AMAZON FUND

ACTIVITY REPORT 2023

BNDES

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

After a year of resuming the Amazon Fund, we reinforce our certainty about its importance as one of the largest and most successful initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) on course in the world.

This report details the actions supported by the Amazon Fund in the agenda of combating deforestation and promoting sustainable development in the region.

Regaining people's trust in the Brazilian Government and the firm commitment of our institutions to control deforestation made it possible to expand the number of donor countries and to have new contracts signed, worth a total of BRL 741 million, already contracted. They also guaranteed the announcement of new donations in the amount of approximately BRL 3.1 billion.

This important increase in financial support, added to the Federal Government's investments, managed to accelerate the implementation of the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), which had its new phase launched by President Lula on June 5, 2023, after many years of interruption.

Following the guidelines of the PPCDAm, which involves 19 ministries, under the coordination of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic and the executive secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) adopted the right action strategy, seeking projects with greater scale and impact and coupled with public policies covering the entire biome in partnership with state governments.

To this end, projects that had been stopped were resumed and reviewed and new notices were launched, aimed at increasing actions to control deforestation, as well as to protect and support indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and family farmers in the Amazon.

The results achieved reflect the importance of collective work, involving public authorities, international cooperation, social movements, academia, and the private sector to make everyone's objective viable: the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the improvement of people's lives in the Amazon region.

Adjusting directions and ensuring that the forest's full potential is converted into social, economic, and natural gains is a difficult task.

The Amazon Fund has been operating wisely for 15 years, with expertise, scientific knowledge, and humility to understand that there are many challenges ahead. We are seeking to intensify actions, with communities and forest peoples taking the center stage in a region marked by these different realities and traditions.

The effective and urgent implementation of PPCDAm is the guarantee we have to achieve the zero-deforestation goal by 2030 based on a logic of supporting new human relationships and sustainable economies.

I thus invite you all to learn more about it and contribute to the efforts of public workers and collaborators in this effort. We are on the right path to protect, value, and promote sustainable development of the largest tropical forest in the world, with economic, social, and environmental justice and deep respect for its many cultural and ethnic riches. Enjoy your reading!

MARINA SILVA
Minister of State for the Environment and Climate Change

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A recent study, carried out by the Pólis Institute and Intelligence in Research and Strategic Consulting (IPEC),[1] revealed that 70% of Brazilians have already experienced at least one extreme occurrence linked to climate change, such as intense rains, flooding, inundations, landslides, and droughts. Increasingly frequent and severe, these events particularly impact the poorest and most vulnerable communities. To deal with such episodes, the implementation of comprehensive public policies is essential, highlighting, in the context of Brazil, the importance of combating deforestation in the Amazon, the world's largest tropical forest, and of guaranteeing development and rights for local populations, which total 29 million inhabitants.

In response to these needs, the current Brazilian government, since the beginning of its administration, has resumed its leadership position on the environmental and climate agenda and promoted a broad debate with civil society, the private sector, and academia to revitalize and expand the structures and policies aimed at the environmental agenda. As a result of this effort, in the first year of the government, in 2023, deforestation alerts measured by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) in the calendar year had a reduction of nearly 50% compared with 2022, which allowed the achievement of a final result of more than 20% reduction in the deforestation rate compared with the previous year, reaching the lowest rate since 2018 and remaining below the symbolic mark of 10,000 km^2, which had not happened for four years. Furthermore, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva made an international commitment to achieve zero deforestation in the Amazon by 2030.

The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) is a fundamental actor in this process, acting via different instruments; one of them is the Amazon Fund, the largest fund for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) in the world, managed by the Bank. After a long period of interruption, from 2019 to 2022, the year 2023 marked the return and strengthening of the fund, with a great effort being made to rebuild and update governance and public policy instruments related to it and to outline support strategies that guarantee greater impact and scale in the territory, considering the challenges posed by the current dynamics of deforestation in the region.

In 2023, BRL 726 million in new donations were contracted for the Amazon Fund, a number only surpassed in 2009, the first year of the fund. Furthermore, there was greater diversification of international donors, previously represented only by Norway and Germany. In addition to Germany, which signed a new contract in 2022, shortly before the current government took office, donations were signed from the United Kingdom, United States, and Switzerland and donations were announced by the European Union, Denmark, and Norway, further expanding their support for the fund. At the beginning of 2024, Japan became the first Asian country to support the initiative. This context demonstrates the international community's

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1   Available at: https://polis.org.br/estudos/crise-climatica-pesquisa-de-opiniao-publica/. Access in 17 mar. 2024.

confidence in the agenda to combat deforestation in the country and in the management of BNDES at the head of the Amazon Fund.

Another highlight of 2023 was the historic record of initiatives approved by the BNDES board within the scope of the fund. The year ended with BRL 1.3 billion committed to new actions, such as BRL 318 million in support for the Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty (Amas) from the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, aimed at combating environmental and related crimes in the Legal Amazon. Large-scale and impactful public calls were also approved, such as Restore the Amazon, which allocates BRL 450 million for forest restoration in the Deforestation Arc Zone, and Amazon at School: Healthy and Sustainable Food, worth BRL 336 million, with the aim of bringing healthy food and food security to children and young people in the public school system, generating employment and income for indigenous communities, *quilombolas*, settlers, and other groups of family farmers, with the forecast of reaching up to 1 million students in its first stage.

Finally, it is also worth remembering the work developed together with the Federal Government to launch the initiative Sanitize the Amazon: Drinking Water for Amazon Communities, which will allocate BRL 150 million, as early as 2024, for the implementation of social technologies for access to clean water for human consumption, food production, and social and productive inclusion in federal conservation units for sustainable use in extractive reserve (RESEX) and national forest (FLONA) categories, as well as remaining *quilombola* communities and agro-extractive settlement projects in the Amazon.

In 2023, we will also celebrate 15 years of the Amazon Fund. Brazil is responsible for the largest and most successful experience in forestry climate financing over the last decade and a half, and the entry of new donors and resources proves the correctness of the decisions taken during this period. May the next 15 years prove to be fruitful again in terms of results for the Brazilian and global population.

ALOIZIO MERCADANTE
President of the BNDES

SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AMAZON FUND: applies non-reimbursable resources for actions to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation in addition to encouraging the promotion of conservation and the sustainable use of the Legal Amazon.

Up to 20% of its resources can be used to develop systems for monitoring and controlling deforestation both in other Brazilian biomes and in other countries with tropical forests.

AMAZON FUND

Created on August 1, 2008 (Decree 6,527), the fund started operating in 2009.
In 2023, it reached a total of:

107 PROJECTS SUPPORTED

US$ **611** million IN DISBURSEMENTS

US$ **697** million IN TOTAL VALUE OF SUPPORT

US$ **1.3** billion IN DONATIONS RECEIVED

NUMBER OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY STATE

RR **1**
AP **1**
AM **10**
PA **17**
MA **3**
CE **1**
RN
PB
PE
AL
SE
AC **9**
RO **5**
MT **15**
TO **2**
BA **1**
PI
DF
GO
MG
ES **1**
MS **1**
SP
RJ
PR **1**
SC
RS

INTERSTATE **38**

INTERNATIONAL **1**

DONORS

89.9% NORWAY

8.4% GERMANY

0.8% SWITZERLAND

0.5% PETROBRAS

0.4% USA
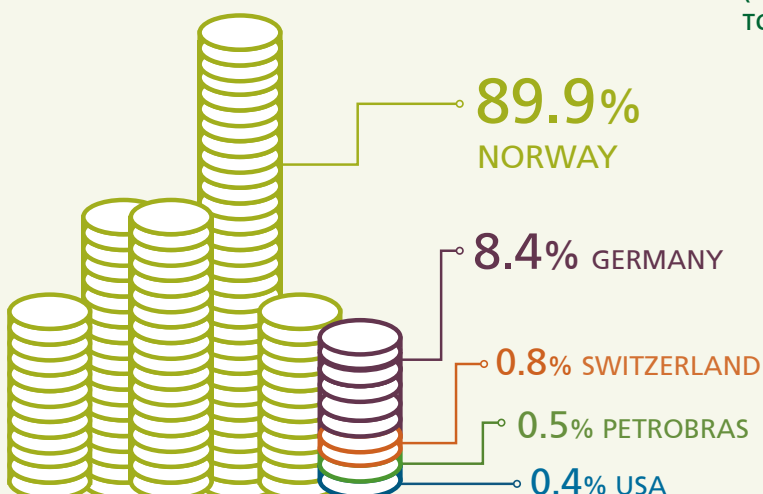
NATURE OF INSTITUTIONS SUPPORTED
(% OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO SUPPORT ACTIONS)

1% International

Third sector **44%**

55%

Public sector
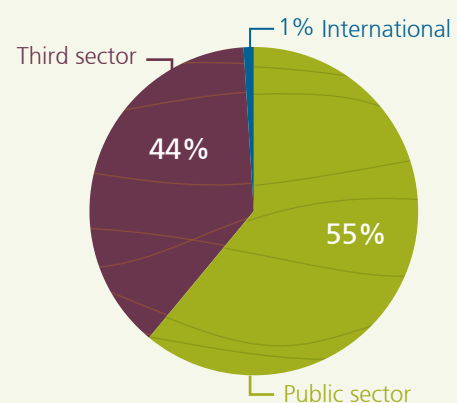
WITH THE SUPPORTED ACTIONS, THE FOLLOWING RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED:

1.1 milion
rural properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)

1,896 environmental
inspection missions carried out

652 community
organizations strengthened

239 thousand
people directly benefited from sustainable production activities

196 protected
areas supported

101 indigenous lands
in the Amazon supported

613 publications
scientific or informative produced

32,837 forest fires
or illegal burn offs
fought by military fire brigade

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

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS (US$ MILLION)

Year	Value
2010	6.1
2011	34.2
2012	39.6
2013	43.2
2014	81.8
2015	56.4
2016	51.7
2017	81.6
2018	63.9
2019	33.0
2020	40.9
2021	35.6
2022	30.6
2023	12.5

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

The fund is managed by BNDES, the entity responsible for contracting and monitoring supported projects, as well as for disclosing activities and results.

The GOVERNANCE structure is composed of two committees:

Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA)

Comprised of representatives from the Federal Government, state governments, and civil society, COFA was responsible for establishing the guidelines and monitoring the results obtained by the fund.

Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA)

Formed by independent experts, the CTFA validated the official figures regarding carbon emissions from deforestation.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In 2023, seven projects were completed, totaling 67 concluded projects. There are six projects from third sector institutions focused on promoting the region's forestry bioeconomy, supporting small farmers, agrarian reform settlers, quilombolas, indigenous people, as well as managers and technicians from state environmental agencies (Rioterra); and one project related to the CAR (FBDS). Another completed project is from the Federal Government, involving intervention at the seat of the National Center for Preventing and Combating Forest Fires (PrevFogo).

Two effectiveness assessments on territorial planning have been completed, along with four assessments of sustainable productive activities (APS) projects supported through both the agglutinating and public call modalities.

The Amazon Fund's Effectiveness Assessment, carried out by independent experts, is also published on the fund's website. This assessment covered the period from 2009 to 2018, corresponding to the first ten years of the fund's operation.
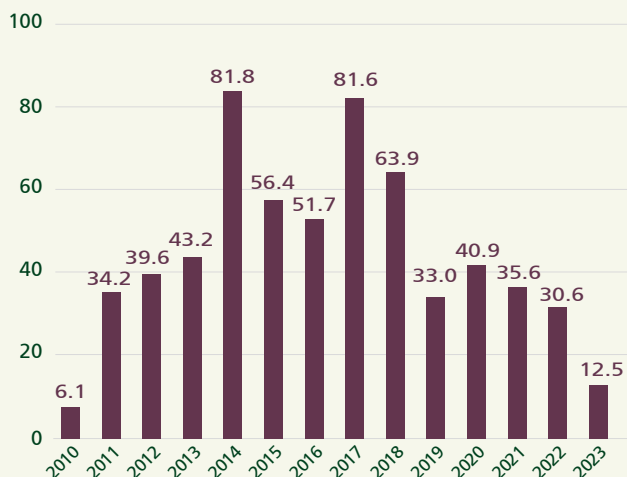
TRANSPARENCY

Publication of updated information on supported projects, donations received, and governance and effectiveness assessments of the Amazon Fund.

www.amazonfund.gov.br

* See explanation in the "Governance of the Amazon Fund" section of the "Governance, Funding, and Communication" chapter of this report.

INTRODUCTION

PRESENTATION

The Amazon Fund is the main national instrument for financing actions to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+)[2] and it is today the largest global REDD+ fund.[3] In 2023, it completed 15 years operating, a historic milestone for this essential financial instrument for supporting 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 Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC), 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 prevention, monitoring and combating deforestation, and for the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon.

From 2019 to 2022, following the dissolution of its governance structure[4] and the discontinuity and later extinction of the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), a public policy that references the fund's activities, analysis and contracting of new projects under the Amazon Fund were interrupted and donations from partner countries to the fund were halted. As the new administration took office on January 1, 2023, the government's first acts included enacting Decree 11,368, which reestablished the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), and 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 included the issuance of the aforementioned decrees, the entire review of resource application guidelines and the rearrangement of work structures in the Federal Government and BNDES. Reestablishing the Amazon Fund's governance allowed to both contract significant new donations and diversify donor countries. In addition to Norway, Germany, and the company Petrobras, donation contracts were signed with Switzerland, the United States, and the United Kingdom in 2023, totaling approximately BRL 726 million in added resources. Additional donation intentions were also announced by the United Kingdom (GBP 35 million), the United States (USD 497 million), Norway (USD 50 million), Denmark (DKK 150 million), and the European Union (€ 20 million). Finally, at the beginning of 2024, a donation contract of USD 3 million was signed with the Japanese government,

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2 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.

3 According to the website Climate Funds Update (accessed April 3, 2024).

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

the first Asian country to join the Amazon Fund, of which BRL 14.9 million have already been transferred to BNDES.

All these donations and announcements underline the international community's confidence in the Brazilian government's socio-environmental agenda, of which the Amazon Fund represents the concrete action of international cooperation in combating deforestation and forest degradation by promoting sustainable development models.

OBJECTIVES OF THE AMAZON FUND

To achieve its objectives, the Amazon Fund supports projects aimed at preventing, monitoring, and combating deforestation and promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon in the following thematic areas established 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), territorial 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.

The Amazon Fund at BNDES

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

BNDES's vision, expressed in its strategic planning, is to be a green, digital, inclusive, innovative, industrializing, and technological development bank. Its strategic objectives include expanding financial support for environmental and climate projects which contribute to a fair ecological transition, decarbonization, and biome restoration.

The performance of its various activities requires permanent training of its employees, admitted through a nationwide public exam.

For BNDES, social, environmental, and climate responsibility means valuing and integrating the social, environmental, and climate dimensions into its strategy, policies, practices, and procedures in all its activities, including its relation with interested parties: employees, customers and users of its products and services, investors, communities impacted by its operations, suppliers, and other relevant partners. Its current Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) was approved by the BNDES Executive Board on April 7, 2022, and by its Board of Directors on June 13, 2022, after a third review process since 2010 for adaptation to the CMN Resolution 4,945/2021. Progressive advances in implementing PRSAC guidelines occur via formulation and implementation of three-year action plans. The period from 2022 to 2024 is currently in effect.[5]

Commitment to ethics is part of the BNDES declaration of values and is expressed in its Corporate Integrity Policy. Approved in 2020, it provides the guidelines and duties necessary to strengthen integrity aiming to prevent, detect, and remedy cases of corruption, embezzlement, fraud, irregularities, or other illicit acts committed against the BNDES System or third parties in the country and abroad, compliant with applicable Brazilian and foreign legislation.

