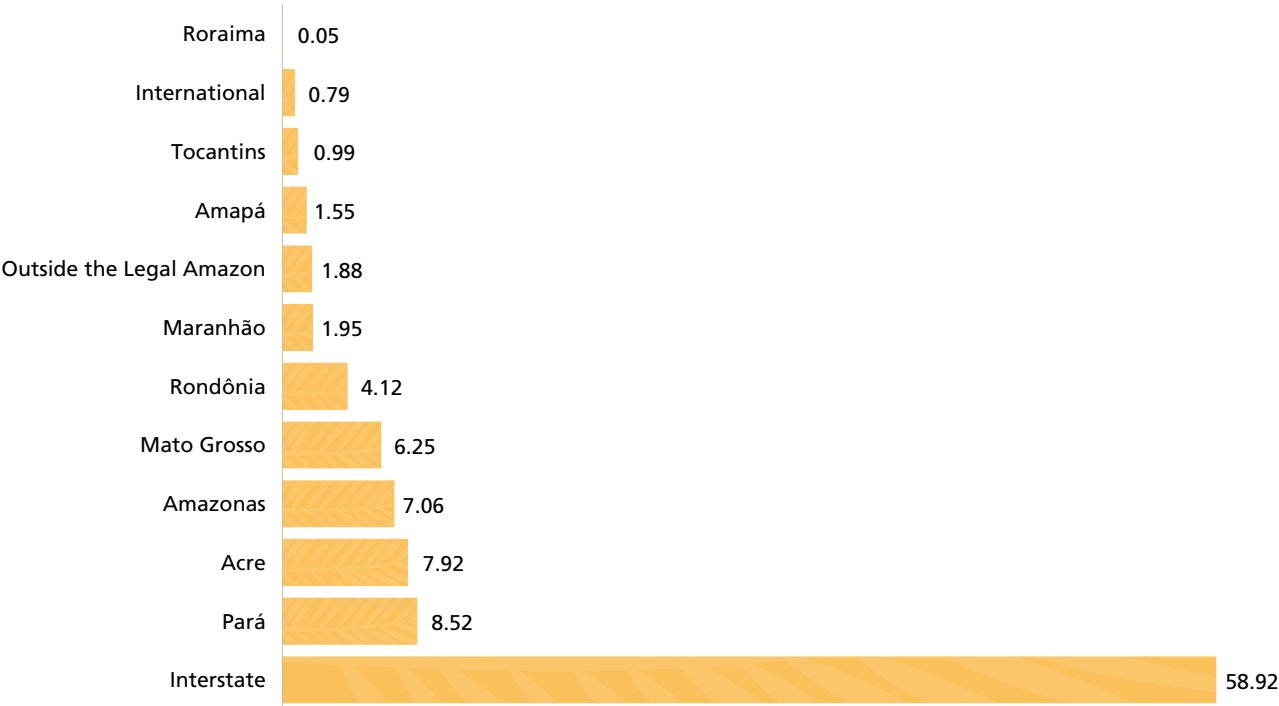
¹³ Information available at: <http://www.ibge.gov.br>. Accessed on: May 12, 2025.

FIGURE 2 • NUMBER OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY STATE



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

GRAPH 5 • PERCENTAGE VALUE OF TOTAL SUPPORT BY STATE



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Accounting and financial aspects

In December 2024, the Amazon Fund had total resources of BRL 7,595 million. Said amount results from the resources raised plus the income generated over the years and minus the amount set aside by the BNDES for administering the fund, corresponding to 3% of the amounts donated. By December 2024, BRL 1,765 million had been disbursed into projects supported by the fund.

Accounting and financial transactions related to the Amazon Fund are recorded and reported in accordance with current legislation and the principles and standards promulgated by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), an independent body that, in the fulfillment of its exclusive attributions, standardizes the accounting and independent auditing procedures adopted in Brazil. By its collegiate and working groups, the CFC seeks to promote convergence between these procedures and the standards defined by international standards.

TABLE 7 • BALANCE SHEET OF THE AMAZON FUND AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2024
(BRL THOUSAND)

Asset		Liability	
Current		Current	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,831,384	Resource for projects	5,831,384
Prepaid expenses	120,171	Support funds	120,171
		Net equity	
		Accumulated surplus	-
Total assets	5,951,555	Total liability	5,951,555

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Of the total current assets, BRL 5,831,384 thousand correspond to the amount available on December 31, 2024, for disbursements to ongoing supported projects. This amount is invested in Gaia funds (I, II and III), managed by Banco do Brasil. Such funds have a conservative profile (fixed income investments – Brazilian government bonds) and were contracted to maintain monetary restatement and remunerate the balances available for financial support to projects.

The donated amounts are recorded as financial assets of the Amazon Fund and have consideration linked to project support. The consideration is therefore recorded as liabilities, under project resources. Thus, the donations received imply no increase equity for the BNDES.

According to the understanding of the Regional Superintendence of the Federal Revenue of Brazil of the 7th Fiscal Region, donations to the Amazon Fund should not integrate, at the date of entry, the calculation basis for Income Tax (IR) and Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL). For calculating these taxes, whenever a disbursement to a supported project occurs, income and expenses must be recorded on the same date and in the exact disbursed amount. Thus, the basis for calculating IR and CSLL related to donations to the fund is always zero, with no collection of these taxes to public coffers.

Audits

Annually, the Amazon Fund undergoes the following audit processes:

- a financial audit, to assess the veracity of the balances recorded in its financial statements and the adequacy of the allocation of said balances in the BNDES's financial statements; and
- a compliance audit, to verify compliance with the application of the financial resources disbursed to projects contracted by the BNDES under the Amazon Fund to the applicable standards and guidelines and the physical evidence of implementation of the projects, based on the set of those that had disbursements in the year in question.

The financial audit procedures for 2024 were conducted by the company KPMG Auditores Independentes, which concluded that the financial statements presented by the BNDES were adequate. The independent auditors' report can be found in Annex 1. The 2024 compliance audit is scheduled to be completed in 2025.

All reports from independent auditors as of 2010 are published on the Amazon Fund website.¹⁴



¹⁴ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/transparency/audit/>.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS



Context

The Amazon Fund supports actions to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation and promote the sustainable use of natural resources in the Legal Amazon.

The Amazon Fund's Logical Framework—a tool for planning, managing, monitoring and evaluating results and impacts—was developed considering the main causes of deforestation in the Amazon:

- the impunity of environmental crimes due to the incapacity of government agencies to monitor and punish such acts in a territory of continental dimensions;
- the existence of unallocated public lands and low legal security regarding property titles in the region, leading to extra-legal occupation of public lands, conflicts over land ownership, and discouragement of private investments;
- the low economic attractiveness of keeping the forest standing due to the lack of adequate infrastructure and economic incentives to promote sustainable production chains; and
- the expansion of agriculture and livestock, driven by the growing demand for commodities in the globalized market.

We also identified a need for investments in innovation and scientific production aiming at monitoring and controlling deforestation, territorial planning and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the Legal Amazon.

When building the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, we also considered the seven thematic areas defined in Decree 6,527/2008, which regulates the operation of the fund in the Legal Amazon, namely:

- i. management of public forests and protected areas;
- ii. environmental control, monitoring, and inspection;
- iii. sustainable forest management;
- iv. economic activities from the sustainable use of vegetation;
- v. ecological-economic zoning, land-use planning, and land regularization;
- vi. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- vii. recovery of deforested areas.

The decree determined that up to 20% of its resources may be used in developing systems for deforestation monitoring and controlling in other Brazilian biomes and other tropical countries.

Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

The Amazon Fund's Logical Framework was first published as a complete document in 2010. In 2017, it underwent revision due to changes in deforestation practices and the emphasis of public policies.

The logical framework is a methodology used to ensure that the actions financed contribute to the general objective of a program (or project), and can be defined as a matrix in which strategic decisions on the application of resources in a program are inserted in an operational and organized manner, explaining the goal to be achieved (outcomes, impacts or objectives) and what must be done to achieve it (how).

Figure 3 illustrates the logical sequence of cause and effect showing how outcomes and impacts of several projects lead to the general objective of a program, as in the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

FIGURE 3 • AMAZON FUND'S LOGICAL SEQUENCE



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Considering the scope of the Amazon Fund's areas of activity, its logical framework was structured into four components. More detailed information can be found on the fund's website¹⁵ or by scanning the QR code on the side, in the document *Amazon Fund's Logical Framework – 2017*. It defines the indicators selected to measure its results, the main risks (assumptions) that may affect its success, and how the supported projects and the Amazon Fund will be monitored.

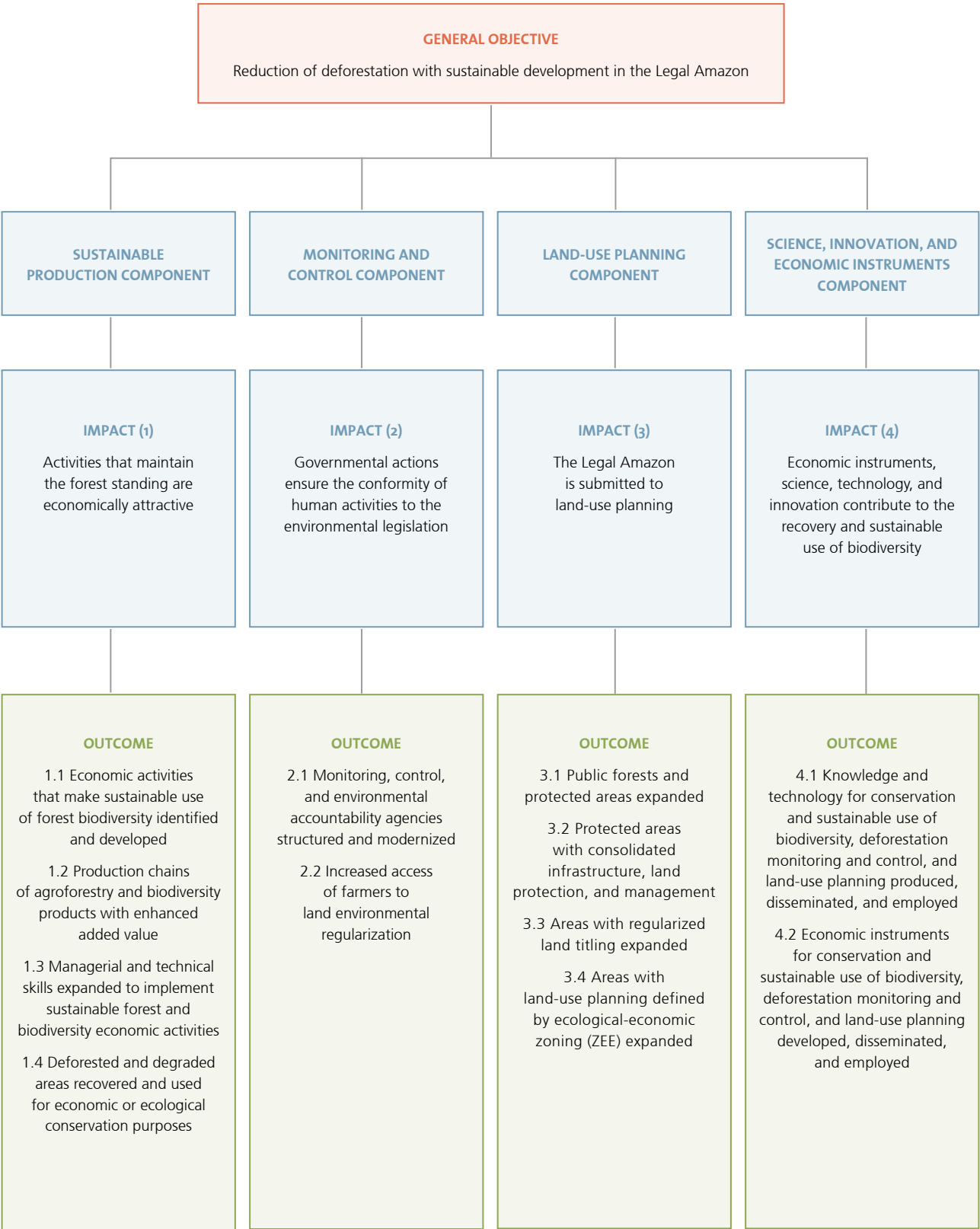
Figure 4 shows the intervention logic of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework. The numbering alongside the outcomes and impacts in this figure is also used in the intervention logic of each supported project.

Learn more about
the Amazon Fund's
Logical Framework:



¹⁵ <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Results-impacts/Amazon-Fund-Logical-Framework-2017.pdf>.

FIGURE 4 • AMAZON FUND’S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

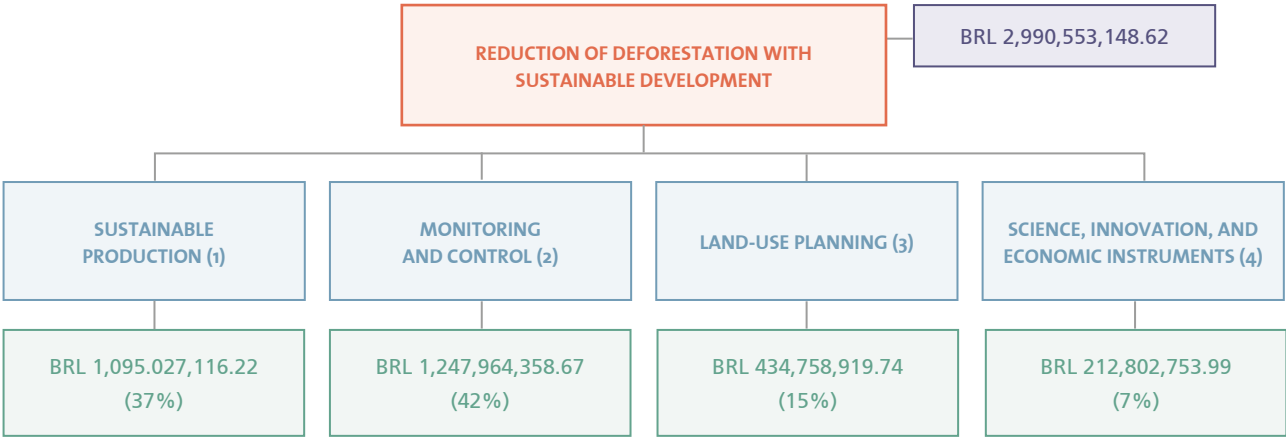


Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Distribution of resources by logical framework component

The Amazon Fund supported 119 projects by the end of 2024, totaling BRL 2,990,553,148.62, distributed across the four components of the logical framework, as shown in Figure 5.

FIGURE 5 • DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS SUPPORTED BY THE AMAZON FUND ACROSS THE COMPONENTS OF THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK



Source: Elaborated by the authors.
Note: The sum of the percentages does not add up to precisely 100% due to rounding in each component.

Monitoring of regional indicators

The Amazon Fund has identified, in its logical framework, some regional indicators related to the public policies to which the projects it supports aim to contribute.

Monitoring these public policies helps to assess the progress made in promoting the reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Amazon. For this monitoring, the Amazon Fund’s indicators are analyzed in a comparative perspective at the level of their general objective and impacts. The baseline year for each indicator is 2009, when the fund’s first operations were approved, even though no funds had yet been disbursed for its projects.

The current assessment year is 2024. Whenever possible, a comparison is made with this year. In cases where 2024 information is not available, comparison with the latest available data is used.

We should remember that from 2019 to 2022 the Amazon Fund did not contract any new projects due to the dissolution of the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), impacting its results from then on. The project portfolio was reduced in this

period, as old contracts were terminated and no new contracts were signed. With the reestablishment of COFA in January 2023, the Amazon Fund was restructured and fully resumed its analysis and contracting activities, with exceptional operational results, as reported in the chapter “Operational Performance.” The years 2023 and 2024 were highly active for the Amazon Fund, with a volume of supported projects and public calls that enabled rebuilding its portfolio.

Note that the Amazon Fund is not the sole contributor to the behavior of these indicators, although its impact is attested by independent evaluations conducted on several projects already completed.¹⁶

General objective of the Amazon Fund: reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon

Indicator: (1) annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon

One of the indicators selected to measure the evolution of the general objective was “Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon,” as measured by the INPE.

Several climate modeling studies analyze the impacts of deforestation of tropical forests on the climate, indicating that the reduction of these forests alters humid air flow and causes an increase in global temperature.

INPE data available at the time this report was prepared indicate that deforestation in the Legal Amazon in 2024 was 6,288 km², a 77% reduction compared to 2004, when the highest deforestation rate of the 21st century was recorded. Analyzing the rate for 2024, we see a reduction of nearly 16% compared to the 2009 baseline, and of 31% compared to 2023.

TABLE 8 • EVOLUTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON (KM²)

2004	2009	2023	2024	Variation (%)	Variation (%)	Variation (%)
				2004/2024	2009/2024	2023/2024
27,772	7,464	9,064	6,288	(77)	(16)	(31)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on INPE data (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates. Accessed on: March 27, 2025).

Another possible comparison is the average annual deforestation rate from 2010 to 2024 with the Amazon Fund baseline (2009), which shows a 6% increase in the deforested area. This average was significantly impacted by the 2019-2022 period, when an average of 11,403 km² was recorded, with each of the four years showing rates above 10,000 km².

¹⁶ The effectiveness evaluations conducted by independent consultants can be found at <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/monitoramento-e-avaliacao/avaliacoes-externas/> (available only in Portuguese).

TABLE 9 • EVOLUTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON – 2009/AVERAGE 2010-2024 (KM²)

Deforestation 2009 (A)	Average 2010-2024 (B)	Variation (%) (B)/(A)
7,464	7,895	6

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on INPE data (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates. Accessed on: March 27, 2025).

Indicator: (2) participation of the Legal Amazon states’ GDP in the national GDP

The second indicator selected to measure the evolution of the Amazon Fund’s general objective is the share of the gross domestic product (GDP) of all Legal Amazon states in Brazil’s GDP. In other words, the sum of the GDP of the nine Legal Amazon states is compared with the total national GDP.

GDP is a basic indicator of economic behavior that expresses the added value of goods and services in any given region. However, it is not an ideal indicator for measuring sustainable development, as it does not include, for example, information on positive socio-environmental externalities or any environmental liabilities generated.

Several international initiatives have incorporated the calculation of other well-being and sustainability variables into national statistics aiming to assess, for example, biodiversity loss or the costs associated with climate change. In Brazil, Law 13,493, of October 17, 2017, assigned the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) the responsibility of publishing the green gross domestic product (GGDP) which will include, in addition to the usual criteria and data, the national ecological heritage in its calculation. Until a methodology is defined and the measurements are fully adopted and validated on a global scale, it is recommended that the conventional GDP indicator be analyzed together with the deforestation reduction indicator.¹⁷

The most up-to-date information available on the evolution of each state’s GDP is the IBGE’s System of Regional Accounts for the year 2021, and this information was used in preparing the Amazon Fund’s Annual Report for 2023. For this reason, it is not possible to perform a new analysis at the moment. We are using the 2023 table in this edition to monitor the indicators.

¹⁷ For new natural capital accounting methodologies see IBGE’s document *Contas de ecossistemas: o uso da terra nos biomas brasileiros 2000-2018* (Ecosystem accounts: land use in Brazilian biomes 2000-2018). Available in Portuguese at: <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101753.pdf>. Accessed on: March 23, 2025.

TABLE 10 • EVOLUTION OF THE RELATIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE LEGAL AMAZON GDP (BRL BILLION)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP Brazil	3,885.8	4,376.4	4,814.8	5,331.6	5,779.0	5,995.8	6,269.3	6,585.5	7,004.1	7,389.1	7,609.6	9,012.1
GDP Legal Amazon states	310.0	362.3	399.3	449.4	486.2	506.6	546.5	584.3	623.2	659.9	763.7	922.4
GDP Legal Amazon/GDP Brazil	7.98%	8.28%	8.29%	8.43%	8.41%	8.45%	8.72%	8.87%	8.90%	8.93%	10.04%	10.24%

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBGE data (Regional Accounts System 2021).

Impacts: (1) activities that maintain the forest standing are economically attractive (“sustainable production” component)

Indicator: production of plant extraction and forestry

Indicator: legal log production in the Amazon

One of the Amazon Fund’s priorities throughout its 16 years of existence has been the structuring of socio-biodiversity production chains as a way of creating alternatives to generate income for the local population, against the deforestation and predatory exploitation of natural resources.

Supporting projects aimed at expanding the structuring of traditional communities, Indigenous peoples, and small producers by improving the collection, processing and marketing of extractive products has been another of the Amazon Fund’s priorities.

To maintain comparability, the indicator “production of plant extraction and forestry” in the Legal Amazon states was selected to monitor this component, based on data from IBGE’s annual publication.¹⁸ Additionally, an indicator for measuring the legal production of logs in the Amazon was developed.

Plant extraction includes the process of exploiting native plant resources through the collection of products. The Amazon is an important source of açai berry, Brazil nuts, native rubber, almonds and other oilseeds and fibers, which are economically relevant and sold both within and outside the Amazon. The evolution of the production and revenue of these products is monitored by the Amazon Fund due to their economic relevance in the region.

Regarding oilseeds, the extractive production of cumaru almonds, pequi and copaiba, among other products, is being monitored. The evolution of the babassu production chain is also monitored, since the oilseed (almond) is mainly used in the food industry. As babassu plays a significant role in the regional extractive economy, it was monitored

¹⁸ *Produção da extração vegetal e da silvicultura – Pevs* (Production of plant extraction and forestry – Pevs), from IBGE. Available in Portuguese at: <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/289>. Accessed on: January 15, 2025..

separately from the other oilseeds. In the fiber group, piassava and buriti palms are being monitored, among other products.

Table 11 shows the evolution of the physical production (in tons) of plant extraction of these products from 2009 to 2023 (latest available data), in addition to a comparison of the last year with the previous year.

TABLE 11 • PRODUCTION OF PLANT EXTRACTIVISM IN THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES (TONS)

Products	2009	2022	2023	Variation 2023/2009 (%)	Variation 2023/2022 (%)
Açaí berry	115,767	247,033	238,891	106	(3)
Brazil nuts*	37,468	38,169	35,351	(6)	(7)
Rubber (coagulated and liquid latex)	3,458	1,058	1,445	(58)	37
Oilseeds**	1,239	953	1,102	(11)	16
Babassu	103,359	27,609	23,728	(77)	(14)
Fibers***	2,846	2,417	2,409	(15)	0
Historical total	264,137	317,239	302,926	15	(5)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBGE data (available at: <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/289>. Accessed on: January 15, 2025).

Notes: * Also called Pará nuts or Amazon nuts. ** Includes copaiba (oil), cumaru, pequi and other products. Does not include babassu. *** Includes buriti, piassava and other products.

Table 12 shows the evolution of these same products according to the revenue generated.

TABLE 12 • PRODUCTION OF PLANT EXTRACTIVISM IN THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES (BRL THOUSAND)

Products	2009	2009*	2022*	2023	Variation 2023/2009 (%)	Variation 2023/2022 (%)
Açaí berry	160,312	359,887	868,477	853,148	137	(2)
Brazil nuts**	52,261	117,322	177,861	172,251	47	(3)
Rubber (coagulated and liquid latex)	7,596	17,055	9,870	18,519	9	88
Oilseeds**	6,570	14,749	18,963	22,966	56	21
Babassu	114,847	257,882	65,898	60,938	(76)	(8)
Fibers***	4,495	10,091	9,079	9,714	(4)	7
Historical total	346,081	776,925	1,150,148	1,137,536	46	(1)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBGE data (available at: <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/289>. Accessed on: January 15, 2025).

Notes: * Values updated to BRL 2023 based on the variation in the Broad National Consumer Price Index (IPCA). ** Also called Pará nuts or Amazon nuts. *** Includes copaiba (oil), cumaru, pequi and other products. **** Includes buriti, piassava and other products.

Notably, the production of açaí berry—a native fruit increasingly used in the production of food and beverages—maintained the growth trend observed in recent years, having increased by approximately 106% in the Legal Amazon between 2009 and 2023. In updated values, revenue grew by 137% in the same period, reaching BRL 853 million.

Last year, however, a reduction in the volume produced led to a decrease in revenue (in current values), indicating a limitation in product appreciation.

Brazil nuts, also known as Pará nuts, are another important regional extractive product, harvested from the fruit (“husk”) of the chestnut tree. Production volume in the 2009-2023 period decreased by 6% (compared to the previous year, a reduction of 7%). Similar to açai berry, revenue dropped 3% in current values in 2023 compared to 2022.

In consolidated values, there was a drop in both volume and revenue (in current values) in the three largest monitored chains (açai berry, Brazil nuts and babassu). It is also important to highlight the exponential increase of the rubber chain, in both volume and, especially, associated revenue.

Indicator: legal log production in the Amazon

The sole legal source of raw materials for log production are sustainable exploited forests, through sustainable forest management plans (SFMP) or authorized deforestation. Monitoring this indicator became possible thanks to the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), who systematized information on the transport of forest products registered in the Forest Origin Document (DOF) system. This information is available on the institute’s website.¹⁹

TABLE 13 • LEGAL LOGGING IN THE AMAZON (VOLUME IN M³)

State	2009	2023	2024	Variation 2024/2009 (%)	Variation 2024/2023 (%)
Acre	277,489	133,352	80,140	(71)	(40)
Amazonas	355,113	326,102	94,602	(73)	(71)
Amapá	64,189	67,247	18,491	(71)	(73)
Maranhão	10,359	113	6,792	(34)	5,911
Mato Grosso	2,043	24,845	12,197	497	(51)
Pará	9,041	1,607,825	14,568	61	(99)
Rondônia	–	429,040	417,847	–	(3)
Roraima	89,502	151,786	102,732	15	(32)
Tocantins	21,366	0	5,785	(73)	–
Total	829,102	2,740,310	753,154	(9)	(73)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBAMA data (available at: <https://dd.serpro.gov.br/publico/sense/app/36ac6782-2c5b-4365-b11f-a5e713fbacad/sheet/bd361063-6a3b-4112-9cc2-0ea9d4a38963/state/analysis>. Accessed on: January 10, 2025).

¹⁹ Notably, the control of native wood exploitation in Brazil, although quite advanced, may still issue fraudulent exploration permits. Thus, part of the logs recorded as legally extracted, based on information in the Forest Origin Document system, may actually be illegal wood resulting from frauds in the system.

TABLE 14 • LEGAL LOGGING IN THE AMAZON (VALUE IN BRL THOUSAND)

State	2009	2009*	2023*	2024	Variation 2024/2009 (%)	Variation 2024/2023 (%)
Acre	10,095	23,757	12,246	14,842	(38)	21
Amazonas	19,633	46,203	45,234	10,053	(78)	(78)
Amapá	3,944	9,282	8,153	2,006	(78)	(75)
Maranhão	905	2,130	12	5,216	145	43,367
Mato Grosso	1,317	3,099	3,068	4,636	50	51
Pará	3,314	7,799	545,153	4,111	(47)	(99)
Rondônia	–	–	42,141	267,813	–	536
Roraima	4,153	9,773	10,518	27,311	179	160
Tocantins	7,314	17,212	0	4,339	(75)	–
Total	50,675	119,256	666,526	340,327	185	(49)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBAMA data (available at: <https://dd.serpro.gov.br/publico/sense/app/36ac6782-2c5b-4365-b11f-a5e713fbacad/sheet/bd361063-6a3b-4112-9cc2-0ea9d4a38963/state/analysis>. Accessed on: January 10, 2025).

Note: * Values updated to BRL 2024 based on the IPCA for the period.

Based on the analysis of legal logging data, production decreased in 2024 compared to 2009 (baseline), mainly due to the reduction in logging in Pará. Despite the decrease in volume, revenue increased in current values when comparing the two periods. In relation to 2023, this increase is less significant.

To contribute to the impacts “Activities that maintain the forest standing are economically attractive,” the Amazon Fund operates in two fronts: (i) providing direct support for projects that practice sustainable forest management or instrumentalize this activity through scientific research or training of technicians; and (ii) repressing illegal logging activities that represent unfair competition for sustainable forest management, as the latter incurs in higher costs operating legally and lower returns due to not resorting to predatory logging.

Impact: (2) governmental actions ensure the conformity of human activities to the environmental legislation (“monitoring and control” component)

Indicator: number of state environmental agency outposts (regional units)

Indicator: number of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact

Indicator: number of environmental authorizations or licenses granted annually by state environmental agencies

To monitor this component, indicators were created to assess the capacity of Legal Amazon environmental agencies to enforce the current environmental legislation.

Two indicators respectively measure the levels of deconcentration and decentralization identified in environmental management, namely: “number of state environmental

agency outposts (regional units)” and “number of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact.”

Deconcentration of environmental management by implementing outposts or regional units of state environmental agencies brings these agencies closer to the inhabitants and economic agents in the most remote regions, which promotes more efficient environmental management.

In turn, municipalities are responsible for the environmental licensing of projects and activities that cause or may cause local environmental impacts. Such activities and projects are assessed according to the typology defined by the respective state environmental councils considering the size, polluting potential, and nature of the activity.²⁰ This indicator aims to assess the degree of municipal participation in implementing environmental legislation.

A third indicator monitor the “number of environmental authorizations or licenses granted annually by state environmental agencies (OEMA).” Licensing is an important instrument of the National Environmental Policy, and the increase in licenses and other permits granted indicates the degree of control by the OEMAs over human activities with environmental impacts.

Considering the lack of public disclosure of information that allows monitoring these indicators, Table 15 presents data obtained directly from the Legal Amazon OEMAs, when available.

TABLE 15 • REGIONAL INDICATORS OF THE “MONITORING AND CONTROL” COMPONENT

States	No. of state environmental agency outposts (cumulative) *		No. of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact (cumulative) **		No. of environmental permits or licenses granted by OEMAs (annual) ***	
	2009	2024	2009	2024	2009	2024
Pará	4	6	10	138	3,259	10,191
Acre	5	5	1	0	2,239	2,326
Amapá	–	3	–	15	–	249
Amazonas	0	3	2	1	2,723	614
Roraima****	1	12	13	15	183	-
Tocantins	20	15	0	4	3,360	6,370
Mato Grosso	11	9	5	55	5,430	5,335
Rondônia	14	14	1	31	2,480	8,387
Maranhão	1	1	0	36	0	4,468
Total	56	68	32	295	19,674	37,940

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on OEMAs data.

Notes: * Consolidated number (cumulative) – set of all OEMA outposts. ** Consolidated number (cumulative) – all municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impacts. *** Number of licenses: prior, installation, operation and rural property; acts of renewal, rectification, declaratory, previous consent; and environmental permits: deforestation, use of raw materials, exploitation of forest management, transit and commercialization of fish, and transport of dangerous cargo dispatched in the year. **** No updated information was received from the state of Roraima until the closing of this report. For data referring to the number of outposts and of municipalities, the same number from 2023 was used. For the number of licenses, we considered that none was granted in 2023.

²⁰ Complementary Law 140, of December 8, 2011. Available in Portuguese at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp140.htm. Accessed on: March 27th, 2025.

The table highlights the evolution in the number of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact in the state of Mato Grosso and the number of environmental authorizations or licenses granted by OEMAs in the state of Pará.

The Amazon Fund has been contributing to improve environmental management by supporting projects aimed at institutionally strengthening state and municipal environmental agencies; improving the environmental licensing process; training public employees; strengthening regional environmental agencies; and decentralizing and reinforcing municipal environmental management.

Impact: (3) the Legal Amazon area is territorially planned (“land-use planning” component)

Indicator: area of Indigenous lands (IL) and federal protected areas (PA) in the Legal Amazon with a territorial management instrument

Indicator: deforestation in protected areas (PAs and ILs) in the Legal Amazon

Two indicators were created to monitor this component. The first measures the extent of federal protected areas using a developed territorial management instrument, and the second monitors the deforestation rate in protected areas (federal and state PAs and ILs in the Legal Amazon).

Brazil, through Law 9,985 of July 18, 2000, established the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC). Protected areas that make up the SNUC are divided into two groups with specific characteristics: full protection units and sustainable use units.

Full protection PAs have the basic objective of preserving nature, allowing only the indirect use of their natural resources. Sustainable use PAs seek to reconcile nature conservation with the sustainable use of part of their resources.

The indicator “area of Indigenous lands (IL) and federal protected areas (PA) in the Legal Amazon with a territorial management instrument” monitors the progress of the development of territorial management instruments in ILs and federal PAs that have, respectively, territorial and environmental management plans (PGTA) and management plans. Use of these instruments in protected areas has contributed significantly to reduce deforestation in these territorial domains.

The PA management plan is a document which, based on the general objectives of a PA, establishes its zoning and the standards that should regulate land use and the management of natural resources, including implementation of the physical structures necessary for its management.

In turn, the PGTA is a tool for implementing the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) and can be defined as instruments that aim to promote Indigenous material and immaterial heritage, and to recover, conserve and sustainably use natural resources, ensuring improved quality of life and full conditions for physical and cultural reproduction of current and future Indigenous generations. These plans must express the protagonism, autonomy, and

self-determination of Indigenous peoples in negotiating and establishing community agreements that allow the strengthening of territorial protection and control, as well as serve as a guide for implementing public policies directed at Indigenous peoples.²¹

TABLE 16 • FEDERAL PAs AND ILs IN THE LEGAL AMAZON WITH LAND-USE MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS (MANAGEMENT PLANS OR PGTAs)

Protected areas	No. of federal PAs and ILs* with a land-use management instrument			Variation 2024/2009 (%)	Variation 2024/2023 (%)	Area (km²) of federal PAs** and ILs with a land-use management instrument			Variation 2024/2009 (%)	Variation 2024/2023 (%)
	2009	2023	2024			2009	2023	2024		
Federal PAs	28	103	103	268	0	160,742	532,810	532,810	231	0
ILs	33	114	116	252	2	75,741	609,849	650,574	759	7
Total	61	217	219	259	1	236,483	1,142,659	1,183,384	400	4

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on data from the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and FUNAI (available at: PAs – <https://dados.gov.br/dados/conjuntos-dados/unidadesdeconservacao>; management plans – <https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/dados-abertos/arquivos/planos-de-manejo-de-unidades-de-conservacao-federais>; ILs – <https://geoserver.funai.gov.br/geoserver/web/wicket/bookmarkable/org.geoserver.web.demo.MapPreviewPage?0&filter=false>; PGTAs – request for access to Funai via FalaBr. Accessed on: January 18, 2025).
Notes: * Revision of the number of PGTAs prepared in previous years resulted in an increase in accumulated values, but not representing the preparation of PGTAs specifically in 2024. This irregularity is due to the lack of a public platform cataloging the PGTAs, which are usually added to the FUNAI system (accessible upon request) out of chronological order. ** Revised data: area values for PAs may vary according to new resolutions in their decrees. Management plan data in January 2025 had only been made available up to October 2024. Plans for the last quarter of 2023 were also added, considering that the same problem occurred in the previous year.

Analysis of the data in Table 16 on PAs with territorial management instruments in the period from 2009 to 2024 shows a considerable growth in both the number and territorial extension of protected areas with these instruments in the Amazon.

The Amazon Fund has supported several projects to strengthen and consolidate protected areas. Of particular importance is the support for eight projects aimed at developing and implementing PGTAs, selected within the scope of the public call for Support for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, promoted by the fund.

In 2024, support for indigenous issues was expanded with the contracting of the Amazon Indigenous Networks project, worth approximately BRL 60 million, detailed in the chapter “Contracted projects.” This project joins two others also dedicated exclusively to Indigenous peoples contracted in 2023, totaling BRL 87 million.

In supporting all projects that have Indigenous peoples as direct beneficiaries, the Amazon Fund ensures that their socio-cultural systems and traditional knowledge were considered and verifies whether the beneficiary communities consented to the actions to be implemented.

²¹ PGTA is defined according to the document *Planos de gestão territorial e ambiental de terras indígenas: orientações para elaboração* (Guidelines for preparing territorial and environmental management plans for Indigenous lands), from the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI), 2013.

Table 17 shows the variation in deforestation in protected areas in the Legal Amazon (PAs and ILs).