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

Regarding the Amazon Fund, BNDES is responsible for representing it in all aspects. It is BNDES duty to analyze, approve, and monitor the projects requesting support from the fund, as well as managing the donated resources.

In 2023, as part of rebuilding the Amazon Fund and expanding BNDES' commitment to the socio-environmental agenda, the Bank restored its Environmental Area with a department fully dedicated to managing and operating the Amazon Fund, resuming the organizational structure that had been weakened and dismantled since 2016.

RECENT EVOLUTIONS, CHALLENGES, AND PERSPECTIVES

The year 2023 was characterized by reconstructing fundamental aspects of the Amazon Fund structure in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and other members of its Steering Committee.

Firstly, the COFA was reestablished according to Decree 11,368, one of the first acts of the current federal administration, enacted on January 1, 2023, which in addition to revoking provisions that had dissolved the COFA, included the then newly created Ministry of

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5 Available at: https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/o-que-nos-orienta/prsac-e-seus-instrumentos.

Indigenous Peoples (MPI) among the bodies that form the Federal Government bench on the committee.[6] The first COFA meeting was held in February, which defined the immediate resumption of project analysis activities by the Amazon Fund: initially, those that were already qualified or considered eligible for support with fund resources when the committee was dissolved in 2019, and new projects with an exclusive scope in monitoring and control, studies for territorial planning and support for indigenous populations and traditional communities with intersectoral actions, including food security, health, culture, education, sanitation, energy, among others.

In June 2023, MMA released the fifth phase of PPCDAm, the Amazon Fund's base public policy, which establishes the goal of zero deforestation by 2030 and is structured into four thematic axes: sustainable productive activities; environmental monitoring and control; land and territorial planning; and normative and economic instruments aimed at reducing deforestation.
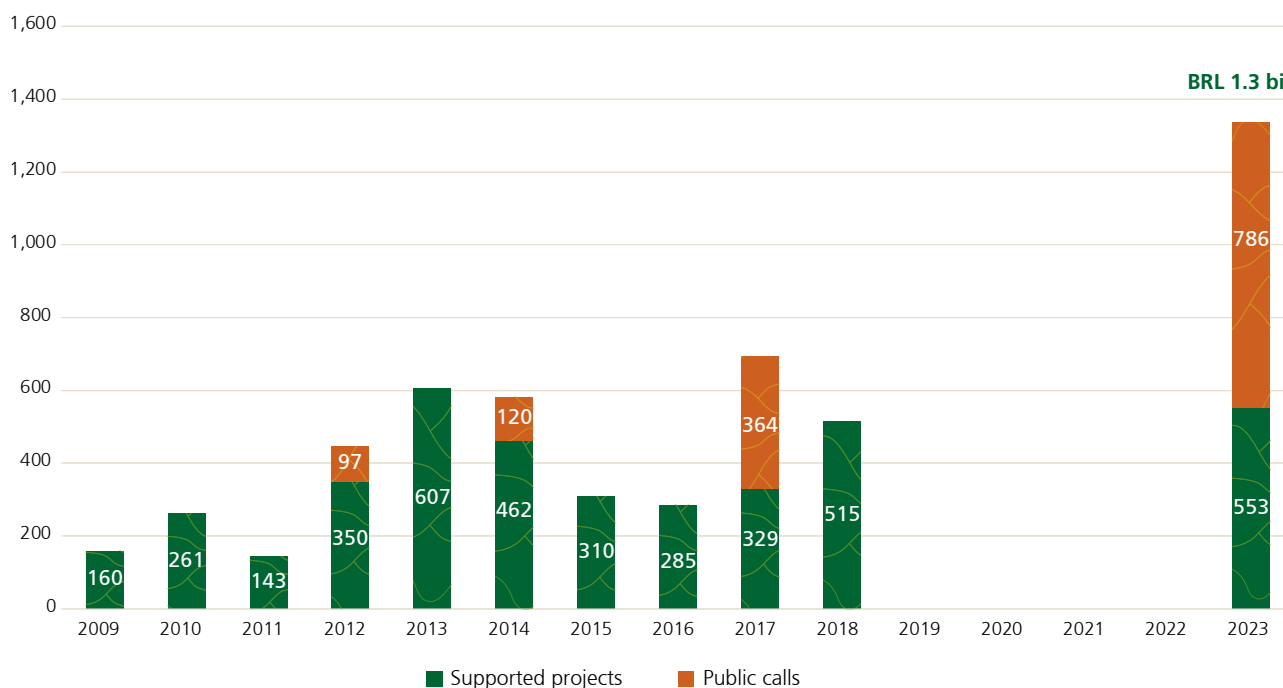
Immediately after the PPCDAm review, which took place in June 2023, the guidelines for allocating Amazon Fund resources were updated by COFA, and BNDES once again became eligible to receive projects in the four structuring axes of the PPCDAm activities. The new guidelines were approved at the 28th COFA meeting in July 2023, together with the Amazon Fund's Strategic Vision and the focuses for operation in the 2023-2025 biennium. Included with the guidelines was a strategic vision document for the fund's activities in the biennium – an unprecedented document that presents the vision and prioritization of the Amazon Fund's actions in face of the challenges of reducing deforestation and forest degradation.

Despite all efforts to rebuild the initiative, 2023 ended with an unprecedented operational result in the fifteen-year history of the Amazon Fund. Adding up the approvals and the launch of public bidding calls throughout the year, we reached the mark of BRL 1.3 billion in resource allocations, a figure never recorded as an operational result. Regarding project approvals, there were nine new approved projects worth BRL 553 million, and two new public calls launched, worth BRL 786 million. With this result, in December 2023, the fund reached a total portfolio of 107 supported projects, five of which were contracted during the year.

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6   COFA's complete composition can be found at https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/Governance/COFA/.

GRAPH 1 | ANNUAL SUPPORT FROM THE AMAZON FUND (BRL MILLION) – 2009 TO 2023

BRL 1.3 bi

Year	Supported projects	Public calls
2009	160	
2010	261	
2011	143	
2012	350	97
2013	607	
2014	462	120
2015	310	
2016	285	
2017	329	364
2018	515	
2019		
2020		
2021		
2022		
2023	553	786

■ Supported projects   ■ Public calls

Source: BNDES.

Marking a new phase of the fund, focused on structuring projects of greater scale and impact, the Bank launched two new public calls in 2023: "Restore the Amazon" and "Amazon at School: Healthy and Sustainable Food."

PUBLIC CALLS

Restore the Amazon, a public call focused on combating deforestation and recovering native vegetation, was launched by BNDES at the end of 2023. The project is the first step toward the restoration of 6 million hectares of forest by 2030 in the vulnerable territory of the so called Arc of Deforestation, encompassing seven states in the Legal Amazon and involving more than fifty municipalities. In addition to recovering degraded areas, the public call intends to support projects that enable carbon capture, biodiversity protection, and generation of employment and income in one of the poorest regions of Brazil, focusing on conservation units, indigenous lands, quilombola areas, settlements, undesignated public areas, and family farming properties.

The second public call launched in 2023, Amazon at School: Healthy and Sustainable Food, integrates family farming production – including quilombolas, settlers and groups of women, indigenous peoples, and other traditional peoples and communities – and its consumption by public schools. Ten projects focused on strengthening the capacity for production, acquisition, and consumption of sustainable and socio-biodiverse food will be selected, two for the state of Pará and one for each of the eight other states in the Legal Amazon, totaling up to BRL 336 million from the Amazon Fund to promote sustainable agriculture and healthy school meals. The public call will support each selected project with at least BRL 10 million and is expected to reach 56 municipalities. Consolidating sustainable and fair production chains is fundamental for a new development model based on bioeconomy as an alternative to activities that induce deforestation.

Data on deforestation in the Legal Amazon

In 2023, due to a coordinated and concentrated effort by the MMA and partner bodies, deforestation in the region reached 9,001 km^2, registering a significant reduction of 22.4% in relation to the previous year and consolidating the reversal of the upward curve recorded in recent years. This is the first time, after four years, that deforestation is below the symbolic mark of 10,000 km^2. Graph 2 shows the annual deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon over the last twenty years.

GRAPH 2 | ANNUAL DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON BY CLEAR CUTTING (KM²) *
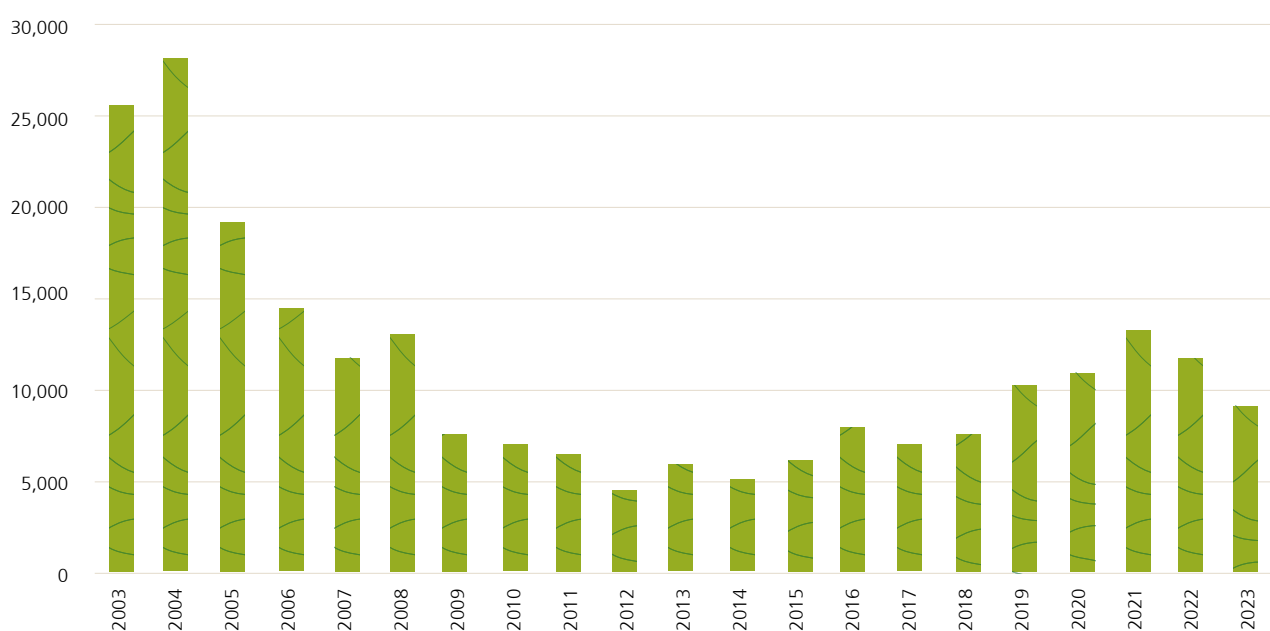
Source: BNDES.
* Preliminary data for 2023.

Details of the 2023 deforestation rates for all states that form the Legal Amazon and the comparisons with the deforestation rates of previous years, available on the Deforestation Monitoring Project in the Legal Amazon by Satellite (Prodes) website, are shown in Table 1. Complete data with annual evolution by state can be accessed on the Prodes website or via QR code on the side.
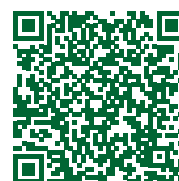
TABLE 1 | DEFORESTATION BY STATE

State	Deforestation in 2022 (km²)	Deforestation in 2023* (km²)	Change in deforestation 2023/2022 (%)
Acre	840	597	(28.9%)
Amazon State	2,594	1,553	(40.1%)
Amapá	14	12	(14.3%)
Maranhão	271	285	5.2%
Mato Grosso	1,927	2,086	8.3%
Pará	4,162	3,272	(21.4%)
Rondônia	1,480	873	(41.0%)
Roraima	279	297	6.5%
Tocantins	27	26	(3.7%)
Legal Amazon	**11,594**	**9,001**	**(22.4%)**

Source: PRODES/INPE.

* Preliminary data.

GOVERNANCE, FUNDRAISING, AND COMMUNICATION

GOVERNANCE OF THE AMAZON FUND

The year 2023 was marked by the complete reestablishment of the governance of the Amazon Fund after its suspension from 2019 to 2022. The fund returned to its original governance structure, composed of two committees – the Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA) and the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) – made up of representatives of the Federal Government, the governments of the states of the Legal Amazon, civil society, and the scientific community.

Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA)

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

The year 2023 was marked by the process of reconstituting the CTFA: as of December 31, this process was still underway for the full reestablishment of the committee and its meetings (the last one took place on October 22, 2018).

The CTFA normally met once a year and was composed of experts with 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 certified the emission reductions listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2 | 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 CO_2)
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

Source: BNDES.

Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA)

The COFA was reestablished on January 1, 2023, by Decree 11,368, with the inclusion of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples as an effective member of the federal bench of the committee. Its re-establishment allowed for the revision of the guidelines to be adopted in the evaluation of new projects and for the immediate resumption of analyses of projects presented before 2019 and that had been suspended. The function of the committee is to ensure the fidelity of the Legal Fund's initiatives to the 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 composed of ten representatives of the Federal Government, from the nine states that form the Legal Amazon (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins, and Maranhão), which have a state plan to prevent and combat deforestation, and six representatives from civil society. The COFA is also responsible for approving the Amazon Fund Activity Report and information on the use of resources. The full list of committee members and their institutions can be found on the Amazon Fund website.[7]

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

FIGURE 1 | GOVERNANCE OF THE AMAZON FUND

Source: BNDES.

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7 https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-und/Governance/COFA/.
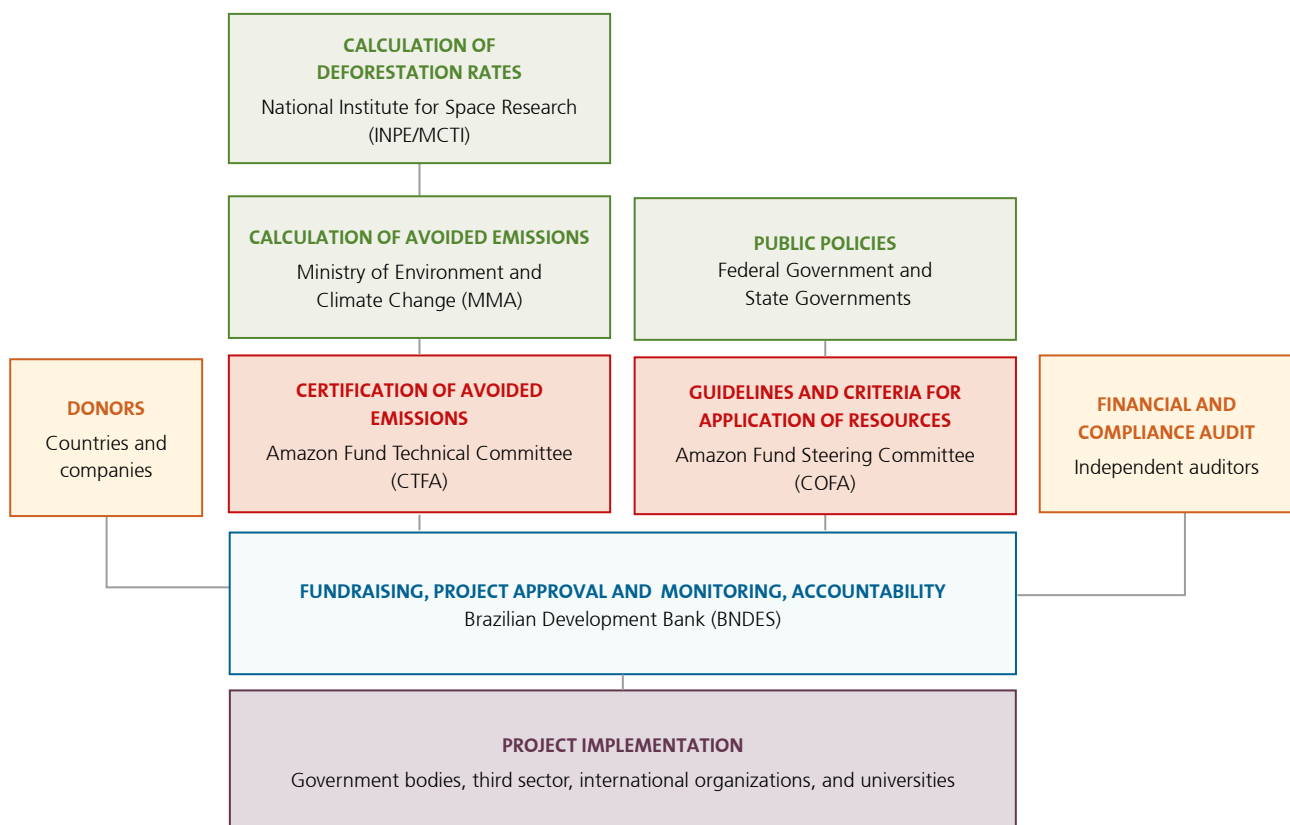
FUNDRAISING

Rules for fundraising

Fundraising for the Amazon Fund is conditional on reducing carbon emissions from deforestation, which means that Brazil must demonstrate a reduction in deforestation in the Amazon in order to raise new funds.

To calculate the annual fundraising limit for the Amazon Fund, a simple and conservative method is used to ensure that the emission reduction values are not overestimated. In short, the calculation to determine the reduction in carbon emissions from deforestation starts with the difference between the historical average deforestation rate and the 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. The calculation is then made using the following equation:

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

In which:

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);

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 institution 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. It is the responsibility of the CTFA experts to certify the effective reduction in carbon emissions from deforestation in each period by evaluating the methodology for calculating the deforestation area and the amount of carbon per hectare used for calculating emissions.

Based on the data on emission reductions, BNDES is authorized to raise donations and issue diplomas recognizing donors' contributions to the fund.

Formalized donations

The year 2023 also marked the resumption of donations to the Amazon Fund after four years without new resources. As a result of the direct involvement of the MMA and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the results of 2023 were significant from the point of view of mobilizing new resources, as well as the diversification of donors. At the end of the year, there were public demonstrations of financial support for the Amazon Fund by the governments of Switzerland, the United States, Germany, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, and the European Union, and negotiations with Japan were underway. Some of these commitments have already been formalized and internalized in the fund.

CHART 1 | NEW CONTRACTS AND NOTICE OF NEW DONATIONS

New contracts signed	
Total BRL 726 million	
🇬🇧 United Kingdom	BRL 497 million
🇩🇪 Germany	BRL 186 million
🇨🇭 Switzerland	BRL 28 million
🇺🇸 USA	BRL 15 million

Notice of new donations	
Total BRL 3.1 billion	
🇺🇸 USA	BRL 2,435 million
🇳🇴 Norway	BRL 245 million
🇬🇧 United Kingdom	BRL 218 million
🇪🇺 European Union	BRL 107 million
🇩🇰 Denmark	BRL 107 million
🇯🇵 Japan	BRL 15 million

Until 2018, the Amazon Fund had received donations from only two countries (Norway and Germany) and one company (Petrobras). As shown in Table 3, the diversification in the list of donors was significant: by the end of 2023, commitments to donate to the Amazon Fund were formalized and expressed in different currencies. It is also important to highlight the formalization of the donation by the government of Japan, which was under negotiation at the end of 2023 and formalized at the beginning of 2024, making Japan the first Asian country to join the fund.

Table 3 shows all the donors and their contributions, which together reached the amount of BRL 3,546,284,693.53 internalized by the end of 2023.

TABLE 3 | TOTAL DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE AMAZON FUND

Donors	Contracted value	Resources internalized	Resources internalized in BRL
Government of Norway	NOK 8,269,496,000.00	NOK 8,269,496,000.00	3,186,719,318.40
Federal Republic of Germany – KFW	EUR 89,920,000.00	EUR 74,920,000.00	299,245,396.00
Petrobras	BRL 17,285,079.13	BRL 17,285,079.13	17,285,079.13
Government of Switzerland	CHF 5,000,000.00	CHF 5,000,000.00	28,130,000.00
Government of the United States of America	USD 3,000,000.00	USD 3,000,000.00	14,904,900.00
Government of the United Kingdom	GBP 80,000,000.00	N/A	N/A

Source: BNDES

Diplomas: recognition of donors' contributions

When raising funds for the Amazon Fund, BNDES issues nominal and non-transferable diplomas to donors, indicating the amount of the financial contribution, the corresponding emissions in tons of carbon avoided, and the reference year of the avoided emissions. Diplomas do not generate any rights or credits of any kind. Table 4 shows data on the resources already collected and transferred to BNDES[8] and the amount of carbon and carbon dioxide emissions captured.

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[8] This table does not include the values for the United Kingdom, with which the contract has already been signed and which is carrying out the procedures for its disbursement within the donor country.

**TABLE 4 | RESOURCES IN THE AMAZON FUND AND CARBON CAPTURE**

Donors	Resources internalized (BRL)	Tons of carbon dioxide (tCO$_2$) captured*	Tons of carbon (tC)** captured
Government of Norway	3,186,719,318.40	242,475,688	66,127,294
Federal Republic of Germany – KFW	299,245,396.00	17,885,936	4,877,786
Government of Switzerland	28,130,000.00	1,138,014	310,367
Petrobras	17,285,079.13	1,542,651	420,722
Government of the United States of America	14,904,900.00	600,000	163,636
Total	**3,546,284,693.53**	**263,642,289**	**71,899,805**

Source: BNDES.

*To calculate the tons of carbon avoided, the values of the donations are converted into US$ based on the exchange rate on the respective dates of effective receipt of the funds by the BNDES, as expressed in the donation certificates.

**The tons of carbon are calculated from the carbon biomass per hectare and converted into tons of CO2, taking into account the mass of the carbon atom present in the CO2 molecule. The amount of carbon and the carbon to carbon dioxide conversion factor used in Amazon Fund donations can be found in the technical notes of the CTFA meetings, available at: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/Governance/CTFA/.

To check all the diplomas issued and other information about the donations already received by the Amazon Fund, access the Amazon Fund website (https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/transparency/donations/) or use the QR code on the right.
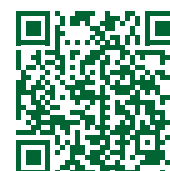
In accordance with Decree 6,527/2008, BNDES is obliged to keep the funds from donations separately in its accounting records, of which 3% is intended to cover operational costs and other expenses related to the Amazon Fund, including the hiring of auditors.

INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

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

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

Within the scope of technical cooperation, several activities were conducted in 2023, among which the following stand out:

> Evaluation of the effectiveness of the projects Training to Conserve of the Amazon Conservation Team (Ecam) and Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon of the Institute of Man and the Environment of the Amazon (Imazon), both on the theme of territorial planning;

> Assessment of the effectiveness of sustainable productive activities projects (APS): Strengthening the Forest-Based Sustainable Economy, of the Central Cooperative for Extractive Marketing of the State of Acre (Cooperacre); Dema Fund, of the Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (Fase); Small Ecosocial Projects in the Amazon, of the Society, Population, and Nature Institute (ISPN); and Materialize, of the Association of Small Agroforesters of the Reca Project (Reca);

> Two evaluations, still in progress: one related to indigenous projects supported within the scope of the call for projects aimed at supporting territorial and environmental management plans (PGTAs), and another one related to projects for Sustainable Productive Activities;

> Proposal of inputs to better integrate gender issues in the design, implementation, and evaluation of climate finance projects;

> Support for public proponents of the Amazon Fund, with the presentation and exchange of good practices in project development, aiming to design initiatives with clear objectives, governance structure, definition of goals, and indicators. Training has taken place in a distance learning format, aiming to provide other types of candidates with access;

> Technical support for the organization of the 15th anniversary of the Amazon Fund;

> Support for the development of distance training that can be used by projects supported by the Fund. The GIZ technical team is working with the Amazon Fund to develop training focused on inclusive and non-sexist language (LINS) and support for project preparation and management.

> Systematic support to the Amazon Fund team in developing thematic project maps and in monitoring and evaluating results; and

> It is worth mentioning that the entry of the UK government as a donor to the Amazon Fund will also allow for the establishment of a technical cooperation agreement, which will provide for the mobilization of British resources for cooperation actions to be implemented in the coming years.

COMMUNICATION

Among the transparency and dialogue instruments, the following are worth highlighting:

Website www.amazonfund.gov.br

Since 2010, BNDES has maintained an updated website of the Amazon Fund in Portuguese and with an English version in which, in accordance with the principles of transparency and publicity that guide the Bank's operations, the parameters underlying the assessment of projects are disclosed. The website also provides guidance on how to present projects, the procedure for approval, and the documentation required at each stage of the process. Updated information is also provided on the fund's governance, donations received, and monitoring and evaluation of results. There is also a section dedicated to public calls made by BNDES or its partners. Customer service is provided via the Contact Us section or BNDES service channels.

The entire portfolio of projects supported by the Amazon Fund is available for access on the website. There is individualized information for each of the more than 100 projects supported by the fund, with multiple filters to facilitate searches. Among other things, the following information is provided: name of the project; name of the responsible entity; territorial scope; beneficiaries; objectives; total value of the project; value of the support from the Amazon Fund; deadline for using the resources; and dates of approval and contracting. Data is also published on the disbursements and activities conducted by each project and how they contribute to the four axes of action of the Amazon Fund, organized based on its logical framework.

In 2019, increasing transparency, all contracts and amendments for all projects in the Amazon Fund portfolio became available on the website.

In 2023, with the resumption of analyses by the fund, the website was redesigned to make the browsing experience more intuitive.

Given that the management of the Amazon Fund is conducted by BNDES, information about the fund can also be accessed by any citizen on the channels provided for in Law 12,527/2011 (Access to Information Law). In this regard, it is important to highlight that, in 2023, BNDES began to lead the ranking of transparency among public institutions, according to an assessment by the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU) and the Association of Members of the Audit Courts of Brazil (Atricon).

Annual reports

In order to provide transparency to its activities, the Amazon Fund publishes its annual reports on the website. In addition to being instruments of accountability, the reports record the actions and results of the fund and communicate them to society.

Featured events

In addition to the permanent instruments of transparency and dialogue, two notable events were held in 2023, related to the 15 years of the Amazon Fund: the first took place in Belém, in August, and the second in Dubai during COP 28, in November/December.

In Belém, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the signing of the decree that established the Amazon Fund, the first years of operation were reviewed and, more importantly, future challenges were discussed so that the fund continues to be an effective tool in promoting the agenda of combating deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon. Experts from the MMA, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the governments of the states of the Legal Amazon, the third sector, and traditional communities took part in the debate, as well as the two largest donors up to that point, Norway and Germany.

In Dubai, in a panel organized in partnership with the MMA, in addition to celebrating this first period, new donations from Norway and the United Kingdom were announced by their representatives at the time.

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

PROFILE OF THE
PROJECT PORTFOLIO

The Amazon Fund concludes 2023 with an unprecedented operational result in its 15 years of existence: nine new projects were approved for BRL 553 million and two new public calls were launched for BRL 786 million – for a total resource allocation of more than BRL 1.3 billion.

GRAPH 3 | ANNUAL SUPPORT FROM THE AMAZON FUND (BRL MILLION) – 2009 TO 2023

BRL 1.3 bi

Year	Supported projects	Public calls
2009	160	
2010	261	
2011	143	
2012	350	97
2013	607	
2014	462	120
2015	310	
2016	285	
2017	329	364
2018	515	
2023	553	786

■ Supported projects ■ Public calls
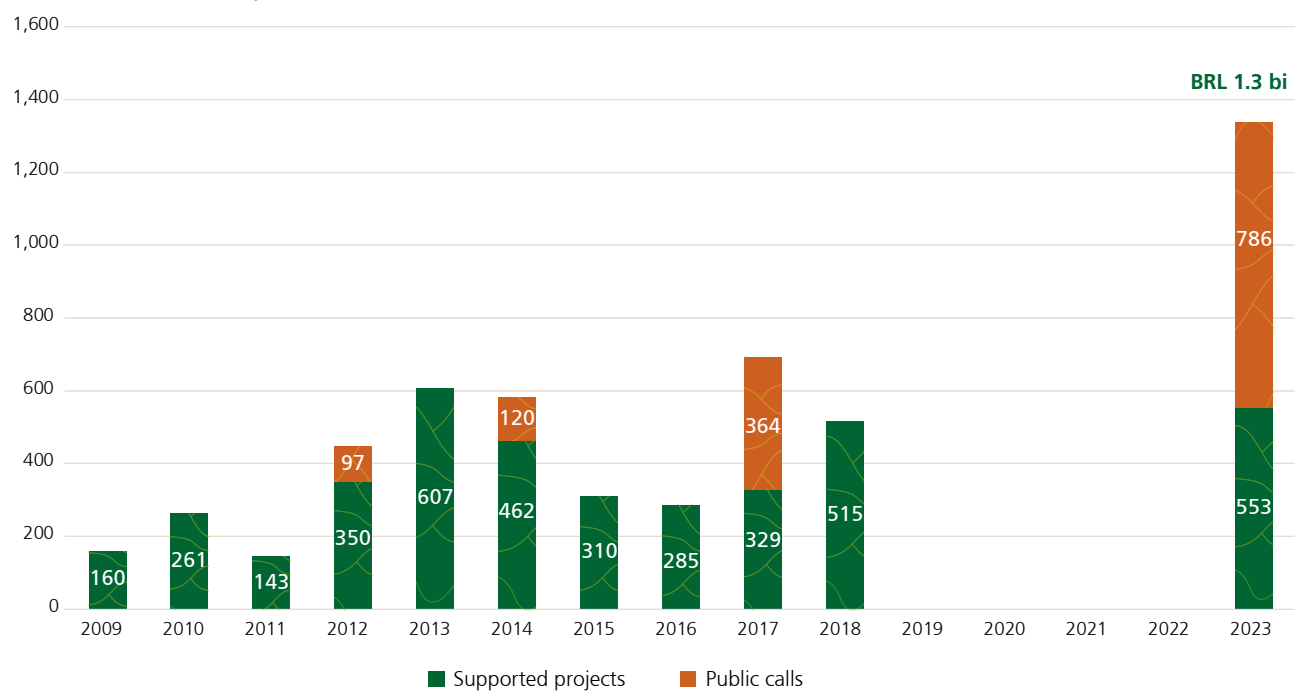
Source: BNDES

With this result, the Amazon Fund concluded 2023 with a portfolio of 107 contracted projects for a total of BRL 1,856,024,088.05. Table 5 shows the number of projects contracted and the total resources disbursed from 2009 to 2023.

TABLE 5 | CONTRACTED PROJECTS AND DISBURSEMENTS – 2009 TO 2023

Year	Number of projects contracted	Total amount of support (US$)	Total amount disbursed to projects (US$)
2009	5	38,052,441.96	–
2010	8	69,248,454.83	6,108,472.74
2011	10	41,239,084.67	34,203,707.19
2012	14	89,389,684.61	39,683,624.81
2013	14	149,855,879.94	43,190,858.95
2014	21	113,098,416.79	81,820,890.01
2015	11	60,919,816.61	56,437,936.37
2016	8	58,120,499.66	51,716,979.75
2017	12	72,538,764.24	81,606,404.82
2018	11	106,893,155.38	63,939,370.40
2019	–	–	33,023,938.10
2020	–	-	40,965,961.38
2021	–	-	35,569,874.08
2022	–	-	30,553,197.89
2023	5	27,068,243.44	12,537,813.57
Canceled projects*	12	(72,449,908.20)	N/A
Reduced balance*		(57,157,239.41)	N/A
Total	**107**	**696,817,294.52**	**611,359,030.06**

Source: BNDES
* See, in Annex 3 of this report, the list of canceled projects, with supplements and values changed.