TABLE 17 • DEFORESTATION IN PAs AND ILs IN THE LEGAL AMAZON

Protected areas	No. of protected areas	Deforested area (km²)			Variation 2024/2023 (%)	Variation 2024/2009 (%)
		2009	2023	2024		
Federal PAs	358	287	644	363	(44)	(40)
State PAs		320				
Indigenous lands	381	247	165	172	4	(30)
Historical total	739	854	809	535	(34)	(37)

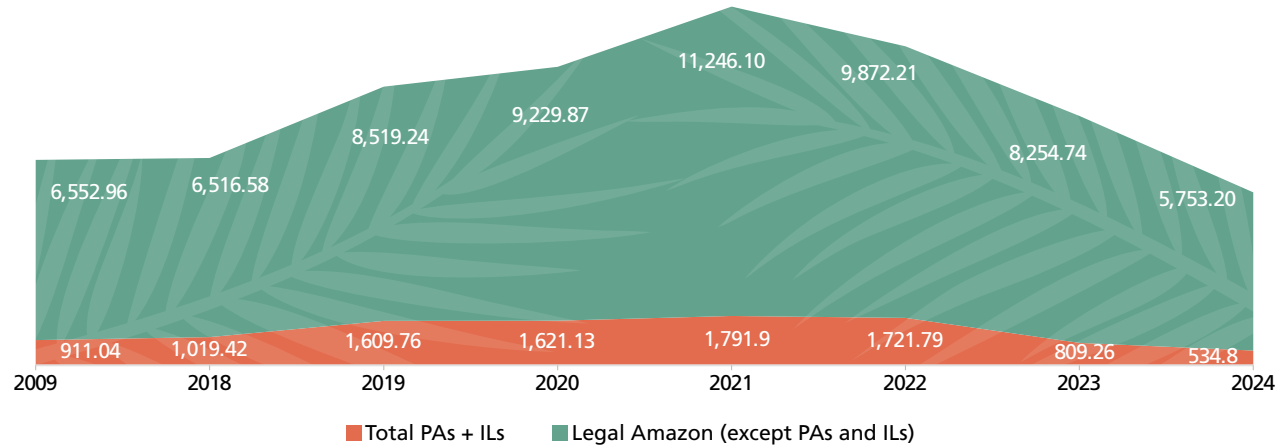
Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on INPE/PRODES data (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates. Accessed on: March 27, 2025).

Note: From 2023 onwards, the data available on the PRODES platform are consolidated in protected areas, with no breakdown for state and federal units.

Protected areas and Indigenous lands show a reduction in deforestation, as observed in the region as a whole. Despite a small increase in Indigenous lands between 2023 and 2024, the effect was offset by the reduction in protected areas, with the consolidated indicator already reaching levels lower than those observed in 2009 (Amazon Fund baseline).

Deforestation in PAs and ILs in 2024 is the lowest in recent years, representing less than 10% of the total recorded in the Legal Amazon which emphasized its relevance as a strategy for reducing deforestation.

GRAPH 6 • DEFORESTATION IN PAs AND ILs IN THE TOTAL DEFORESTATION OF THE LEGAL AMAZON (KM²)



Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on INPE/PRODES data (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates. Accessed on: March 27, 2025).

FIGURE 6 • PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE AMAZON FUND IN ILs



Source: Elaborated by the author, based on internal data (Amazon Fund projects), IBGE (federative units and state capitals) and FUNAI (Indigenous lands).

Impact: (4) economic instruments, science, technology, and innovation contribute to the recovery, conservation, and sustainable use in the Legal Amazon (component “science, innovation, and economic instruments”)

Indicator: number of patent applications filed at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)

Two indicators were selected to monitor the “science, innovation, and economic instruments” component: (i) “number of patent applications filed at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)”, which enables a first assessment of the degree of strengthening of the regional innovation system; and (ii) “subsidy value paid to extractivists for promoting socio-biodiversity product chains in the Legal Amazon states (PGPM-Bio)” to monitor the evolution of economic incentives policy in the Amazon. Considering that until 2024 the Amazon Fund has not supported projects for the payment of subsidies for socio-biodiversity products or similar projects, the second indicator was not included in this report.

TABLE 18 • PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED AT THE INPI BY RESIDENTS OF THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES

Year	2009	2023	2024	Variation 2024/2023 (%)	Variation 2024/2009 (%)
Brazil	7,709	7,435	8,304	12	8
Amazon States					
Acre	3	9	11	22	267
Amazonas	63	43	56	30	(11)
Amapá	3	3	15	400	400
Maranhão	24	63	62	(2)	158
Mato Grosso	29	59	65	10	124
Pará	25	82	84	2	236
Rondônia	13	6	7	17	(46)
Roraima	1	9	11	22	1,000
Tocantins	8	20	20	0	150
Total	169	294	331	13	96

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on INPI data (available at: <https://www.gov.br/inpi/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/estatisticas-e-estudos-economicos/estatisticas-1/estatisticas-preliminares>. Accessed on: January 13, 2025)

Comparing the number of patent applications filed at the INPI by residents of the Amazon states in 2009 and 2024, we see an increase of 96%. Nonetheless, the number of patent applications filed in the region remains low in absolute terms (less than 4% of all applications in Brazil in 2024), with a similar share to that of 2023. We emphasize once again the relevance of this topic for the knowledge and sustainable use of the region’s resources, for improving deforestation monitoring, and for developing and improving forms and methods that contribute to better land-use planning in the Amazon.

The science and technology projects supported by the Amazon Fund aim to address this challenge through actions such as building, renovating or structuring advanced study centers for biotechnology research; collecting and processing georeferenced biological and socio-economic data; and developing models for estimating biomass and carbon sequestration in ecosystems.

Synthesis of the monitoring of regional indicators related to the Amazon Fund's performance

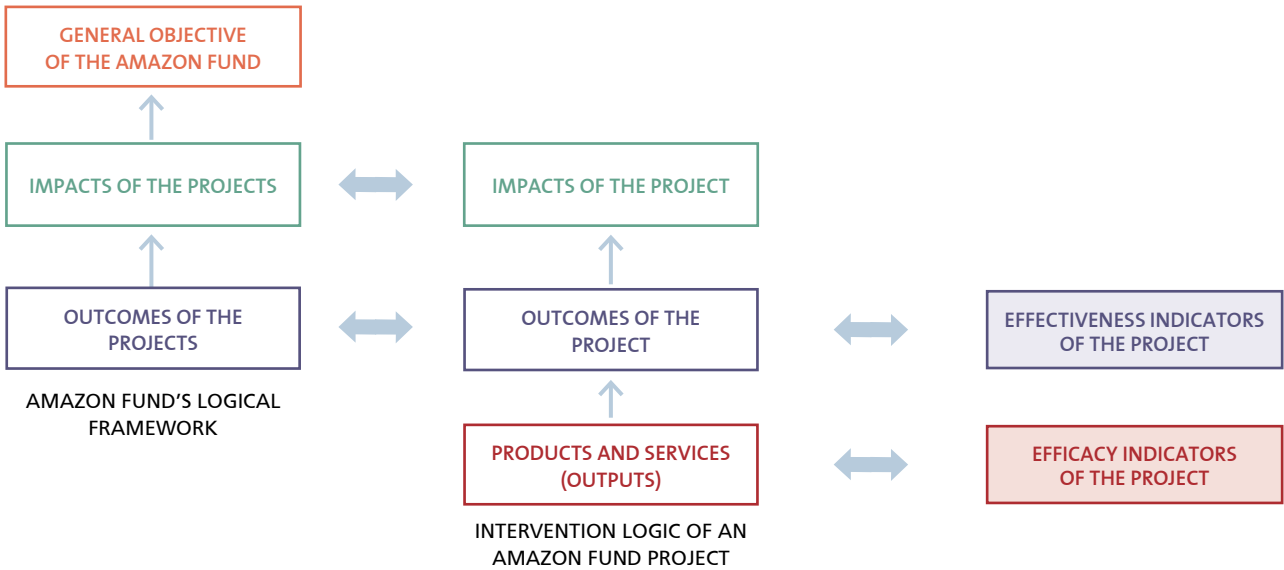
- New reduction observed in 2024 regarding the deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon, with a 31% drop compared to 2023, showing the success of the Federal Government's policies to combat deforestation in the region. Average deforestation between 2010 and 2024 (7,895 km²) remains higher than the Amazon Fund's baseline (2009, 7,464 km²), greatly impacted by the high numbers observed from 2019 to 2022, all with deforestation above the symbolic mark of 10,000 km². This deviation from the baseline has been decreasing since then.
- Relative stability in the volume and revenue (current values) from extractivism products monitored by the Amazon Fund when comparing 2023—the last year available—to the previous year. Note the significant 88% increase in revenue obtained from the rubber chain, compared to 2022.
- Logging, in turn, dropped 32% in volume and 49% in revenue compared to 2023.
- Increase of 21% in the number of OEMA outposts from 2009 to 2024. It is important to mention the difficulty in obtaining information from the Legal Amazon states.
- Favorable fivefold increase (400%) in the area of federal PAs and ILs with territorial management instruments from 2009 to 2023 and a 34% reduction in deforestation in protected areas, comparing the years 2023 and 2024.
- Growth of 96% in the number of patent applications filed at the INPI by residents of the Legal Amazon states (2009-2024). Note that the participation of these states is still low when compared to other regions in Brazil, with stable numbers over the last two years.

Project results framework

A specific result framework is prepared for each project in dialogue with the beneficiaries and integrated into the objectives defined in the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Figure 7 illustrates how the projects' outcomes and impacts should contribute to developing the four components and, thus, achieving the Amazon Fund's general objective.

FIGURE 7 • PROJECT INTEGRATION INTO THE AMAZON FUND'S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Monitoring of results from projects supported by the Amazon Fund

When monitoring the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, in addition to tracking the indicators of each project's results, several procedures (described below) are executed to prevent or resolve situations that may compromise its implementation.

The monitoring period for each project starts at contract signing and ends at the completion of the obligations assumed therein. To subsidize the monitoring process, those in charge of executing the project supported by the Amazon Fund submits performance reports containing: (i) a summary of the main activities carried out; (ii) financial information regarding the amounts spent in the period; and (iii) documentation regarding compliance with contractual obligations.

BNDES's monitoring process also includes verifying the physical and financial execution of the project, which includes visits to the project site, when necessary. Each disbursement of resources is also subject to verification of compliance with relevant contractual rules and clauses.

At project completion, in addition to reporting on the physical and financial execution, the beneficiary submits an evaluation report of its results. Its main objective is to consolidate information on the execution, results and impacts of the supported project. The document must contain information on project progress, monitoring of its results

framework indicators, the future sustainability of the results, problems that arose during its implementation, as well as knowledge generated and lessons learned.

Results of projects supported by the Amazon Fund

Projects supported by the Amazon Fund are monitored individually. Project activities carried out in the execution phase are reported on the fund's website,²² where each supported project has a specific section with information such as:

- name of the organization in charge of implementation;
- territorial scope and beneficiaries;
- total value and value of the Amazon Fund's financial support;
- expected execution period;
- amounts disbursed and respective release dates;
- project context and summary information;
- intervention logic; and
- summary of activities already carried out.

To monitor the results of the supported projects, a range of common indicators was developed, enabling their consolidation and providing a joint view of the products, services delivered and impacts. In some cases, the results are qualitative in nature, requiring individual analysis.

In addition to monitoring projects during their execution, the Amazon Fund publishes an assessment of the results and impacts of completed projects. See "Concluded projects" chapter in this report for information on the seven projects completed in 2024, with an assessment of their results and impacts. From a portfolio of 119 supported projects, 74 have already been completed and had their assessment published in the Amazon Fund's annual reports.

The following tables present the consolidated results and impacts measured based on indicators of the supported projects. In these tables, a color code was adopted to facilitate the identification of indicators according to their nature (efficacy or effectiveness). Results of the projects completed in 2024 are summarized in this section and discussed in detail in the "Concluded projects" chapter of this report.

Measurements of the indicators each year may vary due to methodological changes to improve indicator calculation, or due to adjustments made by the technical team or suggestions from beneficiaries.

²² <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/carteira-de-projetos/>.

“Sustainable production” component

By the end of 2024, support for sustainable production activities represented approximately 37% of the value of the Amazon Fund’s project portfolio, reaching BRL 1.095 billion. One of the fund’s objectives is to promote a sustainable forest-based economy by valuing products (timber and non-timber) and environmental services of the forest, to create an economic alternative that enables native vegetation conservation. Support for sustainable production activities saw a significant increase in 2024 (115%) compared to 2023, largely due to three projects supported by the public call for Restore the Amazon, which together added BRL 450 million to this component. This demonstrates the result of the strategy of using public calls as a way of expanding the support of the Amazon Fund to another scale in terms of average project value.

The projects supported by this component includes, for example, extractive activities, processing (industrialization) of extractive products and family farming, food security (food production for own consumption), handicrafts and community-based tourism. The products supported include rubber (latex), seeds, handicrafts, cassava flour, cocoa, Brazil nuts, tourism, timber, honey, resin, soaps, oils, babassu and açai berry, in addition to the restoration chain.

TABLE 19 • INDICATORS OF THE “PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (1)” COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Sustainable production indicators (component 1)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Variation 2024/2023
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (total)	58,422	59,100	678
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (women)	9,553	9,945	392
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (Indigenous)	5,569	6,247	678
Third sector organizations that have made progress in management and governance*	652	652	0
Small projects (up to BRL 150,000) supported by aggregating entities**/**	2,677	2,684	7
Medium or large-scale projects supported by aggregating entities***	86	86	0
Rural properties with sustainable production projects***	5,459	5,459	0
Rural properties (families) benefiting from technical assistance***	12,936	12,936	0
Processing units for family farming and extractivism products implemented, expanded or reformed***	555	555	0
Individuals directly benefiting from supported activities (total)	238,588	258,990	20,402
Individuals directly benefiting from supported activities (women)	55,386	59,973	4,587

(Continues)

(Continued)

Sustainable production indicators (component 1)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Variation 2024/2023
Forest area directly managed as a result of supported projects (hectares)	75,479,312	75,479,312	0
Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)***	17,357	17,357	0
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities effectively using the acquired knowledge (total)	37,900	38,648	748
Increase in revenue obtained from the sale of fresh products (BRL thousand)	176,307	180,692	4,385
Increase in revenue obtained from the sale of processed products (BRL thousand)***	140,676	140,676	0

■ Efficacy indicator ■ Effectiveness indicator

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Notes: * Reported in previous editions of the Amazon Fund Activity Report as “Strengthened community organizations,” the name of the indicator was changed to reflect the name in the Amazon Fund Results Framework. ** In this case, the concept of “project” includes, for example, the simple acquisition of equipment for a productive activity that has been communally planned. *** The indicators presented include information obtained from financial statements recorded up to the end of 2024, but additional results may exist for these years. Most of the projects approved and contracted after resumption of the Amazon Fund are at the beginning of their execution which includes, in many cases, the launch of public notices whose investment results will be measured after due financial statements are submitted. Capturing indicators, considering the entire cycle of approval, contracting, execution, financial statements and verification by the BNDES team, can take approximately two years, which greatly impacts the process.

Concluded projects

In 2024, seven projects were completed, one of which was specific to the sustainable production axis. The Pact for the Forest project, led by Pacto das Águas, aimed to support the consolidation of Brazil nuts production chain and strengthen productive activities related to açaí berry, natural rubber and cassava flour in two Indigenous lands and three extractive reserves in the state of Rondônia.

“Monitoring and control” component

By the end of 2024, support for monitoring and control actions represented 42% of the amount of the Amazon Fund project portfolio, approximately BRL 1.25 billion. The importance of these actions is attested by the significant reduction in deforestation in the region, following the intensification of actions to combat illicit activities of various natures in the Amazon since 2023.

TABLE 20 • INDICATORS OF THE “MONITORING AND CONTROL (2)” COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Monitoring and control indicators (component 2)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Variation 2024/2023
Strengthened environmental agencies (federal, state, and municipal)*	326	326	0
Public employees trained in environmental management and/or deforestation monitoring technologies	11,197	11,533	336
Environmental inspection missions carried out	1,896	2,123	227
Forest fires or illegal burn offs fought by military fire brigades*	32,837	32,837	0
Public employees effectively trained using the knowledge acquired (total)	4,569	4,731	162
Rural properties registered in the CAR (protocol)	1,070,974	1,231,305	160,331
Rural properties registered in the CAR – protocol (hectares)	125,908,823	166,519,400	40,610,577
Area with vegetation coverage recovered for conservation or environmental regularization (hectares) – regeneration in progress*	14,640	14,640	0
Notices (fines) issued for violations against flora	18,590	30,429	3,127

■ Efficacy indicator ■ Effectiveness indicator

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * The indicators presented include information obtained from financial statements recorded up to the end of 2024, but additional results may exist for these years. Most of the projects approved and contracted after resumption of the Amazon Fund are at the beginning of their execution which includes, in many cases, the launch of public notices whose investment results will be measured after due financial statements are submitted. Capturing indicators, considering the entire cycle of approval, contracting, execution, financial statements and verification by the BNDES team, can take approximately two years, which greatly impacts the process.

Concluded projects

One of the projects completed in 2024 aimed to support implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and adherence to the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) in the state of Acre. Support for CAR implementation contributes to land regularization and strengthens control over potential related fraud.

Also completed in 2024 was the Green Municipalities Program, contracted with the state of Pará, focused on actions categorized in the monitoring and control axis. Its aimed to support CAR consolidation for rural properties and to strengthen municipal environmental management in the state.

In addition to these two projects related to CAR, the Profisc 1 – B project aimed to support IBAMA's inspection actions was also completed in 2024, being entirely intended for the monitoring and control component.

“Land-use planning” component

At the end of 2024, support for land-use planning actions represented 15% of the value of the Amazon Fund project portfolio, approximately BRL 434 million. The reduction in its share of the total portfolio was due to the significant increase in the first two components, which had projects of significant value contracted in 2023 and 2024. Nonetheless, this value was positively impacted by almost BRL 100 million in 2024 compared to 2023.

TABLE 21 • INDICATORS FOR THE “LAND-USE PLANNING (3)” COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Land-use planning indicators (component 3)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Variation 2024/2023
Protected areas supported*	196	192	(4)
Indigenous lands supported	101	122	21
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (total)	4,927	5,890	963
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (Indigenous)	2,073	2,863	790
Indigenous people directly benefited by the support of the Amazon Fund	61,129	75,190	14,061
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas effectively using the acquired knowledge	2,115	3,078	963
Area of PAs created (km²)	7,083	7,083	0
Extent of protected areas with infrastructure, environmental management and/or control of its territory strengthened (km²)	741,541	755,038	13,497

■ Efficacy indicator ■ Effectiveness indicator

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * Number revised due to database consolidation and exclusion of PAs that were incorporated into other units.

Importantly, federal and state protected areas and Indigenous lands—which together correspond to more than 40% of the Legal Amazon total area—are territorial categories protected by law, the consolidation and management of which are strategic objectives for reducing deforestation, as recognized by public policy PPCDAM. This protection contributes to hindering the actions of deforesters and land grabbers.

“Science, innovation, and economic instruments” component

By the end of 2024, support for scientific and technological development actions and economic instruments to enhance the value of standing forests represented 7% of the

amount of the Amazon Fund project portfolio, just over BRL 200 million. The reduction in value compared to the previous year was due to cancellation of the remaining balances of projects in this area. Its representation in the fund's portfolio was also reduced due to the increase in amounts allocated to the monitoring and control and sustainable production activities components.

A project by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), worth BRL 17.3 million, was approved in 2024 to study and compare historical data and public policy options in the forestry and land use sector in the Legal Amazon, to reconcile protection with production and subsidize the Federal Government for: (i) compliance with the Brazilian National Determined Contribution (NDC); (ii) implementation of the Forest Code and low-carbon agriculture; and (iii) assessment of the impact of major works and climate change in the region.

TABLE 22 • INDICATORS OF THE “SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS (4)” COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Indicators of science, innovation, and economic instruments (component 4)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Variation 2024/2023
Total amount disbursed for scientific and technological research (BRL million)	149	149	0
Researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region during the execution of projects	2,159	2,159	0
Families benefiting from payment for environmental services	4,042	4,042	0
Scientific, pedagogical, or informative publications produced	613	619	6
Patents applied for or filed	2	2	0

Efficacy indicator

Effectiveness indicator

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Amazon Fund’s safeguards

Decision 1/CP 16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defined seven safeguards for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests, and Increased Forest Carbon Stocks (REDD+).

These safeguards are a set of guidelines aimed at enhancing positive socio-environmental impacts and reducing negative impacts related to REDD+ activities. They are also known as Cancún safeguards as they were approved in the Mexican city where the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) took place in 2010.

Safeguards should ensure that REDD+ initiatives adequately address sensitive issues, such as Indigenous peoples and traditional communities’ rights, social participation,

preservation of natural ecosystems, maintenance of the REDD+ achieved results, and the risk of displacement of pressure by deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

By the Cancún safeguards, REDD+ initiatives should promote and support:

- i. actions that complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements;
- ii. transparent and effective national forest governance structures, considering national sovereignty and national legislation;
- iii. respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, considering relevant international obligations, national laws, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- iv. full and effective participation of stakeholders, particularly Indigenous peoples and local communities;
- v. actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that REDD+ actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but rather to encourage the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to contribute to other social and environmental benefits;
- vi. actions to avoid risks of reversing REDD+ results; and
- vii. actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.

The Amazon Fund predates the approval of REDD+ safeguards, but since the beginning of its activities COFA has established a set of guidelines and criteria that, associated with the operational policies of BNDES (the fund's manager), as well as compliance with the Brazilian legal and normative framework, functions as its own safeguards.

As a UNFCCC requirement for recognition of its results in reducing deforestation, Brazil submitted the 1st Summary of Safeguards to the United Nations (UN) in 2015.²³ In 2018, the 2nd Summary of Safeguards was submitted,²⁴ with information on how the Cancún safeguards were addressed and respected by Brazil during the implementation of actions to reduce emissions from deforestation in the Amazon biome (starting in 2006). These two summaries also highlight the role of the Amazon Fund in supporting the implementation of these safeguards. In the review of the Guidelines and Criteria for the Application of Amazon Fund Resources in the Legal Amazon, approved by COFA on July 25, 2023, it was established that projects supported by the fund must observe REDD+ safeguards (Annex I of Decision 1/CP.16) and CONAREDD+ Resolution 9, of December 7, 2017, which adopts the interpretation of the Cancún safeguards to the Brazilian context, or a subsequent resolution that may replace it.

Advances on the topic and descriptive information on Brazil's implementation of the Cancún safeguards can be found on the MMA's REDD+ Brazil website.²⁵

²³ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/brazil_safeguards_summary_final20150508.pdf.

²⁴ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2sumariosalv_br_final.pdf.

²⁵ <http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/>.

Amazon Fund's contribution to sustainable development goals

The sustainable development goals (SDG) form a set of 17 global objectives established by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) that cover issues of economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection. These SDGs were agreed at the UN by 193 countries after the broad participation of global civil society, coming into force on January 1, 2016.

A subset of ten SDGs can be identified to which the Amazon Fund contributes to a greater or lesser degree:



SDG 1 – ERADICATE POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS, EVERYWHERE

The Amazon Fund's projects for economic purposes must show public and/or collective benefits in favor of Indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers. In all actions supported by the Amazon Fund until 2024, more than a third of the resources were allocated to promoting sustainable productive activities, contributing to eradicate poverty.



SDG 2 – END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The Amazon Fund supports projects that promote food and nutritional security by increasing the production and commercialization of food grown by Indigenous peoples, traditional communities and small farmers. Supported, among other initiatives, are the implementation of agroforestry systems (SAFs), the signing of fishing agreements, the implementation of processing units for socio-biodiversity products, certification of origin, training and preparation of business plans, as well as research to develop new products from fruits, seeds, and bioactive compounds of the Amazon flora. After the resumption of the Amazon Fund, the first COFA meeting established that support for Indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities can encompass intersectoral actions, including those related to food security, health, culture, education, sanitation, energy, among others.



SDG 5 – ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

The results of projects with economic purposes supported by the Amazon Fund must prioritize collective or public benefits and contribute to gender equality and youth protagonism. As of 2012, the fund has demanded that public calls for projects include strategies to incorporate women and youth in activities directly related to the supported value chains and to encourage women taking leadership roles.



SDG 6 – ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Projects supported by the Amazon Fund prioritize forest restoration of ciliary or riparian forests, that is, plant formations on the banks of streams, lakes, dams, and springs. Social technologies and other ways of ensuring access to water and sanitation for local communities may also be supported.²⁶ After the resumption of the Amazon Fund, the first COFA meeting established that support for Indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, and traditional communities can encompass intersectoral actions, including those related to food security, health, culture, education, sanitation, energy, among others.

²⁶ In March 2024, a call for proposals was launched for BRL 150 million in resources from the Amazon Fund for implementing social technologies for access to water and sustainable production projects suited to the local realities of traditional peoples and communities and small farmers. The initiative goes beyond the basic right of access to good quality water, including support to develop socio-biodiversity production chains, environmental preservation, and reduction of deforestation.



SDG 8 – PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

One of the major challenges to be addressed by Brazilian society and the Amazon Fund is how to implement an economic model of production and occupation of the Amazon territory that is environmentally sustainable, preserves biodiversity and promotes social well-being. To this end, the fund has supported dozens of sustainable production projects that promote socio-biodiversity production chains, strengthening capacities and skills to promote an economic alternative for local communities compatible with keeping the forest standing.



SDG 11 – MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

The Amazon Fund has directly contributed to safeguarding the global natural and cultural heritage as it aims to reduce deforestation combined with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon. To this end, the fund supports actions that directly or indirectly safeguard the natural heritage represented by forests, in addition to being an important financier of actions aimed at valuing the material and intangible heritage of Indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities, including the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in their territories.



SDG 12 – ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

One of the main challenges supported in the current PPCDAM phase is “the consolidation of the axis of sustainable productive activities as a vector for reducing deforestation and changing the Amazon reality,” recognizing support for local production chains and socio-biodiversity economies as a requirement for forest conservation and social inclusion of the populations that survive from it. The Amazon Fund has a robust history of supporting productive arrangements that promote the transition to economic models that favor activities that keep the forest standing, generating income and decent living conditions for traditional populations, Indigenous peoples and small farmers. Thus, in addition to structural projects, the fund has already launched three public calls aimed at promoting sustainable production, improving marketing and, consequently, expanding the consumption of this socio-biodiverse production. Investing in sustainable economic models with socio-productive inclusion of family farmers, Indigenous peoples, settlers and traditional populations not only favors the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon, but also promotes income generation, social justice and biodiversity preservation of the “living forest” while combating deforestation.



SDG 13 – TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

The Amazon Fund is the largest REDD+ initiative worldwide, internationally recognized according to several criteria such as donations received and amounts approved for projects.²⁷ All resources applied by the fund must directly or indirectly contribute to reducing deforestation.



SDG 15 – PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Support from the Amazon Fund promoted actions in 192 protected areas and 121 Indigenous lands by 2024, covering activities of territorial protection and surveillance, management consolidation, and promotion of productive activities in sustainable use PAs—that is, those that aim to reconcile nature conservation with the sustainable use of part of their natural resources. Besides supporting protected areas, environmental monitoring activities have been strengthened with the fund's resources, including improving deforestation monitoring by satellites in Brazil and other South American countries (bordering the Amazon) that are developing or improving their own monitoring systems. The fund's actions include expanding environmental monitoring missions, preventing and combating forest fires, providing support to military fire departments, establishing civilian firefighting brigades, and acquiring specialized equipment.



SDG 17 – STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Amazon Fund was created by Brazil in dialogue with the international community and several partnerships, especially with governments that donate resources to the fund. The Amazon Fund currently configures the main instrument of international cooperation with Brazil in the agenda to combat deforestation. Also noteworthy is the cooperation agreement with an international technical cooperation agency and the fund's support for an international project implemented by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), with the objective of monitoring forest coverage in the Regional Amazon, that is, beyond Brazilian borders.

²⁷ <https://climatefundsupdate.org/the-funds/>.

Promoting gender equity in sustainable production projects

Achieving gender equality, ending all forms of discrimination against women, and ensuring equal opportunities is one of the sustainable development goals (SDG 5) mentioned in the previous section. By supporting projects that contribute to component 1 of its logical framework (“activities that maintain the forest standing are economically attractive”), the Amazon Fund seeks to help promote gender equity.

Since 2008, BNDES—the agency in charge of managing the Amazon Fund—has included a social clause in all its financing contracts expressing the fight against race and gender discrimination and child and slave labor in Brazil. In the context of projects supported by the fund, the promotion of gender equity was introduced as a selection criterion in five public calls.²⁸

The Amazon Fund also has indicators in sustainable production projects to verify the extent to which women participate in activities and decision-making, including monitoring the number of women in coordination roles in supported organizations and the number of women trained in new technologies of sustainable production. Since 2015, the fund has also used independent external (*ex-post*) evaluations to assess how the concluded projects have contributed to promoting gender equity.

In 2019, the Amazon Fund website published the study *Gender Equality in projects for sustainable productive activities supported by the Amazon Fund/BNDES*,²⁹ systematizing the contribution of component 1 projects (“sustainable production”) to promote equality between men and women, map the situation of women in the projects visited in two Amazon states (Rondônia and Mato Grosso), and formulate recommendations that encourage equality.

Results showed a very expressive number of women developing productive activities that promote deforestation reduction on small properties in the Amazon, directly contributing to the Amazon Fund’s goal, with a noteworthy participation in reduction and in the sustainable use of forest resources. Additionally, when women increase their income, they internalize new skills, knowledge, rights, and opportunities and improve their participation and visibility in different spaces of social coexistence.

These results highlighted the good practices related to gender equality in projects, pinpointing lessons learned and recommendations drawn up for the Amazon Fund.

²⁸ In 2012, in the public call for projects on sustainable productive activities (APS); in 2014, in the public call aimed at supporting PGTA's; and in 2017, within the scope of public calls for consolidating and strengthening sustainable and inclusive value chains (APS II) and recovery of vegetation cover. In 2023, it was included as a criterion in the selection of managing partners for the Restore the Amazon and Amazon at School initiatives.

²⁹ <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/library/GIZ-Gender-Study.pdf>

Effectiveness assessment

By the end of 2024, the Amazon Fund portfolio had 119 projects, of which 74 had already been concluded. The results and impacts of concluded projects are assessed by the fund and published in its annual reports (see the “Concluded projects” chapter) and on its website.³⁰

In 2016, with technical support from the German technical cooperation agency GIZ,³¹ the conceptual framework for conducting independent effectiveness assessments of projects implemented with Amazon Fund resources was developed and published.³²

With the increase in the number of concluded projects, evaluating them in thematic blocks according to their objectives would produce important inputs for aggregating the achieved results and impacts and identifying joint contributions to achieving the Amazon Fund’s objectives. To guide these thematic evaluations, an addendum to the conceptual framework for thematic evaluations was developed in 2020, also published on the Amazon Fund website.³³

In 2024, two new effectiveness evaluations were published, one related to support for sustainable productive activities and another related to projects supporting Indigenous peoples.

The projects related to sustainable productive activities included in this effectiveness assessment were: Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon, conducted by the Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM); Amazon’s Nectar, by the Peabiru Institute; Portal Seeds – Phase 2, by the Ouro Verde Institute; and Using Social Technologies to Reduce Deforestation, implemented by the Interstate Agricultural Development Association (ADAI).

Assessment of Indigenous projects included: Sustainable *Bem Viver*, by the Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé); Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, by the Center for Indigenous Work (CTI); Management of Indigenous Lands in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basins, by the Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA); and Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State, by the International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB).

Independent effectiveness assessments can be viewed in full on the Amazon Fund website.³⁴ These assessments have the following purposes, among others:

- assist the Amazon Fund in reporting to its donors on the type of project supported and their impacts;

³⁰ https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/projetos/busca/index.html?reloaded&facet_Situacao_prop=conclu

³¹ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

³² <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/Amazon-Fund-impact-evaluations-projects-supported-2016.pdf>

³³ <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/monitoring-evaluation/independent-evaluations/>

³⁴ <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/monitoring-evaluation/independent-evaluations/>

- enable institutional learning for project developers and the fund itself, contributing to improving the quality of projects, prioritizing investments, and supporting decision-making;
- verify the compliance with the Cancún safeguards agreed upon under the UNFCCC for REDD+ actions by projects supported by the Amazon Fund; and
- monitor the projects' alignment with the PPCDAM, the state plans for preventing and controlling deforestation, and the ENREDD+ strategy.

A comprehensive effectiveness assessment of the Amazon Fund from 2008 to 2018 was also published in 2019 with recommendations for its improvement, and found clear evidence that the fund has contributed to reducing deforestation in the Amazon. Both the assessment and its complementary studies can be consulted on the Amazon Fund website.³⁵

Amazon Fund's risk management

Risk management is an integral part of the Amazon Fund administration and the projects it supports. We present below a risk analysis, incorporating into its conception an updated diagnosis of the causes considered critical in the current PPCDAM phase (2023-2027), the Amazon Fund's main guiding policy. The basis for the risk assessment is the relationship with the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, supported by the intervention logic represented by the general objective and its impacts.

The following format was defined for the Amazon Fund's risk management in 2024:

- Review of the risks defined in 2023 and respective aspects (response/mitigation and impacts).
- Proposal for general risks identified based on:
 - the updated PPCDAM diagnosis (5th phase – 2023-2027); and
 - the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.
- List of negative effects associated with the occurrence of risks.
- Assessment of the probability of each identified risk occurring (classification), considering the current potential aggravating factors and the outlook for the following year.

³⁵ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoringevaluation/Independent-evaluations/Amazon-Fund-Mid-Term-Evaluation-Report-Effectiveness.pdf>; <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/Amazon-Funds-Benefits-Distributions-Study.pdf>; and <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/CAR-Guide-Impacts.pdf>.

- Assessment of mitigating measures such as policies and plans being implemented or planned, which can reduce the probability or mitigate the severity of the negative effects associated with the risks.
- Summary of measures considered as responses/contributions of the Amazon Fund to mitigating risks or their effects.

As a complex, cross-cutting issue, risks will often impact more than one component; thus, the components are associated with the risks, and indirectly with the general objective. This approach is sound because the risk of increased deforestation is always associated with the worsening of critical factors related to the PPCDAM axes, and consequently to the fund's components.

Since the Amazon Fund's general objective is to contribute to deforestation reduction and promote sustainable development in the Amazon, defining its components and indicators is directly related to mitigating the causes and drivers of deforestation.

The main drivers and causes of socio-economic and political influence that induce deforestation in the Amazon are: land grabbing; increase in pasture areas; expansion of the areas for grain cultivation; illegal logging; influence of large infrastructure projects (energy, transport); illegal mining; and urban development.

Although the causes of deforestation are widely studied and well-known, it is a dynamic issue with local particularities. In this regard, the current PPCDAM phase (2023-2027) assessed changes in the pattern of deforestation in the Amazon, highlighting:

- interiorization of deforestation, with invasion of public lands;
- reconcentration of deforestation in large contiguous areas;
- reduction in governance capacity in protected areas and settlements;
- persistence of illegal deforestation in production chains; and
- increased forest degradation.

PPCDAM also highlighted the association between deforestation and the intensification of conflicts over land ownership, aggravated by the presence of organized crime in the Amazon. It is based on this updated knowledge and context that the ten risks assessed were defined.

Risks are interpreted by observing each risk, its probability of occurrence and the components to which they refer in the Amazon Fund. Next, the aggravating factors, mitigating measures and the fund's responses to these risks are observed. Finally, the possible impacts that such risks would cause are presented.

CHART 1 • AMAZON FUND'S RISK MANAGEMENT

General objective: Reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon			
Risks identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Migratory flows in the Amazon put pressure on the environment	Under the New PAC (Growth Acceleration Program), works are defined to adapt highways in the Amazon, which include the completion of in-progress adaptations on highways "BR" 319, 163, 364 and 242.* Additionally, some bills (PL) aim to simplify the licensing of works on BR-319, such as PL 4.994/2023. Repaving of BR-174 and the concession of two airports (Manaus and Tabatinga) are planned under the project to create a route connecting the Legal Amazon to the Pacific Ocean to boost the export of goods.** Possible oil exploration on the equatorial margin of the country, passing by Amapá and Pará in the Amazon, is another potential attraction which, together with the other projects, could generate an increase in migratory flows due to job opportunities and possible land appreciation in the region. This risk remains assessed as medium.	» Expansion of the Arc of Deforestation into the interior of the Amazon. » Encouragement of land grabbing and illegal deforestation. » Encouragement of invasion of protected areas. » Increase in social problems and violation of human rights. » Pressure on the urban environment.	We have at least 14 projects underway that contribute to the fund's land use planning component, which was reinforced by two new projects in 2024 (Amazon Indigenous Networks and Towards Zero Illegal Deforestation in the state of Acre, totaling more than BRL 150 million). The <i>Naturezas Quilombolas</i> call for proposals, with an investment of up to BRL 33 million, supports the development of local territorial and environmental management plans (PGTAQ), which will strengthen land rights and community management of natural resources.
   Offenders incorporate new strategies and technologies for illegal deforestation	Advances in the development of tools using artificial intelligence, combined with improvements in internet connectivity, benefit criminal groups and increase environmental crimes like land grabbing and illegal mining. Strategies involving corruption and co-optation of public and private agents, such as fraud in forestry product control systems, may be expanded in states and municipalities where environmental governance is weakened. This risk remains assessed as medium.	» Expansion of the Arc of Deforestation into the interior of the Amazon. » Encouragement of land grabbing and illegal deforestation. » Encouragement of invasion of protected areas.	The fund's guidelines for monitoring projects facilitate the submission of projects to strengthen the fight against illegal activities. The Amazon Fund has been supporting state and federal public projects to monitor and combat environmental crimes. More recently, the Towards Zero Deforestation in the state of Acre and the Amas Plan – Amazon: Security and Sovereignty can be mentioned. In 2023, the fund included in its portfolio a project aimed at refining deforestation detection systems, which will serve as input for accountability for illegal deforestation.