Disbursements for supported projects are made in installments during their implementation and follow the deadlines established in the respective physical-financial schedules.

GRAPH 4 | ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE AMAZON FUND (US$ MILLION) – 2010 TO 2023
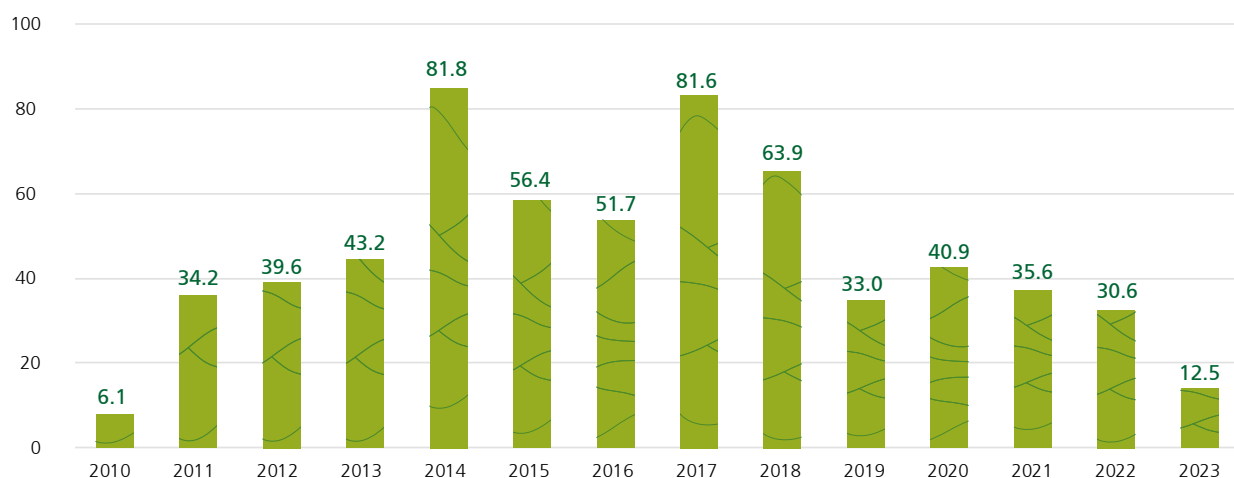
Source: BNDES.

The total amount disbursed for projects until December 31, 2023 amounts to BRL 1,559,784,080.78. The reduction in disbursements is a consequence of the halt in the approval and contracting of new projects from 2019 to 2022, a period in which the Amazon Fund had its governance changed by Decree 9,759 of April 11, 2019, with the extinction of its steering committee.

Regarding the type of executing entity, public or private, the following aspects stand out in the portfolio of projects supported by the Amazon Fund:

> Around 54% of the contracted resources of the Amazon Fund are intended for projects with the public sector. The Amazon Fund supports projects at the municipal, state, and federal levels.

> In relation to the number of projects, to date, 43 projects have been contracted with the public sector, most of them in the Monitoring and control axis.

> The main themes supported by public sector projects are environmental management, inspection, satellite monitoring, research and innovation, burning and forest fire combat, and implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

> The average value of support from the Amazon Fund to public sector projects is around BRL 24 million, which is almost double the average value of support for third sector projects, which is approximately BRL 13 million.

GRAPH 5 | PERCENTAGE OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED AND TOTAL SUPPORT BY LEGAL NATURE
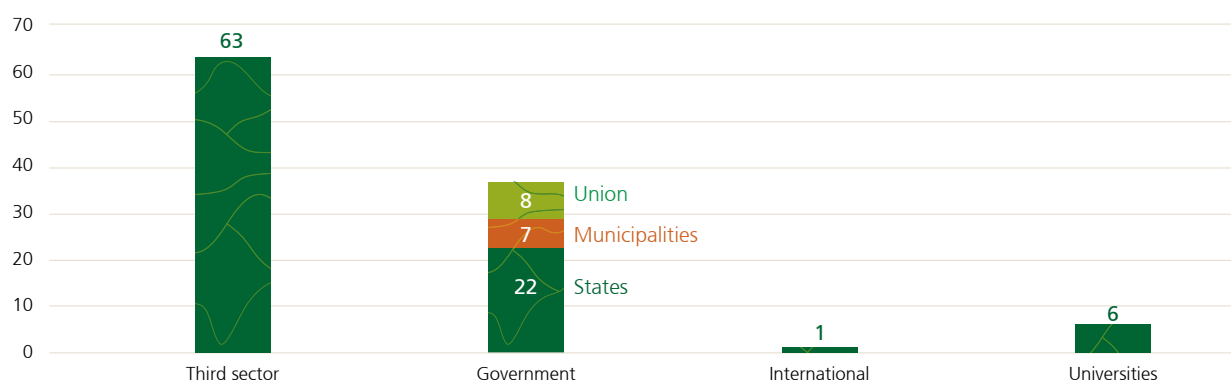
Source: BNDES.

Although the third sector has the highest number of the supported projects, its average value is lower than that of the public sector, especially regarding federal projects, which are usually larger and have a wider territorial coverage.

Figure 2 shows the territorial scope of the supported projects. As can be seen, all states in the Legal Amazon have projects supported by the Amazon Fund, and, together, the four states with the largest share of the total value of financial support (Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, and Pará) represent more than 77% of the region's total area[9] and are responsible for 69% of the support value of the Fund.

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[9] Information available at: http://www.ibge.gov.br.

FIGURE 2 | NUMBER OF SUPPORTED PROJECTS BY STATE
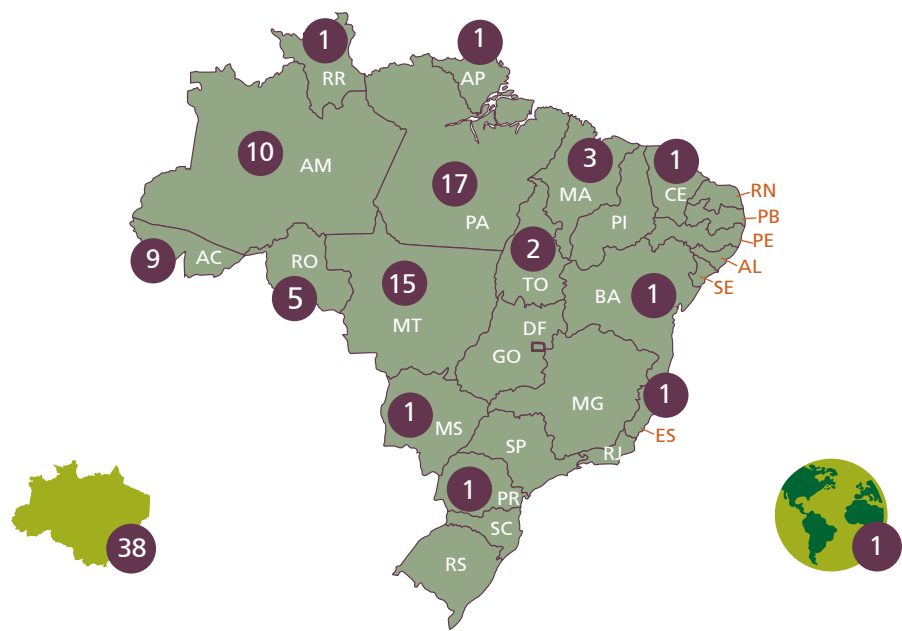
Source: BNDES.

Graphs 6 and 7 show the annual evolution of the Amazon Fund portfolio (projects completed, active, under analysis, and under consultation).

GRAPH 6 | EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS BY OPERATIONAL SITUATION IN THE BNDES
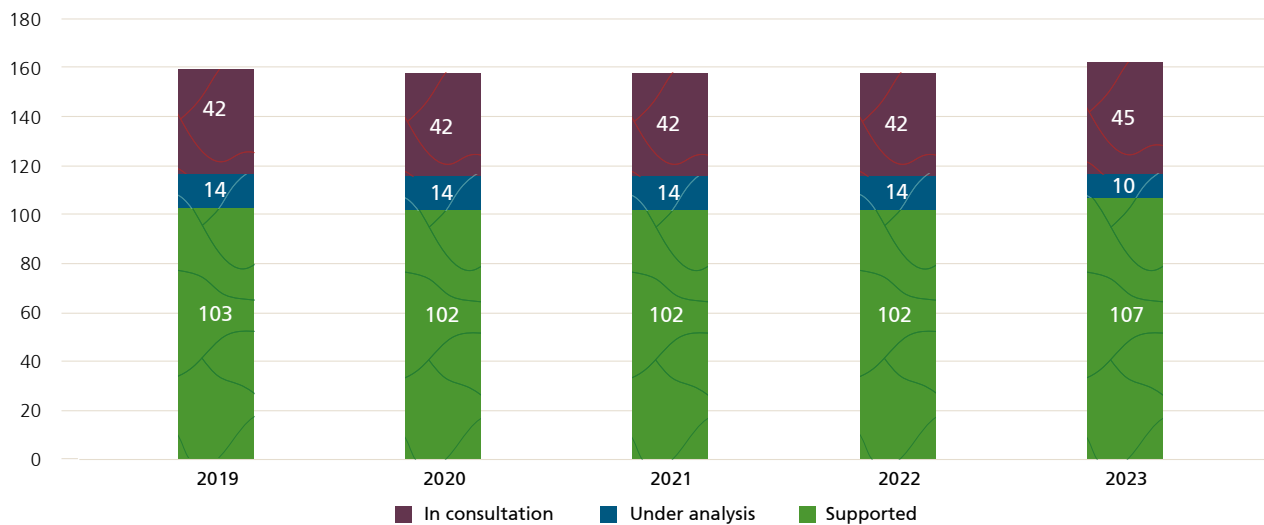
Source: BNDES.
Note: For this calculation, each canceled project was deducted from the cumulative number of projects in the year of its cancellation (not in the year of its approval). For 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, the number of projects qualified in the public call for Recovery of Vegetal Cover was considered to calculate the number of projects under consultation at BNDES.[10]

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10 The Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) decided, at its 29th meeting, held on November 10, 2023, to close the public call for Amazon Fund Projects – No. 02/2017, Vegetation Cover Recovery –, with the cancellation of the corresponding proposals. This is because, when the analysis of new projects by the Amazon Fund was suspended in 2018, only the first of the four call processing stages had taken place – namely, document qualification and preliminary registration assessment–, without the establishment of the selection committee.

GRAPH 7 | EVOLUTION OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF SUPPORT FROM THE AMAZON FUND (BRL MILLION) BY OPERATIONAL SITUATION IN THE BNDES

Legend: ■ In consultation ■ Under analysis ■ Supported
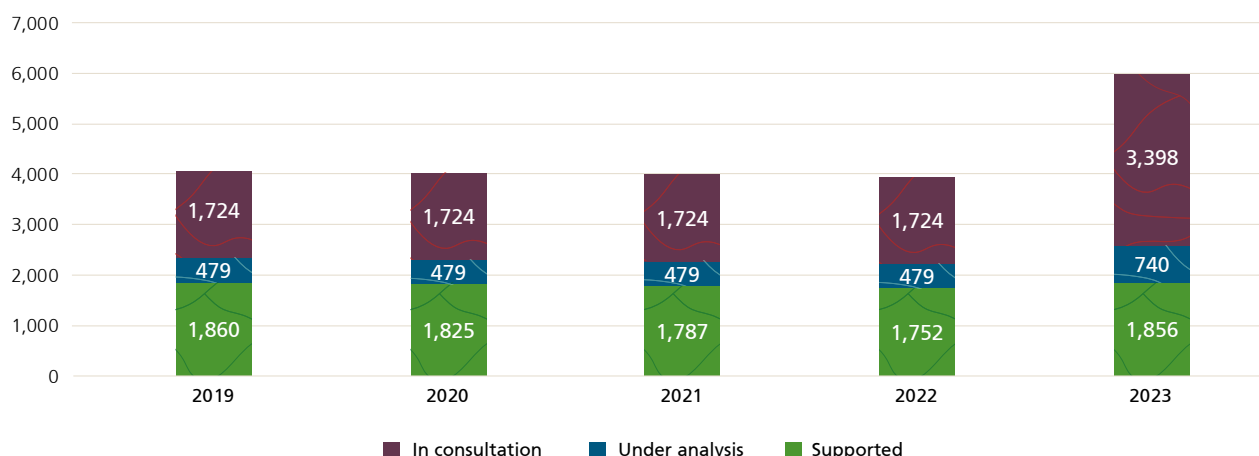
Source: BNDES.
Note: The value in Graph 7 represents the cumulative net value, considering project cancellations and changes in values. Reductions in project values and values of projects canceled in each year are discounted in the same year. For 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, the number of projects qualified in the public call for Recovery of Vegetal Cover was considered to calculate the number of projects under consultation at the BNDES.

From 2019 to 2022, due to the dissolution of the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), no new projects could be presented to the Amazon Fund, the main financing mechanism for projects and structuring actions in the context of forest policy.[11] Thus, the number of projects supported, under analysis, and in consultation remained at the same level over four years. The variation in the value of supported projects occurred due to the disbursement of projects already contracted as they were implemented.

The significant advance in the performance of consultations, analysis, and support in 2023 is the result of the prompt reestablishment of the governance of the Amazon Fund and, more specifically: (i) the authorization by the COFA, in its first meeting, of the immediate resumption of the analysis of projects that had already undergone a preliminary evaluation when the Fund was suspended; (ii) the definition of a specific focus of support from the Amazon Fund resources, on an emergency basis, while the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) was under review; and (iii) in July 2023, the launch of the COFA Support Guidelines and Focus of Action, suitable for the new phase of the PPCDAm, launched in June, with full reopening of projects' reception in the four axes of the plan.
The progress of the requests to the Amazon Fund shows that the need for resources to face the new dynamics of deforestation in the region has been suppressed in previous years.

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11 PPCDAm 5th Phase.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

In December 2023, the Amazon Fund had a total of BRL 6,103 million in resources. This amount is the result of the donations received plus the income generated over the years minus the amount segregated by the BNDES for its administration, corresponding to 3% of the value collected. By the end of 2023, BRL 1,560 million had been disbursed in projects – and another BRL 296 million will still be released for the same projects. Therefore, as of December 31, the Amazon Fund had BRL 3,040 million to allocate to new initiatives, including those already under analysis, as shown in Graph 8.

GRAPH 8 | SOURCES AND USE OF RESOURCES (BRL MILLION)
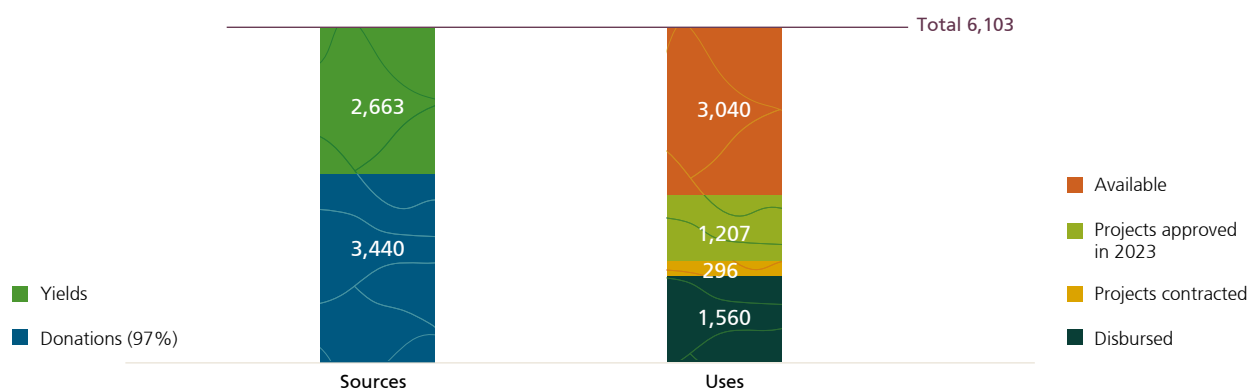
Source: BNDES.

The 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 fulfilling its private duties, regulates accounting procedures and independent auditing in Brazil. In its committees and working groups, the CFC seeks to promote convergence between these procedures and those defined in international standards.

TABLE 6 | BALANCE SHEET OF THE AMAZON FUND AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 (BRL THOUSAND)

Asset		Liability	
Current		**Current**	
Cash and cash equivalents	4,542,783	Resources for projects	4,542,783
Prepaid expenses	91,891	Support funds	91,891
		Net Equity	
		Accumulated surplus	-
Total assets	**4,634,674**	**Total liabilities**	**4,634,674**

Source: BNDES.

Of the total current assets, BRL 4,542,783 thousand correspond to the amount available on December 31, 2023, for disbursements to contracted projects in progress, projects approved in 2023 (such as public calls), and new projects. This amount is invested in the Gaia funds (I, II, and III), managed by Banco do Brasil.

These funds have a conservative profile (fixed income investments – Brazilian public bonds) and have been contracted to maintain monetary updating and remunerate the balances available for financial support to projects.

The amounts donated are recorded as financial assets of the Amazon Fund and have a consideration linked to the support to projects. The counterpart is therefore recorded in liabilities under project resources. Therefore, the donations received do not imply an increase in assets for 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 be part of the calculation basis for the Income Tax (IR) and the Social Contribution on Net Profit (CSLL) at the date of entry. To calculate these taxes, whenever there is a disbursement for a supported project, a revenue and an expense must be recorded, on the same date and for the exact amount disbursed. Therefore, the basis for calculating IR and CSLL relating to donations to the Fund is always zero, with no payment of these taxes to public coffers.

AUDITS

Each year, the Amazon Fund is subject to the following audit processes:

> financial audit, to assess the accuracy of the balances recorded in its financial statements, as well as the adequacy of the allocation of these balances in the BNDES financial statements; and

> compliance audit, to verify compliance with the application of financial resources disbursed to projects contracted by BNDES within the scope of the Amazon Fund regarding (i) the applicable standards and guidelines and (ii) the physical evidence of the implementation of the projects based on the set of those that had disbursements in the year in question.

The financial audit procedures for the year 2023 were conducted by the company KPMG Independent Auditors, which concluded that the financial statements presented by BNDES were adequate. The opinion of the independent auditors can be consulted in Annex 1. The 2023 compliance audit was conducted by the company EY Independent Auditors, which concluded that no evidence was found that the procedures adopted by BNDES were not in compliance with the applicable standards and guidelines and evidence of implementation of the supported projects. This final opinion is also included in Annex 1 of this report.

All of the opinions of independent auditors from 2010 onwards are published on the Amazon Fund website.[12]

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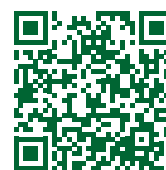
12 Available at: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/transparency/audit/.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS
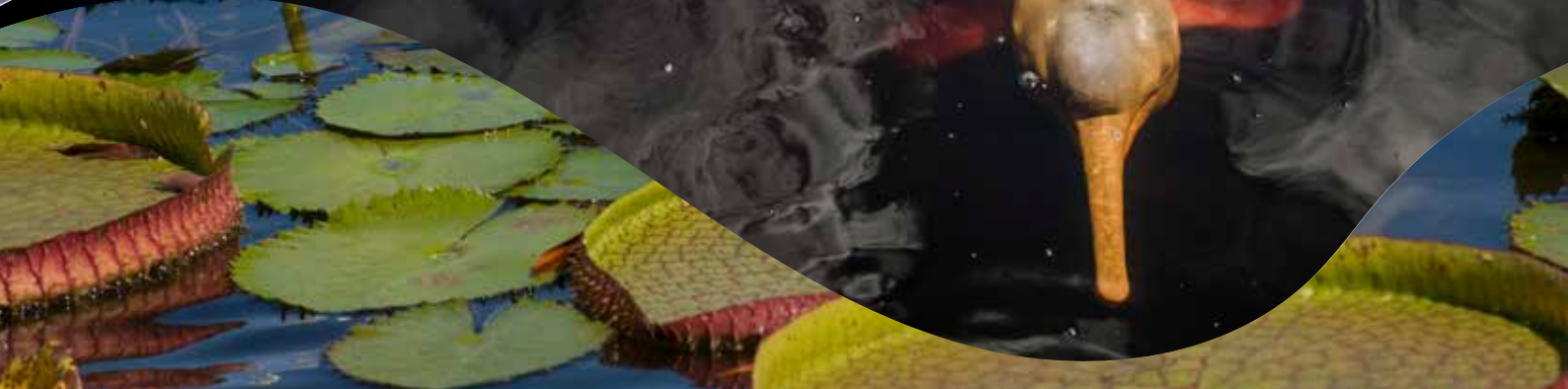
This chapter begins with a brief contextualization of the main drivers of deforestation, the intervention logic (theory of change) of the Amazon Fund, and its logical framework. Next, it analyzes some regional indicators that can monitor the evolution of various themes in the Amazon, such as annual deforestation, production of plant extraction, and the capacity of environmental agencies in the Amazon to implement environmental legislation.

The following will be presented in a consolidated manner: the results of the efficiency and effectiveness indicators of the supported projects; the safeguards adopted by the Amazon Fund in supporting projects; the fund's contribution to achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs); and its policy for promoting gender equity in sustainable production projects.

This chapter ends by analyzing the risks (external factors) that could negatively affect the execution of projects, the maintenance of achieved results, and the functioning of the Amazon Fund, including an assessment of the expected impacts if some of these risks materialize themselves.

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 Logical Framework – a tool for planning, managing, monitoring, and evaluating results and impacts – was prepared considering the main causes of deforestation in the Amazon:

> impunity for environmental illicit acts due to the low capacity of government agencies to monitor and punish such acts in a large territory;

> the existence of unallocated public land and low legal certainty regarding property titles in the region, which leads to the extralegal occupation of public lands, conflicts over land ownership, and discouragement of private investments;

> the low economic attractiveness of keeping the forest standing resulting from 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 aimed at monitoring and controlling deforestation, territorial planning, and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the Legal Amazon.

When constructing the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund, we also considered the seven thematic areas defined in Decree no. 6,527/2008, which regulates the operation of the fund in the Legal Amazon, namely:

1. management of public forests and protected areas;
2. environmental control, monitoring, and inspection;
3. sustainable forest management;
4. economic activities based on the sustainable use of vegetation;
5. ecological-economic zoning, territorial planning, and land regularization;
6. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
7. recovery of deforested areas.

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

AMAZON FUND'S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The Amazon Fund Logical Framework was first launched as a complete document in 2010. In 2017, it was revised due to changes in the practice of deforestation and the emphasis of public policies.

Logical frameworks configure a methodology to ensure that the financed actions contribute to the general objective of a program (or project). They can be defined as constituting a matrix that shows the strategic decisions on the application of the resources in a program and its desired effects or objectives and the way to accomplish them.

Figure 3 illustrates the logical sequence of cause and effect that leads the direct and indirect impacts of various projects to the general objective of a program, as is the case with the Amazon Fund Logical Framework.

FIGURE 3 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE AMAZON FUND

Direct effects of the projects	Indirect effects of the projects	General objective of the Amazon Fund
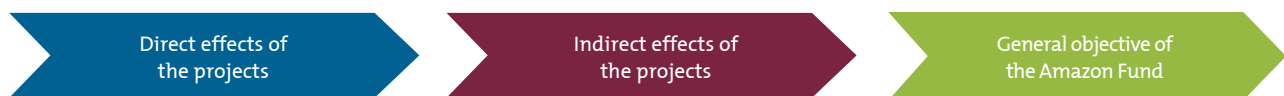
In defining the general objective of the Amazon Fund, we converged on a summarized proposition focused on the Legal Amazon, without prejudice to the authorization of support for the development of systems to monitor and control deforestation in other regions of Brazil and other tropical countries. Thus, the general objective of the Amazon Fund was defined as "reducing deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon."

In establishing the indirect effects to be achieved by the fund, the seven thematic areas defined in Decree 6,527/2008 (listed above) were adopted as a starting point.

Given the breadth of the areas of activity of the Amazon Fund, its logical framework was structured into four components. Detailed information about the Amazon Fund Logical Framework can be found on the online[13] document entitled "Amazon Fund Logical Framework – 2017". It defines the indicators selected to measure their results, the main risks (assumptions) that may affect their success, how the supported projects will be monitored, and how the Amazon Fund will be monitored.

Figure 4 shows the intervention logic of the Amazon Fund Logical Framework. The numbering next to the direct and indirect effects in this figure is also used in the intervention logic of each project supported by the fund.

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

FIGURE 4 | LOGICAL SEQUENCE OF THE AMAZON FUND

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION COMPONENT	MONITORING AND CONTROL COMPONENT	LAND-USE PLANNING COMPONENT	SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS COMPONENT
IMPACT (1) Activities that maintain the forest standing are economically attractive	**IMPACT (2)** Governmental actions ensure the conformity of human activities to the environmental legislation	**IMPACT (3)** The Legal Amazon is submitted to land-use planning	**IMPACT (4)** Economic instruments, science, technology, and innovation contribute to the recovery and sustainable use of biodiversity
OUTCOME 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	**OUTCOME** 2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized 2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization	**OUTCOME** 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	**OUTCOME** 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

Distribution of resources by logical framework component

The Amazon Fund supported 107 projects up to 2023, worth a total of R$ 1,856,024,088.23, distributed across the four components of the logical framework, as follows:

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

REDUCTION OF DEFORESTATION WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	R$ 1,856,024,088.23

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (1)	MONITORING AND CONTROL (2)	LAND-USE PLANNING (3)	SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS (4)
R$ 509,213,956.72 (27%)	R$ 757,218,224.33 (41%)	R$ 349,938,316.24 (19%)	R$ 239,653,590.93 (13%)
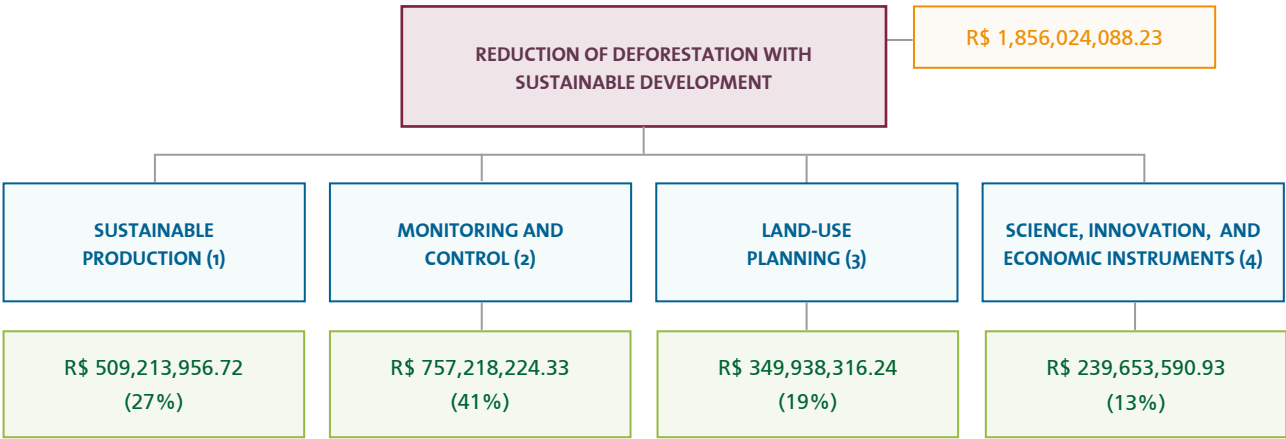
MONITORING OF REGIONAL INDICATORS

The Amazon Fund logical framework has found some regional indicators that are related to the public policies to which it aims to contribute by the supported projects.

Monitoring these public policies helps to understand the progress promoting the reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Amazon. This monitoring comparatively analyzes the Amazon Fund indicators at the level of their general objective and indirect effects. The zero point (baseline) of each indicator is the year 2009 since the first operations of the Amazon Fund were approved without, however, the release of resources for these projects.

The current assessment year is 2023. Whenever possible, a comparison is made with that year. In cases where 2023 information is not available, comparison with the latest data is made.

It is important to remember that the Amazon Fund, in the period from 2019 to 2022, contracted no new projects after the dissolution of the COFA, impacting its results from then on. This period decreased the project portfolio as old contracts were terminated and no new contracts were made that could recycle it and even

expand it considering the accumulated learning. With the reestablishment of COFA in January 2023, the restructuring of the Amazon Fund and the full resumption of its analysis and contracting activities were possible, with exceptional operational results, as reported in the previous chapter.

It is important to mention that the contribution of the Amazon Fund to the behavior of these indicators, despite being identifiable and relevant (as evinced by the evaluation of projects completed with the support of the fund), fails to be exclusive, adding to initiatives and actions of a plurality of public and private agents that operate in this vast territory that is the Amazon.

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

Indicator: (1) annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon

An indicator selected to measure the evolution of the general objective was "Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon," as measured by the INPE.

Several climate modeling works analyze the impacts of deforestation of tropical forests on the climate, pointing out that the reduction of these forests alters the air flow of moisture and increases the temperature of the planet.

Preliminary data from Inpe indicate that deforestation in the Legal Amazon in 2023 totaled 9,001 km². This deforested area represents around 32% of the deforestation recorded in 2004, the year that recorded the highest deforestation rate of the 21st century. Comparing the deforestation rate in 2023 to that in 2009 (baseline) seems to show an increase of 21%, although it is also possible to notice a significant recovery in relation to what was seen in 2022, the increase of which totaled 55%.

TABLE 7 | EVOLUTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON – 2004/2009/2023

2004	2009	2022	2023	Variation (%)	Variation (%)	Variation (%)
				2004/2023	2009/2023	2022/2023
27,772	7,464	11,594	9,001	(68)	21	(22)

Source: Own preparation, based on data from INPE.

TABLE 8 | EVOLUTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE LEGAL AMAZON – 2009/AVERAGE 2010-2023

Deforestation 2009 (A)	Average 2010-2023 (B)	Variation (%) (B)/(A)
7,464	8,006	7

Source: Own preparation, based on data from INPE.

Another possible comparison is the average annual deforestation in the period from 2010 to 2023 with the Amazon Fund baseline (2009), which shows an increase of around 7% in its deforested area.

In 2023, as mitigating climate change and combating deforestation again became central commitments of Brazil, expressed in concrete actions such as the resumption of the Amazon Fund and its guiding public policy – the PPCDAm, among other examples – deforestation rates decreased by around 20% when compared to 2022. The reduction is even more significant if one considers the increase in deforestation measured in the Amazon biome (of 7,505 km^2), a reduction of almost 40% in comparison to the previous year. However, despite this reduction, the trend in recent years (2022-2023) occurred more timidly as deforestation rates continuous increased from 2015 onward, constituting a challenge for the general objective of the fund, that is, reducing the "Annual Deforestation in the Legal Amazon," and necessitating robust efforts in all spheres to return to the Amazon Fund baseline level.