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General objective: Reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon			
Risks identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Changes in the Brazilian environmental legislation reduce forest protection	At the federal level, bills that could affect environmental protection rules are under consideration. Bills 3,334/2023 and 551/2019 seek to amend the Forest Code with the goal of reducing the legal reserve in the Amazon or removing the requirement for ecological economic zoning for this purpose. Other proposals such as Bill 415/2020 and Bill 1,162/2023, that address the operation of the Amazon Fund, aim to change its legal personality, create the need for new regulations to establish a different governance and change the focus of its activities. Changes in state legislation may have negative consequences in 2025. Law 12,709/2024 in Mato Grosso and Law 521/2024 in Rondônia restrict the granting of tax benefits to companies that adhere to the Soy Moratorium. The agreement helped reduce deforestation associated with soybeans while promoting economic development. Between the 2006/2007 and 2022/2023 harvests, the soybean area in the biome grew from 1.4 million to 7.4 million hectares, with only 250 thousand hectares linked to deforestation after 2008. In the Chamber of Deputies, a bill (PL 3,927/2024) aiming to expand these restrictions nationwide is under consideration. The risk of changes in regulatory instruments for the environmental area will be greater in 2025, since the 2024 municipal elections resulted, for the most part, in the victory of candidates in favor of relaxing environmental laws. The Amazon Fund assesses this risk as high.	» Encouragement of land grabbing and illegal deforestation. » Increased sense of impunity regarding environmental crimes.	According to the assessments for sustainable production projects (three <i>ex-post</i> assessments available on the Amazon Fund website), the fund's activities contribute by showing tangible benefits and reaching an increasing number of beneficiaries, communities and municipalities in the Amazon, building a positive agenda. In this sense, the recently approved public calls for proposals make an important contribution, since they expand the reach and scope of action, generating multiple positive impacts.

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General objective: Reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon			
Risks identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   New governance and public policy priorities change the development model	For the most part, state plans to combat deforestation and fires are the responsibility of environmental agencies, which have limitations on state policies. Due to its cross-cutting nature, combating deforestation requires coordinating policies and programs from various departments, and its governance demands strong political coordination able to assemble and make decisions. Added to it is the current governance in municipalities which allows participation by public and private actors with a history of possible involvement in environmental violations, which creates an unfavorable scenario for prioritizing measures against deforestation. This risk is assessed as low.	» Expansion of the Arc of Deforestation into the interior of the Amazon. » Encouragement of land grabbing and illegal deforestation. » Encouragement of invasion of protected areas.	The Amazon Fund reinforces the need to present updated plans to combat deforestation and fires as a criterion to support the Amazon states. Additionally, the guiding documents have facilitated fundraising by state entities, such as Towards Zero Illegal Deforestation in the state of Acre and the new fire brigade projects hired in 2024. These projects, in turn, are based on the respective state plans and aligned with the priorities of the new federal PPCDAM.
   Climate change causes prolonged droughts and forest fires	Climate change has caused constant increases in average annual temperatures. Periodic climate factors like <i>El Niño</i> and <i>La Niña</i> have generated severe impacts. In 2024, the Amazon, Madeira, Solimões, Negro and Purus rivers recorded their worst drought in 122 years. Deforestation and degradation rates from 2018 to 2022 created a considerable deficit of forest that is more susceptible to wildfires. Combined, these factors (increasing temperatures and environmental degradation) create an environment favorable to the criminal use of fire. In 2024, approximately 140,000 fire outbreaks were observed in the Amazon biome, the highest number recorded by INPE since 2007. Forecasts by the National Institute of Meteorology (INMET) indicate that the winter of 2025 in Brazil will be characterized by high temperatures and drier conditions in many areas. This risk is assessed as high.	» Forest fires. » River drying. » Isolation of populations. » Difficulty in accessing food and basic services.	The Amazon Fund's work in supporting the prevention and control of forest fires has been dedicated to state and federal entities and civil society projects. In 2024, the contracting of projects by the fire departments of Amazonas, Rondônia and Amapá totaled more than BRL 120 million. In addition to this specific work, the public call Restore the Amazon, aimed mainly at the "Arc of Restoration," with up to BRL 450 million, will contribute to mitigating the effects of droughts, rising temperatures and fires by supporting ecological restoration projects. The focus is on recovering degraded areas and implementing SAFs to increase the resilience of the landscape to climate change.

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COMPONENT 1 – SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION			
Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Economic slowdown hinders the development of a sustainable forest-based economy	Expected instability due to changes in the global geopolitical scenario, with greater protection for local markets before multilateral trade relations, combined with the economic and social challenges in Brazil, may have a negative impact on consumer markets for forest products. Additionally, the need for advances in the implementation of the infrastructure required for processing and marketing agroextractive products, combined with the strong dependence on intermediary companies, may undermine the development of socio-biodiversity production chains. This risk is assessed as medium.	» Decreased attractiveness for sustainable production. » Concentration of income in large properties/companies to the detriment of traditional peoples and communities.	The Amazon at School, <i>Naturezas Quilombolas</i> and Restore the Amazon projects focus on supporting sustainable food production, territorial management and ecological restoration. These initiatives will foster alternative sources of income, reducing dependence on deforestation and promoting a sustainable economy. Projects contracted in 2024, such as Banco do Brasil Foundation – Amazon Fund (Phase 3) and Conservation International-Brazil – Forests for Well-being, aim to strengthen production chains aligned with the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of socio-biodiversity, including actions directed at strengthening networks, cooperatives and socio-productive organizations.
COMPONENT 2 – MONITORING AND CONTROL			
Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Land legislation inconsistent with the environmental policy	As mentioned in the new PPCDAM and corroborated by a recent Brazilian Public Security Forum study, the conflict over territory control and land use in the Legal Amazon is directly related to the increase in deforestation and other illegal activities, such as mining on indigenous lands, land grabbing, and cattle ranching in federal areas. According to the study, criminal factions are currently operating in approximately 260 of the 772 municipalities in the Legal Amazon, which creates insecurity and hinders the implementation of policies to support family farming and traditional communities. The overlap of rural properties on indigenous lands and environmental protection areas totals more than 20,000 properties, evidencing the magnitude of the problem. The fund assesses this risk as medium.	» Expulsion of communities. » Difficulty in accessing policies to promote sustainable productive activities. » Expansion of the Arc of Deforestation into the interior of the Amazon. » Encouragement of land grabbing and illegal deforestation. » Encouragement of invasion of protected areas.	Amas Plan – Amazon: Security and Sovereignty, project contracted in 2024, directly contributes to mitigating this risk, focusing on strengthening the capacity of public security forces to confront environmental and similar crimes related to the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation. The project will foster coordinated and integrated action between the Federal Government, the MMA and the nine Legal Amazon states. Additionally, the <i>Naturezas Quilombolas</i> and Sanitize the Amazon initiatives support territorial management, and the latter aims to benefit and reduce the vulnerability of thousands of families.

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COMPONENT 2 – MONITORING AND CONTROL			
Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Insufficient actions for monitoring and repressing deforestation due to tax restrictions	Reducing deforestation is currently a priority issue for the Federal Government. However, fiscal restrictions at the federal level and in the Amazon states may affect monitoring and deforestation repression efforts, making them insufficient to meet needs. Retirement or departure of effective employees trained in monitoring actions, and the non-renewal of contracts of temporary employees, may exacerbate the low-capacity issue of environmental agencies. This risk is assessed as low.	» Increased sense of impunity regarding environmental crimes.	The fund has supported control and inspection agencies by improving infrastructure, providing technological equipment, training public employees and hiring specialized temporary staff, among other initiatives. The Acre projects, the CBM (Military Fire Departments) projects in the states of Amapá, Amazonas and Rondônia, and the Ministry of Justice's Amas Plan – Amazon: Security and Sovereignty were contracted in 2024. Together, they total more than BRL 500 million in support for monitoring and controlling deforestation and fires.
COMPONENT 3 – LAND-USE PLANNING			
Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Increased demand for new lands for cultivation and pasture	The relationship between the risk of deforesting new areas in the Amazon and the potential economic return is still favorable in many cases. Low cost of lands with native forest and the use of relatively cheap techniques to open areas (criminal use of fire and cheap labor) favor this scenario. The rise of the US dollar against the Brazilian real is another important incentive for investment in agricultural commodities. Instability generated by international conflicts and political changes in the United States of America are elements that have already influenced the markets and may put pressure beyond 2024. Additionally, the conclusion of negotiations on the EU-Mercosur agreement in December 2024 generates expectations of gains, since it will reduce tax barriers for exporting agricultural commodities from Brazil to Europe and will facilitate the purchase of inputs, such as European fertilizers and pesticides. This risk is assessed as medium.	» Conversion of forests into areas dedicated to agriculture and livestock farming. » Encouragement of land grabbing and illegal deforestation. » Encouragement of land concentration in settlements. » Encouragement of invasion of protected areas.	The Amazon Fund helps mitigate the effects of this risk supporting initiatives such as the Amazon at School and Restore the Amazon, which promote sustainable agriculture and provide alternatives to deforestation through ecological restoration and agroforestry, reducing the pressure to convert forests into pastures. Likewise, supporting actions such as those in Banco do Brasil Foundation's project and CI-Brasil's Forests for Well-being program will help strengthen production chains aligned with the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of socio-biodiversity in the Legal Amazon.

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COMPONENT 4 – SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS			
Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Response/contributions from the Amazon Fund
   Evasion of trained technical staff and researchers from the region	Disbursement of resources from the Amazon Fund may be impacted by changes in legislation, especially if the fund's governance and objectives are changed. This phenomenon was observed between 2020 and 2023 from the suspension of approvals and contracting of new projects between 2019 and 2022, due to the dissolution of its steering committee. Executing approved resources may be hindered by several factors, such as the difficulties faced by public administration agencies in internalizing resources and/or completing all bureaucratic procedures in time to ensure commitment and financial settlement. The turnover of public employees and managers can also have a negative impact, since it implies a new learning curve. This is a medium risk.	» Reduced project ability to respond. » Reduced potential contribution of the Amazon Fund in terms of the current action focus.	The Amazon Fund's public calls and guiding documents help direct and facilitate the implementation of resources, together with the respective training workshops offered and made available in various states and through various means of access. Likewise, the guiding documents and the project approval process aim to minimize future problems related to the lack of financial implementation and consequently ensure the achievement of objectives.

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Notes: * Agência Gov Consult. Available at: <https://agenciagov.etc.com.br/noticias/202502/melhores-rodovias-e-portos-governo-anuncia-plano-de-escoamento-da-safra-2025>. Accessed on: March 23, 2025. ** CNN Brasil Consult. Available at: <https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/economia/macroeconomia/governo-quer-inaugurarrota-que-liga-amazonia-brasileira-ao-pacifico-na-cop-30>. Accessed on: March 23, 2025.

Regarding cross-cutting risks related to unintended consequences for women or gender equality, human rights and anti-corruption, the guidelines and principles for socially and environmentally responsible actions by the BNDES are set out in its Corporate Social Environmental and Responsibility Policy (PRSAC), whose operating principles include respect for human rights, gender equality, and valuing diversity. Its most recent version was approved by the Bank's Board of Directors in 2022.³⁶

Commitment to ethics is part of the BNDES statement of values and is expressed in its Corporate Integrity Policy.³⁷ Approved in 2020, it establishes guidelines and attributions necessary to strengthen integrity, aiming to prevent, detect and remedy cases of corruption, embezzlement, fraud, irregularities, or other illegal acts committed against the BNDES System or against third parties, in Brazil and abroad, in accordance with applicable Brazilian and foreign laws.

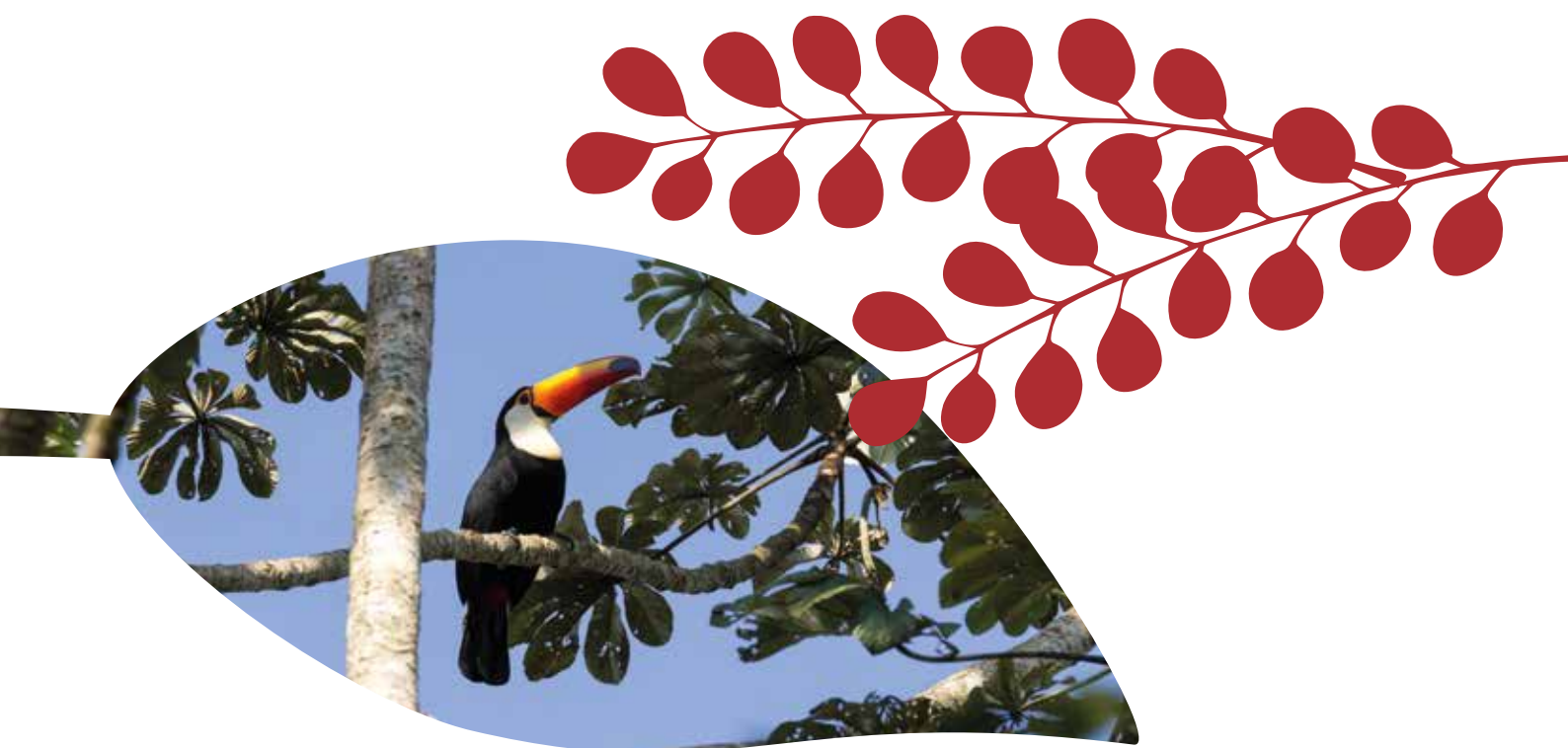
The BNDES adopts a set of practices related to this issue. During the registration analysis of organizations requesting financial support, the institution verifies the existence of acts that may constitute racial or gender discrimination, use of child

³⁶ <https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/o-que-nos-orienta/prsac-e-seus-instrumentos/politica-responsabilidade-social-ambiental-climatica/> (available only in Portuguese).

³⁷ <https://ri.bndes.gov.br/en/corporate-governance/integrity/>

or slave labor, environmental crimes, or moral and sexual harassment—all of which prevent contracting.

More detailed information can be found in the BNDES's Annual Report,³⁸ including its governance, internal audit, ethics committee, the BNDES System's corporate integrity policy, the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Policy, and internal correction systems, composed of the internal affairs and investigative procedures committees, among other internal organizational structures. Finally, the BNDES adopts the practice of conducting an integrity investigation before the election, appointment, or hiring of external advisors and members of statutory bodies.



³⁸ <https://ri.bndes.gov.br/en/publications-and-communications/integrated-annual-report/>





CONCLUDED PROJECTS

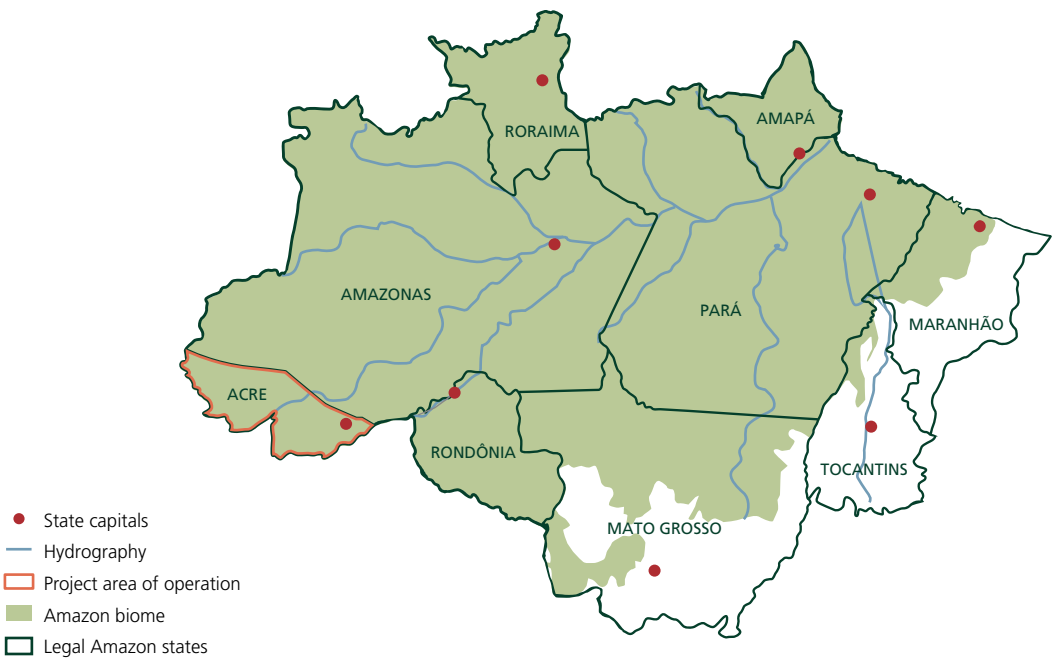


Projects concluded in 2024

Concluded projects are those that: (i) conducted the planned activities; (ii) had their financial statements approved; and (iii) had their results assessed.

CAR Acre

Project management State of Acre – State Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN) Territorial scope 22 municipalities in the state of Acre	Beneficiaries Property owners engaged in family farming with up to four government-established modules located in rural areas of all 22 municipalities in the state of Acre, covering an area close to 9 million hectares. Objective Support the implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and adherence to the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) in the state of Acre.	Total amount of the project BRL 16,838,000.00 (USD 6,557,946.08) Amount of Amazon Fund support BRL 16,838,000.00 (USD 6,557,946.08) Term of use (disbursement) 2.13.2021
Approval date 10.29.2013	Contracting date 11.13.2013	Completion date 5.24.2024



Contextualization

The Forest Code (Law 12,651 of May 25, 2012) made the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) mandatory. Additionally, the law determines that the Federal Government and state governments implement the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) to correct environmental liabilities and ensure compliance of rural properties with environmental legislation.

In the state of Acre, where the forestry sector (timber and non-timber) has great economic relevancy, environmental policy seeks to enhance the value of forest assets and strengthen their participation in the economy. CAR and PRA are essential tools for the sustainable planning of rural properties and for the recovery of degraded areas, ensuring the balanced growth of the sector.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” component (2) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.

Its outcomes were defined as: “monitoring, control and accountability state agencies structured and modernized for the implementation and management of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA)” (2.1); and “increased access of farmers in the state of Acre to land environmental regularization” (2.2).

Key results

The state of Acre PRA was established with the creation of the regulatory framework, developed by the government in partnership with the State Attorney General’s Office (PGE) and the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ). The Legislative Assembly approved State Law 3,349, of December 18, 2017, regulated by Decree 9,025, of June 4, 2018. Joint Resolution CEMACT/CFE/CEDRFS 01 was also published on May 18, 2018, defining technical guidelines for forest recovery in the state.

To implement the CAR and the PRA, training was provided in partnership with the Federal University of Lavras (UFLA), in addition to the acquisition of equipment for environmental agencies. The state also developed a customized system (SICAR-Acre) for environmental management and monitoring. CAR registration was promoted through fixed units, itinerant teams, and active searches, including the perimeter CAR for differentiated settlements. PRA adherence was encouraged with the creation of service and technical support units for the preparation of environmental recovery projects.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Outcome 2.1: “Monitoring, control and accountability state agencies structured and modernized for the implementation and management of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA).”

Outcome 2.2: “Increased access of farmers in the state of Acre to land environmental regularization.”

Effectiveness indicators:

- Number of rural properties that had their application to join the CAR filed
Target: 30,000 | Result achieved: 72,947
- Number of rural properties with up to four government-established modules that had their application to join the CAR filed
Target: 27,000 | Result achieved: 68,854
- Area of rural properties that had their application to join the CAR filed
Target: 6,600,000 ha | Result achieved: 16,336,353 ha
- Area of rural properties of up to four government-established modules that had their application to join the CAR filed
Target: 1,200,000 ha | Result achieved: 6,797,976.57 ha
- Number of rural properties that had their application to join the PRA filed
Target: 12,000 | Result achieved: 1,530
- Number of rural properties of up to four government-established modules that had their application to join the PRA filed
Target: 5,000 | Result achieved: 1,268
- Area of rural properties of up to four government-established modules that had their application to join the PRA filed
Target: 500,000 ha | Result achieved: 102,394 ha

PRA adherence was lower than expected, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic which reduced in-person services and environmental campaigns. However, CAR analyses exceeded the target by 20%, highlighting significant progress.

- Individuals trained to implement and manage the CAR and PRA (number of public employees)
Target: 200 | Result achieved: 113 public employees

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of rural properties with up to four government-established modules that received support for registration in the CAR through active search for collection of information and documentation
Target: 27,000 | Result achieved: 49,393

- Area of rural properties with up to four government-established modules that received support for registration in the CAR through active search for collection of information and documentation
Target: 1,200,000 ha | Result achieved: 5,990,475.18 ha
- Number of rural properties of up to four government-established modules with a technical report on environmental analysis
Target: 10,000 | Result achieved: 12,496
- Area of rural properties of up to four government-established modules with a technical report on environmental analysis
Target: 1,000,000 ha | Result achieved: 2,079,808.22 ha
- Number of rural properties of up to four government-established modules with projects for the recovery of degraded and altered areas (PRADA) prepared
Target: 5,000 | Result achieved: 387
- Area of rural properties of up to four government-established modules with projects for the recovery of degraded and altered areas (PRADA) prepared
Target: 500,000 ha | Result achieved: 29,547 ha

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

The project strengthened Acre's environmental policy, ensuring continuity in CAR and PRA management by the Technical Management Office and integration with the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB). The exchange with Rondônia boosted advances in the state's CAR system. The Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA) structured strategic actions for forest recovery with the support of international programs and created the Center for Geographic Intelligence in Environmental Management (CIGMA) to improve environmental monitoring. Partnerships like the agreement with the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) to automate the CAR database and new projects, such as Towards Zero Illegal Deforestation, ensure the sustainability of the initiatives.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results.



Indigenous Experiences of Territorial and Environmental Management in Acre

Project management

Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)

Territorial scope

State of Acre

Beneficiaries

79 villages from eight Indigenous lands: Kaxinawa do Rio Jordão; Kaxinawa do Baixo Jordão; Kaxinawa Seringal Independência; Kaxinawa/Ashaninka do Rio Breu; Igarapé do Caucho; Kaxinawa Praia do Carapanã; Kampa do Igarapé Primavera; and Katukina/Kaxinawa

Objective

Support the implementation of PGTAs in eight Indigenous lands in Acre through the promotion of territorial protection actions, training of agroforestry Indigenous agents and management of agroforestry backyards and systems

Total amount of the project

BRL 5,823,061.00
(USD 1,504,666.93)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 5,823,061.00
(USD 1,504,666.93)

Term of use (disbursement)

6.13.2023

Approval date

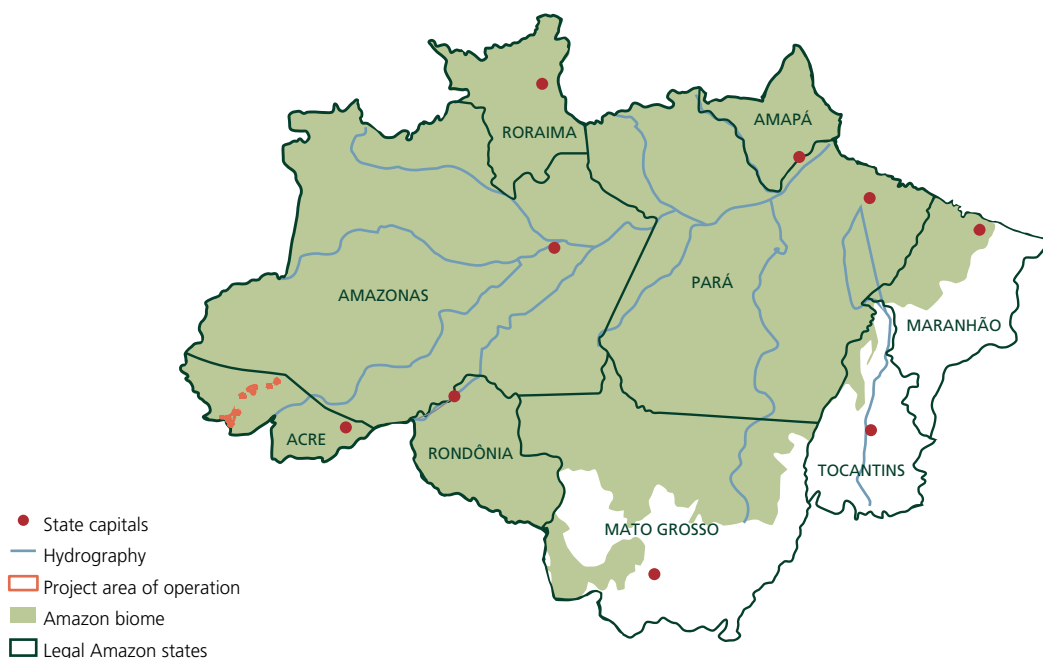
2.26.2018

Contracting date

6.14.2018

Completion date

4.29.2024



Contextualization

The Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre), a civil association created in 1979, has the mission of supporting the Indigenous peoples of Acre in their efforts to recognize and exercise their territorial and sociocultural rights. For over forty years, it has worked to benefit several Indigenous peoples in almost all the 35 Indigenous lands in the state. It has actively participated in the consolidation of public policies for Indigenous peoples, with recognized prominence in the areas of education, training for technical assistance, support for the construction of ethno-mapping participatory processes, and the creation and implementation of PGTAs for Indigenous lands.

The context in which the project was inserted included acting in specific situations in the Indigenous Lands of Acre, considering that the communities still lack food security and income generation, and are susceptible to external threats.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework and contributed to ensuring that activities that keep the forest standing have economic attractiveness and constitute an alternative to deforestation in the Indigenous lands, in addition to having worked to strengthen the territorial and environmental management of Indigenous lands in the state of Acre.

Three outcomes expected from its implementation were defined as:

- productive activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed in the Indigenous lands Kaxinawa do Rio Jordão; Kaxinawa do Baixo Jordão; Kaxinawa Seringal Independência; Kaxinawa/Ashaninka do Rio Breu; Igarapé do Caucho; Kaxinawa Praia do Carapanã; Kampa do Igarapé Primavera; and Katukina/Kaxinawa (1.1);
- managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities in the Indigenous lands of Acre (1.3); and
- Indigenous lands Kaxinawa do Rio Jordão; Kaxinawa do Baixo Jordão; Kaxinawa Seringal Independência; Kaxinawa/Ashaninka do Rio Breu; Igarapé do Caucho; Kaxinawa Praia do Carapanã; Kampa do Igarapé Primavera; and Katukina/Kaxinawa with strengthened infrastructure, territorial protection and management (3.2).

Key results

The project held four intensive training courses for fifty agroforestry Indigenous agents (AAFI) and provided technical training to 19 AAFIs in high school. Six workshops on territorial and environmental management were held: one specifically on fighting forest fires, two exclusively for women, and one workshop on agroforestry monitoring with georeferencing technology. Additionally, a book and three bilingual posters on water resources and solid waste management were produced. In the territorial

protection area, 12 institutional meetings and twenty surveillance trips were held in six ILs, with active community participation. The CPI-Acre geoprocessing sector remotely monitored regional threats such as deforestation and road opening, producing maps for Indigenous leaders.

In the agroforestry management area, the project made 19 advisory trips to eight ILs, delivered tools and supported forest management. Moreover, it promoted poultry farming in 92 villages, building 184 chicken coops and distributing 920 birds. Regarding water resource management, 54 rainwater collection systems and two demonstration systems were installed, and 32 wells were renovated/built. The CPI-Acre institutional strengthening included improvements to the infrastructure, security, and communication of the Training Center, as well as support for the administrative management. Equipment such as boats, cell phones, and laptops facilitated autonomous actions by Indigenous people, allowing greater participation in project activities, including surveillance, advisory services, and institutional coordination.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Outcome 1.1: “Productive activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed in the Indigenous lands Kaxinawa do Rio Jordão; Kaxinawa do Baixo Jordão; Kaxinawa Seringal Independência; Kaxinawa/Ashaninka do Rio Breu; Igarapé do Caucho; Kaxinawa Praia do Carapanã; Kampa do Igarapé Primavera; and Katukina/Kaxinawa.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Area of indigenous farms and backyards managed and/or enriched with agroforestry systems
Target: 197.4 ha | Result achieved: 287.22 ha
- Number of seedlings/seeds planted
Target: 10,000 | Result achieved: 10,108

Effectiveness indicator:

- Volume of fresh production generated by the supported project (tons or other measurement unit) broken down by product
Target | Result achieved:
5 tons of açai berry | 5.5 tons
0.5 tons of orange | 21.9 tons
10 tons of banana | 38.6 tons
1 ton of buriti | 6 tons
1 ton of cupuaçu | 8.9 tons
10 tons of cassava | 56 tons

Outcome 1.3: “Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities in the Indigenous lands of Acre.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of AAFI training courses held
Target: 27 | Result achieved: 32
- Number of AAFIs qualified in training courses for the development of productive activities for sustainable use specified by gender
Target: 79 | Result achieved: 84
- Number of individuals of Indigenous ethnicity trained by AAFIs to develop productive activities for sustainable use specified by gender
Target: 340 | Result achieved: 841, of which 293 are women

Effectiveness indicators:

- Number of individuals of Indigenous ethnicity trained to develop productive activities for sustainable use effectively using the acquired knowledge specified by gender
Target: 275 | Result achieved: 1,098 men and 522 women

Results show that the number of advisory trips, courses and workshops originally planned was exceeded. Among other factors, this positive performance is due to the project's focus on facilitating the independent work of AAFI consultants in their territories, constantly visiting the villages to inform, plan, agree and conduct activities with the families.

Outcome 3.2: “Indigenous lands Kaxinawa do Rio Jordão; Kaxinawa do Baixo Jordão; Kaxinawa Seringal Independência; Kaxinawa/Ashaninka do Rio Breu; Igarapé do Caucho; Kaxinawa Praia do Carapanã; Kampa do Igarapé Primavera; and Katukina/Kaxinawa with strengthened infrastructure, territorial protection and management.”

Efficacy indicator:

- Monitoring and surveillance reports forwarded to the competent inspection bodies
Target: 18 | Result achieved: 6

Although the target was not achieved, dialogues were held with the entities involved in monitoring the ILs, in a context that is sensitive to the achievement of actions related to this indicator.

- Number of territorial and environmental management workshops held
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6

Despite the difficulties caused by the pandemic, the strategy of holding workshops organized exclusively by Indigenous people in the ILs enabled achieving the target, as was the case in the ILs Igarapé do Caucho, Kaxinawa Praia do Carapanã and Katukina/Kaxinawa.

- Number of Indigenous participants in the workshops held, specified by gender
Target: 180 | Result achieved: 204 men and 75 women

- Number of villages served by rainwater collection spots
Target: 26 | Result achieved: 50

- Number of monitoring and surveillance trips held
Target: 18 | Result achieved: 20

Although the project had originally planned actions in only four Indigenous lands, six have developed territorial protection actions with the support of the project or in exchange for exclusive support from the villages.

- Number of missions for meetings between indigenous representatives and inspection agencies
Target: 12 | Result achieved: 12

Effectiveness indicator:

- Extension of protected areas with strengthened environmental management and/or with strengthened control of their territory
Target: 260,523 ha | Result achieved: 1,610,156 ha

Environmental management was strengthened not only in the eight Indigenous lands initially planned, but also in another fourteen, which had AAFIs participating in sessions of the training course conducted with project resources. AAFIs are multipliers of knowledge, essential for the success of several territorial and environmental management actions supported by the project, such as the strengthening of agroforestry plantations and poultry farming.

- Number of participations by representatives of surrounding communities in coordination and engagement events
Target: 9 | Result achieved: 197

The high number of participations by representatives from surrounding communities was due to the emphasis on coordination and training actions for integrated management with residents of the Alto Tarauacá and Alto Juruá extractive reserves (RESEX), aiming to discuss common challenges and threats, agree on territorial protection and political advocacy agreements, define strategies to improve food security, etc.

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

The project established strategic partnerships with institutions such as the Special Indigenous Health District/Secretariat of Indigenous Health (DSEI/SESAI), the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI), the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and WWF Brazil, strengthening emergency assistance actions, offering training for Indigenous firefighters, and territorial protection. During the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2021-2022 floods, adaptive strategies were developed, including emergency support and strengthening food security via poultry farming, lake management, and recovery of farmlands. The actions of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) were fundamental in defending Indigenous rights, especially

in issues related to the impacts of infrastructure projects and public policies like the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the Food Acquisition Program (PAA). The experience highlighted the importance of collaborative planning with Indigenous associations and consultants for the efficient execution of activities, ensuring better results than those initially anticipated.

Ensuring result sustainability requires strengthening Indigenous autonomy in activities such as agroforestry monitoring, seedling production and seed exchange, aiming at greater self-sufficiency and preservation of the genetic flow of local varieties. The project encouraged sustainable and replicable practices, promoting the consolidation of demonstrative models in environmental management and agroforestry production. Expanding the scale depends on the continuity of actions in the medium and long term, as well as on strengthening Indigenous associations and mobilizing technical and financial resources. Thus, the sustainability of impacts is directly linked to the improvement of local skills and the capacity to influence public policies.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results.



Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State

Project management

International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)

Territorial scope

Eight Indigenous lands (IL) in the south of Amazonas, covering 1,095,169 hectares: Boca do Acre, Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, Água Preta/Inari, Caititu, Jiahui, Nove de Janeiro, Ipixuna and Tenharim do Igarapé Preto

Beneficiaries

2,179 Indigenous residents of the eight ILs covered by the project

Objective

Support: (i) the implementation of territorial and environmental management plans in the Southern Amazon Indigenous lands in the Purus River basin (IL Boca do Acre, IL Apurinã Km 124 BR-317, IL Água Preta/Inari and IL Caititu) and in the Madeira River basin (IL Jiahui, IL Nove de Janeiro and IL Ipixuna); and (ii) the development of a territorial and environmental management plan for the IL Tenharim do Igarapé Preto in the Madeira River basin, under the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)

Total amount of the project

BRL 11,042,796.11
(USD 3,397,783.42)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 11,042,796.11
(USD 3,397,783.42)

Term of use (disbursement)

3.31.2022

Approval date

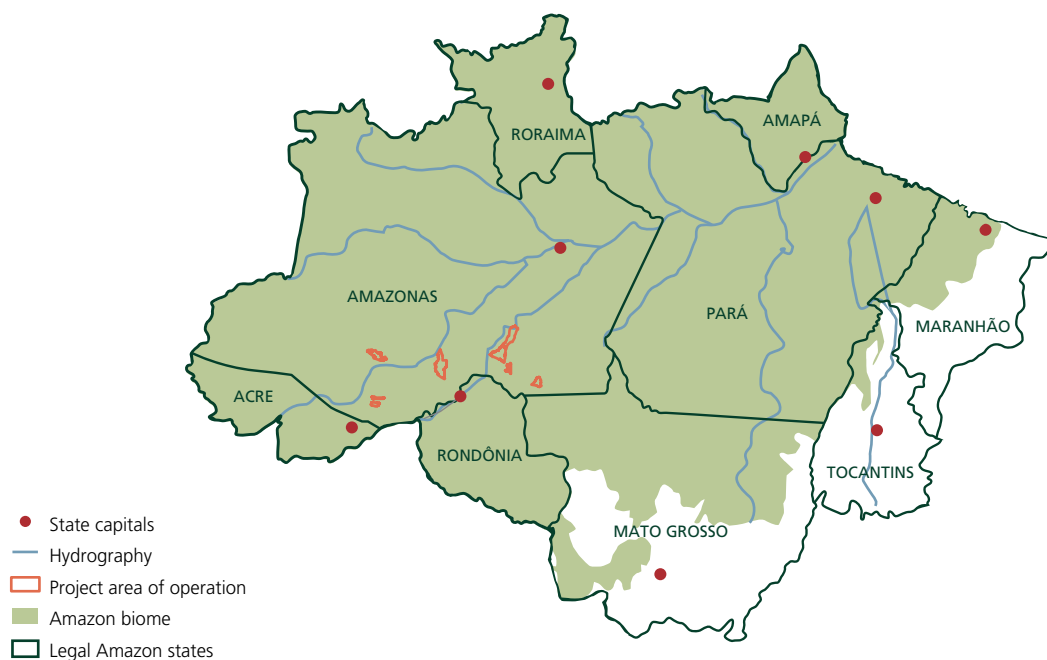
11.1.2016

Contracting date

12.26.2016

Completion date

5.2.2024



Contextualization

The southern region of the state of Amazonas (municipalities of Boca do Acre, Pauini, Lábrea, Canutama, Humaitá and Manicoré) is notably critical in terms of deforestation advancement, land conflicts, violence, land grabbing and territorial expropriation of traditional and Indigenous populations. The region, located on the border between Amazonas, Acre and Rondônia, is part of the Arc of Deforestation.