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 general objective refers to the participation of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Legal Amazon states in the Brazilian GDP. That is, the sum of the GDP of the nine states of the Legal Amazon is compared with Brazil's GDP as a whole.

The GDP is a basic indicator of economy behavior that expresses the added value of goods and services in a region. However, it is an unideal indicator of sustainable development as it ignores, for example, information on positive socio-environmental externalities or any generated environmental liabilities.

Several international initiatives have incorporated the calculation of other well-being and sustainability variables into national accounts statistics to evaluate, for example, the loss of biodiversity 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 for disclosing the green gross domestic product (GGDP), the calculation of which considers the national ecological heritage in addition to traditional criteria and data. Until a methodology is defined and measurements are fully adopted and validated at a global level, it is recommended that the conventional GDP indicator be analyzed with the deforestation reduction indicator.[14]

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14 For new natural capital accounting methodologies, see: IBGE. Ecosystem accounts: land use in Brazilian biomes 2000-2018. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2020. Available at: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101753.pdf. Access at: 26 Apr. 2024

The most updated information available on the evolution of the GDP of each state is contained in the IBGE Regional Accounts System for 2021. Table 9 shows that the participation of the GDP of the Legal Amazon in the Brazilian GDP has been gradually growing over the last 10 years, consolidating, since 2017, a share of around 1% (as a percentage of GDP) higher than that in 2010, with a new increase of 1% in 2020. In 2021, the same level of progress failed to occur in comparison to the immediately previous year (2020). However, growth exceeded the annual variations of recent years.

TABLE 9 | EVOLUTION OF THE RELATIVE SHARE OF THE LEGAL AMAZON GDP (NOMINAL VALUES IN R$ 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 states of the Legal Amazon (AL)	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 AL/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: Own preparation, based on the Regional Accounts System/IBGE (2021).

The trend in recent years occurs again in the data for 2021, with GDP growth in the Legal Amazon exceeding the growth of national GDP. Data from 2021 point to growth of around 20% in the local GDP when compared to 2020, higher than that for the whole country.

Indirect effect: (1) activities that keep the forest standing are economically attractive in the Legal Amazon ("sustainable production" component)

Indicator: production of plant extraction and forestry

Indicator: legal log production in the Amazon

The Amazon Fund prioritizes the structuring of socio-biodiversity production chains. This prioritization has materialized by its financial support for several projects aiming to expand and improve the collection and processing and commercialization of extractive products by traditional communities, indigenous peoples, and small producers.

The supported actions include activities such as constructing sheds to store production; acquiring trucks, pickup trucks, tractors, and boats to collect and distribute products; implementing or expanding and modernizing processing units for these products; and offering technical and managerial training to indigenous people, extractivists, and the family farmers in the projects.

As in previous years and as a way of maintaining comparability, the indicator "Production of plant extraction and forestry" in the states of the Legal Amazon was selected to monitor this component, whose data is based on an annual publication

by IBGE,[15] as well as developing an indicator that measures the legal production of logs in the Amazon.

Plant extraction production data are obtained by IBGE through consultation with public and private entities, producers, technicians, and bodies linked directly or indirectly to the production, commercialization, industrialization, and inspection sectors of native plant products.

Plant extraction comprises the process of exploring native plant resources by collecting products. The Amazon offers an important source of production of açaí, Brazil nuts, native rubber, almonds, and other oilseed products and various fibers, which are economically representative and are sold within and outside the region. The Amazon Fund monitors the evolution of the production and revenue from these products due to its regional economic relevance.

The extractive production of oilseeds such as cumaru, pequi, copaíba almonds, and other products is being monitored. The evolution of the babassu production chain is also monitored, the oilseed (almond) of which is used, above all, in the food industry. As babassu plays a large role in the regional extractive economy, it was decided to monitor it separately from other oilseeds. Regarding fibers, piassava, buriti, and other products are being monitored.

Table 10 shows the evolution of physical production (in tons) of plant extraction of these products from 2009 to 2021 (latest available data) and a comparison between the latest and the previous years.

TABLE 10 | PRODUCTION OF PLANT EXTRACTIVISM IN THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES (TONS)

Products	2009	2021	2022	Var 2022/2009	Var 2022/2021
Açaí	115,767	227,250	247,033	113%	9%
Brazil nuts*	37,468	33,406	38,169	2%	14%
Rubber (coagulated and liquid latex)	3,458	934	1,058	(69%)	13%
Oilseeds**	1,239	1,147	953	(23%)	(17%)
Babassu	103,359	29,172	27,609	(73%)	(5%)
Fibers***	2,846	2,914	2,417	(15%)	(17%)
Historical total	264,137	294,823	317,239	20%	8%

Source: Own preparation, based on data from IBGE.
* Brazil or Amazon nut.
** Includes copaíba (oil), cumaru, pequi, and other products. It ignores babassu.
*** Includes buriti, piassava, and other products.

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15 Production of plant extraction and forestry (Pevs), from IBGE. Available at: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/289.

Table 11 shows the evolution of these products according to the generated revenue.

TABLE 11 | PRODUCTION OF PLANT EXTRACTIVISM IN THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES (BRL THOUSAND)

Products	2009	2009*	2021	2022	Var 2022/2009	Var 2022/2021
Açaí	160,312	343,995	771,184	830,125	141%	8%
Brazil nuts**	52,261	112,141	142,367	170,007	52%	19%
Rubber (coagulated and liquid latex)	7,596	16,302	7,464	9,434	(42%)	26%
Oilseeds**	6,570	14,098	11,513	18,126	29%	57%
Babassu	11,4847	246,437	59,710	62,988	(74%)	5%
Fibers***	4,495	9,645	9,677	8,678	(10%)	(10%)
Total histórico	**346,081**	**742,616**	**1,001,915**	**1,099,358**	**48%**	**48%**

Source: Own preparation, based on IBGE data.
* Values updated to 2022 Reais based on the variation in the Broad National Consumer Price Index (IPCA).
** Brazil or Amazon nut.
*** Includes copaíba (oil), cumaru, pequi, and other products.
**** Includes buriti, piassava, and other products.

The production of açaí, an increasingly used fruit in the manufacture of food and drinks, continues its expanding trajectory in recent years, having grown by around 113% in the Legal Amazon in 2009-2022, the revenue of which (in updated values) increased by 141% in the same period, totaling BRL 830 million.

Brazil nuts, also known as Amazon nuts, constitute another important product for regional extractivism, being harvested from the fruit ("husks") of the chestnut tree, one of the tallest trees in the Amazon Rainforest. Its production volume in 2009-2022 increased by only 2% but its annual revenue grew by a significant 52% in 2022.

It is important to mention that, with the exception of the annual revenue from the fiber chain, all others showed growth in relation to 2021, evincing the recovery of vegetable production in the region. Even though the rubber and babassu chain showed no production at levels higher than baseline, this recovery in 2022 is worth highlighting.

Indicator: Legal log production in the Amazon

The source of legal raw material for wood production only includes forests produced under a sustainable regime under 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) site systematizing and rendering available information on the transport of forest products registered on the Forest Origin Document (DOF) system.[16]

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16 It is worth mentioning that the control of native wood use in Brazil, although quite advanced, may still issue fraudulent exploration permits. Therefore, part of the wood logs recorded as legally extracted — based on information on the Forest Origin Document system — may actually be illegal wood resulting from frauds in the system.

TABLE 12 | LEGAL PRODUCTION OF LOGS IN THE AMAZON (VOLUME IN M³)

State	2009	2022	2023	Variation 2023/2009	Variation 2023/2022
Acre	277,489	484,564	133,352	(52%)	(72%)
Amazonas	355,113	690,051	326,102	(8%)	(53%)
Amapá	64,189	163,191	67,247	5%	(59%)
Maranhão	10,359	1,700	113	(99%)	(93%)
Mato Grosso	2,043	108,237	24,845	1,116%	(77%)
Pará	9,041	3,829,927	1,607,825	17,684%	(58%)
Rondônia	–	1,032,347	429,040	–	(58%)
Roraima	89,502	205,287	151,786	70%	(26%)
Tocantins	21,366	6,855	0	(100%)	(100%)
Total	**829,102**	**6,522,159**	**2,740,310**	**231%**	**(58%)**

Source: Own preparation, based on data from IBAMA.

TABLE 13 | LEGAL PRODUCTION OF LOGS IN THE AMAZON (VALUE IN BRL THOUSAND)

Estado	2009	2009*	2022	2023	Variation 2023/2009	Variation 2023/2022
Acre	10,095	22,662	44,585	11,682	(48%)	(74%)
Amazonas	19,633	44,074	92,786	43,150	(2%)	(53%)
Amapá	3,944	8,854	15,425	7,778	(12%)	(50%)
Maranhão	905	2,032	929	11	(99%)	(99%)
Mato Grosso	1,317	2,957	23,487	2,927	(1%)	(88%)
Pará	3,314	7,440	1,268,356	520,035	6,890%	(59%)
Rondônia	–	–	139,339	40,199	–	(71%)
Roraima	4,153	9,323	12,680	10,034	8%	(21%)
Tocantins	7,314	16,419	1	0	(100%)	(100%)
Total	**50,675**	**113,761**	**1,597,588**	**635,816**	**459%**	**(60%)**

Source: Own preparation, based on data from IBAMA.
* Values updated to 2023 Reais based on the IPCA for the period.

Analysis of the data on legal production of wood in logs seems to show that the volume of wood production grew 3.3 times from 2009 to 2023, decreasing its pace in relation to previous years. All states showed a reduction in relation to 2022 volumes. However, it is important to mention revenue under an appreciation of over more than five times its volume than the baseline year of the fund, despite a significant decline in relation to 2022.

The Amazon Fund has directly contributed to these results in two ways: (i) direct support for projects that practice sustainable forest management or implement this activity by scientific research or training of technicians; and (ii) repression of illegal logging activities, which represent unfair competition for sustainable forest management as the latter has greater costs by operating legally and lower returns as it avoids extracting wood in a predatory manner.

Despite the reduced numbers in 2023, the evolution of these indicators signals that the indirect effect "Activities that keep the forest standing have economic attractiveness in the Legal Amazon" continues to be achieved.

Still on the impact of Amazon Fund actions in promoting sustainable production, a study published in the *Sustainable Development Journal*[17] investigated whether collaborative Amazon Fund projects impact sustainable production. The results indicate that the projects carried out significantly contribute to increasing the value of production from standing forests and agroforests in the served municipalities. The period from 2010 to 2017 showed an average annual increase in municipal production of at least BRL 1 million, although this increase was not immediate.

The positive impact on production becomes evident in the fourth or sixth year after the beginning of the projects. Results also highlight that collaborative projects can double the value of sustainable production in municipalities. Furthermore, the investments of the Amazon Fund throughout the analyzed period are equivalent to the average increase in annual income, indicating that the return exceeds the costs in just one year of positive effects on production. Acting as collaborative platforms, that is, structures that foster collaborative networks and projects over time, the Amazon Fund experience highlights the importance of public policies that promote collaboration as a strategy to address complex socio-environmental challenges.

Indirect effect: (2) Governmental actions ensure the conformity of human activities to the environmental legislation (component "monitoring and control")

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

Indicator: number of municipalities capable of licensing activities with local environmental impact

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

To monitor this component, indicators were created to measure the capacity of environmental bodies in the Legal Amazon to implement current environmental legislation.

Overall, two indicators measure the deconcentration and decentralization in environmental management, respectively: "Number of state environmental agency outposts (regional units)" and "Number of municipalities capable of licensing activities with local environmental impact."

The decentralization of environmental management by implementing state environmental body outposts or regional units brings these bodies closer to the

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17 Article by Eduardo Bizzo, manager of the Amazon Fund, and Greg Michener, who has part of his PhD thesis in administration under the research line "Institutions, policies, and government" at Fundação Getúlio Vargas. The article is available at https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/sd.2956.

inhabitants and economic agents of more distant regions, which promotes more efficient environmental management.

In turn, municipalities are responsible for environmental licensing projects and activities that cause or may cause local environmental impacts according to the typology defined by the respective state environmental councils, considering the criteria of size, polluting potential, and the nature of the activity.[18] The indicator that measures the number of municipalities able to license activities with a local environmental impact aims to verify the degree of participation of municipalities in implementing environmental legislation in their territories.

A third indicator is the "number of environmental authorizations or licenses annually granted by state environmental agencies." Licensing is an important instrument of the National Environmental Policy and the increase in the granting of licenses and other permits granted indicates the degree of control of state environmental agencies (Oemas) over human activities that interfere with environmental conditions.

Considering the lack of public disclosure of information that can monitor these indicators. Table 14 shows data directly obtained from the Oemas of the Legal Amazon.

TABLE 14 | REGIONAL INDICATORS OF THE "MONITORING AND CONTROL" COMPONENT

State	Number of state environmental agency outposts (cumulative)*		Number of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact (cumulative)**		Number of environmental permits or licenses granted by Oemas (annual)***	
	2009	2023	2009	2023	2009	2023
Pará	4	6	10	138	3,259	7,550
Acre	5	5	1	2	2,239	399
Amapá	–	3	–	15	–	448
Amazonas	0	5	2	1	2,723	4,168
Roraima****	1	12	13	15	183	–
Tocantins	20	15	0	4	3,360	10,842
Mato Grosso	11	9	5	55	5,430	8,162
Rondônia****	14	14	1	31	2,480	–
Maranhão****	1	1	0	36	0	–
Total	**56**	**70**	**32**	**297**	**19,674**	**31,569**
Variation (%)	**25%**		**828%**		**60%**	

Source: Own preparation, based on data from Oemas.
* Consolidated (cumulative) number – set of all Oema outposts.
** Consolidated number (cumulative) – a set of all municipalities able to license activities with local environmental impacts.
*** Number of licenses: preliminary, installation, operation, rural property; acts of renewal, rectification, declaratory, previous consent, and permits: environmental, deforestation, use of raw materials, exploration of forest management, transit and commercialization of fish, and transport of dangerous cargo dispatched in the year.
**** No updated information was received from the states of Rondônia, Roraima, and Maranhão until the closing of this report. For data referring to the number of outposts and number of municipalities, the same number from 2022 was used. For the number of licensing, it was considered that there were none in 2022.

18 Complementary Law 140, of December 8, 2011.

A joint analysis of the monitored indicators shows the evolution in the three monitored dimensions, highlighting the continued increase in the number of municipalities that can license activities with local environmental impacts (growth of 828% in relation to the baseline).

The table highlights the evolution in the number of municipalities able to license activities with a local environmental impact in the state of Pará. Regarding this indicator, it is worth highlighting the contribution of the Amazon Fund by support for the Green Municipalities Project, the aim of which is "to support the consolidation of the rural environmental registry (CAR) of rural properties and strengthen municipal environmental management to contribute to the fight against deforestation and forest degradation in the state of Pará." The project directly contributed to improving the technical and infrastructure capacity of 127 municipal environmental departments out of a total of 144 existing in Pará, enabling them to become more active in local environmental management.

The Amazon Fund has been contributing to the improvement in environmental management by supporting projects aimed at strengthening state and municipal environmental agencies, improving the environmental licensing process, training public servants, strengthening regional environmental agencies, and decentralizing and strengthening municipal environmental management.

Indirect effect: (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 tool
Indicator: deforestation in protected areas in the Legal Amazon

Two indicators were created to monitor this component. The first one measures the extent of federal protected areas with an elaborate territorial management tool and the second one monitors the deforestation rate in protected areas (federal and state PAs, and ILs in the Legal Amazon).

It is worth mentioning that Brazil, by Law 9,985/2000, established a National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC). The protected areas (PAs) that compose the SNUC are divided into two groups with specific characteristics: full protection units and sustainable use units.

The basic objective of full protection PAs is to preserve nature and only the indirect use of their natural resources is allowed. On the other hand, the basic objective of sustainable use PAs is to make nature conservation compatible with the sustainable use of part of their natural resources.

The indicator "area of indigenous lands (IL) and federal protected areas (PAs) in the Legal Amazon with a territorial management tool" follows the evolution of the development of territorial management instruments in federal ILs and PAs that have, respectively, territorial and environmental management plans (PGTA) and

management plans. The use of these instruments in protected areas has significantly contributed to reducing deforestation in these territorial domains.

The management plan of a PA is a document that, based on the general objectives of a PA, establishes the zoning regulation and the norms that should govern the use of the area and the management of natural resources, including the implementation of the necessary physical structures to the management of the unit.

In turn, the PGTAs configure tools for implementing the Brazilian Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands, and can be defined as instruments that aim at the valorization of indigenous material and immaterial heritage, recovery, conservation, and the sustainable use of 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 leading role, autonomy, and self-determination of indigenous peoples in negotiating and establishing community agreements that allow the strengthening of the territorial protection and control, as well as being a guideline for public policies direct to the indigenous peoples.[19]

TABLE 15 | AREA OF FEDERAL PAS AND ILS IN THE LEGAL AMAZON WITH LAND-USE MANAGEMENT TOOLS (MANAGEMENT PLANS OR PGTAS)

Protected areas	Numbers of federal PAs and ILs with a land-use management tool			Variation 2023/2009	Variation 2023/2022
	2009	**2022**	**2023**		
Federal PAs	28	100	103	268%	3%
ILs	33	104	114	245%	10%
Total	61	204	217	256%	6%

Protected areas	Area (km²) of federal PAs and ILs with a land-use management tool*			Variation 2023/2009	Variation 2023/2022
	2009	**2022**	**2023**		
Federal PAs	160,742	509,504	532,810	231%	5%
ILs	75,741	590,659	609,849	705%	3%
Total	236,483	1,100,163	1,142,659	383%	4%

Source: Own preparation based on data from the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and FUNAI.
*Revised data: area values for PAs may vary according to new resolutions in their decrees. Therefore, the increase for 2023 not only refers to the size of new PAs that entered the list, but also includes the changed area values accumulated up to 2022.

The analysis of data in Table 15 on protected areas with territorial management tools from 2009 to 2022 suggests the considerable growth in both the number and territorial extension of areas protected with these instruments in the Amazon.

During the period, the number of federal PAs and ILs that had a territorial management tool more than tripled, from 61 to 217. The territorial extension of these areas with territorial management tools, despite its small progress in comparison to 2022, more than quadrupled, reaching 1,1 million km².

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19 Document-Based PGTA Definition *Guidelines for preparing territorial and environmental management plans for Indigenous lands*, from the National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (Funai), 2013.

The Amazon Fund has supported several projects to strengthen and consolidate protected areas in the Amazon. Of particular note is the support for eight projects that aim to prepare and implement PGTAs, selected within the scope of the public call for Support for Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands, promoted by the fund.

In 2023, after the resumption of analysis of Amazon Fund operations, two projects exclusive to indigenous issues were contracted, adding more than BRL 87 million to efforts to protect Indigenous territories and their customs. The OPIRJ Territorial Management Project OPIRJ supports the integrated territorial and environmental management of the ILs of Juruá River. The Dabucury Project, contracted in 2023, will issue public notices to implement PGTAs in the nine states of the Legal Amazon. Both projects are detailed in chapter 5, dedicated to the new supported projects.

These projects promote, among other actions, environmental management and the development of sustainable productive activities by indigenous peoples; the protection of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples; implementation of initiatives to monitor and control the territory; and the strengthening of local community organization and the culture and way of life of these populations. Besides these projects dedicated exclusively to indigenous issues, there are other supported projects that also contemplate some action that benefits these populations.

It should be noted that, in supporting all projects that have indigenous peoples as direct beneficiaries, the Amazon Fund ensures that their sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge were considered, as well as verifing whether the communities to be benefited consent to the actions to be implemented.

The relevance of action on the indigenous agenda stands out as only 2% of deforestation in the Amazon in 2022 occurred in Indigenous Lands, even though this land category corresponds to 23% of the total area of the Legal Amazon. "The capacity of indigenous peoples to act as effective protectors of the forest" is evident, as diagnosed in the PPCDAm.

There are 101 ILs benefiting from some type of action supported by the Amazon Fund, which comprises approximately 65% of the area of all ILs in the Brazilian Amazon.

Table 16 shows the variation in deforestation in protected areas in the Legal Amazon (federal and state PAs and ILs).

TABLE 16 | DEFORESTATION IN PROTECTED AREAS IN THE LEGAL AMAZON

		DEFORESTED AREA (km²)				
Protected areas	Number of protected areas	2009	2021	2022	Var 2022/2021	Var 2022/2009
Federal PAs	127	287	628	516	(16%)	84%
State PAs	178	320	1,377	1,387	2%	337%
ILs	386	247	373	296	(10%)	36%
Historical total	691	854	2,377	2,199	(5%)	165%

Source: Own preparation, based on based on INPE/PRODES data.

Table 16 shows the 165% growth in the deforested area in all these land categories in the comparison between 2009 and 2022; that was lower than that in 2021, indicating a recovery trajectory in the results, to be confirmed in the next years. The positive highlight refers to the of 16% reduction in federal protected areas in comparison to 2021, and, more importantly, the reversed upward trend in previous years.

In ILs, the reduction trend in recent years continued, although at a slower pace (a 9% reduction). Graph 8 shows the increase in the relative participation of PAs and ILs in total deforestation.

GRAPH 9 | DEFORESTATION IN PAS AND ILS IN TOTAL DEFORESTATION (KM²)
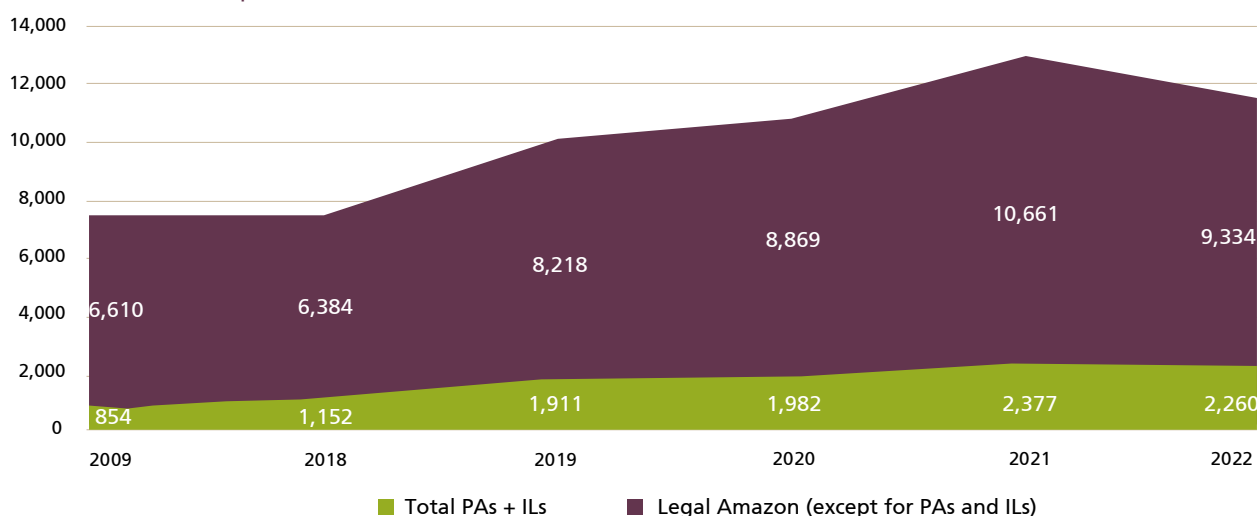
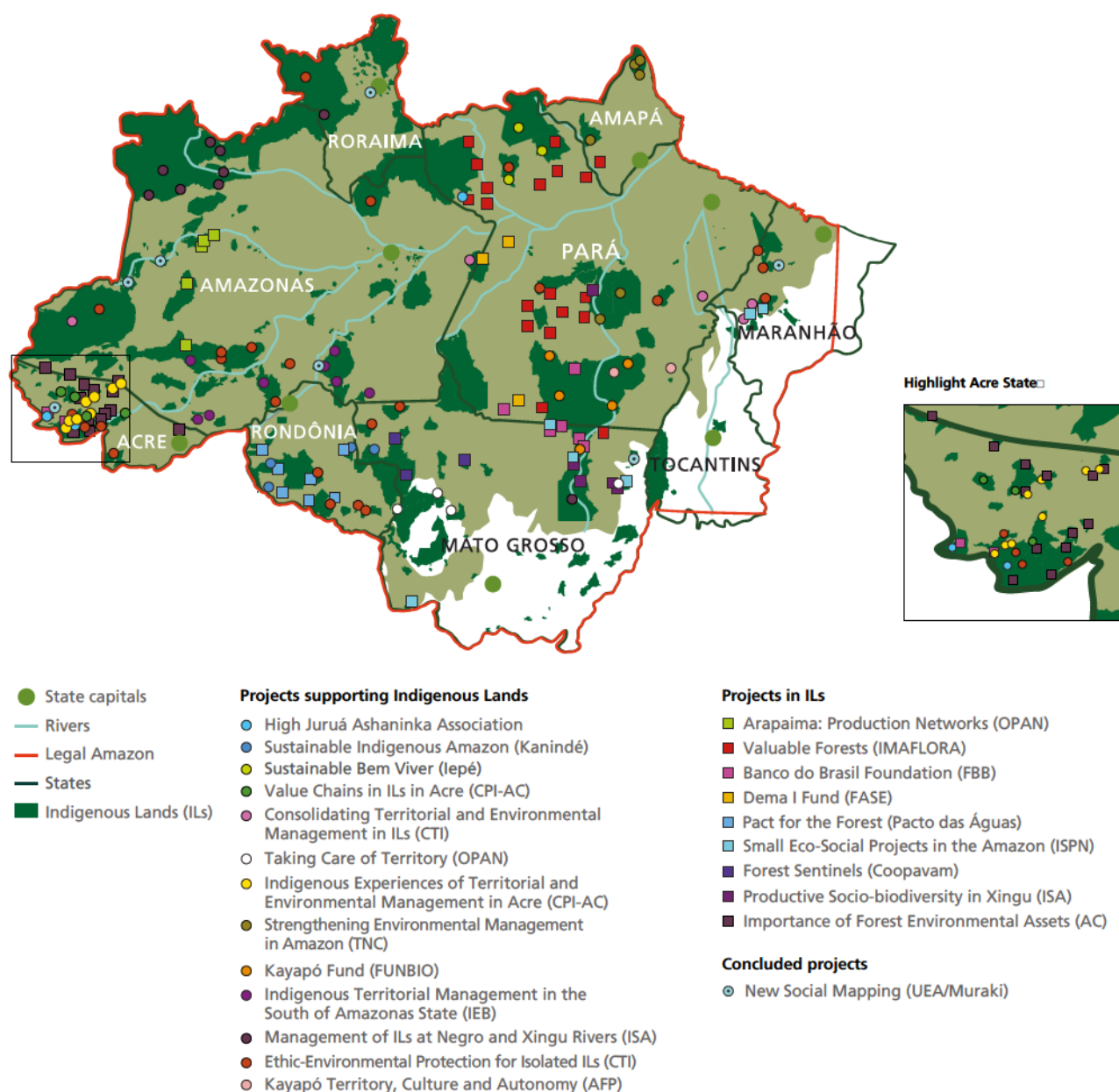Source: Own preparation, based on INPE/PRODES data.

Despite a reduction in deforestation in PAs and ILs in the period, this failed to follow the pace of reduction in the Legal Amazon, meaning that its share in the local total increased to around 19% in 2022.

The fact that these protected areas account for an area greater than 40% of the territory of the Legal Amazon, while comprising 19% of the deforested area, highlights the greater resilience of these territorial categories to pressure for deforestation and the relevant role of traditional peoples and communities, including indigenous ones, in preventing deforestation and forest conservation.

On the other hand, the significant increase of deforestation in protected areas, internationally recognized as strategic for forest conservation, reinforces the importance of supporting public policies and actions to consolidating the management of these territories, as well as strengthening public entities responsible for monitoring them. The Amazon Fund contributes to this aim by supporting projects related to land-use planning and monitoring and control of deforestation.

FIGURE 6 | PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE AMAZON FUND IN ILS.

Legend:

- State capitals
- Rivers
- Legal Amazon
- States
- Indigenous Lands (ILs)

Projects supporting Indigenous Lands

- High Juruá Ashaninka Association
- Sustainable Indigenous Amazon (Kanindé)
- Sustainable Bem Viver (Iepé)
- Value Chains in ILs in Acre (CPI-AC)
- Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in ILs (CTI)
- Taking Care of Territory (OPAN)
- Indigenous Experiences of Territorial and Environmental Management in Acre (CPI-AC)
- Strengthening Environmental Management in Amazon (TNC)
- Kayapó Fund (FUNBIO)
- Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State (IEB)
- Management of ILs at Negro and Xingu Rivers (ISA)
- Ethic-Environmental Protection for Isolated ILs (CTI)
- Kayapó Territory, Culture and Autonomy (AFP)

Projects in ILs

- Arapaima: Production Networks (OPAN)
- Valuable Forests (IMAFLORA)
- Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB)
- Dema I Fund (FASE)
- Pact for the Forest (Pacto das Águas)
- Small Eco-Social Projects in the Amazon (ISPN)
- Forest Sentinels (Coopavam)
- Productive Socio-biodiversity in Xingu (ISA)
- Importance of Forest Environmental Assets (AC)

Concluded projects

- New Social Mapping (UEA/Muraki)

Source: Own preparation, based on data from Prodes/INPE.

Indirect effect: (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)

To monitor the "science, innovation, and economic instruments" component, two indicators were selected: (i) "number of patent applications filed at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI)," which allows for a first evaluation of the degree of strengthening of the regional innovation system and (ii) "subsidy amount paid to extractivists for the promotion of socio-biodiversity product chains in the states of the Legal Amazon (PGPM-Bio)" to monitor the evolution of the policy of economic incentives in the Amazon. Considering that, until 2023, the Amazon Fund has not supported projects for the payment of subsidies to socio-biodiversity products or similar projects, the second indicator was not included in this report.

TABLE 17 | PATENT APPLICATIONS FILED AT THE INPI BY RESIDENTS OF THE LEGAL AMAZON STATES

Year	2009	2022	2023	Variation 2023/2022	Variation 2023/2009
Brazil	7,709	6,718	7,435	11%	(4%)
Amazon States					
Acre	3	2	9	350%	200%
Amazonas	63	34	43	26%	(32%)
Amapá	3	3	3	0%	0%
Maranhão	24	57	63	11%	163%
Mato Grosso	29	47	59	26%	103%
Pará	25	68	82	21%	228%
Rondônia	13	8	6	(25%)	(54%)
Roraima	1	10	9	(10%)	800%
Tocantins	8	12	20	67%	150%
Total	**169**	**241**	**294**	**22%**	**74%**

Source: Own preparation, based INPI data.

Comparing the number of patent applications filed with the INPI by residents of the Amazon states in 2009 and 2023, there was an increase of 74%. Despite this, the number of patent applications filed in the region in absolute terms is low (less than 3% of all applications in Brazil in 2023). As pointed out for previous years, it is important to strengthen this relevant theme for the knowledge and sustainable use of the region's resources for the improvement of deforestation monitoring and for the development and improvement of forms and methods that contribute to better land-use in the Amazon.