In the 2000s and 2010s, around thirty protected areas (PAs) were created in addition to 36 ILs in southern Amazonas, to guarantee access to land and natural resources for traditional and Indigenous populations. However, the management of these territories continues to be a challenge. For Indigenous peoples, it is crucial to implement actions that protect their territories, promote the sustainable use of resources and strengthen their culture.

One strategy to mitigate the degradation of Indigenous territories has been the strengthening of territorial management processes promoted by the peoples themselves. Implementing the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) is essential to protect the integrity of communities and their lands. The Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) is an instrument that formalizes the land-use planning focusing on cultural, environmental, and economic aspects. Usually, the PGTA is developed around three main axes: territorial protection; sustainable management of natural resources; and training, adapting to the particularities and local strategies of each Indigenous community.

In this context, the project presented by IEB included activities to draft a PGTA for one Indigenous land and implement PGTA's for the other seven ILs, four in the Purus River basin and three in the Madeira River basin.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.

Its outcomes were defined as: “economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed” (1.1); “production chains of agroforestry products with enhanced added value” (1.2); “managerial and technical skills expanded to forest management, processing of agroextractive products and seedling production” (1.3); “degraded and deforested areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes” (1.4); “seven ILs in the Purus and Madeira river basins with territorial protection” (3.1); and “IL Igarapé Preto with defined territorial and environmental management” (3.2).

Key results

The project involved several actions to strengthen Indigenous organizations and territorial management in seven Indigenous lands in southern Amazonas, focusing on improving

environmental protection and the communities' economic sustainability. Training was provided for Indigenous managers on topics such as organizational development and governance, in addition to training in territorial surveillance and the use of monitoring technologies like geographic information systems (GIS) and cell phones equipped with GPS. Infrastructure was expanded with the acquisition of boats, communication equipment and solar energy, facilitating IL mobilization and monitoring. These actions allowed the communities to increase their autonomy in managing and protecting their territories, while promoting sustainable management practices for natural resources.

The project also boosted the production chain for Brazil nuts and other agroextractive activities, using resources such as native rubber and açai berry, focusing on adding value and improving the quality of products. The implementation of good management practices, training in organic fertilization and support for marketing with strategic partnerships ensured access to fair markets and the formation of marketing networks. Deforestation and environmental degradation in the Indigenous lands were also monitored using geospatial data to support the planning of territorial protection actions. The project contributed to strengthening local capacities and promoting sustainable income-generating alternatives with the implementation of agroforestry nurseries and the construction of warehouses for product storage.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

The project activities contributed to the results related to the “sustainable production” (1) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework. The general indicator agreed upon for monitoring these objectives was:

- Total number of Indigenous people directly benefited by the activities supported by the project
Target: 2,179 | Result achieved: 2,179, of which 1,154 are women

Outcomes 1.1: “Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed.”

Efficacy indicator:

- Number of technical assistance visits made
Target: 84 | Result achieved: 83

This target was not met due to the social distancing measure imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Effectiveness indicators:

- Revenue generated from economic activities for sustainable use (fresh products – nuts)
Target: BRL 240,000.00 | Result achieved: BRL 1,910,653.50
- Volume of fresh production generated from economic activities for sustainable use (fresh products – nuts)
Target: 104,000 kg | Result achieved: 780,115 kg

Outcome 1.2: “Production chains of agroforestry products with enhanced added value.”

Efficacy indicator:

- Number of structures for handicraft production and processing of agroextractive products implemented
Target: 18 | Result achieved: 41

Effectiveness indicators:

- Revenue generated from processed products (handicraft)
Target: BRL 10,000.00 | Result achieved: BRL 4,250.00
- Volume of processed products generated (handicraft) – production growth
Target: 10% p.a. | Result achieved: 5% p.a.

Outcome 1.3: “Managerial and technical skills expanded to forest management, processing of agroextractive products and seedling production.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of Indigenous people trained in the recovery of degraded areas, water resource management and agroforestry systems (SAF)
Target: 40 | Result achieved: 73
- Number of events for the exchange of agroforestry and agroextractive production techniques
Target: 4 | Result achieved: 4

Effectiveness indicator:

- Number of Indigenous people trained in the recovery of degraded areas and sustainable production effectively using the knowledge acquired
Target: 40 | Result achieved: 73

Outcome 1.4: “Degraded and deforested areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of seed banks implemented
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 2
- Number of nurseries implemented
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 2
- Area recovered through SAFs
Target: 4.8 ha | Result achieved: 50.55 ha

Effectiveness indicators:

- Area recovered through SAFs (with more than two years of recovery)
Target: 4.8 ha | Result achieved: 50.55 ha
- Extension of Indigenous lands under community protection and surveillance
Target: 1,007,000 ha | Result achieved: 1,007,000 ha

Outcome 3.1: “Seven ILs in the Purus and Madeira river basins with territorial protection.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of Indigenous people trained in territorial surveillance
Target: 70 | Result achieved: 73
- Number of Indigenous people trained in geographic information systems
Target: 12 | Result achieved: 73
- Number of GIS systems for territorial surveillance implemented
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6
- Number of surveillance expeditions carried out in ILs
Target: 21 | Result achieved: 43

Effectiveness indicators:

- Extension of Indigenous lands under protection and community surveillance
Target: 1,007,000 ha | Result achieved: 1,007,000 ha
- Number of Indigenous people participating in territorial surveillance and monitoring in ILs
Target: 70 | Result achieved: 73

Outcome 3.2: “IL Igarapé Preto with defined territorial and environmental management.”

Efficacy indicator:

- Extension of Indigenous lands with defined environmental and territorial management – IL Tenharim do Igarapé Preto
Target: 87,413 ha | Result achieved: 87,413 ha

Effectiveness indicator:

- See outcome 3.1.

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

The institutional and administrative component of the project was strengthened by the presence of field technicians in the municipalities of Lábrea, Humaitá, Pauini and Boca do Acre, which encouraged a closer relationship between IEB and the Indigenous partner organizations. The infrastructure provided, such as boats, computers and cell phones, was essential to ensure territorial management by the communities. Adaptation of the administrative processes, including the hiring of a financial manager, improved budgetary control and dialogue between the organization’s financial and final areas, promoting greater efficiency in project execution.

Among the risks and lessons learned, the agility of the field team in implementing the actions and overcoming the logistical challenges of the region stands out. The COVID-19 pandemic also impacted the activities, but new strategies were developed to maintain the execution of the actions with leadership of the communities. The partnership with FUNAI, although affected by political contexts, was an important

support point, as was the combination of projects with USAID which enhanced the results. Lack of PNGATI implementation and the cancellation of public policies also posed risks to the continuity of the actions.

In terms of sustainability, the project managed to increase the capacity of Indigenous associations to access funds and their own projects, consolidating a legacy of forming a network of Indigenous environmental agents (AAI). With 73 AAIs trained in territorial monitoring and surveillance, the project strengthened the autonomous management of Indigenous territories, leaving an ongoing challenge for the protection of southern Amazonas. The continuity of this work depends on maintaining a solid protection network and ongoing support for Indigenous communities and organizations.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results.



Monitoring Forest Coverage in the Regional Amazon

Project management

Amazon Cooperation Treaty
Organization (ACTO)

Territorial scope

ACTO member countries: Bolivia,
Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana,
Peru, Suriname and Venezuela

Beneficiaries

ACTO member countries

Objective

Help develop the capacity to monitor
deforestation, land use changes and forest
utilization in ACTO member countries

Total amount of the project

BRL 27,118,525.72
(USD 11,774,736.17)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 23,693,641.00
(USD 10,082,400.43)

Term of use (disbursement)

10.2.2018

Approval date

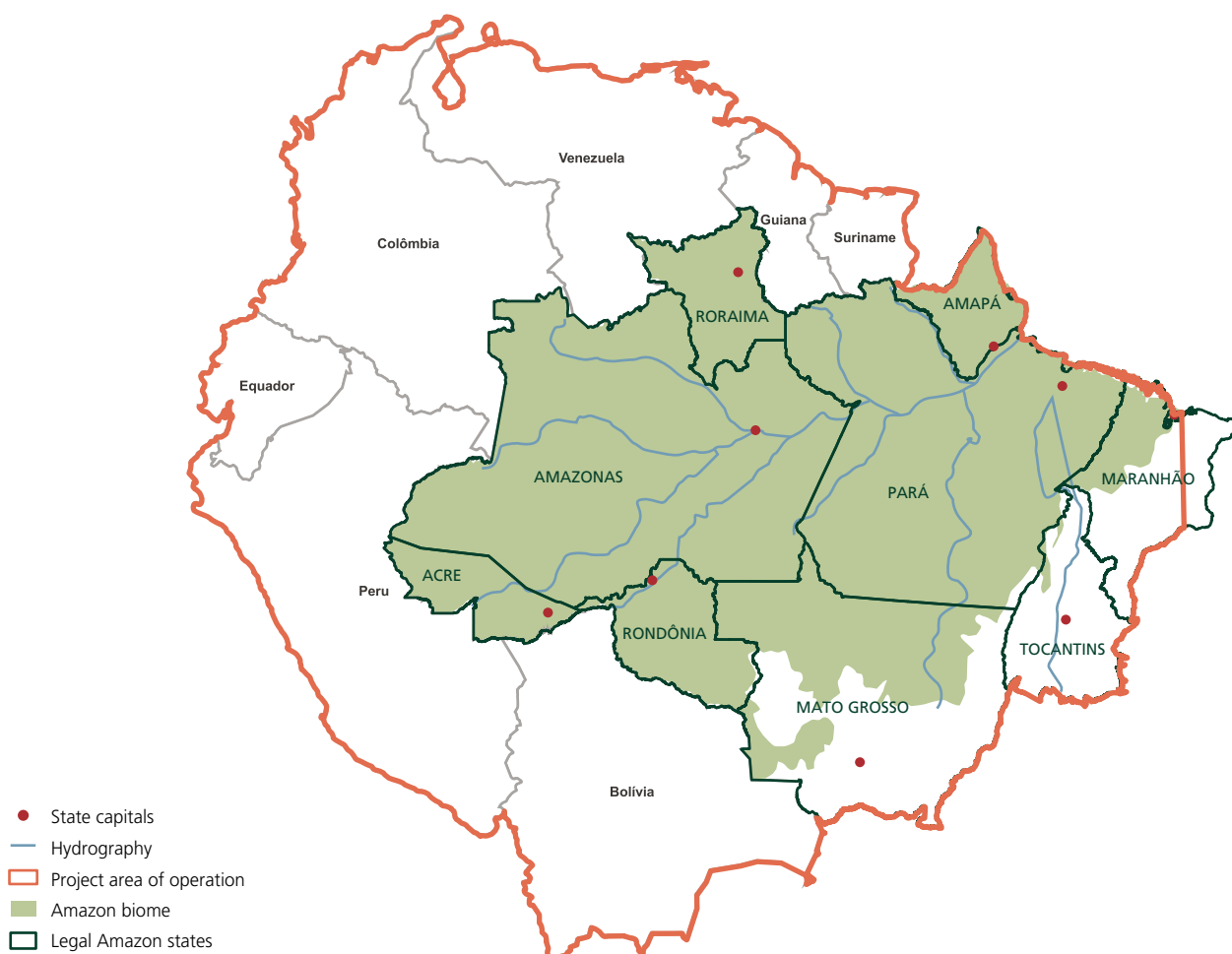
4.30.2013

Contracting date

10.3.2013

Completion date

6.7.2024



Contextualization

Satellite environmental monitoring is an essential tool in combating deforestation, providing data that guides public conservation policies and promotes transparency and social participation. The Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), comprising eight countries that cover 99% of the Amazon biome, works to implement the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (TCA), signed in 1978. As a permanent cooperation forum, ACTO develops projects and programs that foster sustainable development and improve the quality of life in the region.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” (2) and “science, innovation and economic instruments” (4) components of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.

Outcomes expected from the project were defined as: “infrastructure, institutional arrangements and tools for monitoring deforestation and forest degradation strengthened and improved in member countries” (2.1); and “knowledge and technologies aimed at monitoring the Regional Amazon produced and disseminated” (4.1).

Key results

The project produced five regional deforestation maps (2000-2016) and three land cover and use maps (2000-2014), in addition to evaluating national monitoring plans. ACTO observation rooms were consolidated with specialized consultants and equipment by March 2018, when national governments took over their operations. The project also trained 255 geoprocessing technicians via twenty courses taught by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in English and Spanish. Additionally, six regional seminars allowed for the expansion of agreements and the strengthening of the observation rooms’ activities on topics like forest degradation, fires, mining, and illegal deforestation.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Outcome 2.1: “Infrastructure, institutional arrangements and tools for monitoring deforestation and forest degradation strengthened and improved in member countries.”

Efficacy indicators

- Number of people hired for the monitoring rooms
Target: 7 (per room) | Result achieved: 5.7 (per room)
- Equipment purchased
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: BRL 2,503,682.42
- Number of monitoring rooms (observation rooms) in operation
Target: 7 | Result achieved: 7 (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela)

- Number of seminars held
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6
- Number of national monitoring plans developed
Target: 7 | Result achieved: 7

Effectiveness indicators:

- Monitored area in the Regional Amazon
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: Approximately 7.5 million km²
- Amount invested in infrastructure at regional and national levels
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: BRL 2,497,845.78
- Number of regional and national Amazon monitoring products produced
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: Five regional maps of Amazon deforestation and three regional land cover maps produced

Outcome 4.1: “Knowledge and technologies aimed at monitoring the Regional Amazon produced and disseminated.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of researchers hired for the research rooms
Target: 3 (per room) | Result achieved: 5 (per room)
- Number of research rooms in operation
Target: 7 | Result achieved: 7
- Number of people trained in monitoring technologies developed by INPE
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: 255
- Number of courses held
Target: 17 | Result achieved: 20
- Production of baseline maps for deforestation in the Regional Amazon (year 0 – 2000 and year 1 – 2010)
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: Produced
- Development of other regional monitoring products by observation rooms
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: 8

Effectiveness indicator:

- Number of scientific, educational or informative publications produced
Target: Not defined | Result achieved: 52

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

Central structure of the project was based at the ACTO permanent secretariat in Brasília, with support from the Steering Committee and national coordination units in each member country, facilitating agreements for monitoring the Amazon region. Among the challenges faced, the discontinuity of political support and exchange rate impacts were identified risks, suggesting the need for mitigating measures for future projects. Result sustainability was guaranteed by the institutionalization of monitoring systems and by financing from the ACTO, which operates with contributions from member countries and external funding. After 2018, the continuity of activities became the responsibility of each country, in line with their national strategies.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results.



Pact for the Forest

Project management

Elaboration and Development of Socioenvironmental Projects (Pacto das Águas)

Territorial scope

State of Rondônia

Beneficiaries

Indigenous peoples and traditional communities

Objective

(i) Support the consolidation of the Brazil nuts production chain; and (ii) strengthen productive activities related to açai berry, natural rubber and cassava flour in two Indigenous lands – IL Rio Branco and IL Igarapé Lourdes – and in three extractive reserves – Federal RESEX of Rio Cautário, State RESEX of Rio Cautário and Federal RESEX Rio Ouro Preto

Total amount of the project

BRL 8,700,000.00
(USD 2,224,289.37)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 8,607,999.88
(USD 2,224,289.37)

Term of use (disbursement)

8.14.2022

Approval date

6.13.2018

Contracting date

8.14.2018

Completion date

3.25.2024



Contextualization

The Indigenous lands Igarapé Lourdes and Rio Branco, and the extractive reserves Rio Cautário (state) and Rio Cautário and Rio Ouro Preto (both federal), located in Rondônia, are protected areas of relevance for conservation whose territories are under serious pressure from illegal activities, such as illegal logging, mining, hunting, illegal fishing and land grabbing.

Sustainable production performed by traditional peoples and communities plays an important role in keeping the forest standing and generating income for these communities. The main economic activity in these five territories is the extraction of Brazil nuts. However, the consolidation of socio-biodiversity product chains still faces, among other challenges, the lack of production, processing and distribution infrastructure, increase in the capacities of local organizations, insertion into new markets, and provision of technical assistance.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.

Its outcomes were defined as: “economic activities that make sustainable use of forests and biodiversity developed in supported Indigenous lands and RESEXs” (1.1); “chains of agroforestry products with increased added value in supported ILs and RESEXs” (1.2); and “managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities” (1.3).

Key results

The project involved several actions to strengthen the Brazil nuts production chain, emphasizing the mapping and georeferencing of Brazil nut groves and the acquisition of selection, drying and storage structures, as well as equipment to facilitate the production flow. Planning meetings were held with the community, support organizations and technical staff, promoting the alignment of production and marketing strategies. Additionally, the project implemented good management and production practices, with workshops and training, and supported the strengthening of community organizations through administrative and accounting services, besides training in associations and project development.

To add value to Brazil nuts, the project set up storage and processing facilities, supporting the associations’ access to institutional markets, such as the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), and promoting organic certification of production. As part of complementary income alternatives, the project encouraged the production of native rubber and açai berry, with the delivery of inputs and support for the production flow, generating significant income for those involved. Inter-institutional coordination was another strong point, with diagnostics of the nut chain and strategic

events to promote partnerships with new market players resulting in tax benefits and contracts with companies, in addition to raising new resources.

These actions were implemented with the support of a technical team in the field, which helped overcome logistical challenges and adapt activities during the COVID-19 pandemic. Networking with other players such as environmental organizations and companies helped to strengthen the management of production chains and ensure the sustainability of results in the long term, consolidating the autonomy of the communities involved.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

The project activities contributed to the results related to the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.

The main indicators agreed upon for monitoring this objective were:

Outcome 1.1: “Economic activities that make sustainable use of forests and biodiversity developed in supported Indigenous lands and RESEXs.”

Effectiveness indicators:

- Revenue from sustainable economic activity supported by the project (fresh products)
Target: BRL 1,012,700.00 | Result achieved: BRL 5,834,983.64
- Directly managed forest area
Target: 170,000 ha | Result achieved: 131,553 ha

The initial target was overestimated because it was calculated based on mappings that did not correspond to the region’s reality. Additionally, many areas of açai berry, nuts and rubber cultivation overlap, which had not been considered when estimating the project targets.

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of native chestnut groves exploited and with maintenance supported by the project
Target: 100 | Result achieved: 259
- Açai berry management area with activities supported by the project
Target: 4,000 ha | Result achieved: 11,276 ha
- Number of rubber plantations with the support of the project
Target: 60 | Result achieved: 125
- Volume of nuts sold through new channels
Target: 60 tons | Result achieved: 60 tons

Outcome 1.2: “Chains of agroforestry products with increased added value in supported Indigenous lands and RESEXs.”

Effectiveness indicators:

- Revenue from sustainable economic activity supported by the project (processed products)
Target: BRL 240,000 | Result achieved: BRL 627,631.83

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of storage infrastructures built and renovated
Target: 15 | Result achieved: 13

Outcome 1.3: “Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities.”

Effectiveness indicators:

- Number of community organizations strengthened
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6
- Total number of individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities effectively using the knowledge acquired
Target | Result achieved:
 - (i) 900 individuals | 1,979 individuals
 - (ii) 315 women | 582 women
 - (iii) 567 Indigenous people | 185 Indigenous people

The training of Indigenous people was reduced due to the pandemic and the consequent restriction of access to Indigenous areas, whose protection was reinforced by FUNAI.

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of participations in discussion events on socio-biodiversity products promoted by Amazonian discussion networks
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 32
- Number of workshops and training courses held
Target: 14 | Result achieved: 10
- Number of individuals participating in exchanges of experiences in socio-biodiversity product chains in the Amazon
Target: 120 | Result achieved: 62

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

The project strengthened the sale of forest products through strategic partnerships with companies like VERT/VEJA, Osklen, Save Shoes and Mercur. Moreover, the pact was included in important forums, such as the Agroextractivism Sector Chamber and the Origins Brasil Network, and contributed to updating the State Food Acquisition Plan Law, facilitating the associations' access to public notices. Partnerships were

also established with institutions like ICMBIO, FUNAI, EMBRAPA, IEB and WWF-Brazil, promoting coordination to strengthen forest production chains.

Among the project's lessons, the fundamental role of women in production chains stands out (they represent 47% of nut gatherers) as well as the adoption of technologies by youth, such as cell phones and drones, which boosted engagement. The construction of sheds with metal structures and rainwater collection was also an innovative strategy to increase infrastructure durability. However, the production flow still faces challenges, especially regarding transport maintenance which generate high costs.

Result sustainability was guaranteed by the strengthening of extractive communities, which began to believe in the economic viability of the standing forest. Improved management, storage and marketing practices, in addition to strengthening institutional networks, have contributed to increased revenues, especially from rubber and Brazil nuts. However, the project faces challenges such as the risk of illegal extraction, deforestation and market instability for extractive products. To ensure the continuity of activities, it is essential to maintain management support, improve infrastructure and strengthen the management of community organizations.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results.



Green Municipalities Program

Project management

State of Pará

Territorial scope

State of Pará

Beneficiaries

Rural producers and municipal secretariats from 100 municipalities in the state of Pará directly benefited by the EMATER-Pará and ITERPA projects

Objective

Support CAR consolidation for rural properties and strengthen municipal environmental management, as to help combat deforestation and forest degradation in Pará

Total amount of the project

BRL 66,182,872.03
(USD 33,513,134.20)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 45,591,647.24
(USD 17,204,395.18)

Term of use (disbursement)

6.1.2022

Approval date

12.10.2013

Contracting date

5.26.2014

Completion date

3.13.2024



Contextualization

Inspired by the successful experience of the municipality of Paragominas (state of Pará) with the Green Municipality project for environmental regularization, the state Green Municipalities Program (PMV) was created in Pará in 2011, working to prevent, monitor and control deforestation. The state of Pará covers an area of 1,247,954 km² with 144 municipalities, of which one hundred were directly benefited and assumed commitments such as keeping the annual deforestation rate below 40 km² and registering 80% of the municipal area in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” component (2) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.

The outcomes were defined as: “structured municipal environmental institutions, to qualify for decentralized environmental management” (2.1); and “increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization in one hundred municipalities in the state of Pará” (2.2).

Key results

A total of 668 awareness-raising events on sustainable production and environmental regularization were held, using resources such as plays, documentaries, and music, reaching 84,821 people in 102 municipalities. Additionally, 95 local pacts to combat deforestation were signed, involving 2,830 people and institutions. The Terras do Pará Institute (ITERPA) and Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company (EMATER-Pará) were strengthened, resulting in an increase in CAR issuances and acceleration of land regularization processes. Support from the Amazon Fund allowed the number of properties registered in the CAR to increase from 123,287 to 292,485, with 27,367 of them analyzed without any pending issues.

The project also invested in high-resolution satellite images, improving deforestation monitoring and the issuance of municipal bulletins for field deforestation verification (VDC). In land regularization, more than 15 thousand processes were filed in the Pará Land Registration and Regularization System (SICARF/PA), with 2,288 titles issued. Additionally, one hundred municipalities were structured for environmental management, 68 for licensing and 34 for deforestation verification and CAR validation through training, development of the electronic municipal environmental licensing system (SISLAM) and donation of equipment.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Outcome 2.1: “Structured municipal environmental institutions, to qualify for decentralized environmental management.”

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of public employees trained in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies
Target: 1,439 | Result achieved: 1,556
- Number of environmental agencies strengthened
Target: 100 | Result achieved: 131
- Number of electronic systems implemented, improved and/or integrated for environmental monitoring and control purposes
Target: 2 | Result achieved: 2
- Number of transportation equipment acquired for environmental monitoring, control and regularization (boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles)
Target: 128 | Result achieved: 128
- Number of integrative events for environmental monitoring, control and regularization (seminars/workshops)
Target: 811 | Result achieved: 823
- Number of educational publications or media created for environmental monitoring, control or regularization (radio events, YouTube videos, etc.)
Target: 80 | Result achieved: 68

Effectiveness indicators:

- Number of public employees trained in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies applying the knowledge acquired
Target: 720 | Result achieved: 787
- Number of organizations using electronic systems implemented and/or integrated for environmental monitoring and control purposes
Target: 100 municipal administration offices | Result achieved: 62 municipal administration offices

Outcome 2.2: “Increased access for rural producers to environmental regularization of their rural properties in one hundred municipalities in the state of Pará”.

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of rural properties registered in the CAR throughout the state – protocol
Target: 231,460 registrations | Result achieved: 292,485 registrations
- Area of rural properties registered in the CAR throughout the state – protocol
Target: 44,229,480.22 ha | Result achieved: 83,143,243.64 ha
- Number of rural properties with analyzed registration, with project resources
Target: 40 thousand | Result achieved: 39,009

- Area of rural properties with analyzed registration, with project resources
Target: 7,643,600 ha | Result achieved: 6,299,948.10 ha

Effectiveness indicator:

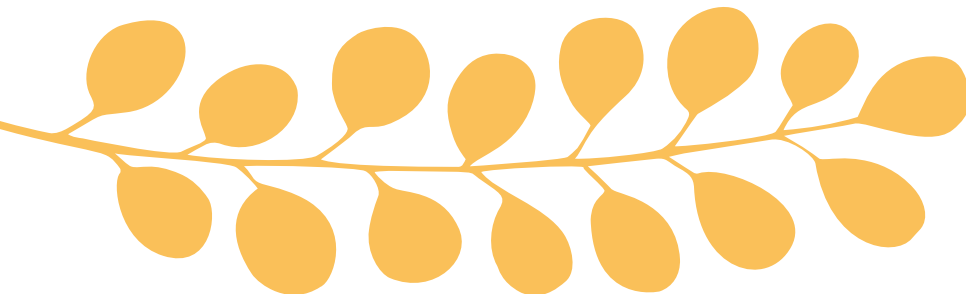
- Number of properties registered in the CAR with analyzed and regular registration
Target: 10,000 | Result achieved: 27,367
- Area of properties registered in the CAR with analyzed and regular registration
Target: 22,114,740.11 ha | Result achieved: 2,294,865.69 ha

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

The project received institutional support from the Pará State Government, which guaranteed a specific structure for its implementation and strengthened access to rural credit conditioned on environmental regularity, driving the reduction of illegal deforestation. Additionally, the actions developed helped to mitigate the risk of new municipalities in Pará being included in the MMA list for monitoring deforestation.

However, implementation faced challenges such as political and administrative instability, compromising governmental projects, and external difficulties like variation in equipment prices and supply problems. Result sustainability can only be ensured with continuous investment in technological infrastructure, user training and system updates. The project also expanded the stock of knowledge in municipal and state bodies and strengthened integration between public agencies, institutions and governments.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results.



Environmental Monitoring and Deforestation Control Project in the Legal Amazon (Profisc 1 – B)

Project management

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Beneficiaries

The entire population of the Legal Amazon

Objective

Support IBAMA's activities in environmental monitoring and deforestation control in the Legal Amazon

Total amount of the project

BRL 140,262,587.71
(USD 36,243,927.65)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 140,262,587.71
(USD 36,243,927.65)

Term of use (disbursement)

10.5.2022

Approval date

3.19.2018

Contracting date

4.5.2018

Completion date

8.26.2024



Contextualization

Since the creation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), Brazil has managed to significantly reduce deforestation rates in the Amazon.

IBAMA is one of the main institutions of the Federal Government's strategy to combat deforestation, mainly due to its inspection activities, considered fundamental by the PPCDAM reports.

To carry out inspection activities, adequate means of transportation for this type of operation in the Amazon region are required, such as: 4x4 pick-up vehicles for land operations and helicopters for air operations.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the "monitoring and control" component (2) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Its outcome was defined as: "IBAMA structured to implement actions to repress environmental crimes in the Amazon" (2.1).

Key results

The project strengthened environmental control and monitoring in the Amazon, increasing the inspection capacity to reduce deforestation. From April 2018 to December 2022, 172 vehicles were used per month, and 1,182 inspection actions were conducted. During that period, 16,117.7 flight hours were registered, of which 10,418.6 were paid for by the Amazon Fund. As a result, 22,820 infraction notices were issued, totaling BRL 12.3 billion. Support from the Amazon Fund was essential to make these operations possible.

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Outcome 2.1: "IBAMA structured to implement actions to repress environmental crimes in the Amazon."

Effectiveness indicators:

- Number of infraction notices issued for violations against flora
Target: 15,000 | Result achieved: 15,201
- Fines issued for violations against flora
Target: BRL 4.8 billion | Result achieved: BRL 10.98 billion

Efficacy indicators:

- Number of flight hours used for inspection or investigation and combating crimes and infractions
Target: 9,720 | Result achieved: 10,418

- Number of environmental inspection actions carried out
Target: 399 | Result achieved: 1,182
- Number of vehicles rented for environmental inspection actions
Target: 181 | Result achieved: 172

This indicator performed at 95% of the planned level. There was an increase in the number of flight hours at the expense of the number of vehicles rented.

- Number of employees/day employed in environmental inspection actions
Target: 29,925 | Result achieved: 69,217

In observing the indicators related to the number of inspection actions carried out, it is possible to infer that support from the Amazon Fund has effectively contributed to making operations to combat deforestation in the Legal Amazon viable.

Risks, lessons learned, and result sustainability

The main risks involved specific changes in the IBAMA team and delays in reporting, whereas the bidding processes occurred without delays. One lesson learned was the need for permanent employees to ensure project continuity and efficiency.

Result sustainability depends on IBAMA's budget, which currently finances the leasing of vehicles and aircraft. Although deforestation fluctuated during the project period, this was due to political and economic factors and not to the project's ineffectiveness. Environmental monitoring remains essential in combating deforestation, and support for the actions helped to prevent even higher rates.

Point your device's camera at or click on the QR Code for more details about the project, including information on its implementation, objectives, and results



Projects concluded in previous years

In addition to the projects completed this year, another 67 projects supported by the Amazon Fund were concluded in previous years, which are listed below. Detailed information on these projects, as well as their results and impacts, can be found in the Amazon Fund's activity reports from 2013 to 2023 and at www.amazonfund.gov.br.

Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Adding Value to Amazon Socioproductive Chains Life Center Institute (ICV)	Alta Floresta, Colniza, Cotriguaçu, Nova Bandeirantes, Nova Monte Verde and Paranaíta, in the state of Mato Grosso	Support the strengthening of sustainable production arrangements in the Amazon	1.30.2018	2023	BRL 16,405,000.00 (USD 4,239,018.09)
Amazon: Environmental Regularization Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS)	Amazon biome	Support the environmental regularization process in the Amazon biome by (i) mapping land use and cover; (ii) calculating environmental liabilities in APPs of water bodies and areas with potential for restoration in PAs and ILs; and (iii) integrating geospatial database into SICAR	2.7.2019	2023	BRL 9,267,000.00 (USD 2,316,750.00)
Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	Legal Amazon	Promote sustainable territorial and environmental management in ILs, contributing to reduce deforestation by implementing its Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) under the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)	2.24.2017	2023	BRL 11,858,546.84 (USD 3,582,642.55)
Family Farming Value Chains in the State of Mato Grosso Alternative Technology Center Foundation (CTA)	Portal da Amazônia, from mid-northern and southwestern Mato Grosso	Help strengthen family farming by implementing and consolidating agroforestry systems (SAFs), supporting collective structures for processing production, and structuring commercialization channels for SAF products	11.25.2014	2023	BRL 3,238,032.00 (USD 1,221,898.87)
Sowing Rondônia Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra)	Municipalities of Ariquemes, Castanheiras, Cujubim, Itapuã do Oeste, Jaru, Ji-Paraná, Machadinho D'Oeste, Novo Horizonte, Ouro Preto, Presidente Médici, Rio Crespo and Rolim de Moura, in the state of Rondônia	Support the environmental suitability of rural properties by (i) elaborating and implementing projects to recover degraded and/or altered areas (PRADA) in properties of up to four government-established modules belonging to family rural producers; (ii) rural extension and training and institutional strengthening of family rural producers' associations; and (iii) landscape monitoring and assessment	3.13.2018	2023	BRL 25,305,337.00 (USD 6,538,846.77)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Strengthening of the System for Preventing and Combating Forest Fires Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Mainly the Legal Amazon, with interventions at the headquarters of the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PrevFogo) in Brasília/Federal District	Support the physical and operational structuring of PrevFogo and environmental education actions to raise awareness and train local players to monitor, prevent, and combat forest fires and unauthorized burnoffs in the Amazon biome	6.5.2014	2023	BRL 14,717,270.00 (USD 6,202,873.49)
Sustainable Northern Corridor Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification (IMAFLORA)	Municipalities of Oriximiná and Alenquer, in the state of Pará	Strengthen family extractive and agricultural activities as vectors to develop the Northern Corridor in the state of Pará by implementing food processing units and seedling nurseries for agroforestry systems (SAFs) in <i>quilombola</i> communities and settlements	10.29.2014	2023	BRL 3,312,877.00 (USD 1,452,506.58)
Amazon's Nectar Peabiru Institute	States of Amapá and Pará	Strengthen the production chain of honey from native bees to constitute a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation	8.27.2014	2022	BRL 2,030,000.00 (USD 915,899.66)
CAR Mato Grosso do Sul Institute of Environment of Mato Grosso do Sul (IMASUL)	State of Mato Grosso do Sul	Promote the implementation of the CAR in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul	12.2.2014	2022	BRL 4,575,359.30 (USD 1,914,376.28)
CAR Paraná Water and Land Institute (IAT)	State of Paraná	Support the implementation of the CAR in the state of Paraná	6.13.2017	2022	BRL 1,084,473.01 (USD 347,587.50)
CAR Roraima State Foundation for the Environment and Water Resources of Roraima (FEMARH)	State of Roraima	Support the implementation of the CAR in the state of Roraima.	6.29.2016	2022	BRL 1,414,308.37 (USD 569,390.22)
Communal Forests Tropical Forest Institute (IFT)	Three Extractive Reserves (Resex) in the region of the Marajó Archipelago, in the state of Pará, namely Arióca-Pruanã, Mapuá, and Terra Grande-Pracuúba	Support the implementation of community forest management models for the use and commercialization of timber and açaí to strengthen social organization, generate income, and contribute to the reduction of deforestation in Sustainable Use PA in the Marajó archipelago in the state of Pará	7.26.2017	2022	BRL 8,100,000.00 (USD 2,621,359.22)
Importance of Forest Environmental Assets State of Acre	State of Acre	Foster sustainable deforestation reduction practices, with payment for environmental services, valuing environmental and forestry assets to consolidate a clean, fair, and competitive economy based on Economic Ecological Zoning (ZEE)	11.19.2010	2022	BRL 52,930,867.68 (USD 31,088,257.77)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Indigenous Land Management in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basin Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	Nine ILs in the Legal Amazon, located in the state of Mato Grosso, Roraima, and Amazonas	Support the implementation PGTA of the Xingu Indigenous Park and the preparation of PGTA for Yanomami ILs and the Upper Rio Negro region, with the systematization of knowledge and strengthening of local governance structures and indigenous organizations	8.19.2016	2022	BRL 11.685.843,14 (USD 3,457,350.04)
IREHI – Taking Care of Territory Native Amazon Operation (OPAN)	Four ILs in the Legal Amazon, located in the state of Mato Grosso	Complete and implement the Marãiwatsédé ILs and PGTA and implement the PGTA of the Manoki, Menkü, and Pirineus de Souza ILs	2.19.2026	2022	BRL 8,144,618.70 (USD 2,092,172.60)
Mamirauá Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM)	Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS), Amanã RDS and the Municipality of Tefé, in the state of Amazonas	Support actions of management and participatory management in the Mamirauá and Amanã RDS, with research, development, and dissemination of knowledge on the following topics: sustainable agriculture, sustainable forestry, sustainable non-timber forest management, environmental education, and environmental protection and monitoring	8.7.13	2022	BRL 8,504,679.54 (USD 4,068,834.82)
Portal Seeds – Phase 2 Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)	Eight municipalities in the region known as Portal da Amazônia, in the far north of Mato Grosso: Apiacás, Alta Floresta, Carlinda, Colider, Nova Canaã do Norte, Nova Guarita, Nova Santa Helena, and Terra Nova do Norte	Support the recovery of degraded areas and the strengthening of family farming in the region of Portal da Amazônia, in the state of Mato Grosso, through the implementation and consolidation of SAFs, with planting and enrichment of agroforestry, structuring of channels for marketing products and seeds, and conducting research	12.5.2013	2022	BRL 16,086,000.00 (USD 7,213,452.91)
Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON)	Several municipalities in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Rondônia	Support: (i) the strengthening of environmental management in priority municipalities for the development of policies for the prevention and control of deforestation in the Amazon biome; (ii) studies to carry out land diagnostics in the states of Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Rondônia; and (iii) the improvement of the management of PAs in Calha Norte of the state of Pará	12.29.2015	2022	BRL 12,104,865.00 (USD 3,194,485.79)
Strengthening the Forest Based Sustainable Economy Central Cooperative for Extractive Marketing of the State of Acre (COOPERACRE)	14 municipalities in the administrative regions of Alto Acre, Baixo Acre, and Purus	Nut and fruit pulp chains in the state of Acre through: (i) recovery of degraded and/or altered areas located in small farms or family rural possessions; (ii) optimization of the logistics of storage of Brazil nuts and fruit transportation; (iii) improvement of the processing process of Brazil nuts; (iv) aggregation of value and diversification of products; (v) improvement of the marketing strategy of products; and (vi) training of the affiliate network	11.24.2014	2022	BRL 4,981,614.66 (USD 2,086,977.24)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)	Western Pará, municipalities of Anapu, Pacajá, Senador José Porfírio, Mojuí dos Campos, and Aveiro	Support Incra's settlements, in western Pará, the development of a demonstrative experience of sustainable production and the implementation of payment for environmental services (PSA) to families committed to reducing deforestation	2.14.2012	2022	BRL 23,408,189.46 (USD 12,587,755.14)
Dema Fund Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	Traditional communities in the state of Pará, focusing on the area affected by the Transamazon and BR-163 highways, as well as in the lower Amazon region	Supporting low-amount socioenvironmental projects through a public call	6.14.2011	2021	BRL 6,601,699.07 (USD 4,579,312.13)
Environmental Management Qualification Program Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM)	Municipalities of the Amazon Biome	Support the strengthening of environmental management in municipalities of the Amazon biome through the provision of training and technical assistance; the dissemination of knowledge and information in a network; and by stimulating innovation and coordination with other spheres of government and society in general within the scope of environmental public policies	2.5.2013	2021	BRL 18,853,482.32 (USD 9,019,941.79)
Greener Rondônia State of Rondônia, with the Military Fire Department of the State of Rondônia (CBMRO) as executor	State of Rondônia, with emphasis on the area of reach of the Operations Base installed in the capital Porto Velho and the four largest operational units of the firefighters, located in the municipalities of Ji-Paraná, Guajará-Mirim, Cacoal, and Vilhena, in addition to preservation and environmental protection areas, with emphasis on the national parks of Pacaás and Serra da Cutia	Support actions to monitor, prevent, and combat deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Rondônia through training and acquisition of materials and equipment to instrumentalize CBMRO's Land Operations Base and the Air Operations Group in Porto Velho and four operational units located in other municipalities in the state	12.21.2012	2021	BRL 15,040,500.00 (USD 7,430,709.95)
Knowing to Preserve The Amazon Museum (MUSA)	Municipality of Manaus, state of Amazonas	Support the implementation of the Museu da Amazônia (MUSA) and a training center in the Água Branca settlement in Manaus, aiming to disseminate knowledge that contributes to value and conserve natural resources of the Amazon and its cultural heritage through an innovative forest visitation model	9.1.2011	2021	BRL 9,984,629.00 (USD 5,302,059.59)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Sustainable Bem Viver Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé)	ILs Parque do Tumucumaque (Pará and Amapá), Rio Paru d'Este River (Pará), and Zo'é (Pará), in the municipalities of Alenquer, Almeirim, Monte Alegre, Óbidos, and Oriximiná, in Pará, and Laranjal do Jari (Amapá)	Contribute to (i) implement the Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) of the Parque do Tumucumaque and Rio Paru d'Este ILs; and (ii) prepare PGTA for the Zo'é IL within the scope of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)	1.7.2016	2021	BRL 11,858,793.87 (USD 3,127,236.59)
Training to Conserve Amazon Conservation Team (ECAM)	Protected areas in the state of Amapá	Train environmental agents and managers aiming to strengthen protected areas in the state of Amapá	12.2.2014	2021	BRL 1,404,360.67 (USD 608,294.93)
Using Social Technologies to Reduce Deforestation Interstate Agricultural Development Association (ADAI)	Communities in the areas of influence of the hydroelectric projects in the states of Pará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Tocantins	Implement family agroecological production units, contributing to food security and income generation of riverine people and family farmers in an environmentally sustainable manner	7.31.2017	2021	BRL 9,059,718.63 (USD 2,779,183.85)
Value Chains of Nontimber Forest Products SOS Amazon Association	Six municipalities in the state of Acre: Cruzeiro do Sul, Mâncio Lima, Rodrigues Alves, Porto Walter, Tarauacá, and Feijó; and four municipalities in the state of Amazonas: Pauini, Boca do Acre, Lábrea, and Silves	Disseminate and support entrepreneurial initiatives in nine agglutinated institutions with a view to generating jobs and income through the sustainable development of the production chains of vegetable oils, wild cocoa, and rubber	5.13.2015	2021	BRL 9,938,777.00 (USD 3,825,922.81)
APL Babassu Association in Settlement Areas in the state of Maranhão (ASSEMA)	State of Maranhão, in the municipalities of Lago do Junco, Lago da Pedra, and Bacabal	Supporting the conservation and sustainable management of babassu palms and the recovery of degraded areas through agroforestry systems (SAF) in three municipalities that are part of the Amazon biome in the state of Maranhão	10.29.2014	2020	BRL 4,897,085.37 (USD 2,196,002.41)
Arapaima: Production Networks Native Amazon Operation (OPAN)	Indigenous lands (IL) Rio Biá, Espírito Santo, Acapuri de Cima, Estação, Macarrão, and Deni; Uacari and Cujubim Sustainable Development Reserves; Médio Juruá Extractive Reserve; all located in the middle course of the rivers Juruá and Solimões in the state of Amazonas	Support (i) fishing management and non-timber forest resources on ILs and PAs and (ii) strengthening indigenous associations and extractive producer associations	1.26.2015	2020	BRL 6,364,730.00 (USD 2,511,633.32)
Buriti Springs Municipality of Carlinda	Municipality of Carlinda	Support the strengthening of municipal environmental management via the physical structuring of the Municipal Secretariat of Environment and Tourism and support the recovery of 1,722 hectares of permanent preservation areas (APP) around springs	9.6.2011	2020	BRL 1,875,500.94 (USD 1,206,032.37)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Ethno-environmental Protection of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	Legal Amazon	Support the ethnoenvironmental protection of isolated indigenous peoples and recent contact to ensure the physical limits and natural wealth of the areas where these populations live, contributing to reduce deforestation in the Amazon	12.23.2014	2020	BRL 19,043,330.00 (USD 7,514,829.72)
High Juruá Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River (Apiwtxa)	Region of Alto Juruá in the state of Acre	Promoting agroforestry management and production in traditional and indigenous communities; supporting initiatives for monitoring and controlling the territory; and strengthening the organization of the local community	4.16.2015	2020	BRL 6,597,581.00 (USD 2,289,952.10)
Materialize Association of Small Agro-farmers in the Reca Project	The Ponta do Rio Abunã – municipalities of Porto Velho (Rondônia) and Acrelândia (Acre)	Strengthen the production chain of cupuaçu, açaí, vegetable oils, and peach palm through the implementation of agroforestry systems (SAF), the expansion and modernization of the productive capacity of the pulp processing units, and the restructuring of a plant oil processing unit and a nut and seed storage shed in the traditional communities of Ponta do Abunã in order to constitute a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation	1.19.2015	2020	BRL 6,422,748.00 (USD 2,411,118.40)
News Paths in Cotriguaçu Municipality of Cotriguaçu	Municipality of Cotriguaçu, in the northwest of the State of Mato Grosso	Support the strengthening of municipal environmental management through: (i) construction and physical structuring of the headquarters of the Municipal Secretariat of the Environment; (ii) recovery of permanent preservation areas (PPAs) degraded in rural properties of up to four fiscal modules and in the surroundings of water bodies in public areas; and (iii) implementation of demonstrative units for recovery and management of pastures	12.2.2014	2020	BRL 1,567,845.25 (USD 705,029.79)
Pará Against Forest Fires and Unauthorized Burn-offs State of Pará - Brazilian Military Fire Department of the state of Pará (CBMPA)	State of Pará	Support the actions to monitor, prevent, and combat deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Pará by the physical and operational structuring of units of the Military Fire Department located in 14 municipalities of the state	6.26.2013	2020	BRL 16,830,280.00 (USD 8,096,541.11)
Small Eco-social Projects in the Amazon Society, Population, and Nature Institute (ISPN)	Amazon biome areas in the states of Mato Grosso, Tocantins, and Maranhão	Hold four public calls to select and fund small socioenvironmental projects aimed at traditional communities, indigenous peoples, and family farmers in the Amazon biome areas in the states of Mato Grosso, Tocantins, and Maranhão	9.25.2012	2020	BRL 12,814,691.38 (USD 6,441,809.37)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon The Nature Conservancy of Brazil – TNC Brazil	Six indigenous lands (IL) located in the states of Amapá and Pará	Promoting sustainable territorial and environmental management in six ILs in the states of Amapá and Pará, aiming to contribute to the reduction in deforestation in these areas	11.18.2014	2020	BRL 15,487,682.61 (USD 6,730,581.70)
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Association for Ethno-Environmental Defense Kanindé	Indigenous lands (IL) Igarapé Lourdes (Rondônia), Zoró (Mato Grosso), Rio Guaporé (Rondônia), and Rio Negro Ocaia (Rondônia)	Contribute to the implementation of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) of ILs Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró and to the development of PGTA for ILs Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia	1.21.2016	2020	BRL 7,352,757.03 (USD 1,936,464.85)
Amazon Backyards Center for the Study of Culture and the Environment of the Amazon (Rioterra)	State of Rondônia, in the municipalities of Machadinho d'Oeste, Cujubim, and Itapuã do Oeste	Helping family farmers and agrarian reform settlers in the state of Rondônia in the municipalities of Itapuã do Oeste, Cujubim, and Machadinho d'Oeste, with the registration of rural properties in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), planting, and performance of research on agroforestry systems (SAF) for recovery of deforested and degraded areas	12.4.2013	2019	BRL 8,837,852.29 (USD 3,908,997.43)
Empowering Environmental Monitoring and Control in Order to Combat Illegal Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	The entire Legal Amazon	Support Ibama's environmental inspection and deforestation control activities in the Legal Amazon	11.3.2016	2019	BRL 56,295,964.63 (USD 17,662,033.20)
Forest Protection in the State of Tocantins State of Tocantins, having as executor the State of Tocantins Military Firefighters (CBMTO)	State of Tocantins, with emphasis on its north-central region, from the Environmental Protection Battalion, located in the municipality of Araguaína	Support actions to monitor, prevent, and combat the deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Tocantins, with emphasis on its north-central region, through capacity building, structuring of mechanisms, integrated management, and the acquisition of materials and equipment for the Environmental Protection Battalion, located in the municipality of Araguaína	8.9.2012	2019	BRL 4,958,910.00 (USD 2,733,235.96)
Forest Sentinels Vale do Amanhecer Farmers Cooperative (COOPAVAM)	Eight municipalities in the northwest of the state of Mato Grosso (Aripuanã, Brasnorte, Castanheira, Colniza, Cotriguaçu, Juara, Juína, and Juruena)	Strengthen the chain of Brazil nut, from collection to processing and commercialization, increasing the income of the extractive communities that live on forest products in the northwest of the state of Mato Grosso	4.17.2014	2019	BRL 5,175,522.50 (USD 2,148,411.17)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Jacundá, Green Municipality Economy Municipality of Jacundá	Municipality of Jacundá	Support the strengthening of municipal environmental management through physical and operational structuring of the Municipal Department of Environment and Tourism	8.31.2012	2019	BRL 199,352.05 (USD 107,201.58)
Productive Sociobiodiversity in the Xingu Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	The Xingu River basin with activities in three sub-regions: (i) Xingu Indigenous Park (PIX); (ii) headstreams of the Xingu/BR-158; and (iii) Terra do Meio; comprising 11 municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso and two municipalities in the state of Pará	Support the structuring and strengthening of the value chains of sociobiodiversity in the Xingu River basin, comprising seeds and forest seedlings, rubber, nuts, pequi, and fruits with indigenous populations, extractors, and family farmers, aiming at increasing the quality of life of these populations and at sustainable agroforestry and extractive production	2.20.2014	2019	BRL 8,023,856.00 (USD 3,421,832.91)
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre Comissão Pró Índio do Acre (CPI-Acre)	Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá Indigenous Land (IL) and Rio Gregório IL (municipality of Tarauacá), Alto Rio Purus IL (municipalities of Santa Rosa do Purus and Manoel Urbano), and Arara do Igarapé Humaitá IL (municipality of Porto Walter) in the state of Acre	Strengthen the sustainable production, culture, and way of life of the Kaxinawá do Rio Humaitá, Arara do Igarapé Humaitá, Rio Gregório, and Alto Rio Purus in the state of Acre through organization and promotion of the agroforestry products value chain and the indigenous technical assistance	12.29.2015	2019	BRL 3,091,111.21 (USD 885,476.87)
Amazon Bioactive Compounds Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	State of Pará	(i) Install a pilot plant in the UFPA food laboratory to produce and characterize extracts rich in bioactive compounds and (ii) develop new products and technological applications using bioactive compounds extracted from native plants and fruits from the eastern Amazon	8.21.2012	2018	BRL 1,352,368.48 (USD 723,849.75)
Amazon's Water Springs – Phase 2 Municipality of Alta Floresta	Municipality of Alta Floresta, state of Mato Grosso	Support the recovery of degraded areas and the conduct of sustainable productive activities aiming at the environmental regularization of family farms in the municipality of Alta Floresta	9.5.2013	2018	BRL 7,146,563.54 (USD 3,323,055.68)
Biodiversity Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	State of Pará	Expand UFPA's research infrastructure focused on the study of biodiversity, comprising: (i) construction and structuring of the Advanced Biodiversity Studies Center (CEABIO) and (ii) renovation of the Drug Planning Laboratory and the Molecular and Cellular Neurochemistry Laboratory and acquisition and installation of equipment for research in biotechnology	10.2.2012	2018	BRL 4,639,706.98 (USD 2,459,556.29)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Mangrove Forests Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	Municipality of Bragança, state of Pará	(i) Construction and equipment of a laboratory for research on mangrove ecology on the UFPA campus in the municipality of Bragança (PA); (ii) research and development of knowledge and techniques related to the recovery of degraded mangrove areas in the North region; and (iii) development of models for estimating biomass carbon sequestration and assessing carbon stocks in mangrove forests	7.17.2012	2018	BRL 1,982,143.00 (USD 1,130,843.79)
Reforestation in the Southern Part of the Amazonas State State of Amazonas	Municipalities of Boca do Acre, Lábrea, Apuí, and Novo Aripuanã in the state of Amazonas	Support the strengthening of environmental management in the state of Amazonas in areas under intense pressure for deforestation in the municipalities of Boca do Acre, Lábrea, Apuí, and Novo Aripuanã, by: (i) strengthening environmental management with a focus on the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and (ii) recovering deforested areas by reforestation with species with economic and ecological function through agroforestry, silvicultural, and agricultural-forestry-pasture systems.	12.17.2010	2018	BRL 17,575,286.19 (USD 9,963,879.01)
Sustainable Fishing WWF-Brasil	Municipalities of Feijó, Tarauacá, and Manoel Urbano in the state of Acre	Promote the adoption of management measures combined with the establishment of fishing agreements to reduce the degradation of aquatic ecosystems in order to constitute a sustainable economic alternative to deforestation in the state of Acre	4.17.2014	2018	BRL 3,205,943.00 (USD 1,362,028.63)
Forest Firefighters of Mato Grosso State of Mato Grosso/ Fire Brigade of the State of Mato Grosso (CBMMT)	State of Mato Grosso	Support actions to monitor, prevent, and combat deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Mato Grosso through training and acquisition of aircrafts, vehicles, and support equipment for the Air and Ground Operations Base of the Military Fire Department of the state of Mato Grosso, located in the municipality of Sorriso	1.17.2012	2017	BRL 12,518,230.09 (USD 7,407,675.06)
Recovering Marcelândia Municipality of Marcelândia	Municipality of Marcelândia	Support the strengthening of municipal environmental management and the recovery of degraded areas around fifty springs in the sub-basin of the Manissauá-Missu River located near the urban area in the municipality	5.24.2011	2017	BRL 551,556.98 (USD 320,021.46)
Semas Pará State of Pará	State of Pará	Support the strengthening of environmental management in the state of Pará by improving the process of issuing the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), decentralizing and deconcentrating the activities of its State Department of Environment and Sustainability, and improving the legal process of environmental licensing	10.6.2010	2017	BRL 15,923,230.00 (USD 9,020,637.89)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Acre: Zero Forest Fires State of Acre/Military Fire Department of the State of Acre	State of Acre	Support actions to monitor, prevent, and combat deforestation resulting from forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs in the state of Acre through training and acquisition of vehicles and support equipment for the education, protection, and forest firefighting battalions of the Military Fire Department of the State of Acre	7.5.2012	2016	BRL 13,280,709.56 (USD 6,892,624.85)
Amazon Public Policy Incubator Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	All states of the Amazon biome	Develop an interdisciplinary research project on the socioeconomic and environmental impacts resulting from the expansion of the economic frontier of the Amazon within the scope of the Amazon Public Policy Incubator linked to the Research and Graduate Program Forum on Sustainable Development of the Amazon	12.9.2011	2016	BRL 2,660,567.23 (USD 1,710,865.69)
Belém Islands Federal University of Pará (UFPA)/the Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	State of Pará	Implement a methodology to support the formulation of local-scale economic and environmental zoning of islands located around the city of Belém and expand the research infrastructure of the UFPA Postgraduate Program in Aquatic Ecology and Fishing	7.17.2012	2015	BRL 1,138,083.93 (USD 638,082.49)
Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques Tropical Forest Institute	States of Pará, Amazonas, and Rondônia	Support the expansion of sustainable forest management practices through technical training actions, awareness-raising for key players and workers, and applied research	4.15.2011	2015	BRL 7,449,000.00 (USD 4,164,244.19)
Forest Assistance Program Sustainable Amazonas Foundation (FAS)	16 state PAs in Amazonas, covering about 10 million hectares	Promote the containment of deforestation and the improvement of the quality of life of traditional populations living in the state PAs of Amazonas	3.31.2010	2015	BRL 19,107,547.89 (USD 11,080,050.97)
New Social Mapping in the Amazon State University of Amazonas (UEA) and Muraki Institutional Support Foundation	All states of the Amazon biome	Promote the social mapping of 27 communities in the Amazon biome and the strengthening of the research network involved in the project	5.6.2011	2015	BRL 4,614,587.03 (USD 2,646,585.82)
Protected Areas of the Amazon (ARPA) – Phase 2 Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO)	All states of the Amazon biome	Support the creation and consolidation of PAs in the Amazon biome in order to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecological processes and services in the region	4.22.2010	2015	BRL 19,949,058.91 (USD 10,478,547.59)
Going Green The Nature Conservancy of Brasil (TNC Brasil)	Seven municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso: Cotriguaçu, Juruena, Sapezal, Campos de Júlio, Nova Mutum, Tapurah, and Nova Ubiratã; and five municipalities in the state of Pará: Bannach, Cumaru do Norte, Ourilândia do Norte, São Félix do Xingu, and Tucumã	Contribute to the mobilization of local players in 12 municipalities in Mato Grosso and Pará, aiming at adherence to the CAR and monitoring of deforestation in the region using satellite images	4.13.2010	2014	BRL 16,000,000.00 (USD 8,117,294.91)

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Project/project management	Territorial scope	Objective	Contracting date	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support
Socioenvironmental Management in Municipalities of Pará Institute of Man and Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON)	11 municipalities in the state of Pará: Abel Figueiredo, Bom Jesus do Tocantins, Moju, Dom Eliseu, Goianésia do Pará, Itupiranga, Jacundá, Paragominas, Rondon do Pará, Tailândia, and Ulianópolis	Mobilize state and municipal governments, rural producers, unions, and associations, aiming to accelerate the adherence to the CAR; monitor deforestation using satellite images; and assist in planning the landscape and restoring degraded areas in the Uraim River basin, in Paragominas	7.29.2010	2014	BRL 9,736,473.00 (USD 5,173,746.21)
Amazon's Water Springs Municipality of Alta Floresta, state of Mato Grosso	Municipality of Alta Floresta, state of Mato Grosso	Support the strengthening of environmental management in the municipality by carrying out environmental diagnosis and enabling the process of registering small rural properties in the CAR, in addition to promoting actions to foster the recovery of degraded permanent preservation areas close to the springs located in the small properties	1.25.2011	2013	BRL 2,781,340.40 (USD 1,554,863.82)
Portal Seeds Ouro Verde Institute	Seven municipalities that are part of the region known as the Portal of the Amazon in the extreme north of Mato Grosso: Apiacás, Alta Floresta, Carlinda, Nova Guarita, Nova Canaã do Norte, Terra Nova do Norte, and Matupá	Promote the environmental recovery of 1,200 hectares of degraded areas (restoration of permanent protection and legal reserve areas) and revaluation of family farming in six municipalities in the Portal of the Amazon territory through the dissemination of SAFs, which combine the sustainable use of forest with income generation. Additionally, the indigenous community Terena will be trained to collect the seeds that will be used in the SAFs	3.25.2009	2013	BRL 5,397,778.87 (USD 3,119,742.73)
Preserving Porto dos Gaúchos Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos, state of Mato Grosso	Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos, state of Mato Grosso	Strengthen municipal environmental management through the physical and operational structuring of the Municipal Department of Environment and Tourism	8.12.2011	2013	BRL 120,655.00 (USD 72,456.76)



PROJECTS IN PROGRESS



Project/project management	Approval date	Amount of Amazon Fund support	Percentage disbursed
Agroecology Network Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)	8.17.2023	BRL 20,162,650.00 (USD 4,048,724.90)	29%
Amazon Integrated Project Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) and Eliseu Alves Foundation (FEA)	12.29.2015	BRL 33,691,380.00 (USD 8,597,810.44)	50%
Amazônia Agroecológica Project Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	6.13.2018	BRL 16,611,508.35 (USD 4,484,264.20)	100%
Amazonia SAR Federal Government – Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (CENSIPAM)	6.23.2015	BRL 47,958,727.94 (USD 12,141,450.11)	100%
Banco do Brasil Foundation – Amazon Fund Banco do Brasil Foundation	5.15.2012	BRL 14,515,520.43 (USD 7,306,715.21)	100%
Banco do Brasil Foundation – Amazon Fund (Phase 2) Banco do Brasil Foundation	10.7.2014	BRL 12,000,000.00 (USD 4,979,666.36)	100%
CAR Amazonas State of Amazonas	10.1.2018	BRL 12,148,072.01 (USD 3,037,018.00)	100%
CAR Bahia Institute of Environment and Hydric Resources of the State of Bahia (INEMA) – State of Bahia/ State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA)	3.25.2014	BRL 29,298,701.78 (USD 12,602,676.26)	100%
CAR Ceará State Superintendence for the Environment in the State of Ceará (SEMACE)	2.23.2016	BRL 18,824,169.83 (USD 4,751,418.50)	100%
CAR Espírito Santo Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Defense of Espírito Santo (IDAF)	6.19.2018	BRL 2,384,656.97 (USD 635,180.19)	100%
CAR: Lawful Tocantins State of Tocantins	5.21.2013	BRL 24,788,284.00 (USD 12,191,159.20)	100%
Dabucury: Sharing Experiences and Strengthening Ethnoenvironmental Management in the Indigenous Lands of the Brazilian Amazon Ecumenical Coordination of Service (CESE)	11.24.2023	BRL 53,819,079.00 (USD 10,998,974.00)	28%
Environmental Monitoring of Brazilian Biomes Foundation for Science, Technology and Space Applications (FUNCATE) and National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	9.25.2017	BRL 49,778,000.00 (USD 15,911,139.52)	100%
Everlasting Forest Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON)	12.11.2017	BRL 8,004,487.80 (USD 2,439,574.47)	100%
Forest Assistance+ Program Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS)	4.5.2016	BRL 31,518,490.00 (USD 8,786,621.50)	100%
Forest Cities Institute of Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (IDESAM)	12.27.2017	BRL 12,055,534.99 (USD 3,093,843.65)	100%
Free Babassu Association in Settlement Areas in the state of Maranhão (ASSEMA)	8.3.2023	BRL 13,058,721.52 (USD 2,720,566.98)	38%

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Project/project management	Approval date	Amount of Amazon Fund support	Percentage disbursed
Integrated Environmental Socioeconomic Development Project State of Rondônia – State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEDAM-RO)	1.21.2014	BRL 31,227,392.40 (USD 13,382,212.30)	86%
Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region (LIRA) Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)	10.30.2018	BRL 45,000,000.00 (USD 11,649,279.04)	100%
Kayapó Fund for Indigenous Land Conservation Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	6.21.2011	BRL 16,900,000.00 (USD 4,077,640.05)	45%
Kayapó Territory, Culture and Autonomy Protected Forest Association (AFP)	12.4.2017	BRL 9,089,870.67 (USD 2,785,228.17)	100%
Land Regularization State of Mato Grosso – Office of Articulation and Regional Development (GDR/MT)	4.2.2018	BRL 72,900,000.00 (USD 21,932,727.60)	18%
MapBiomias Arapyaú Institute for Education and Sustainable Development	6.15.2023	BRL 11,220,000.00 (USD 2,306,127.06)	100%
More Sustainability in the Countryside State of Maranhão	12.27.2017	BRL 40,476,077.00 (USD 12,191,589.46)	33%
National Forest Inventory – The Amazon Federal Government – Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)	7.31.2012	BRL 38,149,718.06 (USD 18,780,937.42)	100%
OPIRJ Territorial Management Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Juruá River (OPIRJ)	9.14.2023	BRL 33,661,383.00 (USD 6,845,779.62)	81%
PPP-Ecos in the Amazon – Phase 2 Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)	9.18.2018	BRL 22,766,000.00 (USD 5,460,127.11)	93%
Preserving the Babassu Forest Interstate Association of the Movement of Women Babassu Coconut Breakers (AMIQCB)	12.27.2017	BRL 9,222,739.00 (USD 2,777,933.43)	92%
Satellite Environmental Monitoring of the Amazon Biome National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	10.7.2014	BRL 66,952,436.00 (USD 27,783,399.45)	100%
Sustainable Mato Grosso State of Mato Grosso	12.3.2013	BRL 32,925,406.46 (USD 14,041,283.83)	100%
Sustainable Tapajós Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brasil)	10.23.2017	BRL 18,835,139.00 (USD 5,659,728.54)	100%
Tapajós Active Forest Center for Advanced Studies on Social and Environmental Promotion (CEAPS) – Health and Joy Project	5.2.2018	BRL 12,493,011.00 (USD 3,588,811.30)	100%
Valuable Forests – New Business Models for the Amazon Institute for Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification (IMAFLORA)	1.18.2017	BRL 17,369,442.36 (USD 5,411,041.23)	100%





CONTRACTED PROJECTS

Projects contracted in 2024

Socioenvironmental Amazon

Project management

Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)

Territorial scope

States of Mato Grosso, Pará, Amazonas and Roraima, in the Xingu Indigenous Territory (TIX) and surrounding areas; Xingu – Terra do Meio and surroundings areas; Negro River – Yanomami; and Upper and Middle Negro River

Contracting date

2.28.2024

Beneficiaries

Indigenous peoples, riverside populations and family farmers in the territories covered by the project

Objective

Strengthen and consolidate the socio-biodiversity products and community-based tourism value chains of Indigenous peoples, riverside populations and family farmers in the territories of the Negro and Xingu river basins

Total amount of the project

BRL 38,834,744.64
(USD 6,283,939.26)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 38,834,744.64
(USD 6,283,939.26)

Term of use (disbursement)

4.28.2027



Project selected under the Consolidation and Strengthening of Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains public call for projects.

Contextualization

Developing sustainable production activities that enable productivity gains, the incorporation of new technologies and access to markets is a fundamental instrument to tackle deforestation to transform the pattern of occupation in the Amazon, still heavily based on the conversion of the forest (for other land uses, such as extensive livestock farming and monocultures).

The high economic potential of natural resources and Amazonian biodiversity to generate work and income, as well as the viability of integrated crop-livestock-forestry use, are acknowledged and positively evaluated by several public entities, civil society organizations and academic researchers. However, the main challenges for sustainable production activities in the Amazon are building an integrated strategy for production chains on a territorial basis, strengthening social and productive organization, and expanding access to financial and credit instruments.

Thus, the public call for Amazon Fund projects No. 01/2017 (Consolidation and Strengthening of Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains) has the objective of supporting productive arrangements that explore synergies between a specific set of economic stakeholders and institutions, regional economic vocations and principles of financial sustainability, so as to consolidate and strengthen community enterprises that keep the forest standing and favor opportunities for financial sustainability and biodiversity conservation in the Legal Amazon.

The project was selected within the scope of this public call to strengthen and consolidate the socio-biodiversity products and community-based tourism value chains of Indigenous peoples, riverside population and family farmers in the territories of the Negro and Xingu river basins.

The project

It includes operations in four regions (Xingu Indigenous Territory – TIX and surrounding areas; Xingu – Terra do Meio and surrounding areas; Negro River – Yanomami; and Upper and Middle Negro River) and supports seven related organizations:³⁹

- Xingu Seed Network Association (ARX);
- Xingu Indigenous Land Association (ATIX);
- Kisêdjê Indigenous Association (AIK);
- Association of Residents of the Iriri River Extractive Reserve (AMORERI);
- Yudja Miratu Association of Volta Grande do Xingu (AYMIX);
- Hutukara Yanomami Association (HAY); and
- Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Negro River (FOIRN).

³⁹ In agglutinating-agglutinate arrangements, the proposing institution (agglutinating) coordinates an integrated arrangement of subprojects from other organizations (agglutinate).

The project aims to strengthen and consolidate the socio-biodiversity products and community-based tourism value chains of Indigenous peoples, riverside communities and family farmers in the territories of the Negro and Xingu river basins. Thus, it intends to promote a basket of products and services that strengthen local identities based on the appreciation of the knowledge of communities and the broad use of their territory.

This basket of products and services is different in each territory:

- Xingu – Xingu Indigenous Territory (TIX) and surrounding areas (ARSX, ATIX and AIK agglutinates): native seeds, pequi, honey from the Xingu Indigenous tribes, pepper and products from the traditional agroforestry system;
- Xingu – Terra do Meio and surrounding areas (AMORERI and AYMIX agglutinates): rubber, vegetable oils, Brazil nuts, babassu, community-based tourism;
- Negro River Yanomami (Hutukara agglutinate): mushrooms, Brazil nuts, cocoa and handicrafts; and
- Upper and Middle Negro River (FOIRN agglutinate): handicrafts, jiquitaia pepper, honey, dried fruits, black tucupi, Brazil nuts, products from the traditional agricultural system, ecotourism and sport fishing.

The project supports the following actions aimed at agglutinate organizations: institutional strengthening; marketing; production and service provision activities; processing; distribution and storage; technical assistance; training; compliance with standards; production management and control, among others. Cross-cutting actions will also be promoted to provide cost-effectiveness and coherence and to potentialize results for the groups and their chains.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.



Forest for Well-being



Project management

Conservation International-Brazil
(CI-Brazil)

Beneficiaries

Indigenous people, settlers and small rural
landowners in the Amazon

Total amount of the project

BRL 29,452,432.00
(USD 4,765,765.70)

Territorial scope

States of Amazonas, Pará, Acre
and Mato Grosso

Objective

Support forest restoration projects and the
strengthening of the seedling and seeds
chain in the states covered by the project

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 29,452,432.00
(USD 4,765,765.70)

Contracting date

3.6.2024

Term of use (disbursement)

9.6.2026



Contextualization

Although the Amazon biome keeps more than 75% of its original forest coverage, in some regions the deforestation rate has resulted in severe fragmentation and environmental degradation, bringing the region closer to a tipping point at which irreversible changes could occur in the region's hydrological and climatic cycles and surrounding areas. This scenario has created an urgent demand for forest restoration actions in the region, both to recover the capacity of ecosystems to provide essential services for human well-being and for the sustainable production of products and raw materials.

During COP 21, Brazil made a commitment, through its NDC, to restore 12 million hectares as part of the country's actions against climate change. This commitment is also aligned with the goal of the National Native Vegetation Recovery Plan (PLANAVEG) to recover degraded areas on private properties and in permanent preservation.

Restoration actions aim to increase the extent and permanence of vegetation coverage and contribute to climate change mitigation and conservation of biodiversity.

The project

It aims to reduce the deficit in forest coverage in degraded areas through restoration, actions in four regions: the Xingu Basin, encompassing Mato Grosso and Pará, which has been under intense pressure due to the process of occupation and expansion of the agricultural frontier; the BR-163 axis in Pará, a region marked by territorial disorder and deforestation along the highway; the Belém Endemism Center (CEB), located in Pará and Maranhão, which has a high level of deforestation and the absence of protected areas in the Pará portion; and the Acre river basin, responsible for supplying the state capital, whose deforestation and degradation threaten the provision of water ecosystem services.

These regions were prioritized considering the advance in forest coverage loss, the existence of forest restoration agents in the territory, and the commitment of environmental services essential to well-being and development, such as the capacity of river basins to retain water and control its flow.

The project is structured into the five components described below, including its main deliverables:

- i. Forest restoration: public call to select six to ten institutions that will sign financial concession agreements for forest restoration of 1,500 hectares (approximately 3 million trees); map priority areas for restoration in the project's territories, based on the ranking carried out within the four target regions; and safeguarding plans.
- ii. Training program for nursery people and support for business plans: public call for seed collectors and seedling producers interested in participating in a technical-managerial training program for nursery people; training of forest restoration agents (seed collectors and seedling producers in the Amazon), including technical and business management aspects; and strengthening of small businesses in the restoration production chain (nurseries) through investments in works, equipment, training, and others.
- iii. Dissemination and transparency: informative web series on restoration in the Amazon; platform for disclosing restoration actions; and printed promotional materials and publications on social networks.
- iv. Management: management and reporting; transparency portal related to the project; and exclusive coordination and reporting teams.
- v. Technical team: team dedicated to implementing and monitoring the project.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework.



Banco do Brasil Foundation – Amazon Fund (Phase 3)



Project management

Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Contracting date

6.24.2024

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, Indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Objective

Support projects aimed at developing productive activities aligned with promoting the conservation and sustainable use of socio-biodiversity in the Legal Amazon, including actions aimed at strengthening and expanding networks, cooperatives and socio-productive and economic organizations

Total amount of the project

BRL 65,000,000.00
(USD 10,517,799.35)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 50,000,000.00
(USD 8,090,614.89)

Term of use (disbursement)

6.24.2028



Contextualization

The BNDES/FBB partnership has been important in providing significant gains to the BNDES’s work supporting projects that enable the development of productive activities aligned with the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of socio-biodiversity in Brazil.

Regarding specific work in the Legal Amazon—focus of the Amazon Fund—, it is extremely important to adopt robust strategies that consider the particularities and limitations of each region, for example the strategy for publicizing the actions to be promoted within the scope of the partnership aiming at mobilizing local actors and enabling the presentation of good projects.

However, although support for sustainable productive activities is an important instrument for promoting conservation and sustainability, with high potential to promote sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental axes, “the consolidation of the axis of sustainable productive activities as a vector for reducing deforestation and changing the Amazonian reality” is still highlighted as one of the main challenges of PPCDAM’s 5th phase (2023 to 2027).

The project

It supports projects aimed at developing productive activities aligned with promoting conservation and sustainable use of socio-biodiversity in the Legal Amazon, including actions aimed at strengthening and expanding networks, cooperatives and socio-productive and economic organizations. The resources are divided into two components:

- i. Supporting the Ecoforte Program: projects to strengthen and expand networks, cooperatives and socio-productive and economic organizations in agroecology, extractivism and organic production, as well as structuring and/or cross-cutting actions, within the scope of the Program for Strengthening and Expanding Agroecology, Extractivism and Organic Production Networks (Ecoforte Program).
- ii. Strengthening and structuring socio-biodiversity and family farming organizations and production chains: projects to strengthen and structure production chains, cooperatives, associations and other organizations that integrate the socio-biodiversity and family farming economies, which may include knowledge management and experience exchange actions, with the aim of consolidating and strengthening the results of the actions supported by the project.

Notably, in addition to the resources from the Amazon Fund, the project will have BRL 18 million in financial counterpart from the FBB.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework, contributing to the following outcomes: “economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed” (1.1); “production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value” (1.2); “managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities” (1.3); and “deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes” (1.4).

Plano Amas – Amazônia: Segurança e Soberania

Project management

Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Contracting date

6.17.2024

Beneficiaries

Entire population of the Legal Amazon

Objective

Enhance the capacity to combat environmental and related crimes ingrained in the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation by public security forces within the scope of the Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty (Amas Plan)

Total amount of the project

BRL 318,523,374.39
(USD 51,540,999.09)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 318,523,374.39
(USD 51,540,999.09)

Term of use (disbursement)

12.17.2027



Contextualization

In recent years, the Legal Amazon has experienced an increase in crime and violence which, in addition to affecting security and quality of life, has become a relevant deforestation vector driven by illicit economies, such as illegal logging, mining, land grabbing and agricultural activities with environmental liabilities. As the institutional capabilities and interinstitutional configurations of public security and environmental inspection forces in the region do not generate operational capacity or adequate levels of integration to face the situation, the Federal Government created in 2023 the Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty (Amas Plan) focused on the needs and specificities of the nine states that make up the area, and having as its pillars the promotion of broad federative cooperation and the strengthening and integration of public security and national defense agencies operating in the Legal Amazon.

Amas is aligned with the strategic axes set out in PPCDAM's 5th phase, notably the environmental monitoring and control axis, and the thematic focus of the 2023-2025 biennium established by COFA. The plan will foster coordinated and integrated action between the Federal Government, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, and the Legal Amazon states, involving articulation with different actors that play a relevant role in the development of the region.

The project

The project falls under the Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty ("Amas Plan" or "Amas"), established by the Federal Government through Decree 11,614, of July 21, 2023, aiming to promote public security focused on the "needs and specificities of the states that make up the Legal Amazon, aiming to reduce environmental and related crimes," according to article 2 of the aforementioned decree (our translation). To this end, the plan establishes as its pillars the promotion of broad federal cooperation, and the strengthening and integration of public security and national defense agencies operating in the Legal Amazon.

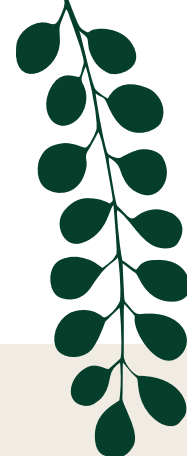
Its main components are:

- i. Federal Police (PF): with the creation of the International Police Cooperation Center (CCPI), this component supports the governance structure of the Amas Plan and the coordination between those responsible for public security; expands intelligence and inspection capacity, enabling the planning and execution of integrated operations; and expands territorial presence to combat crimes through investment in its operational capacity.
- ii. Federal Highway Police (PRF): seeks to expand the operational capacity and territorial presence of the PRF to combat environmental and related crimes ingrained in the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation.
- iii. Environmental Operations Company of the National Public Security Force (COA): this third component contributes to the mobilization of a new police force to operate in the Legal Amazon via implementation of the COA's tactical-operational capacity, which will be added to the existing ones and will also be responsible for supporting the CCPI, especially in articulation with the security forces of the states within the scope of the Amas Plan.
- iv. Police forces of the nine Legal Amazon states: this component is expected to expand the territorial presence of the security forces of the Legal Amazon states by improving aerostatic capacity, in addition to greater mobility of public security forces in the vast areas of navigable rivers in the Legal Amazon.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the "monitoring and control" component (2) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: "monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized" (2.1).

ProAmazon – Project to Combat Fires and Deforestation in the State of Amazonas



Project management

State of Amazonas – Military Fire Department of the State of Amazonas (CBMAM)

Territorial scope

State of Amazonas

Contracting date

12.5.2024

Beneficiaries

State of Amazonas

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the Military Fire Department of the State of Amazonas and the actions to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 45,000,000.00
(USD 7,281,553.40)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 45,000,000.00
(USD 7,281,553.40)

Term of use (disbursement)

12.5.2027



Contextualization

The state of Amazonas is the largest in Brazil by area, spanning 1,559,255.88 km² (30% of the Legal Amazon territory) divided into 62 municipalities and with an estimated population of 3,941,613 inhabitants in 2021. In terms of land-use planning, nearly 29% of the state's area corresponds to Indigenous lands and another 24% corresponds to protected areas (PA). Thus, more than half of the territory is made up of protected areas.

The project will be directly implemented by the Military Fire Department of the State of Amazonas (CBMAM). Currently, CBMAM has operational bases in 11 of the 62 municipalities of the Amazonas state. In Manaus, the state capital, the department operates three specialized fire battalions in operational actions: the 1st Fire Battalion (1º BI); Special Firefighters Battalion (BBE); and Forest Fire and Environment Battalion (BIFMA), along with other military fire organizations (OBM). In the countryside, CBMAM is present in ten municipalities: Itacoatiara, Rio Preto da Eva, Humaitá, Manacapuru, Iranduba, Novo Airão, Parintins, Tabatinga, Tefé and Presidente Figueiredo. CBMAM's mission is to fight urban fires, forest fires, and fires in airport structures and aircraft; provide pre-hospital care, vehicle rescue, high-altitude rescue, diving operations, confined space rescue, and collapsed structure rescue; and perform civil defense, fire and panic safety, and event security (prevention) activities.

The project

The project is structured into the two components described below:

- i. Equipment and structuring:
 - Build three new operational bases (Careiro Castanho, Humaitá and Lábrea).
 - Expand the fleet of operational vehicles (forest fire tank trucks – ABTF, pick-ups and a thirty-seater bus to transport personnel).
 - Acquire equipment for preventing and combating forest fires – auxiliary equipment used in forest operations (attachable kits for vehicles, generators, chainsaws, hydraulic pumps, blowers, drones, GPS, etc.).
- ii. Development of prevention, combat and monitoring actions:
 - Personal protective equipment and supplies for preventing and combating forest fires.
 - Educational actions on forest fires for municipal agents, rural producers, indigenous communities, and other local groups.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” component (2) of the Amazon Fund’ Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: “monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized” (2.1).

Prevention and Control of Forest Fires and Unauthorized Burnings in Amapá



Project management

State of Amapá – Military Fire Department of the State of Amapá (CBMAP)

Territorial scope

All 16 municipalities in the state of Amapá

Contracting date

11.22.2024

Beneficiaries

Communities in the state's countryside, located in rural areas, environmental protection areas, family farming units and Indigenous lands, together with their respective families

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the Military Fire Department of the State of Amapá and the actions to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 45,000,000.00
(USD 7,281,553.40)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 45,000,000.00
(USD 7,281,553.40)

Term of use (disbursement)

11.22.2027



Contextualization

The state of Amapá spans 142,470.76 km² divided into 16 municipalities and had an estimated population of 877,613 inhabitants in 2021. In terms of land-use planning, it has twenty protected areas and five Indigenous lands. Thus, approximately 73% of the territory is composed of protected areas.

The relevance of the project is underscored by the rising number of forest fires. Between 2021 and 2023, the state experienced a significant increase in forest fire hotspots according to PRODES/INPE data.⁴⁰ From August to October 2023, monthly records reached the highest values in the historical series starting in 1998.

Given this scenario, CBMAP response capacity has fallen significantly short of the challenges that arise. Between 2019 and 2023, it is estimated that the battalion was unable to respond to 55% of the approximately 6,170 satellite alerts. Thus, the lack of appropriate vehicles, equipment and materials, as well as the absence of bases that serve the countryside, compromise the ability of the fire department to effectively combat environmental incidents.

The project

The project is structured into the two components described below:

- i. Equipment and structuring – include the expansion, renovation and modernization of the warehouse and garage; expansion of the operational vehicle fleet; acquisition of essential equipment and materials for forest fire prevention and control, as well as supplies necessary for such activities.
- ii. Development of prevention actions – includes strengthening the CBMAP's infrastructure and implementing temporary bases for the institution in six municipalities. Moreover, it plans for training public agents and local groups in preventing and combating forest fires and unauthorized burning, increasing the effectiveness of preventive actions.

Among the expected results, the implementation of at least 1,200 prevention and education actions, including educational programs aimed at rural and Indigenous communities and schools, stands out. The plan also includes the implementation of six management bases for forest fire prevention and combating, the acquisition and modernization of physical and technological infrastructure, as well as the acquisition of vehicles, equipment and materials suitable for fighting fires.

The expected impact of these actions is a 10% to 15% reduction in the number of forest fires, based on the average recorded in the last five years. Thus, the project will contribute significantly to environmental preservation and to strengthen public safety.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” component (2) of the Amazon Fund’ Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: “monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized” (2.1).

⁴⁰ Available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/queimadas/situacao-atual/estatisticas/estatisticas_estados/. Accessed on: May 16, 2025.

Amazon Indigenous Networks

Project management

The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brasil)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Contracting date

7.8.2024

Beneficiaries

Indigenous population of the nine Legal Amazon states, through their state representative organizations, the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB) and the Union of Indigenous Women of the Brazilian Amazon (UMIAB)

Objective

Promote institutional and technical structures, tools and capacities of COIAB, UMIAB and the state indigenous organizations of the COIAB network for consolidation of Indigenous lands and their territorial and environmental management

Total amount of the project

BRL 59,964,064.00
(USD 9,702,922.98)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 59,964,064.00
(USD 9,702,922.98)

Term of use (disbursement)

1.8.2028



Contextualization

The document on the PPCDAM's 5th phase (2023-2027), published in June 2023,⁴¹ reports that "only 2% of deforestation in the Amazon in 2022 was recorded in indigenous lands, even though this land category corresponds to 23% of the total area of the Legal Amazon. This demonstrates the capacity of indigenous peoples to act as effective forest protectors. Although relatively small, deforestation in TIs [*terras indígenas*, Portuguese for Indigenous lands] is cause for concern due to its enormous social impact." The report also states that one of the most striking aspects of the current

⁴¹ Available at: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/controle-ao-desmatamento-queimadas-e-ordenamento-ambiental-territorial/controle-do-desmatamento-1/amazonia-ppcdam-1/ppcdam_5_en.pdf. Accessed on: June 9th, 2025.

dynamics of deforestation in the Amazon refers to the reduction of the capacity for governance in protected areas and settlements.

In this sense, the PPCDAM's 5th phase "will seek to strengthen the important role of protected areas in containing deforestation—combined with their primary function of recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities over the lands they traditionally occupy and protecting and conserving biodiversity."

In addition to considering the PPCDAM in its work to support Indigenous peoples, the Amazon Fund observes the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). The PNGATI was established in 2012, through Decree 7,747/2012, with the objective of "ensuring and promoting the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in indigenous territories and lands. It also aims to ensure the integrity of indigenous assets, improving quality of life and guarantee that the current and future generations of indigenous peoples are fully capable of physical and cultural reproduction, respecting their sociocultural autonomy." By encouraging Indigenous peoples to manage their lands, this policy establishes itself as a mobilizing instrument for Indigenous communities, through their representative organizations, to continue acting effectively to protect their territories and rights and meet their priority demands.

The Amazon Indigenous Networks project was developed by the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB) in partnership with The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brasil), and is part of a strategy to expand the access of Indigenous organizations to resources from the Amazon Fund. Its scope includes actions at the state and regional (Amazon) levels, seeking to contribute to the demands of monitoring the implementation of PNGATI, participation of Indigenous organizations in discussions and definitions of policies and programs that may impact the integrity of their territories, as well as training of Indigenous technicians and leaders in topics related to territorial management, administrative and financial matters, among other related issues.

The project

Considering the relevance of Indigenous organizations as the main instrument for communities to articulate and seek consensus among the plurality of peoples represented for deliberation and action on issues related to the integrity of Indigenous territories and rights, the project constitutes a strategy focused on these organizations' leading role of as a path to consolidating Indigenous territories.

The project is structured into four components. The first aims to facilitate the improvement and application of the participatory monitoring tool by the network of Indigenous organizations regarding the progress of PNGATI, and the execution of PGTAs and climate programs developed by the federal and state governments, covering production, registration, monitoring and analysis of results indicators. The information will be tabulated to prepare annual reports by state and calculate the Amazon indigenous well-being and environmental management index – PNGATI HDI. The governance of this product includes state committees (consisting of monitoring

agents and coordinators of the COIAB network in each state) and an advisory committee (formed by experts with renowned knowledge), for data analysis and validation.

The second component consists of supporting the nine state Indigenous organizations in the COIAB and UMIAB networks, providing the necessary means for their full participation in discussions on issues fundamental to the integrity of Indigenous territories and rights. Based on broad discussions with Indigenous leaders and organizations in each state, decision-making protocols will be drawn up on state government policies and programs that respect the principles of free, prior and informed consultation of Indigenous peoples, in accordance with Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples. A proposal for safeguarding and sharing benefits in REDD+ and biodiversity programs is also planned for each of the Legal Amazon states. Regarding strengthening and sustainability of state Indigenous organizations, support was provided with resources for administrative-financial and accounting activities for each of the nine state organizations and UMIAB, as well as the application of organizational strengthening tools such as strategic planning and elaboration of standards and procedures manuals.

The third component includes training activities that will be conducted by the COIAB Amazon Center for Indigenous Training (CAFI) and include long-term courses for leadership development, outreach courses for the nine state organizations in the COIAB and UMIAB networks on topics related to state public policies for Indigenous peoples (socio-bioeconomy, REDD+, regional development, organizational strengthening, etc.) and specialization courses in communication, PNGATI monitoring, financial and institutional management, and business and production chain management.

Finally, the fourth component is focused on COIAB's organizational consolidation and its strengthening as a hub for the network of Indigenous organizations in the Amazon. Support includes the renovation and structuring of the facilities at COIAB's headquarters; support for logistics expenses for the annual meeting of COIAB's deliberative council and for the travel necessary to monitor the activities of the state organizations; legal advice on topics related to the territorial management and protection agenda; preparation of a financial sustainability plan for COIAB and a set of items related to improving internal governance and management tools, including preparation of internal manuals, accounting services, financial auditing, and, finally, communication activities related to project execution

Intervention logic

The project falls under the "land-use planning" (3) component of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: "protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management" (3.2). This comes as a result of supporting the strengthening of COIAB, UMIAB and the Indigenous organizations in the COIAB network in the nine Legal Amazon states and its work in monitoring the implementation of PNGATI. These organizations also work in developing protocols for consultation and Indigenous participation in decisions with potential impact on Indigenous lands at the state level, as well as encouraging training on topics related to the protection and management of Indigenous lands.

Restore the Amazon – MR1



Project management

Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM)

Territorial scope

States of Acre, Amazonas and Rondônia

Contracting date

11.4.2024

Beneficiaries

Indigenous people, settlers and small rural landowners in the Amazon

Objective

Support, through public calls, projects aimed at ecological restoration using native species and/or agroforestry systems (SAF) under the Restore the Amazon initiative

Total amount of the project

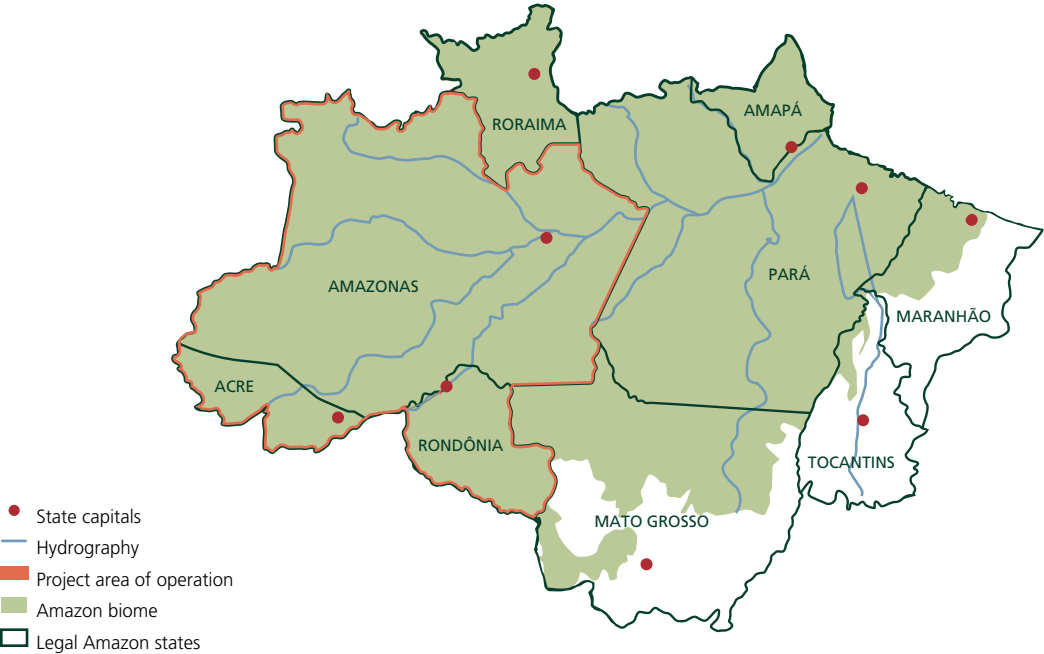
BRL 150,000,000.00
(USD 24,271,844.66)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 150,000,000.00
(USD 24,271,844.66)

Term of use (disbursement)

11.4.2030



Project selected under the Public Call Restore the Amazon.

Contextualization

The Amazon is critical for providing essential ecosystem services for the rest of Brazil and the planet. Restoring priority areas in the biome is urgent and can yield positive impacts on biodiversity, local populations, climate change mitigation, natural regeneration and environmental regulation. Ecological restoration is a nature-based solution and a technology with high potential for carbon capture at competitive costs

and on a large scale. Thus, it is necessary to prevent potential dysfunctions caused by reaching the point of no return from drastically affecting Brazil.

As a technology for capturing carbon from the atmosphere, ecological restoration positively impacts the Brazilian NDC, reducing net greenhouse gas emissions and supporting both the Brazilian economy's emissions reduction targets and the country's commitment to becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In addition to the NDC, the recently revised PLANAVEG maintained its goal of recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation.

The Restore the Amazon project's goal is, by supporting dozens of restoration projects, to transform not only the environmental aspect (biodiversity, microclimate, environmental services, water, among others), but also the social and territorial perspectives, generating income, jobs, professional training in green jobs in the forest restoration chain, strengthening its production chain and sustainable agricultural production (SAF).

Proposals must consider the socioeconomic and cultural context of the region, balancing ecological benefits and ecosystem service maintenance with generation of employment, income, water and food security. Additionally, proposals must align with public instruments and policies related to native vegetation recovery in the region.

The project

The Restore the Amazon initiative aims to provide non-reimbursable financing for ecological restoration activities involving native species and/or SAFs in the Arc of Deforestation region. To implement the initiative, the BNDES held a public call between 2023 and 2024, for a total amount of up to BRL 450 million, to select three managing partners to operate in each of the following macro-regions:

- i. states of Acre, Amazonas and Rondônia;
- ii. states of Mato Grosso and Tocantins; and
- iii. states of Pará and Maranhão.

The managing partners are responsible for leading, together with the BNDES, the entire process of preparing and launching calls for proposals to select restoration projects in specific territorial areas in their respective macro-regions, contracting the selected projects and carrying out the physical and financial monitoring of the execution of these projects.

The selection results indicated the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM) as the institution with the best score among those who applied for macro-region 1, corresponding to the states of Acre, Amazonas and Rondônia.

Selection of restoration projects will be carried out through public calls for proposals issued by IBAM, in conjunction with the BNDES and representatives of potential donors⁴²

⁴² These are not donors to the Amazon Fund, but donors to the Restore the Amazon initiative.

to the Arc of Restoration initiative and relevant public agency(ies). The criteria for the calls must include: (i) technical and organizational capacity of the proponent and partners; (ii) technical ecological restoration activities; (iii) costs; (iv) ecological importance of restoration in the region; (v) productive chains, income generation and mobilization of stakeholders; and (vi) synergy with other native vegetation recovery activities.

Proposals must fall under one or more of the following land-use categories:

(i) protected areas (PA); (ii) private natural heritage reserves (RPPN); (iii) permanent preservation areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL) in agrarian reform settlements and on private properties of up to four government-established modules, duly registered in the Rural Environmental Registry; (iv) Indigenous lands, *quilombola* territories and other traditional communities; and (v) undesignated public areas.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: “deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes” (1.4).



Restore the Amazon – MR2

Project management

The Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS)

Territorial scope

States of Mato Grosso and Tocantins, in the Legal Amazon

Contracting date

11.12.2024

Beneficiaries

Indigenous people, settlers and small rural landowners in the Amazon

Objective

Support, through public calls, projects aimed at ecological restoration using native species and/or agroforestry systems (SAF) under the Restore the Amazon initiative

Total amount of the project

BRL 150,000,000.00
(USD 24,271,844.66)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 150,000,000.00
(USD 24,271,844.66)

Term of use (disbursement)

11.12.2030



Project selected under the Public Call Restore the Amazon

Contextualization

The Amazon is critical for providing essential ecosystem services for the rest of Brazil and for the planet. Restoring priority areas in the biome is urgent and can yield positive impacts on biodiversity, local populations, climate change mitigation, natural regeneration and environmental regulation. Ecological restoration is a nature-based solution and a technology with high potential for carbon capture at competitive costs

and on a large scale. Thus, it is necessary to prevent potential dysfunctions caused by reaching the point of no return from drastically affecting Brazil.

As a carbon capture technology, ecological restoration positively impacts the Brazilian NDC, reducing net greenhouse gas emissions and supporting both the Brazilian economy's emissions reduction targets and the country's commitment to becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In addition to the NDC, the recently revised PLANAVEG maintained its goal of recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation, with the Restore the Amazon calls for proposals making an important contribution to this goal.

The Restore the Amazon project's goal is, by supporting dozens of restoration projects, to transform not only the environmental aspect (biodiversity, microclimate, environmental services, water, among others), but also the social and territorial perspectives, generating income, jobs, professional training in green jobs in the forest restoration chain, strengthening its production chain and sustainable agricultural production (SAF).

Proposals must consider the socioeconomic and cultural context of the region, balancing ecological benefits and ecosystem service maintenance with generation of employment, income, water and food security. Additionally, proposals must align with public instruments and policies related to native vegetation recovery in the region.

The project

The Restore the Amazon initiative aims to provide non-reimbursable financing for ecological restoration activities involving native species and/or SAFs in the Arc of Deforestation region. To implement the initiative, the BNDES held a public call between 2023 and 2024, for a total amount of up to BRL 450 million, to select three managing partners to operate in each of the following macro-regions:

- i. States of Acre, Amazonas and Rondônia;
- ii. States of Mato Grosso and Tocantins; and
- iii. States of Pará and Maranhão.

The managing partners are responsible for leading, together with the BNDES, the entire process of preparing and launching calls for proposals to select restoration projects in specific territorial areas in their respective macro-regions, contracting the selected projects and carrying out the physical and financial monitoring of the execution of these projects.

The selection results indicated that the Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS) had the highest score among those who applied for macro-region 2, corresponding to the states of Mato Grosso and Tocantins.

The restoration projects will be selected through public calls for proposals by FBDS, in conjunction with the BNDES, and representatives of potential donors⁴³ to the Arc

⁴³ These are not donors to the Amazon Fund, but donors to the Restore the Amazon initiative.

of Restoration initiative and relevant public agency(ies). The criteria for the calls must include: (i) technical and organizational capacity of the proponent and partners; (ii) technical ecological restoration activities; (iii) costs; (iv) ecological importance of restoration in the region; (v) productive chains, income generation and mobilization of stakeholders; and (vi) synergy with other native vegetation recovery activities.

Proposals must fall under one or more of the following land-use categories: (i) PA; (ii) RPPN; (iii) APP and RL in agrarian reform settlements and in private properties of up to four government-established modules, duly registered in the CAR; (iv) Indigenous lands, *quilombola* territories and other traditional communities; and (v) undesignated public areas.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: “deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes” (1.4).



Restore the Amazon – MR3

Project management

Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brasil)

Territorial scope

States of Pará and Maranhão, in the Legal Amazon Region

Contracting date

11.12.2024

Beneficiaries

Indigenous people, settlers and small rural landowners in the Amazon

Objective

Support, through public calls, projects aimed at ecological restoration using native species and/or agroforestry systems (SAF) under the Restore the Amazon initiative

Total amount of the project

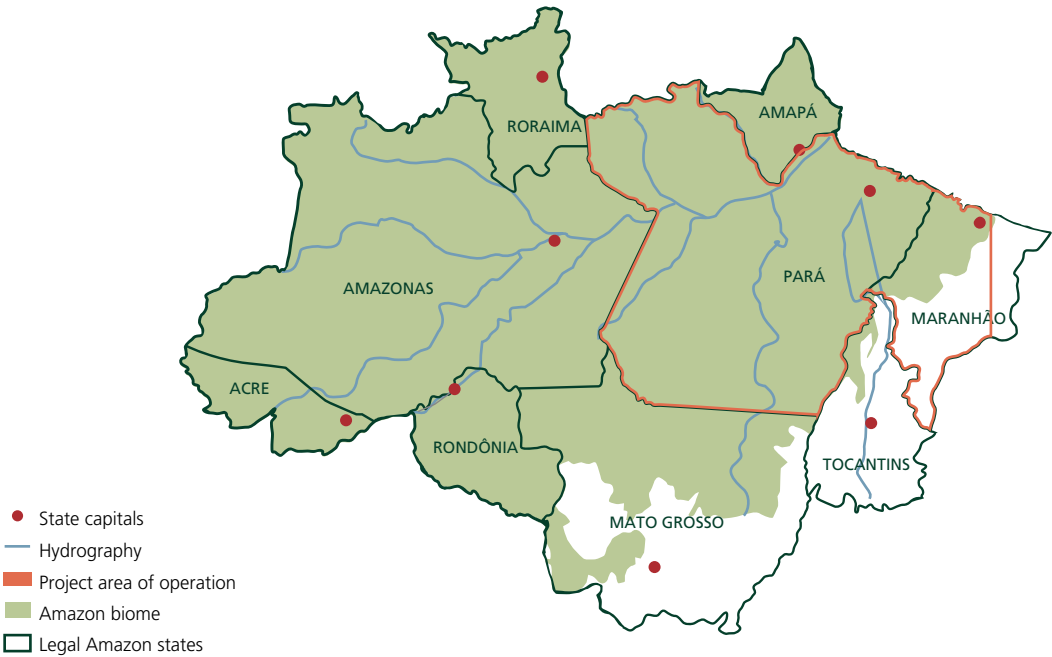
BRL 150,000,000.00 (USD 24,271,844.66)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 150,000,000.00 (USD 24,271,844.66)

Term of use (disbursement)

11.12.2030



Project selected under the Public Call Restore the Amazon.

Contextualization

The Amazon is critical for providing essential ecosystem services for the rest of Brazil and for the planet. Restoring priority areas in the biome is urgent and can yield positive impacts on biodiversity, local populations, climate change mitigation, natural regeneration and environmental regulation. Ecological restoration is a nature-based solution and a technology with high potential for carbon capture at competitive costs

and on a large scale. Thus, it is necessary to prevent potential dysfunctions caused by reaching the point of no return from drastically affecting Brazil.

As a carbon capture technology, ecological restoration positively impacts the Brazilian NDC, reducing net greenhouse gas emissions and supporting both the Brazilian economy's emissions reduction targets and the country's commitment to becoming carbon neutral by 2050. In addition to the NDC, the recently revised PLANAVEG maintained its goal of recovering 12 million hectares of native vegetation, with the Restore the Amazon calls for proposals making an important contribution to this goal.

The Restore the Amazon project's goal is, by supporting dozens of restoration projects, to transform not only the environmental aspect (biodiversity, microclimate, environmental services, water, among others), but also the social and territorial perspectives, generating income, jobs, professional training in green jobs in the forest restoration chain, strengthening its production chain and sustainable agricultural production (SAF).

Proposals must consider the socioeconomic and cultural context of the region, balancing ecological benefits and ecosystem service maintenance with generation of employment, income, water and food security. Additionally, proposals must align with public instruments and policies related to native vegetation recovery in the region.

The project

The Restore the Amazon initiative aims to provide non-reimbursable financing for ecological restoration activities involving native species and/or SAFs in the Arc of Deforestation region. To implement the initiative, the BNDES held a public call between 2023 and 2024, for a total amount of up to BRL 450 million, to select three managing partners to operate in each of the following macro-regions:

- i. states of Acre, Amazonas and Rondônia;
- ii. states of Mato Grosso and Tocantins; and
- iii. states of Pará and Maranhão.

The managing partners are responsible for leading, together with the BNDES, the entire process of preparing and launching calls for proposals to select restoration projects in specific territorial areas in their respective macro-regions, contracting the selected projects and carrying out the physical and financial monitoring of the execution of these projects.

The selection results indicated that CI-Brasil was the institution with the best score among those who applied for macro-region 3, corresponding to the states of Pará and Maranhão.

The selection of restoration projects will be carried out through public calls for proposals issued by CI-Brasil, in conjunction with BNDES, and representatives of

potential donors⁴⁴ to the Arc of Restoration initiative and relevant public agency(ies). The criteria for calls must include: (i) technical and organizational capacity of the proponent and partners; (ii) technical ecological restoration activities; (iii) costs; (iv) ecological importance of restoration in the region; (v) productive chains, income generation and mobilization of stakeholders; and (vi) synergy with other native vegetation recovery activities.

Proposals must fall under one or more of the following land-use categories: (i) PA; (ii) RPPN; (iii) APP and RL in agrarian reform settlements and on private properties of up to four government-established modules, duly registered in the CAR; (iv) Indigenous lands, *quilombola* territories and other traditional communities; and (v) undesignated public areas.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” component (1) of the Amazon Fund’s Logical Framework, contributing to the outcome: “deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes” (1.4).



⁴⁴ These are not donors to the Amazon Fund, but donors to the Restore the Amazon initiative.

Greener Rondônia – Phase 2



Project management

State of Rondônia – Military Fire Department of the State of Rondônia (CBMRO)

Territorial scope

State of Rondônia, mainly the following municipalities: Porto Velho, Nova Mamoré, Candeias do Jamari, Cujubim, Buritis, Seringueiras, Alta Floresta D'Oeste, Pimenteiras do Oeste, Costa Marques and Governador Jorge Teixeira

Contracting date

2.26.2024

Beneficiaries

Population of the state of Rondônia, especially in the area covered by the project

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the Military Fire Department of the State of Rondônia in preventing and combating forest fires and unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 34,074,785.34
(USD 5,513,719.31)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 34,074,785.34
(USD 5,513,719.31)

Term of use (disbursement)

2.26.2027



Contextualization

The state spans 237,754 km², bordered by the states of Mato Grosso to the east, Amazonas to the north and Acre to the west, as well as Bolivia to the west and south, therefore constituting a border zone. The state has 52 municipalities and 1,581,016 inhabitants; its capital is the municipality of Porto Velho, with a population of 460,413 according to the 2022 IBGE demographic census. Its main economic activities are agriculture, livestock, food industry, plant and mineral extraction and, more recently,

fish-farming. Rondônia has the third largest accumulated deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon, only behind Pará and Mato Grosso.

In the Amazon, fire is one of the most commonly used tools in productive activities, due to the slash-and-burn culture for clearing fields and transforming forest into pasture. Although the use of controlled fire sometimes fulfills ecosystem functions, forest fires and unauthorized burning impact soil fertility, destroy biodiversity, weaken ecosystems, destroy transmission lines, compromise air quality, increase the risk of road accidents and limit air traffic, among other negative effects.

The project complements the efforts already made within the scope of the Military Fire Department of the State of Rondônia (CBMRO) and aims to strengthen its structure for actions to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning.

The project

The CBMRO project is structured into two components:

- i. Institutional strengthening – acquisition of machinery and equipment and training of its agents to improve the CBMRO's structure and capacity to act. Investments are planned to strengthen the operations of seven mobile forest fire prevention and combat brigades (BPCIFM), in addition to implement another four. Military personnel are also expected to be trained through forest firefighting courses and internships.

The use of mobile brigades improves the capacity to prevent and promptly combat forest fires and unauthorized burning by decentralizing the CBMRO structure, creating operational units in strategic locations of high demand and difficult access, in addition to optimizing resource allocation, as it allows these structures to move as the territories with the highest occurrences of forest fires and burning change. The strategy for operationalizing the mobile brigades consists of installing mobile units from ground bases with a minimum of eight to ten firefighters per base. Each year, the mobile bases will be positioned in rural areas with the highest number of hotspots, preferably close to protected areas.

- ii. Prevention, combat, monitoring and inspection – training volunteers in combat techniques and integrates fire management, conducting educational campaigns and increasing monitoring capacity to support inspection actions

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “monitoring and control” component (2) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Towards Zero Illegal Deforestation in the State of Acre



Project management

State of Acre – State Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN)

Territorial scope

All 22 municipalities in the state of Acre

Contracting date

4.11.2024

Beneficiaries

Agrarian reform settlers, small farmers, extractivists, Indigenous peoples and public-school students

Objective

Support the strengthening of prevention, control and combat against illegal deforestation and burning practices, in addition to initiatives for land-use planning and sustainable production, in alignment with the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Forest Burning of the State of Acre (PPCDQ/Acre)

Total amount of the project

BRL 97,814,173.00
(USD 15,827,536.08)

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 97,814,173.00
(USD 15,827,536.08)

Term of use (disbursement)

4.11.2027



Contextualization

Part of the Amazon biome, the state of Acre maintains approximately 85% of its forest area, with around 2.4 million hectares deforested, making it the fourth state in the Legal Amazon with the highest proportion of forested area. It has the sixth highest accumulated deforestation rate in the region, showing a growing trend between 2018 and 2021, with an annual average of 680.25 km² in the period, 126% higher than the period from 2014 to 2017.

In 2022, there was a 5.5% drop in the deforested area, a trend that continued in 2023. By November 2023, the deforested area was 597 km², which projects a drop of around 18% compared to the previous year.

Despite the resumption of reductions in deforestation rates, pressure on vegetation coverage remains and the history of deforestation in Acre reveals variations in the dynamics and patterns of land cover change. Most deforestation occurred in medium-sized areas which are transformed into pasture areas for cattle raising and agricultural production, and in small areas, confirming a pattern of small deforestation, a reflection of the traditional management of natural resources, with the drilling (removal of vegetation) of small areas of forest to renew production areas (slash and burn) on small properties and in the family farming system.

Also notable are the impacts of environmental crimes, which have changed their characteristics in the region, with the potential to increase deforestation rates in vulnerable areas such as state and federal protected areas, settlement projects, federal plots and Indigenous lands.

The project

Consisting of 15 products distributed across five components, the project will be executed by nine state administration institutions, each of which will be responsible for executing one or more of the products listed below.

i. Monitoring and control:

- Integration of state monitoring, inspection and licensing systems.
- Automation and integration of the violation investigation system.
- Implementation of a digital platform for managing state PAs.
- Strengthening of the Environmental Police Battalion.
- Strengthening of aerial and border patrols.
- Strengthening of the Fire Department's efforts to combat forest fires.

ii. Land-use planning:

- Modernization of the environmental licensing system for forestry activities.
- Update and implementation of surveillance plans for Indigenous lands in Acre.
- Geo-registration of areas for land regularization purposes.
- Modernization of the land database of the state of Acre.
- Update and integration of "ZEE Vivo" with other platforms in the state of Acre.

iii. Sustainable production:

- Preparation and implementation of area recomposition projects (PRA).
- PRA monitoring by the State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA).

iv. GHG Emissions and Removal Inventory:

- Update of the Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals Inventory (IGEE) of the state of the main production sectors (base period 2018 to 2022).

v. Project management structure.

Intervention logic

The project falls under the “sustainable production” (1), “monitoring and control” (2) and “land-use planning” (3) components of the Amazon Fund, contributing to the following outcomes: “deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes” (1.4); “monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized” (2.1); “increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization” (2.2); “protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management” (3.2); “areas with regularized land titling expanded” (3.3); and “areas with land-use planning defined by ecological-economic zoning (ZEE) expanded” (3.4).





ANNEXES



Annex 1 – Financial audit

Fundo Amazônia

(Managed by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, or BNDES – “Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social”)

Financial statements in December 31, 2024 and 2023

(A free translation from the original report in Portuguese in Brazil, containing financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil)

KPD5 1463858

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Report of the independent auditors on the financial statements

To the Administrator of
Fundo Amazônia
Brasília - DF - Brazil

Opinion

We have examined the financial statements of the Fundo Amazônia ("Fund"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2024 and the related statements of net assets, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the corresponding notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fundo Amazônia as at December 31, 2024 and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to non-profit entities (ITG 2002 R1).

Basis for opinion

Our audit was conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards. Our responsibilities, in accordance with such standards, are described in the following section entitled "Auditors' Responsibilities for Auditing Financial Statements." We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the relevant ethical principles set forth in the Accountant's Code of Professional Ethics and professional standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council, and we comply with other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards. We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Administrator's responsibility for the financial statements

The Fund's Administrator is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to non-profit entities (ITG 2002 R1) and for the internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, regardless of whether caused by fraud or error.

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., uma sociedade simples brasileira, de responsabilidade limitada e firma-membro da organização global KPMG de firmas-membro independentes licenciadas da KPMG International Limited, uma empresa inglesa privada de responsabilidade limitada.

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In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator is responsible, within the prerogatives set forth in NBC TG 26, for assessing the ability of the Fund to continue as a going concern, disclosing where applicable, the matters related to its going concern and the use of this accounting basis in the preparation of the financial statements, unless the Administrator intends to wind-up the Fund or cease operations, or have no realistic alternative to avoid the closure of operations.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole are free from material misstatements, regardless of whether caused by fraud or error, and to issue an audit report containing our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that the audit conduct pursuant to Brazilian and international auditing standards will always detect any existing material misstatements. Misstatements may arise from fraud or error and are considered material when, individually or in aggregated, may influence, from a reasonable perspective, the economic decisions of users taken based on such financial statements.

As part of the audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and international auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment, and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures in response to such risks, and obtain appropriate and sufficient audit evidence to substantiate our opinion. The risk of non-detection of material misstatement resulting from fraud is greater than that arising from error, as fraud may involve circumventing internal controls, collusion, falsification, omission, or intentional misrepresentations.
- Obtain an understanding of the internal controls relevant to the audit to plan audit procedures appropriate to the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates and respective disclosures made by the Administrator.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Administrator's use of the operational continuity accounting basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether there is material uncertainty regarding events or conditions that may raise significant doubt regarding the Fund's ability to continue operating. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we should draw attention in our audit report to the respective disclosures in the financial statements or include modification in our opinion if the disclosures are inappropriate. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures and whether the financial statements represent the corresponding transactions and events in a manner consistent with the purpose of appropriate presentation.

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We communicate with the Administrator regarding, among other things, the planned scope, the time of the audit and the significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in the internal controls that we identified during our audit.

Rio de Janeiro, 21 of may of 2025

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC SP-014428/O-6 F-RJ

Original in Portuguese signed by
Thiago de Barros Albuquerque
Accountant CRC RJ 115847/O-1

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FUNDO AMAZÔNIA
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5,831,384	4,542,783
Prepaid expenses	5	120,171	91,891
Total Assets		5,951,555	4,634,674
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Funds to be allocated to projects	6	5,831,384	4,542,783
Support funds	7	120,171	91,891
NET ASSETS			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Total liabilities and net assets		5,951,555	4,634,674

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

STATEMENTS OF SURPLUS (DEFICIT)
Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	2024	2023
INCOME			
Revenues from donations to investments	6	203,592	48,088
Financial income	4	531,919	511,576
Revenues from donations for support	7	1,419	1,213
EXPENSES			
Investment donation expenses	6	(203,592)	(48,088)
Remuneration of available project funds expenses	6	(531,919)	(511,576)
Administrative expenses	8	(1,419)	(1,213)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA
 (Managed by the National Bank
 for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
 December 31, 2024 and 2023
 (In thousands of reais)

	Surplus/ (Deficit) accumulated
Balance at January 1, 2023	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2023	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2024	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Funds received			
Proceeds from donations	4 / 6	989,973	149,590
Funds received withheld - (3%)	7	(29,899)	(4,488)
Allocation of funds to projects	6	(203,592)	(48,086)
Financial income	4	531,919	511,576
(=) Net Cash (Consumed) / Generated by Operating Activities		1,288,601	608,590
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		4,542,783	3,934,193
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	5,831,384	4,542,783

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

1. CONTEXT OF ACTIVITIES

Fundo Amazônia was created by BNDES Resolution No. 1,640, of September 3, 2008, starting its operational activities in the second half of 2009, with the purpose of raising donations to carry out non-reimbursable applications in actions to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the forests of the Legal Amazon, pursuant to Decree No. 6,527/2008, as amended by Decrees No. 6,565/2008, 8,773/2016, 10,223/2020 and No. 11,368/2023.

According to Decree No. 6,527/2008 and subsequent amendments, the Fundo Amazônia supports projects in the following areas:

- *Management of public forests and protected areas*
- Control, monitoring and environmental inspection;
- Sustainable forest management;
- Economic activities developed from the sustainable use of vegetation;
- Ecological and economic zoning, territorial planning and land regularization;
- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- Recovery of deforested areas.

The management and administration of the Fundo Amazônia are the responsibility of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development - BNDES, with the task, among others, of raising funds, contracting and monitoring the projects and actions supported, as well as operating as a legal representative.

The governance of the Fundo Amazônia was established by Decree No. 6,527/2008, setting up an Advisory Committee of the Amazon Fund – COFA and a Technical Committee of the Amazon Fund – CTFA. On January 1, 2023, the governance of the fund was reestablished through Decree No. 11,368/2023, with the recreation of COFA in 2023, and in April 2024 the CTFA meeting was resumption.

Fundo Amazônia does not have its own legal personality, and its transactions are carried in specific accounts of BNDES accounting.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements were prepared and are presented in accordance with the accounting practices adopted in Brazil for non-profit entities, in accordance with ITG Interpretation 2002 (R1), approved by Resolution No. 1,409, of September 21, 2012, issued by the Federal Accounting Council.

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

a) Measuring basis

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for financial investments, recorded as "Cash and cash equivalents" and measured at fair value through profit and loss.

b) Functional Currency

The Administrator concluded that the Real is the functional currency of the Fund.

c) Approval for issue

These financial statements were approved by management in 21 of may of 2025.

3. SUMMARY OF KEY ACCOUNTING PRACTICES

The accounting policies, described in detail below, have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

They include immediate liquidity financial investments in three funds managed by BB Gestão de Recursos - Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A. - BB DTVM, which have a conservative investment portfolio with low risk of variation in the market value of investments. The income from investments made with BB DTVM is linked to the variation in the share of the invested funds, as described in Note 4.

3.2 Funds to be allocated to projects

Refer to the balance of donations received and not yet allocated, including income from the investment of these resources.

According to Decree No. 8,527/2008 and subsequent amendments, 97% of the funds received are destined to projects. These amounts are recorded in the liabilities and deducted from the expenses incurred by each project, so that they do not result in an increase or reduction in shareholders' equity, given that the Fund is only the collecting agent and transferor for the execution of the projects.

Fundo Amazônia
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Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

3.3 Donations for support

According to § 3 of article 1 of Decree No. 6,527/08 and subsequent amendments, BNDES must segregate the amount equivalent to 3% of the value of donations to cover its operating costs and expenses related to the Fundo Amazônia. The costing revenue referring to the 3% of the donations is counted as "Resources for Costing", and the revenue is recognized according to the use of the resources by the BNDES. The record of the transfer of the 3% to the BNDES is presented as "Anticipated Expenses" and appropriated as "Administrative Expense" according to the use by BNDES.

3.4 Statement of Cash Flows

The Fund opted for the direct method in the presentation of this statement. The funds received from projects were treated as operational activities, considering that the Fund acts as a collecting agent and transferor of these resources.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Composed as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial investment with the Administrator (*)	5,831,384	4,542,783
TOTAL	5,831,384	4,542,783

(*) The Administrator maintains the Fund's resources invested in: a) investment fund BB Gaia Fixed Income Investment Fund ("BB Gaia FIRF"), which has a portfolio concentrated in Brazilian government bonds, committed operations backed by federal government bonds; b) BB Gaia II Investment Fund in Fixed Income Investment Fund ("BB Gaia II FIC FIRF"), which concentrates at least 95% of its equity in BB Gaia FIRF quotas; c) BB Gaia III Fixed Income Investment Fund in quotas of FIF Responsibility Ltda. ("BB Gaia III FIC FIRF"), which concentrates at 95% of its equity in BB Gaia FIRF quotas. All funds have a daily liquidity clause.

According to Decree No. 6,527/08 and subsequent amendments, the percentage of 97% of the donations received is intended for application in projects. The Fund shall segregate these resources into a specific investment account. The funds, while not directed to projects, are invested by BNDES in the exclusive funds mentioned above, administrated and managed by BB DTVM, being remunerated based on the yield index of each of them.

In addition, the exclusive BB Gaia II FIC FIRF fund was created in compliance with Board Decision No. 832/2012, which determined the accounting segregation of the amounts raised from Brazilian public sources, which cannot be destined to projects executed by the Federal Government.

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

In December 2023, the exclusive fund BB Gaia III FIC FIRF was created in compliance with Board Decision No. 004/2023.

Until December 2024, the total financial revenues from the Fundo Amazônia's investments since its inception totaled R\$ 3,195,105 (R\$ 2,663,186 until December 2023).

Below is the movement of Cash and Cash Equivalents:

31/12/2024					
	Total	Resources for projects (Gaia FI)	Resources for projects (Gaia II FIC)	Resources for projects (Gaia III FIC)	Resources for costing
Balance at January 1, 2024	4,542,783	4,500,049	28,221	14,513	-
Income	531,919	517,224	3,020	11,675	-
Resources retained by BNDES (3%)	(29,699)	-	-	-	(29,699)
Funds released	(203,592)	(203,592)	-	-	-
Donations Received	989,973	692,091	-	268,183	-
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	282,533	274,057	-	-	8,476
KfW	88,614	85,956	-	-	2,658
Government of the United States	276,477	-	-	268,183	8,294
Government of the United Kingdom	283,961	275,442	-	-	8,519
Government of Japan	14,943	14,495	-	-	448
Government of Denmark	43,445	42,142	-	-	1,303
Balance at December 31, 2024	5,831,384	5,505,772	31,241	294,371	-

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
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Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

	31/12/2023				
	Total	Resources for projects (Gaia FI)	Resources for projects (Gaia II FIC)	Resources for projects (Gaia III FIC)	Resources for costing
Balance as of January 1, 2023	3,934,193	3,909,188	25,005	-	-
Income	511,576	508,305	3,216	55	
Resources retained by BNDES (3%)	(4,488)	-	-	-	(4,488)
Funds released	(48,088)	(48,088)	-	-	-
Donations Received	149,590	130,644	-	14,458	4,488
KFW	106,555	103,358	-	-	3,197
Government of Switzerland	28,130	27,286	-	-	844
Government of the United States	14,905	-	-	14,458	447
Balance at December 31, 2023	4,542,783	4,500,049	28,221	14,513	-

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
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Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

5. PREPAID EXPENSES

The balance of prepaid expenses is composed of the equivalent of 3% of the value of the donations, retained by BNDES to cover the operating costs of the Fundo Amazônia, net of the amounts recognized as "Administrative Expenses" in the Fundo Amazônia according to the use by BNDES.

6. RESOURCES TO BE ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS

The balance of project funds is earmarked for specific projects related to the Amazon Fund's purpose. The amount of donations received during the year ended December 31, 2024 is received from the following donors: (i) Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (ii) KFW, (iii) Government of the United States of America, (iv) Government of Japan, (v) Government of Denmark and (vi) Government of the United Kingdom.

Below is the movement of project resources:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	4,542,783	3,934,193
Income	531,919	511,576
Funds released	(203,592)	(48,088)
Donations received (*)	960,274	145,102
Balance at the end of the financial year	5,831,384	4,542,783

(*) Net value of the 3% portion intended to cover costs (see note 4).

The amount of R\$ 203,592 (R\$ 48,088 as of 12/31/2023) is recorded in the profit account under the headings "Revenue from donations for investments" and "Expenses with donations to investments", cancelling out because the Fundo Amazônia is non-profit.

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
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Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

Since the beginning of its activities until December 31, 2024, the Fundo Amazônia received funds from the following donors:

Until 31/12/2024			
Donor	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	104,078	3,365,174	3,469,252
KFW	11,636	376,223	387,859
Petrobras	518	16,767	17,285
Government of Switzerland	844	27,286	28,130
Government of the United States	8,741	282,641	291,382
Government of the United Kingdom	8,519	275,442	283,961
Government of Japan	448	14,495	14,943
Government of Denmark	1,303	42,142	43,445
Total	136,087	4,400,170	4,536,257

Until 31/12/2023			
Donor	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	95,601	3,091,119	3,186,720
KFW	8,977	290,268	299,245
Petrobras	518	16,767	17,285
Government of Switzerland	844	27,286	28,130
Government of the United States of America	447	14,458	14,905
Total	106,387	3,439,898	3,546,285

7. SUPPORT FUNDS

The balance of support funds refers to the portion of the donation (3%) retained by BNDES not yet recognized as "Donation Revenue". Revenue from donation is recognized according to the use of support funds by BNDES. As of December 31, 2024, the amount of R\$29,699 was allocated (R\$4,488 as of December 31, 2023) to fund 3% of the total funds received from donations in the amount of R\$989,973 (R\$149,590 as of December 31, 2023)

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

In the year ended December 31, 2024, the amount of R\$ 1,419 (R\$ 1,213 as of December 31, 2023) was recognized as administrative expenses, the most relevant being advertising, travel expenses, seminars and events and audit services.

9. TAXES

All tax obligations that may exist on account of operations under the Fundo Amazônia are the responsibility of BNDES, since the Fund does not have its own legal personality, and its transactions are recorded in specific accounts in BNDES accounting.

PIS and COFINS

In accordance with Article 1 of Law No. 11,828, of November 20, 2008, as amended by Law 12,810, of May 15, 2013, donations in kind received by public financial institutions controlled by the Union and intended for prevention actions are exempt from the incidence of the PIS-PASEP Contribution and the Contribution to the Financing of Social Security (COFINS), monitoring and combating deforestation, including compensation programs for environmental services, and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of Brazilian biomes.

Income Tax and Social Contribution

There is no result to be offered to the taxation of IRPJ and CSLL, because the donation revenue is recognized in the result at the same time as the appropriation of operating expenses with projects idealized under the Fundo Amazônia, according to the approval of the consultation solution No. 59 SRRF07/Disit, of 08/06/2009, carried out by BNDES with the Federal Revenue Department. The same occurs in relation to the financial result from investments in investment funds.

10. RELATED PARTIES

The Fundo Amazônia has a relationship with BNDES, which is authorized to allocate the amount of donations received in kind to carry out non-reimbursable applications in actions of prevention, monitoring, combating deforestation and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome. The mentioned relationship refers to the amounts corresponding to "Cash and cash equivalents" (as mentioned in Note 4), which are in bank accounts, owned by BNDES.

In addition, BNDES retains the amount equivalent to 3% of the value of donations to cover its operating costs and expenses related to the Fundo Amazônia, see further explanations in Note 5 "Anticipated expenses".

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

11. NET ASSETS

The Shareholders' Equity of the Fundo Amazônia is composed of surplus/(deficit) of the fiscal years.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Fund does not present significant credit, liquidity, market and operational risks as it has very limited operations. The Fund has a concentration of credit risk with its Administrator (invested funds) as demonstrated in Note 4. The book values represent the amount of the Fund's credit risk as Note 1, the resources for the continuity and completion of the projects already contracted are guaranteed as provided in the donation contracts.

Fundo Amazônia
(Managed by the National Bank
for Economic and Social Development - BNDES)

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2024 and 2023
(In thousands of reais)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Alcizio Mercadante Oliva – Presidente

Helena Tenório Veiga de Almeida

Tereza Helena Gabrielli Barreto Campello

Alexandre Correa Abreu

Maria Fernanda Ramos Coelho

Luciana Aparecida da Costa

Walter Baêre de Araújo Filho

José Luis Pinho Leite Gordon

Nelson Henrique Barbosa Filho

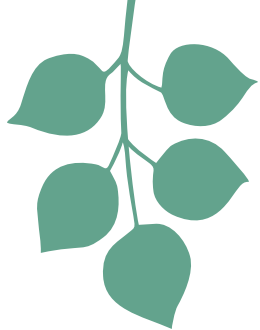
Luiz Augusto Fraga Navarro de Britto Filho

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONTROLLERSHIP AREA

Marco Aurelio Santos Cardoso

HEAD OF THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

Marcos Paulo Pereira da Silva
Counter - CRC-RJ-097052 / O-9



Annex 2 – The strategic vision for the guidelines and focuses for the use of the Amazon Fund resources

July/2023 to July/2025

Last update: 7.25.2023

To reach the goal of zero deforestation by 2030, it was signed and published the Federal Decree nr 11.367/2023, which created the Interministerial Commission for Control of Deforestation, responsible for coordinating the Federal Government actions in all six terrestrial biomes in the country. This same decree established subcommissions to prepare the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) and in Cerrado (PPCerrado), biomes in which deforestation rates have grown substantially in recent years.

The document of this 5th stage of PPCDAM presents a deep analysis of the main drivers of deforestation, indicating new trends, highlighting:

- displacement of deforestation to the countryside, with the invasion in state-owned lands;
- return of deforestation concentration in large areas;
- reduction of governance capacity in indigenous lands, protected areas, and rural settlements;
- intensification of illegal deforestation in production chains Increase in forest degradation.

The Amazon Fund, in the new guidelines and focuses for 2023-2025 context, will play a central role in supporting the actions needed to revert the new deforestation trends identified by the PPCDAM. Considering the diagnosis made and challenges identified to revert the Amazon deforestation growth curve it is considered strategic for this new phase of the Amazon Fund to induce and encourage investments aimed at:

- promoting investments in sustainable economic models that enable socio-productive inclusion of family farmers, indigenous people, settled and traditional populations, and which are an alternative to the predatory economic model present in specific territories of the region;
- investments in agroforestry management and restoration at scale, strengthening the corresponding value chains, stimulating innovation and business development associated with the bioeconomy;

- strengthening of environmental governance at regional and local levels, promoting land and environmental regularization under the terms of the current law in areas considered critical by the federal government and whose local and regional governments assume formal commitments with the goals of reducing and controlling deforestation compatible with PPCDAM;
- the destination of state-owned forest for conservation and sustainable use;
- the improvement of capacities for preventing and controlling deforestation and fires in native vegetation and accountability for environmental crimes and infractions;
- improve the ability to evaluate and analyze investments in projects and initiatives with an environmental impact, as well as for planning the infrastructure necessary for sustainable development;
- elaborate analysis and proposals for the development and improvement of economic instruments for ecological transition;
- strategic investments in science, technology, and innovation to leverage the aforementioned items.

In this sense, and considering the structuring axes of the PPCDAM,¹ the following are considered priority themes for the Amazon Fund to act in this next phase:

- Traditional people and communities, and family farmers: to promote conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon through investments in social and productive infrastructure that directly benefits traditional people and populations. In order to guarantee the integrity and quality of life of the populations that keep the forest standing and promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, would be also supported investments in education, sanitation, communications, acquisition of socio-biodiversity products and other actions for the increase in production capacity and production flow.
- State owned forests: move forward in the allocation for conservation, recovery, and sustainable use and in investments to strengthen governance and the integration of productive areas in local and regional socioeconomic context.
- Rural Environmental Registry (CAR): since there is an significant percentage of deforestation in the Amazon Region on environmentally registered areas, it is essential to invest in recovering the Environment Registry System (SICAR) to ensure a higher control and better monitoring of illegal and legal deforestation on rural areas and to move forward in its implementation to guide relevant positive policies such as the implementation of the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAS), rural credit, economic instruments for environmental services payments, REDD+² economic

¹ (1) Sustainable Productive Activities; (2) Environmental Monitoring and Control; (3) Territorial and Land-Use Planning; and (4) Normative and Economic Instruments.

² National and state programs that reward the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions related to land use based on proven and documented results in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in line with goals, standards and the national REDD (ENREDD) strategy, and consistent with the Brazilian National Determined Contribution (NDC).

instruments for environmental services payments, REDD+² jurisdictional programs and large scale projects compatible with the national REDD strategy (ENREDD), that aims at benefiting traditional people and populations and family farmers.

- States and municipalities: to promote environmental governance on land use, developing a set of actions that strengthen the deforestation monitoring and control capabilities, the land and environmental regularization, the local society mobilization to develop local commitments with deforestation and forest degradation reduction goals, and the creation of zones or municipalities free of illegal deforestation on the Amazon Region, adding value to consolidated agricultural and forestry production.
- Land and environmental regularization: in critical deforestation and forest degradation municipalities and regions, encourage actions with family farmers aimed at their integration into agroforestry production chains, with traceability of agricultural and forestry products and control of deforestation-free origin, including encouraging with resources and technical assistance to the agroforestry restoration chain, as a productive option for job and income generation, in addition to agro-environmental quality.
- Sustainable production activities: support through the promotion of opportunities and economic instruments which help reducing illegal deforestation.

The Amazon Fund must, therefore, be a medium and long-term promoter of socio-environmental transformation in the Amazon region, acting from supporting actions to prevent, monitor and control deforestation and the degradation of native vegetation to promoting conservation and sustainable use of the region; promoting the economic transition with a view to promoting a cycle of sustainable and lasting prosperity for improving the quality of life indicators of its population. Added to this context are the concentrated efforts needed to carry out the COP30 to be held in Belém in 2025.



Guidelines and criteria for the application of Amazon Fund related resources inside the Legal Amazon

Last update on 06.11.2024

What can be supported

Topics of action in the Legal Amazon

The Amazon Fund - as established in Decree No. 6527/2008 and subsequent amendments - supports projects in the following thematic areas:

- a. management of public forests and protected areas;
- b. environmental control, monitoring and inspection;
- c. sustainable forest management;
- d. economic activities developed based on the sustainable use of vegetation;
- e. Ecological and Economic Zoning, land-use planning and land-title regularization;
- f. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- g. recovery of deforested areas.

Consistency with the PPCDAM

The Project must demonstrate clear coherence and alignment with the actions foreseen in the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon – PPCDAM.

Consistency with ENREDD+

The Project must demonstrate clear coherence with the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks – ENREDD+.

Compliance with REDD+ Safeguards

The Project must demonstrate compliance with REDD+ safeguards (Annex I of Decision 1/CP.16), as well as CONAREDD+ Resolution No. 9, of December 7, 2017, which adopts the interpretation of the Cancun safeguards in the Brazilian context, or a subsequent Resolution that replaces it. Such documents aim to ensure that REDD+ initiatives adequately address sensitive issues such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, preservation of natural ecosystems, the permanence of the REDD+ results achieved and the risk of shifting pressure for deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

Territorial focus

Preference should be given to projects that support actions in priority municipalities to prevent, monitor and control deforestation in the Amazon, listed in the list established by Decree No. 6,321/2007, and its updates and derived norms.

Adherence to other public policies

When appropriate, the project must demonstrate clear coherence with related public policies, such as:

- a. State Plans to Prevent and Combat Deforestation - PPCDs;
- b. National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation - PROVEG;
- c. National Policy for Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management - PNGATI;
- d. National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas – PNAP;
- e. National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains - PNPSB;
- f. National Payment Policy for Environmental Services - PNPSA;
- g. Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of Benefits from Biodiversity – Decree 5092/2004 and regulatory MMA Ordinances.

Thematic focus for the July 2023- July 2025 biennium

The following items define the Amazon Fund's focus of action for the two-year period from July 2023 to July 2025 and establish additional guidelines and criteria. If these focuses have not been revised by July 2025, the focuses defined here will remain in effect until the immediately subsequent meeting of the Amazon Fund Steering Committee or until the new focuses are approved.

Legal Amazon – fostering sustainable production activities axis

Bioeconomy of the forest and socio-biodiversity

Structuring, strengthening, and consolidating sustainable socio-biodiversity and family farming production chains, including the extractive economy, timber and non-timber forest management, aquaculture, and fishing arrangements, agroecological and agroforestry systems, sustainable tourism and technical assistance for these activities. Priority will be given to supporting projects that target family farming, indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities.

Recovery and recomposition of degraded and altered areas

Support for the implementation of the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation - PROVEG, especially:

- a. restoration of degraded and altered areas of small properties or rural possessions of up to 4 fiscal modules, with priority given to the implementation of PRADAs;

- b. environmental recovery in protected areas, indigenous and quilombola (former slaves' communities), lands, settlements and territories of traditional peoples and communities.

Legal Amazon – monitoring and control axis

Monitoring and combating environmental crimes and infractions related to the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation

Promoting the monitoring, investigation and combating of environmental crimes and infractions **directly** related to the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation, including support for:

- a. increasing the in-person and remote inspection, investigation and combat capacity of the federal and state governments, including support for the destination of seized assets;
- b. integration of state intelligence and inspection systems with federal systems;
- c. integrated environmental, fiscal, financial, sanitary and land control and inspection actions, as well as crimes and infractions related to deforestation and forest degradation, involving public bodies from the three spheres of government;
- d. integrated computerization of state forestry inspection and management data with SINAFLOR, including authorizations to suppress vegetation and management plans;
- e. government actions to monitor, trace and control irregularities and illegalities in the mining, farming and timber chains;
- f. structuring public systems to monitor the implementation of policies to control deforestation and forest degradation, including impact assessment;
- g. implementing plans to combat environmental crimes and infractions related to the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation.

Implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and environmental regularization

Implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and environmental regularization, through support to:

- a. registration and rectification of the CAR for small properties or family rural possessions (up to 4 fiscal modules), settlements, indigenous and quilombola lands and territories of traditional peoples and communities;
- b. analysis of the CAR;
- c. preparation and implementation of projects to recover degraded and altered (PRADAs) on small properties or family rural possessions (up to 4 fiscal modules), settlements, indigenous and quilombola lands and territories of traditional peoples and communities;

- d. structuring and implementing the states' Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs) and Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs);
- e. structuring and operationalizing the monitoring of the environmental regularity of rural properties;
- f. developing CAR analysis and PRA monitoring modules adapted to the specificities of state environmental management, including the inclusion of deforestation authorizations granted and notices and embargoes applied;
- g. integration of the CAR with other public systems that contribute to the prevention and control of deforestation and forest degradation.

Support for the implementation of the CAR and the environmental regularization of rural properties will be done primarily through cooperation with the states and municipalities, which may sign partnerships / contracts to carry out the necessary actions, respecting the applicable legislation and the rules established by the federal government, with the possibility of support through other partners.

Preventing and fighting forest fires

Support for:

- a. actions to prevent and combat forest fires, presented by government agencies from the three spheres of government or non-governmental organizations in partnership with government bodies, primarily in settlements, conservation units, indigenous lands and quilombolas;
- b. implementation of integrated fire management, by governmental agencies or nongovernmental organizations in partnership with government agencies, primarily in settlements, protected areas, indigenous lands and quilombolas;
- c. integration of information on burning permits issued by states with the National Fire Information System – Sisfogo;
- d. strengthening the capacity for administrative, civil, and criminal liability for those who caused fires.

Improving and strengthening the monitoring of vegetation cover

Support for improving public-use systems for monitoring deforestation, the dynamics of land use change, forest degradation, fires, and the recovery of native vegetation in the Legal Amazon.

Legal Amazon – land-use planning axis

Land regularization

Support for land regularization of public lands, through support for the implementation of unified public systems, integration of systems, improvement of controls, integration of land and registry bases, allocation of public lands and joint

efforts for land and environmental regularization, as well as support for prior studies for planning and land regularization, among others.

Territorial planning

Support for the drawing up, reviewing and detailing ecological-economic zoning (ZEE) which will lead to an increase in protected/preserved areas and a reduction in deforestation, including training for government and civil society managers and technicians, and the formulation of action plans that provide for the application of the ZEE in other public policy instruments, such as the Multi Year Plan, the Environmental Regularization Programs, local environmental zoning, environmental licensing, the granting of rural credit and the granting of rights to use water resources.

Support for the implementation of territorial planning, management, and governance instruments (national, regional, and local) in critical areas of deforestation and forest degradation, such as biodiversity mosaics and corridors.

Support for periodic updating of the Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit Sharing from Biodiversity, as provided for in Decree 5092/2004.

Support for indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities

Support for indigenous peoples, quilombolas, and traditional peoples and communities with intersectoral actions, including food security, health, culture, education, sanitation, energy, among others.

Support for the preparation and implementation of territorial and environmental management plans for indigenous lands, in line with the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands – PNGATI and other traditional populations in socio-biodiversity territories.

Comprehensive support for indigenous health, including care outside Indigenous Lands, as a way of maintaining the way of life of indigenous peoples.

Protected areas

Support for the creation, recognition, and consolidation of protected areas (conservation units, indigenous lands, quilombola lands and other traditional populations).

Support for the formation of ecological corridors, connecting public and private lands, though, among others:

- a. creating conservation units;
- b. improving the environmental and territorial management of protected areas, including areas of permanent preservation (APP), legal reserve and restricted use;
- c. recovery of degraded areas;
- d. formalizing agreements to maintain corridors;
- e. formation and implantation of mosaics of protected areas.

Support for the recovery and maintenance of priority areas for the management of protected areas in buffer zones and for the environmental management and protection in and around indigenous lands, with the exception that support will be limited to small properties or family rural possessions (up to 4 fiscal modules).

Settlements

Support for environmental and land-title regularization of settlements.

Legal Amazon – science, innovation and economic instruments axis

Research, development, and innovation (RD&I)

Research, development, and innovation (RD&I)

Support for scientific and technological research applicable to the production chains of sociobiodiversity and sustainable family farming, for the development of new products, processes, services, and social technologies.

Monitoring and Control and Land and Territorial Planning

Support for the development, integration, implementation and/or improvement of systems for public use for monitoring land use and cover, controlling deforestation, forest degradation, regeneration, fires and generating data and information on forests and forest carbon stocks with the aim of supporting public policies to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation and measure GHG emissions related to the land use sector, land use change and forestry, with priority being given to those aimed at improving the technical aspects Brazil's REDD+ submissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Support for studies, projections and simulations related to land use and cover, and / or land and territorial planning, which aim to support the development and implementation of public policies to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation.

Support for the development of methods to assess the indirect impact of major infrastructure projects on deforestation, to help align sectoral infrastructure plans with the goal of zero deforestation by 2030.

Economic instruments

Promoting public procurement policies

Support for public procurement policies for products originating from forest management, sociobiodiversity, and sustainable family farming, with a view to sustaining them and increasing their scale, prioritizing projects that support family farming, indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities.

Economic and financial instruments aimed at the forest and socio-biodiversity bioeconomy

Support for structuring and allocation of resources for innovative economic and financial instruments aimed at structuring, strengthening, and consolidating the production chains of socio-biodiversity and sustainable family farming, including community revolving funds, business and impact investments, hybrid financial structures, among others.

How it can be supported

Operational modalities

Structuring Project

A project that meets all the following criteria:

- a. contributes to the implementation of a public policy;
- b. presents a resolution strategy in relation to the problem situation;
- c. demonstrates the potential for lasting and significant positive impacts;
- d. has scale in the territory (whenever the project develops its actions in the territory).

As far as the public sector is concerned, structuring projects can be submitted by direct and indirect federal and state public administration.

The “territorial scale” criterion will be met when the project’s actions cover a significant geographic area, whether it is composed of a set of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state planning region, the surroundings of major infrastructure projects, etc. The definition of the territorial scale must be based on the characteristics of the project and the respective public policies.

Support for research, development and innovation projects in the Structuring Project modality, both with regard to actions to promote sustainable production activities and with regard to actions for Monitoring and Control and Land and Territorial Planning, should aim to support the formulation or implementation of public policies, and rely on the agreement and/or formalization of cooperation instruments with the body or bodies responsible for the public policy, depending on the nature of the activities to be carried out.

To accelerate the preparation and analysis of projects, the Amazon Fund will provide modules with a standard structure for specific thematic areas, containing a set of actions and budgetary guidelines to be observed. The applicant will be able to define the scale of implementation and combine modules from different thematic areas to compose the project.

Amazon Fund Public Call

Projects selected through public calls promoted directly by the Amazon Fund (BNDES).

Public Call for Agglutinating Partners

Support for civil society organizations and direct and indirect federal, state, and municipal public administration, so that they promote public calls for projects, acting as consolidators of efforts by other institutions, including smaller ones. These agglutinating institutions must demonstrate experience, knowledge, and operational capacity to provide quality and scale to public calls.

Innovative solutions

The operational modalities described here do not exclude the possibility of operating the Amazon Fund's resources through innovative solutions, including new financial and economic instruments, programs, products, and prizes, in compliance with the BNDES' Operational Policies and internal regulations, which should be presented to COFA in due course.

Project values

The amount of support from the Amazon Fund for each contracted project will be at least R\$ 5,000,000.00 (five million BRL). The maximum value of a single project, when filed, must not exceed R\$ 150,000,000.00 (one hundred fifty million BRL). It should be noted that this maximum value limitation does not apply to the total value of Calls.

Requirements for the application of resources in the case of projects with economic purposes

- a. Project with economic purposes must necessarily demonstrate public and/or collective benefits in favor of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers, such as:
 - productive infrastructure, services and inputs for collective use;
 - studies and surveys with results made available to the community;
 - training and capacity building open to the community;
 - technological development with results open to the community, whenever feasible;
 - innovations that can be replicated and applied in practice;
 - other collective benefits identified in the project evaluation process.

Please note:

- a.1) In the case of an RD&I project, participation in intellectual property and economic results must comply with the provisions of the Innovation Law and the laws on access to genetic heritage and, where applicable, associated traditional knowledge (Law nº 10.973/2004 and Law nº 13.123/2015, their respective regulatory decrees and subsequent applicable legislation).
 - a.2) Support for Private Companies should occur exclusively in the operational modalities of the Amazon Fund Public Call, Public Call by Partners or Innovative Solutions developed by the BNDES.
- b. The maximum participation of the Amazon Fund in projects with economic purposes is up to 50%. This percentage may reach 100% in the case of projects supporting indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers, family farmers and/or vulnerable social groups.

- c. In the case of projects for economic purposes with the participation of Private Companies, in addition to expenses that imply direct benefits for indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers, expenses incurred by the Private Company for the specific purpose of meeting the project's objectives may also be supported, with direct investments in the company and the costing of its activities being prohibited.
- d. In the case of economic purposes RD&I projects developed by scientific, technological and innovation institutions (ICT) in cooperation with Private Companies, in addition to expenses that imply direct benefits to indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers, investments made for the benefit of the ICT may be supported, provided that they have the specific purpose of meeting the project's objectives, subject to the provisions set out in the item above.

Who may submit proposals

Proponents and executors

Projects for the Amazon Fund can be submitted by various types of entities, including direct and indirect public administration bodies and entities at the three government levels; private law foundations (including support foundations); civil associations; private companies; cooperatives; and multilateral institutions.

The direct and indirect public administration must present the main guidelines and actions planned in their projects to the PPCDAM Executive Subcommittee before they are sent to the BNDES, to allow alignment and articulation between public policies at municipal, state, and federal levels.

In the case of Municipalities, support will be provided via Public Call or a specific program.

Partnerships

The Project must explain the partnerships and the proposed institutional arrangements, highlighting the links between the different actors and the collaborative governance structure.

Interval between contracting and submitting a new project

A project proponent who is not from the Direct or indirect public administration, who already has a signed contract with the Amazon Fund to support a project in the Structuring Project modality (2.1), will only be able to file a new project in this same modality after a minimum interval of 12 (twelve) months from the date of contracting the previous project.

Additional criteria for the biennium: conditions for support for states and municipalities

Support for new projects submitted by state governments will be conditional on:

- a. that the interested state is in the process of implementing the CAR in its territory, with targets and actions aimed at carrying out the CAR analysis, deadlines for eliminating overlapping registrations with legally protected territories and monitoring, notification, and administrative accountability in cases of illegal deforestation on properties registered on SICAR;
- b. in the case of states that are still on the process of implementing and consolidating the CAR, the support of the Amazon Fund must be earmarked, as a priority, for projects to implement and consolidate the CAR in the state;
- c. that the interested state is integrated or in a process (with defined targets) of integrating environmental inspection data, legal suppression of native vegetation and forest management into the National System for Controlling the Origin and Products of Forestry - SINAFLOR (or another system defined by the Federal Government) and land use embargo data (including remote) into the federal embargoed areas system.

The Amazon Fund's contracts with the states of the Legal Amazon must include a contractual obligation to draw up or revise their plans to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation (PPCDs) if they are out of date, as well as an obligation to produce and publish an annual monitoring report on their PPCDs.

What can be funded (supported items)

The Amazon Fund can support the following types of investment and costing expenses:

- a. Civil Works and Facilities;
- b. Machinery, Equipment and other goods;
- c. Supplies;
- d. Logistics;
- e. Human Resources and Research Grants;
- f. Consultancy and Specialized Services;
- g. Support Services;
- h. Administrative expenses;
- i. Special Support: category for budgeting special actions aimed at the project's beneficiaries, which cannot be included in the other categories, such as resources set aside for public selection of sub-projects, payments for environmental services (PSA), contribution of resources to revolving funds and of socio-environmental impact.

What cannot be funded

Substitution of sources

Non-replacement of other funding sources

The Amazon Fund's resources cannot replace other available sources of funding.

Additionality of Resources

Projects must respect the principle of additionality to the direct public budgets earmarked for the Amazon Fund's areas of application. When applying this criterion, the following aspects, among others, may be considered:

- Average direct public budget executed in the previous 2 (two) years in the public budget invested in the proposed action.
- Variation in the budget of the institution or body responsible compared to the variation in the budget of the federative entity to which it is linked or integrated (in relation to the previous year).
- Forecast in the current multi-year government plans (PPAs).

Payments to public officials

No per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may be paid to public officials in the exercise of their public functions— such as civil servants, public employees, and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and related per diems.

Tax debt and expenses not related to the project

Funds cannot be used to pay taxes that are not inherent to or an integral part of the project's costs or investments.

Indemnification

The payment of indemnities for expropriation is not supported by the Amazon Fund.

What must be included in the project

Counterpart

The Project must present a counterpart and/or non-financial contributions, producing a multiplier effect for the Fund's investments. Counterparts can take the form of financial resources directly invested in the project, formally approved parliamentary amendments and the provision of infrastructure, personnel, and other indirect ways.

Publicity and transparency

The project must have a mechanism for disclosing its implementation on the Internet.

Outcome indicators

Project must define and measure result indicators directly related to the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Sustainability

The project must propose strategies for sustaining the project's results after implementation.

Prior consent of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Projects involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities must identify which communities will be involved and prove the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

Transition rule

The Projects will be analyzed by BNDES considering the rules in force at the time of their protocol.



Guidelines and criteria for the application of Amazon Fund related resources outside the Legal Amazon

Last update on 06.11.2024

Preamble

The Amazon Fund - as established in Decree nº 6527/2008 - can use up to twenty percent (20%) of its resources in the development of systems for monitoring and controlling deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and in other tropical countries.

Support in Brazil, outside the Legal Amazon

What can be supported

Support in Brazil, outside the Legal Amazon

Scope

Development of systems of public domain to monitor and control deforestation in other Brazilian biomes. In this sense, Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) projects, integration of state and municipal forestry management data to the National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products – SINAFLOR (or another indicated by the federal government), and integration of inspection data must be considered necessarily as part of environmental control systems.

Territorial Basis

Projects must address as a priority the monitoring of the vegetation of a complete biome and control systems and consider priority municipalities for controlling deforestation in the respective biomes, when there are specific regulations issued by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Consistency with ENREDD+

Projects must demonstrate clear coherence with the National Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Increase of Forest Carbon Stocks – ENREDD+.

Compliance with REDD+ Safeguards

The Project must demonstrate compliance with REDD+ safeguards (Annex I of Decision 1/CP.16), as well as CONAREDD+ Resolution No. 9, of December 7, 2017, which adopts the interpretation of the Cancun safeguards in the Brazilian context, or a subsequent Resolution that replaces it. Such documents aim to ensure that REDD+

initiatives adequately address sensitive issues such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, preservation of natural ecosystems, the permanence of the REDD+ results achieved and the risk of shifting pressure for deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

National Policy for Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management - PNGATI

Support for the implementation of territorial and environmental management plans for indigenous lands, in line with the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands – PNGATI focused on the Monitoring and Control axis, especially in strengthening territorial protection, combating deforestation and recovery of forest and environmental degradation.

Thematic focus of the biennium July 2023- July 2025

The following items define the Amazon Fund's focus of action for the biennium July 2023 to July 2025 and establish additional guidelines and criteria. If these focuses have not been reviewed by July 2025, the focuses defined here will remain in effect until the immediately subsequent meeting of the Steering Committee of the Amazon Fund or until the approval of the new focuses.

Implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and environmental regularization

Implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and environmental regularization, through support to:

- a. registration and correction of the CAR of small properties or family rural possessions (up to 4 fiscal modules), settlements, indigenous and Quilombola (former slaves communities) lands and territories of traditional peoples and communities;
- b. CAR analysis;
- c. support for the integration of state and municipal CAR systems to the Rural Environmental Registry System – SICAR and adaptation of complementary analysis and monitoring modules;
- d. structuring and operationalization of the monitoring of the environmental regularity of rural properties and precautionary actions (land use embargoes) and administrative responsibility for illegal deforestation and forest degradation in properties registered with SICAR.

Beneficiaries of CAR support projects outside the Legal Amazon must necessarily make a financial contribution. In projects that include states in which the Cerrado, Caatinga and Pantanal biomes represent, cumulatively, more than 40% of their territory, financial contributions of at least 10% of the total value of the project must be contributed. In other cases outside the Legal Amazon, financial contributions of at least 20% of the total value of the project must be contributed.

Support for the implementation of the CAR and the environmental regularization of rural properties will be done primarily through cooperation with the states and municipalities, which may enter into partnerships / contracts for the execution of the necessary actions, respecting the applicable legislation and the norms established by the federal government, possible support through other partners.

Deforestation monitoring systems for public use

Support for projects that contribute to the creation or improvement of systems for public use to monitor forest cover outside the Legal Amazon, also considering the identification and accounting of degraded areas and recovery of native vegetation.

Support for the implementation of the National Forest Inventory and other initiatives that may contribute to improving estimates of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG), in the context of national reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Support for protection and surveillance in indigenous lands and other traditional communities, as well as Conservation Units.

Support for the integrated computerization of state forest management data to the National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products – SINAFLOR (or another system indicated by the Federal Government), including authorizations for the suppression of vegetation and management plans, as well as information on embargoes of land use (including remote ones) and application of notices of environmental infraction.

Priority support for the development and/or improvement of public use systems for monitoring and controlling illegal and legal deforestation with maximum active transparency and effective social control, as well as public and participatory mechanisms for periodic evaluation of results and a public use system that guarantees the distinction between authorized and unauthorized deforestation.

Research, development and innovation (RD&I) for Monitoring and Control

Support for the development, integration, implementation, and/or improvement of systems for monitoring land use and land cover and for controlling deforestation, forest degradation, regeneration, and fires, which aim to support public policies for preventing and combating deforestation and estimates of GHG emissions and removals from the land use sector, land use change and forests.

Support for studies, projections and simulations related to land use and land cover, which aim to support the preparation and implementation of public policies to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation.

What can be supported

Operational modalities

Structuring Project

It is one that cumulatively meets the following criteria:

- a. contribute to the implementation of a public policy;
- b. present a resolution strategy in relation to the problem situation;
- c. demonstrate the potential for lasting and significant positive impacts;
- d. has scale in the territory (whenever the project develops its actions in the territory).

With regard to the public sector, the structuring projects may be presented by the direct and indirect federal and state public administration.

The criterion “having scale in the territory” will be considered fulfilled when the project actions cover a significant geographic area, whether it is composed of a set of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state planning region, the surroundings of large construction works infrastructure etc. The definition of the territorial scale must be based on the characteristics of the project and the respective public policies. Projects focusing on just one municipality may be accepted if additional criteria and commitments agreed with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change are met.

Support for research, development and innovation projects in the Structuring Project modality should aim to subsidize the formulation or implementation of public policies, and rely on the consent and/or formalization of cooperation instruments with the body(ies) responsible for public policy, depending on the nature of the activities to be carried out.

Amazon Fund Public Call

Projects selected through public calls made directly by the Amazon Fund (BNDES).

Public Call for Aggregating Partners

Support for civil society organizations and direct and indirect federal and state public administration, so that they promote public calls for projects, acting as unifiers for actions by other institutions, including smaller ones. Such unifying institutions must demonstrate experience, knowledge and operational capacity to provide quality and scale to public calls.

Values of projects

The amount of support from the Amazon Fund for each contracted project will be at least R\$ 5,000,000.00 (five million BRL). The maximum value of a single project, when filed, must not exceed R\$ 50,000,000.00 (fifty million BRL). It should be noted that this maximum value limitation does not apply to the total value of Calls.

Who may submit proposals

Proponents and executors

Projects for the Amazon Fund can be submitted by various types of entities, whether bodies and entities of direct and indirect public administration; foundations governed by private law (including support foundations); civil associations; private companies; cooperatives; and multilateral institutions.

In the case of Municipalities, support will be given via Public Call or by specific program/line.

If there is an Executive Subcommittee of the Biome Deforestation Control Plan to which the project refers, the direct and indirect public administration must present the main guidelines and actions foreseen in its projects for its appreciation before being sent to the BNDES, in order to allow the alignment and articulation between public policies at municipal, state and federal levels.

Partnerships

Project must explain partnerships and the proposed institutional arrangement established, highlighting the articulation between the different actors and the collaborative governance structure.

Interval between contracting and submitting a new project

A project proponent who is not from the Direct or indirect public administration, who already has a signed contract with the Amazon Fund to support a project in the Structuring Project modality (2.1), will only be able to file a new project in this same modality after a minimum interval of 12 (twelve) months from the date of contracting the previous project.

Additional biennium criteria: conditions of support to the states

Support for new projects presented by state governments will be conditioned to:

- a. that the interested state is in the process of implementing the CAR in its territory, with measurable goals and actions aimed at carrying out the analysis of the CAR, eliminating overlapping registrations with legally protected territories and monitoring, notification and administrative accountability in cases of illegal deforestation in properties registered on SICAR;
- b. in the case of states with the process of implementation and consolidation of the CAR still in its infancy, the support of the Amazon Fund must be allocated, as a priority, to projects for the implementation and consolidation of the CAR in the state;
- c. that the interested state is integrated or in a process of integrating environmental inspection data and suppression of native vegetation and forest management to the National System for the Control of Origin and Forest Products - SINAFLOR (or another system indicated by the Federal Government) and data land use embargoes (including remote ones) and other administrative sanctions to the federal system of embargoed areas.

What can be funded (supported items)

The Amazon Fund can support the following types of investment and funding expenses:

- a. Civil Works and Installations;
- b. Machinery, Equipment and other goods;
- c. Supplies;
- d. Logistics;
- e. Human Resources and Research Grants;
- f. Consultancy and Specialized Services;
- g. Support Services;
- h. Administrative costs;
- i. Special Supports.

What cannot be funded

Substitution of sources

Non-replacement of other funding sources

Amazon Fund resources cannot replace other available funding sources.

Additional Resources

Projects must respect the principle of additionality to direct public budgets allocated to the areas of application of the Amazon Fund. In applying this criterion, the following aspects may be considered, among others:

- Average direct public budget executed in the previous 2 (two) years in the public budget invested in the proposed action;
- Variation in the budget of the responsible institution or body compared to the variation in the budget of the federative entity to which it is linked or integrated (compared to the previous year);
- Forecast in the current multi-year government plans (PPAs).

Payments to public agents

Per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may not be paid to public agents in the exercise of their public duties - such as civil servants, public employees and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and per diems related thereto.

Debt and tax expenses not related to the project

Funds cannot be used to pay taxes or duties that are not inherent and/or an integral part of the funding or investments made by the project.

Indemnity

The payment of indemnities for expropriation is not supported by the Amazon Fund.

What must be included in the project

Counterpart

The Project must present counterpart and/or non-financial contributions, producing a multiplier effect for the Fund's investments. The counterparts can take the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by offering infrastructure, personnel and other indirect ways.

Advertising and transparency

The project must have a mechanism for disclosing its implementation via the Internet.

Result indicators

Project must define and measure result indicators directly related to the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Sustainability

The project must propose strategies to sustain the project's results after implementation.

Prior consent from indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Project involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities must identify which communities will be involved and prove the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

Other points observed by the BNDES

Relevance

Projects that develop active transparency for the segregation of authorized legal and unauthorized illegal deforestation and remote mechanisms for the application of precautionary sanctions (remote embargoes on the use of illegally deforested areas) and administrative accountability with data integration with the federal system (SICAR and Ibama).

Projects that develop and implement long-term monitoring methodology for the National REDD+ Strategy.

Scale

Priority will be given to projects for public use monitoring and control systems by biome, on a permanent basis, which contribute to monitoring on a national scale and to a control system for deforestation, forest fires and fires, in accordance with prevention and control plans.

Transition rule

The Projects will be analyzed by BNDES considering the rules in force at the time of their protocol.

Support for other tropical countries

What can be supported

Scope

In other tropical countries, support from the Amazon Fund will be limited to projects that contribute to the creation or improvement of government systems for monitoring forest cover and systems for controlling deforestation. This support should take place within the scope of South-South cooperation with technology transfer from Brazilian public institutions to other tropical countries.

Forest cover monitoring systems are understood to be the application of techniques involving the processing (eg georeferencing, enhancements and classification) of images of the Earth's surface (satellite or airborne) for the purpose of mapping the cover and land use, deforestation, forest degradation and forest recovery (regeneration and reforestation), using the information produced (eg: preparation of maps, spatial analysis and statistics) to support forest management.

Deforestation control systems are understood to mean the elaboration of national strategies and action plans for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, the development of platforms for measuring, reporting and verifying data on forest cover, the organization, management and availability of information about the forest suppression process, such as management plans, authorizations, licenses, commercialization and transport guides and other forest control documents. It also includes support for the creation and improvement of traceability systems for forestry products (definition of methodologies and procedures, development of databases and information management systems).

Contribution to REDD+

Projects must contribute directly or indirectly to implement the REDD+ instrument, also considering the development of activities that contribute to the measurement, reporting and verification of emissions and GHG.

Compliance with REDD+ Safeguards

The project must demonstrate compliance with the REDD+ safeguards (REDD+ (Annex I of Decision 1/CP.16)) - also known as the Cancun Safeguards- that aim to ensure that REDD+ initiatives adequately address sensitive issues such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, preservation of natural ecosystems, the permanence of the REDD+ results achieved and the risk of displacement of pressure for deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

Thematic focus of the biennium July 2023-July 2025

The following items define the Amazon Fund's focus of action for the biennium July 2023 to July 2025 and establish additional guidelines and criteria. If these focuses have not been reviewed by July 2025, the focuses defined here will remain in effect until the immediately subsequent meeting of the Guiding Committee of the Amazon Fund or until the approval of the new focuses.

Government systems for public monitoring and control of deforestation in other tropical countries

Support for projects that contribute to the creation or improvement of forest cover monitoring systems and deforestation control systems in other tropical countries, based on South-South cooperation between Brazil and partner countries.

Development of common REDD+ methodologies for tropical countries

Support for the development of common REDD+ methodologies among groups of interested tropical countries.

Research, development and innovation (RD&I) for Monitoring and Control

Support for the development, integration, implementation and/or improvement of systems for monitoring land use and land cover and for controlling deforestation, forest degradation, regeneration and fires.

Support for studies, projections and simulations related to land use and land cover, which aim to support the preparation and implementation of public policies to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation.

What can be supported

Operational modalities

Structuring Project

It is one that cumulatively meets the following criteria:

- a. contribute to the implementation of a public policy;
- b. present a resolution strategy in relation to the problem situation;
- c. demonstrate the potential for lasting and significant positive impacts;
- d. has scale in the territory (whenever the project develops its actions in the territory).

With regard to the public sector, the structuring projects may be presented by the direct and indirect federal and state public administration.

The criterion “having scale in the territory” will be considered fulfilled when the project actions cover a significant geographic area, whether it is composed of a set of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state planning region, the surroundings of large construction works infrastructure etc. The definition of the territorial scale must be based on the characteristics of the project and the respective public policies.

Support for research, development and innovation projects in the Structuring Project modality should aim to subsidize the formulation or implementation of public policies.

Value of projects

The amount of support from the Amazon Fund for each contracted project will be at least US\$ 2,000,000.00 (two million US dollars). The maximum value of a single project, when filed, must not exceed US\$ 10,000,000.00 (ten million US dollars). It should be noted that this maximum value limitation does not apply to the total value of Calls.

Who may submit proposals

Bidders

The project must be presented by the central government of the beneficiary country, by multilateral institutions, or even by entities of the Brazilian federal public administration, and must have the formal consent, in the last two cases, of the central government of the country that will benefit from the actions to be developed by the project.

South-South Cooperation

Project must explain the cooperation with a Brazilian government entity and its governance structure.

What can be funded (supported items)

The Amazon Fund can support the following types of investment and funding expenses:

- a. Civil Works and Installations;
- b. Machinery, Equipment and other goods;
- c. Logistics;
- d. Human Resources and Research Grants;
- e. Consultancy and Provision of Specialized Services;
- f. Support Services;
- g. Administrative costs;
- h. Special Supports.

What cannot be funded

Substitution of sources

Non-replacement of other funding sources

Amazon Fund resources cannot replace other available funding sources.

Payments to foreign public agents

Per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may not be paid to public agents in the exercise of their public duties - such as civil servants, public employees and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and per diems.

Payments to brazilian public agents

Per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may not be paid to public agents in the exercise of their public duties - such as civil servants, public employees and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and per diems related thereto.

Debt and tax expenses not related to the project

Funds cannot be used to pay taxes or duties that are not inherent and/or an integral part of the funding or investments made by the project.

Indemnity

The payment of indemnities for expropriation is not supported by the Amazon Fund.

What is mandatory

Counterpart

The Project must present counterpart and/or non-financial contributions, producing a multiplier effect for the Fund's investments. The counterparts can take the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by offering infrastructure, personnel and other indirect ways.

Advertising and transparency

The project must have a mechanism for disclosing its implementation via the Internet.

Outcomes indicators

Project must define and measure result indicators directly related to the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Sustainability

The project must propose strategies to sustain the project's results after implementation.

Prior consent from indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Project involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities must identify which communities will be involved and prove the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

Other points observed by the bnDES

Relevance

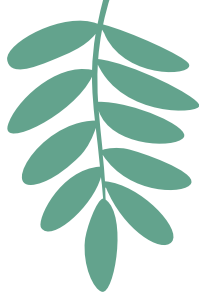
Countries with greater forest coverage and that have a National REDD+ Strategy.

Previous stage

Prior to submission to the BNDES, international cooperation projects must be evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) on the priority and pertinence of support, consulting the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Even before the presentation, the projects need to be approved by the Brazilian entity that integrates the cooperation.

Transition rule

The Projects will be analyzed by BNDES considering the rules in force at the time of their protocol.



Annex 3 – Cancellations, changes in values, and supplementation

Canceled projects

Project	Project management	Value of the support (BRL)	Year of cancellation
S.O.S. Cumaru do Norte	Municipality of Cumaru do Norte (Pará)	755,299.70	2012
Anapu toward the Green Seal	Municipality of Anapu (Pará)	431,940.00	2014
Sustainable Porto de Moz	Municipality of Porto de Moz (Pará)	337,206.46	2014
Roraima's Firefighters	State of Roraima	12,800,000.00	2016
Sustainable Maranhão	State of Maranhão	20,036,000.00	2016
Agroforestry Business	Jari Foundation	2,838,549.00	2017
Forest Income	Vale Association for Sustainable Development (Vale Fund)	35,000,000.00	2017
Forest Management and Production Chains Boosting	State of Amapá	40,304,200.00	2018
Fruits from the Forest	Brazilian Group for Education and Teaching (UBEE)	4,053,734.00	2018
Indigenous Territorial Sustainable Management	State of Amazonas	16,465,000.00	2018
Sepror Agroecology	State of Amazonas	14,900,000.00	2018
Environmental Operations Company	Federal Government (Ministry of Justice)	30,631,480.00	2020
Total		178,553,409.16	



Projects with changes in the value of support

Project	Project management	Value of the support (BRL)	Original value of the support (BRL)	Value of the change (BRL)*
Acre: Zero Forest Fires	State of Acre	13,280,709.56	13,280,700.00	9.56
Amazon Backyards	Cultural and Environmental Study Centre of the Amazon (Rioterra)	8,837,852.29	9,117,000.00	(279,147.71)
Amazon Bioactive Compounds	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	1,352,368.48	1,352,336.00	32.48
Amazon Public Policy Incubator	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	2,660,567.23	2,704,084.90	(43,517.67)
Amazon Water Springs – Phase 2	Municipality of Alta Floresta	7,146,563.54	7,182,970.00	(36,406.46)
<i>Amazônia Agroecológica</i> Project	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	16,611,508.35	17,547,560.00	(936,051.65)
Amazonia SAR	Federal Government Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (CENSIPAM)	47,958,727.94	63,923,626.00	(15,964,898.06)
APL Babassu	Association of Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhão (ASSEMA)	4,897,085.37	5,286,300.00	(389,214.63)
Banco do Brasil Foundation – Amazon Fund	Banco do Brasil Foundation	14,515,520.43	15,000,000.00	(484,479.57)
Buriti Springs	Municipality of Carlinda	1,875,500.94	1,870,581.50	4,919.44
CAR Acre	State of Acre	15,411,173.28	16,838,000.00	(1,426,826.72)
CAR Amazonas	State of Amazonas	12,148,072.01	29,867,722.00	(17,719,649.99)
CAR Bahia	Institute of Environment and Hydric Resources of the State of Bahia (INEMA) – State of Bahia/ State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA)	2,929,870.78	31,671,000.00	(2,372,298.22)
CAR Ceará	State Superintendence for the Environment in the State of Ceará (SEMACE)	18,824,169.83	24,583,420.70	(5,759,250.87)
CAR Espírito Santo	Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Defense of Espírito Santo (IDAF)	2,384,656.97	13,889,440.00	(11,504,783.03)
CAR: Lawful Tocantins	State of Tocantins	24,788,284.00	40,504,400.00	(15,716,116.00)
CAR Mato Grosso do Sul	Environmental Institute of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (IMASUL)	4,575,359.30	8,789,800.00	(4,214,440.70)
CAR Paraná	Paraná Environmental Institute (IAP)	1,084,473.01	14,110,253.86	(13,025,780.85)
CAR Roraima	State of Roraima	1,414,380.37	10,820,500.00	(9,406,191.63)
Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands	Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	11,858,546.84	11,934,540.00	(75,993.16)

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Project	Project management	Value of the support (BRL)	Original value of the support (BRL)	Value of the change (BRL)*
Dema Fund	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	6,601,699.07	9,347,384.00	(2,745,684.93)
Everlasting Forest	Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON)	8,004,487.80	14,293,105.00	(6,288,617.20)
Forest Assistance	Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS)	19,107,547.89	19,169,087.00	(61,539.11)
Forest Cities	Institute of Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (IDESAM)	12,055,534.99	12,092,485.00	(36,950.01)
Forest Firefighters of Mato Grosso	State of Mato Grosso	12,518,230.09	12,625,000.00	(106,769.91)
Forest Protection in the State of Tocantins	State of Tocantins	4,958,910.00	5,000,000.00	(41,090.00)
Forest Sentinels	Farmers' Cooperative of Vale do Amanhecer (COOPAVAM)	5,175,522.50	5,288,817.00	(113,294.50)
Green Municipalities Program	State of Pará	45,591,647.24	82,378,560.00	(36,786,912.76)
Importance of Forest Environmental Assets	State of Acre	52,930,867.68	60,000,000.00	(7,069,132.32)
Indigenous Land Management in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basin	Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	11,685,843.13	11,712,000.00	(26,156.87)
Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State	International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB)	11,042,796.11	11,448,505.00	(405,708.89)
Integrated Environmental Socioeconomic Development Project	State of Rondônia	31,227,392.40	32,659,602.00	(1,432,209.60)
IREHI – Taking Care of Territory	Native Amazon Operation (OPAN)	8,144,618.70	8,160,140.00	(15,521.30)
Jacundá, Green Municipality Economy	Municipality of Jacundá	199,352.05	792,200.00	(592,847.95)
National Forest Inventory – The Amazon	Federal Government – Brazilian Service Forest (SFB)	38,149,719.06	65,000,555.12	(26,850,836.06)
Pact for the Forest	Elaboration and Development of Socioenvironmental Projects (Pacto das Águas)	8,607,999.88	8,700,000.00	(92,000.12)
Portal Seeds	Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)	5,397,778.87	5,433,450.00	(35,671.13)
Preserving Porto dos Gaúchos	Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos (Mato Grosso)	120,655.00	133,890.00	(13,235.00)
Protected Areas in the Amazon (ARPA) – Phase 2	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	19,949,058.91	20,000,000.00	(50,941.09)
Recovering Marcelândia	Municipality of Marcelândia (Mato Grosso)	551,556.98	669,126.00	(117,569.02)
Reforestation in the Southern Part of the Amazonas State	State of Amazonas	17,575,286.19	20,000,000.00	(2,424,713.81)

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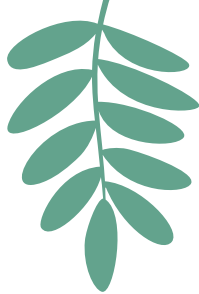
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Project	Project management	Value of the support (BRL)	Original value of the support (BRL)	Value of the change (BRL)*
Small Eco-Social Projects in the Amazon	Society, Population, and Nature Institute (ISPN)	12,814,691.38	12,843,876.04	(29,184.66)
Strengthening of the System for Preventing and Combating Forest Fires	Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	14,600,323.63	14,717,270.00	(116,946.37)
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brasil)	15,487,682.61	15,750,406.00	(262,723.39)
Strengthening the Forest Based Sustainable Economy	Central Extractive Trade Cooperative of the State of Acre (COOPERACRE)	4,981,614.66	5,081,763.00	(100,148.34)
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	Association of Ethno-environmental Defense Kanindé	7,352,757.03	8,188,872.44	(836,115.41)
Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon	Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)	23,408,189.40	24,939,200.37	(1,531,010.97)
Sustainable Tapajós	Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brasil)	18,835,131.99	23,679,628.00	(4,844,496.01)
Training to Conserve	Amazon Conservation Team (ECAM)	1,404,360.67	1,452,000.00	(47,639.33)
Using Social Technologies to Reduce Deforestation	Interstate Agricultural Development Association (ADAI)	9,059,718.63	9,075,000.00	(15,281.37)
Value Chains in Indigenous Territories in Acre	Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)	3,091,111.21	3,106,064.00	(14,952.79)
Value Chains of Nontimber Forest Products	SOS Amazon Association	9,938,777.00	9,993,000.00	(54,223.00)
Total		683,062,857.52	875,986,731.93	(192,923,874.41)

* Note: The projects Amazon Bioactive Composts, Buriti Springs and Acre: Zero Forest Fires had an increase in value because they predicted the inflation adjustment of the value of the Amazon Fund's financial support.

Projects with supplementation

Project	Project management	Value of the support (BRL)	Original value of the support (BRL)	Value of the supplementation (BRL)	Year of the supplementation's approval
Knowing to Preserve	Museu da Amazônia (MUSA)	9,984,629.00	8,454,421.00	1,530,208.00	2015
Materialize	Association of Small Agro-farmers in the Reca Project	6,422,748.00	4,751,520.00	1,671,228.00	2015
Total		16,407,377.00	13,205,941.00	3,201,436.00	



Annex 4 – Results framework model for projects supported by the Amazon Fund

Objectives (outcomes)	1.1 Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed	1.2 Production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value	1.3 Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes
“Sustainable production” component				
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Rural properties with sustainable production projects implemented (number of properties)	Processing units for family farming and extractive products expanded or renovated (number of units)	Practical training courses on the management of sustainable economic activities provided – total (number of people)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – planting, enrichment, or densification (hectares)
	Rural properties that received technical assistance (number of properties)	Infrastructure built for sustainable production and recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)	Practical and management training for sustainable economic activities – women (number of women)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – management of natural regeneration (hectares)
	Demonstration units implemented – agroforestry systems (SAF)/sustainable livestock farming/ crop-livestock-forest integration (number of demonstration units)	Transportation equipment purchased for sustainable production activities – boats/ cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Practical and management training for sustainable economic activities – Indigenous peoples (number of individuals)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – agroforestry system (SAF) (hectares)
	Infrastructure built for sustainable production and recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)	Sustainable production studies conducted – diagnostics/ business plans/communication plans (number of studies)	Small projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Infrastructure built for sustainable production and recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)
	Transportation equipment purchased for sustainable production activities – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/ motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Small projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Transportation equipment purchased for sustainable production activities – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/ motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Sustainable production studies conducted – diagnostics/business plans/ communication plans (number of studies)	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)

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Objectives (outcomes)	1.1 Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed	1.2 Production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value	1.3 Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes
"Sustainable production" component				
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)	Medium- and large-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)
	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)
	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)
	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)
	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)
	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)		Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)
	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)			Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)
	Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)			

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Objectives (outcomes)	1.1 Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed	1.2 Production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value	1.3 Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes
"Sustainable production" component				
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Annual income from sustainable economic activities – fresh products (BRL thousand)	Annual income from sustainable economic activities – processed products and services (BRL thousand)	Individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)
	Area of forest directly managed (hectares)	Area of forest directly managed (hectares)	Individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or regularization – ongoing recovery (hectares)
	Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)	Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)	Individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – Indigenous peoples (number of individuals)	Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)
			Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)	

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Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – total (number of individuals)	Rural properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) – protocol (number of properties)
	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – women (number of women)	Area of rural properties registered in the CAR – protocol (number of properties)
	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – public employees (number of individuals)	Transportation equipment purchased for environmental monitoring, control, and regularization purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – female public employees (number of individuals)	Rural properties submitted to register verification (number of properties)
	Transportation equipment purchased for environmental monitoring, control, and regularization purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Area of rural properties submitted to register verification (hectares)
	Equipment purchased to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs – aircraft/pickup truck/boat/tank semi-trailer/forest tank truck (number of pieces of equipment)	Projects elaborated for the recovery of degraded or altered areas (PRADA) (number of projects)
	Vehicles rented for environmental inspection actions (number of vehicles)	Area of properties with projects elaborated for the recovery of degraded or altered areas (PRADA) (hectares)
	Flight hours in environmental inspection actions (number of hours)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – planting, enrichment, or densification (hectares)
	Environmental inspection missions carried out (number of missions)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – management of natural regeneration (hectares)
	Training in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades – total (number of individuals)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover – agroforestry systems (SAF) (hectares)
	Training in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades – women (number of individuals)	Environmental monitoring, control, and regularization integrating events – seminars/workshops (number of events)
	Electronic systems for environmental monitoring and control implemented, improved, and/or integrated (number of systems)	Training publications or media produced for environmental monitoring, control, or regularization (number of publications)
	Integrating events for environmental monitoring, control, or regularization – seminars/workshops (number of events)	Infrastructure built for recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)
	Training publications or media produced for environmental monitoring, control, or regularization (number of publications)	
	Area mapped with georeferencing for monitoring and control purposes (hectares)	
	Environmental agencies strengthened (number of institutions)	

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Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Training in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or integrated fire management – public employees (number of individuals)	
	Training in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or integrated fire management – female public employees (number of individuals)	
	Training in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques – total (number of individuals)	
	Training in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques – women (number of women)	
	Operations to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs carried out by the Military Fire Brigade in partnership with federal agencies (number of joint operations)	
	Operations to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs carried out by the Military Fire Brigade in partnership with other Military Fire Brigades (number of joint operations)	
	Military Fire Brigade actions to support environmental inspection carried out by other competent state and federal agencies (number of actions)	
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Area monitored in the Legal Amazon region (hectares)	Properties registered in the CAR with verified and regular register (number of properties)
	Area monitored in Brazil outside the Legal Amazon region (hectares)	Area of properties registered in the CAR with verified and regular register (hectares)
	Area monitored area in other tropical countries (hectares)	Recovery projects for degraded or altered areas (PRADA) approved by the environmental agency (number of projects)
	Notice of violation for infractions against the flora (number of cases)	Area of properties with recovery projects for degraded or altered areas (PRADA) approved by the environmental agency (hectares)
	Fines imposed for infractions against flora (BRL thousand)	Recovered area in use for economic purposes (hectares)
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or regularization – ongoing recovery (hectares)
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – female public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	
	Women trained in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	

(Continues)

(Continued)

Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Heat sources – the first measurement is the average number of heat sources in the five years prior to the implementation of the project (number of heat sources)	
	Heat sources verified by Fire Brigade field operations (number of heat sources)	
	Forest fires or unauthorized burn-offs fought by the Fire Brigade (number of fires)	
	Individuals trained in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or in integrated fire management that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or in integrated fire management that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – female public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	
	Access to electronic systems implemented or integrated for environmental monitoring and control (number of accesses)	
	Organizations using electronic systems implemented or integrated for environmental monitoring and control (number of organizations)	

(Continues)



(Continued)

Objectives (outcomes)	3.1 Public forests and protected areas expanded	3.2 Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management	3.3 Areas with regularized land titling expanded	3.4 Areas with land-use planning defined by ecological economic zoning (ZEE) expanded
"Land-use planning" component				
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Studies conducted to identify priority areas for the creation of PAs or for the legal recognition of Indigenous lands (IL) completed (number of studies)	Territorial management plans drawn up or revised (number of plans)	Rural properties with georeferencing implemented for land regularization purposes (number of properties)	Planning and/or diagnosis and/or prognosis studies for implementing EEZ (number of studies)
	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)
	Land-use planning integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Land-use planning integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Land-use planning integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Geographic Databases (GDB) structured and fed with the geoinformation used to elaborate the EEZ (number of databases)
	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)	Territorial surveillance missions carried out (number of missions)	Digitized documents for land management purposes (number of documents)	Public events of discussion and validation of EEZ carried out (number of events)
	Individuals directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – total (number of individuals)	Area of rural properties mapped with georeferencing for land-title regularization purposes (hectares)	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)
	Women directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – women (number of individuals)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	
	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – Indigenous peoples (number of individuals)	Women directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	

(Continues)

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Objectives (outcomes)	3.1 Public forests and protected areas expanded	3.2 Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management	3.3 Areas with regularized land titling expanded	3.4 Areas with land-use planning defined by ecological economic zoning (ZEE) expanded
"Land-use planning" component				
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?		Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – public employees (number of individuals)	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	
		Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – female public employees (number of individuals)		
		Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)		
		Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – planting, enrichment, or densification (hectares)		
		Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – management of natural regeneration (hectares)		
		Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover – agroforestry systems (SAF) (hectares)		
		Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)		
		Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)		
		Individuals directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)		
		Women directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)		
		Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)		
		Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)		

(Continues)

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Objectives (outcomes)	3.1 Public forests and protected areas expanded	3.2 Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management	3.3 Areas with regularized land titling expanded	3.4 Areas with land-use planning defined by ecological economic zoning (ZEE) expanded
"Land-use planning" component				
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Area of protected areas created (hectares)	Protected areas (PA) with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (number of PA)	Rural properties with regularized land titles (number of properties)	Area with territorial organization established with EEZ (hectares)
	Area of Indigenous lands (IL) recognized (hectares)	Area of PA with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (hectares)	Area of rural properties with regularized land titles (hectares)	
		ILs with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (number of ILs)		
		Area of ILs with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (hectares)		
		Individuals trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)		
		Women trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Indigenous people trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Public employees trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Public employees trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)		
		Area recovered in use for economic purposes (hectares)		
		Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or regularization – ongoing recovery (hectares)		
		Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)		

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Objectives (outcomes)	4.1 Knowledge and technology for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning produced, disseminated, and employed	4.2 Economic instruments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and employed
"Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component		
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Studies carried on (number of studies)	Solidarity finance platforms structured to support socio-biodiversity production chains projects (number of platforms)
	Laboratories built or renovated (number of laboratories)	Amount paid for environmental services (BRL thousand)
	Area of laboratories built or renovated (square meters)	Subsidies granted to extractive producers and small farmers for the promotion of socio-biodiversity production chains (BRL thousand)
	Transportation equipment purchased for scientific and innovation purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Amount paid for governmental purchases (BRL thousand)
	Electronic systems developed and/or improved for environmental monitoring and control purposes (number of systems)	Rural properties benefiting from payment for environmental services (number of properties)
	Science and innovation integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Transportation equipment purchased for economic instruments implementation – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)	Integrating events for economic instruments implementation – seminars/workshops held (number of events)
	Area mapped with georeferencing for monitoring and control purposes (hectares)	Training publications or media produced for economic instruments implementation (number of publications)
	Researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region for the execution of the project – total (number of individuals)	Mapping of social- and environmental-oriented business opportunities carried out (number of mapping activities)
	Female researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region for the execution of the project (number of individuals)	

(Continues)



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Objectives (outcomes)	4.1 Knowledge and technology for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning produced, disseminated, and employed	4.2 Economic instruments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and employed
"Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component		
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Scientific publications produced (number of publications)	Solidarity finance operations carried out (working capital, endorsement, etc.) to foster sustainable production activities (number of operations)
	New products or technologies developed (number of products)	Amount of support provided (working capital, endorsement, etc.) by use of solidarity finance platform instruments (BRL thousand)
	Patent applications filed with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) (number of patents)	Financial default of solidarity finance operations (working capital, endorsement, etc.) to foster sustainable productive activities (BRL thousand)
	Geospatial information on land use and coverage generated by technologies developed or improved – alerts/maps/reports (number of pieces of information)	Area with vegetation cover benefitting from environmental services payment (hectares)
		Production entities that have sold products under government programs (number of entities)
		Individuals that have sold products under government programs (number of individuals)
		Production entities benefited by grants for the promotion of products of socio-biodiversity (number of entities)
		Individuals benefited by grants for the promotion of products of socio-biodiversity (number of individuals)
		Amount disbursed by investment fund in social- and environmental-oriented businesses with co-investment of the Amazon Fund (BRL thousand)
		Annual income from sustainable economic activities of community organizations – fresh products (BRL thousand)
		Annual income from sustainable economic activities of community organizations – processed products and services (BRL thousand)



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The Amazon Fund.
Brazil protects it.
The world supports it.
Everyone wins.



Edited by the Relationship Department of the
Relationship, Marketing and Culture Division

June 2025

www.bndes.gov.br



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