The differences in investment levels in research and development have historical roots and involve multiple factors, notably the concentration of educational and research resources in the large centers of the South and Southeast, as well as the level of development of the industrial sector in each state that integrates the Amazon region.

The science and technology projects supported by the Amazon Fund aim to face this challenge through initiatives such as constructing, renovating, or structuring advanced study centers for biotechnology research, collection, and processing of georeferenced biological and socioeconomic data, and the development of models to estimate biomass and carbon sequestration in ecosystems.

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

> 2023 was the first year that showed a drop in the deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon since 2018, 22% in comparison to 2022. However, comparing the average annual deforestation from 2010 to 2023 still increased in relation to 2009 (Amazon Fund baseline) –12% in the deforested area, with the numbers of recent years, negatively impacting the average.

> Continued growth in the importance of the Amazon GDP in Brazilian GDP, but at a slower pace than in previous years, reaching a share of just over 10% in 2021, much higher than the 7.9% in 2010.

> Increase of 8% in the produced volume and 48% in the revenue generated by the extractivism products monitored by the Amazon Fund, considering 2009 and 2022, according to IBGE Pevs data. The production of wood logs, in turn, decreased by 58% in volume and 21% in value in comparison to 2022, maintaining a positive evolution of 231% and 8% respectively, when compared to 2009.

> Increase of 25% from 2009 to 2022 in the number of Oemas outposts, of 828% in the decentralization of environmental management to municipalities, and of 60% in the number of authorization acts by Oemas. It is important to highlight the difficulty of obtaining information from the states of the Legal Amazon.

> A favorable increase, greater than four times (383%), in the area of federal PAs and ILs with a territorial management tool from 2009 to 2023 and a 4% reduction in the deforestation in protected areas in comparison to 2022. However, when compared to 2009, this number is still significantly higher (158%).

> Growth of 74% in the number of patent applications filed with the INPI by residents in the states of the Legal Amazon (2009- 2023). It is worth noting that the participation of the states in the region remains very small when compared to the national total.

PROJECT RESULTS CHART

A specific result framework is built 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 direct and indirect effects of the projects should contribute to the development of the four components and the achievement of the Amazon Fund's general objective.

FIGURE 7 | PROJECT INTEGRATION INTO THE AMAZON FUND'S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK
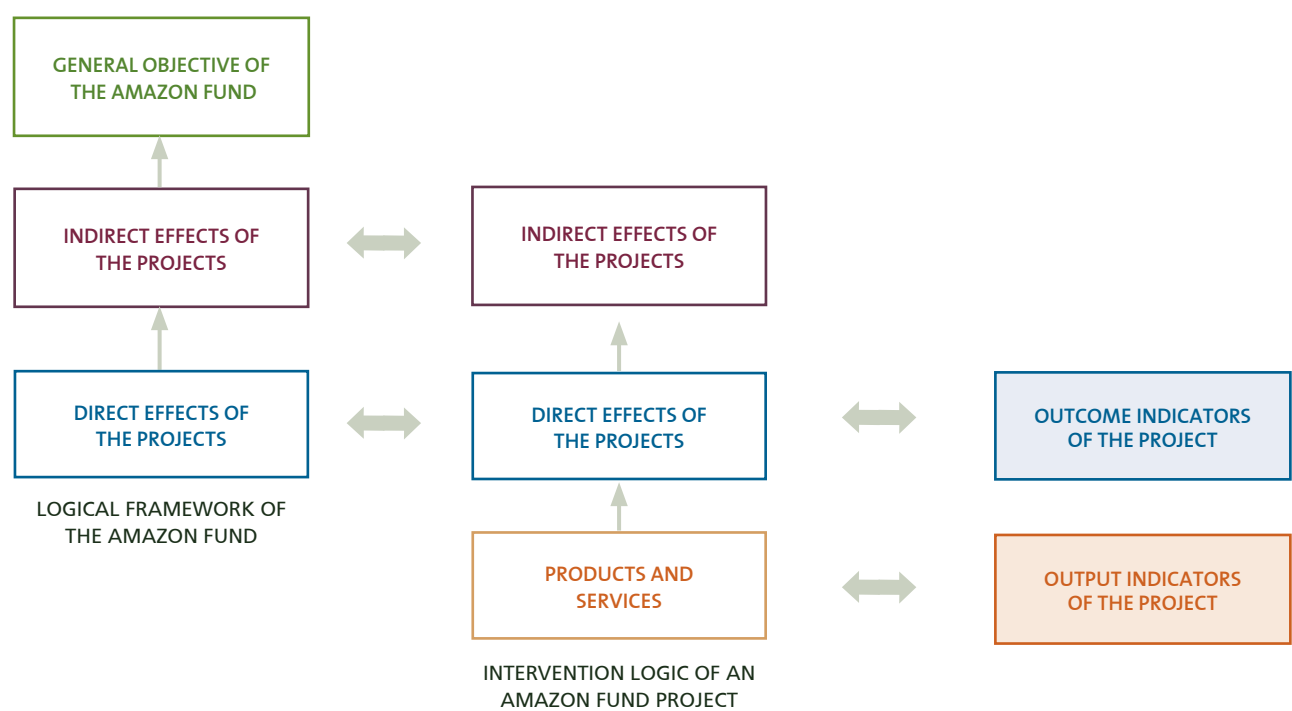
Monitoring of results from projects supported by the Amazon Fund

In the monitoring of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund, in addition to monitoring the indicators of the results of each project, several procedures,described below, are executed to prevent or to solve situations that put their implementation at risk.

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

BNDES monitoring activities also include checking the physical and financial execution of the project, including visits on site, when necessary. Each disbursement of resources is also subject to verification of compliance with relevant standards and contractual clauses.

At project completion, in addition to reporting on physical and financial execution, the beneficiary submits an evaluation report on its results. The main objective of this report is to consolidate information about the implementation of the supported project and its results and impacts. The document must contain information about the progress of the project, the monitoring of its Logical Framework indicators, the future sustainability of the results, problems that emerged during its execution, as well as the knowledge obtained and the lessons learned.

Results of projects supported by Amazon Fund

Projects supported by the Amazon Fund are monitored individually. The activities carried out by projects in the execution phase are reported on the Amazon Fund website,[20] in which, for each supported project, a specific section is reserved to inform, among others: the name of the organization in charge of implementing the project; the project's territorial scope and its beneficiaries; of the Amazon Fund's financial support; expected execution time; amounts disbursed and their dates; the project's context and synthetic information about it; its intervention logic; and a summary of activities that have already been carried out.

To monitor the results of supported projects, a range of common indicators to them were developed, enabling their consolidation and providing an aggregated view of the products and services delivered and the impacts resulting from their actions. Some cases include qualitative results, requiring individual analysis.

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[20] https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/carteira-de-projetos/.

In addition to the projects' monitoring during their implementation, the Amazon Fund publishes an assessment of the results and impacts of each completed project. The "Concluded projects" chapter of this report discloses information about the seven projects finished in 2023, including an assessment of their results and impacts. Thus, of 107 supported projects, 67 were completed and had their assessment published in the Amazon Fund's annual reports. Whenever feasible, an analysis is made of the impacts of completed projects on the deforestation rate in their area of influence.

The tables below present the consolidated results and impacts measured based on indicators from projects supported by the Amazon Fund. In these tables, a color code was adopted to facilitate the identification of indicators according to their nature (efficacy or effectiveness). The results of the projects completed in 2023 are summarized in this section and presented with more detail in the "Concluded projects" chapter of this report (see next chapter).

The results presented, although relevant to combating deforestation and promoting sustainable productive activities in the Amazon, could be even more significant if the Amazon Fund had not been suspended, which prevented recycling and expanding the project portfolio, including by incorporating the lessons learned throughout the history of the fund. The resumption of analyses in January 2023 will enable the rebuilding of this portfolio.

"Promotion of sustainable productive activities"component

By the end of 2023, support for sustainable productive activities represented around 27% of the value of the Amazon Fund's project portfolio, that is, BLR 509 million. The fund objectives include promoting a sustainable forestry-based bioeconomy by valuing forest products (timber and non-timber) and environmental services to create an economic alternative that enables the conservation of native vegetation viable.

The set of projects supported in this axis includes, for example, extractive activities, processing (industrialization) of extractive and family agriculture products, food security (production of food for own consumption), handicrafts, and community-based tourism. The supported products include the following: rubber (latex), seeds, handicrafts, cassava flour, cocoa, Brazil nuts, tourism, wood, honey, resin, soaps, oils, babassu, and açaí.

TABLE 18 | INDICATORS OF THE "PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION (1)" COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Sustainable production indicators (component 1)	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Variation 2023/2022
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (total)	56,340	58,422	4%
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (women)	8,341	9,553	15%
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (indigenous)	5,108	5,569	9%
Strengthened community organizations	653	652	0%
Small projects (up to BRL 150,000) supported by unifying entities*	2,679	2,677	0%
Medium or large projects supported by umbrella entities	94	86	(9%)
Rural properties with sustainable production projects	5,325	5,459	3%
Rural properties (families) benefiting from technical assistance	12,527	12,936	3%
Processing units for family farming and extractivism products implemented, expanded or reformed	539	555	3%
Individuals directly benefiting from supported activities (total)	240,801	238,588	(1%)
Individuals directly benefiting from supported activities (women)	56,224	55,386	(1%)
Area of forest directly managed as a result of supported projects (hectares)	75,380,952	75,479,312	0%
Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)	17,039	17,357	2%
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities effectively using the acquired knowledge (total)	30,352	37,900	25%
Increase in revenue obtained from the sale of in natura products (BRL thousand)	166,791	176,307	6%
Increase in revenue obtained from the sale of processed products (BRL thousand)	127,161	140,676	11%

Source: BNDES.
* In this case, the concept of "project" includes, for example, the simple acquisition of equipment for a productive activity that has been communally planned.

Color code/legend

Efficacy indicator
Effectiveness indicator

Activities in support of sustainable production include strengthening indigenous associations and associations of agroextractive producers, including to process and commercialize biodiversity products. In other words, the structuring of these production chains includes support for community entrepreneurship, integrating a broad strategy to promote the local bioeconomy. This process requires implementing production systems that maintain the forest standing and promote the industrialization of its products in an integrated manner with the other business sectors in the country and with centers of innovation and scientific and technological development.

The economic impact of sustainable production is also verified by an indicator that measures the revenues (gross revenue) of the supported projects obtained by commercializing the generated production (in natura products, beneficiaries, and services).

The analysis of the behavior of this indicator shows its baseline (annual revenue immediately prior to the start of the project), the monitored year, and the increase in revenue generated by the project throughout its implementation. This increment is calculated by comparing the annual revenue in a given year with the baseline revenue. This annual increase (or reduction) is added up over the years of the project's implementation and, when consolidated, represents the increase in revenue produced by the project.

Table 19 consolidated the revenue obtained from commercializing products by the projects supported from 2010 to 2023. Note that, once a project is completed, revenues from subsequent years are no longer considered.

TABLE 19 | INDICATORS OF REVENUE OBTAINED FROM THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF PRODUCTS BY THE AMAZON FUND'S PROJECTS

Revenue from economic sustainable activity					
Products *in natura*			Processed products		
Baseline	Last Year	Increment	Baseline	Last Year	Increment
BRL 31.0 million	BRL 83.2 million	BRL 176.3 million	BRL 31.6 million	BRL 76.2 million	BRL 140.7 million

Source: BNDES.

Expanding revenues from economic sustainable activities by highlighting their economic attractiveness is fundamental for an economic transition toward a sustainable cycle of prosperity.

Completed projects

In 2023, seven projects were completed, four of which were specific to an Amazon Fund axis, and, of these, three to the sustainable production axis.

The Family Farming Value Chains project in the State of Mato Grosso projetc, selected by the Public Call for Sustainable Productive Projects and conducted by Alternative Technology Center Foundation (CTA) in the state of Mato Grosso aimed to strengthen family farming by implementing and consolidating agroforestry systems (SAFs), supporting collective structures for processing production, and structuring marketing channels for the products originating from SAFs. The region that implemented this project is marked social conflicts resulting from the advancement of the agricultural frontier and the high concentration of land ownership. The target audience of the project mainly referred to family farmers but included indigenous communities, other traditional peoples, and agrarian reform settlements.

The Adding Value to Amazon Socioproductive Chains project sought to strengthen sustainable productive arrangements in six municipalities in the state of Mato Grosso, benefiting family farmers and agrarian reform settlers and their community associations and cooperatives. The expected direct effects included strengthening agroforestry product chains, adding value, expanding the capabilities of beneficiaries, and recovering deforested and degraded areas for use for economic and preservation purposes. The Life Center Institute (ICV) conducted it and benefited almost 600 families and around 20 local organizations.

Finally, the Sustainable Northern Corridor project, carried out by the Institute of Forestry and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora), aimed to strengthen extractivism and family farming in Calha Norte Paraense. The project benefited 34 quilombola communities and a settlement in the region of the municipalities of Oriximiná and Alenquer (both in Pará) by installing food processing units and seedling nurseries for agroforestry systems.

"Monitoring and control" component

By the end of 2023, support for sustainable productive activities represented around 41% of the amount of the Amazon Fund project portfolio, that is, BRL 757 million. The "monitoring and control" axis has been recognized in independent PPCDAm assessments as the one that has improved the most and, consequently, as the one with the greatest participation in reducing deforestation in the Amazon since 2004.

One project, completed in 2023, was dedicated exclusively to this axis – PrevFogo, from IBAMA –, which was of great relevance in supporting the physical and operational structuring in monitoring, preventing, and combating forest fires and unauthorized burning in the Amazon. A building, which was assembled with furniture, computer equipment, and software, will house a situation room to monitor forest fires and outline combat strategies, in which meetings of the Integrated Multi-Agency Center for National Operational Coordination (Ciman) will also be held. The PrevFogo administrative headquarters, a workshop to maintain its vehicles and a warehouse for storing materials and equipment will still be there. Support from the Amazon Fund also began to integrate fire management activities in priority Brazilian areas, such as indigenous lands and settlement projects. Rodofogo trucks, personal protective equipment kits, combat equipment, and radio communication systems were also purchased.

The tables that show the evolution of the indicators shows no significant evolution between the two years – a result due to the interruption of the analysis of new projects for four years. In 2023, new projects were approved which, when implemented, will impact the indicators.

**TABLE 20 | INDICATORS OF THE "MONITORING AND CONTROL (2)" COMPONENT –
CUMULATIVE VALUES**

Monitoring and control indicators (component 2)	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Variation 2023/2022
Strengthened environmental agencies (federal, state, and municipal)	326	326	0%
Amount disbursed for projects to combat forest fires and illegal burn offs (BRL thousand)	77,228	77,229	0%
Public employees trained in environmental management and/or deforestation monitoring technologies	11,197	11,197	0%
Environmental inspection missions carried out	1,896	1,896	0%
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)	4,584	4,569	0%
Rural properties registered in the CAR (protocol)	1,062,666	1,070,974	1%
Rural properties registered in the CAR– protocol (hectares)	125,880,444	125,908,823	0%
Area with vegetation cover recovered for conservation or environmental regularization (hectares) - regeneration in progress	14,640	14,640	0%
Infraction notices (fines) issued for violations against flora	18,590	18,590	0%

Source BNDES.

Color code/legend

Efficacy indicator
Effectiveness indicator

"Land-use planning" component

At the end of 2023, support for sustainable productive activities represented around 19% of the value of the Amazon Fund project portfolio, that is, BRL 349 million. The occupation of the forest is inherent to the local development process, but it must be planned. Among the available tools, the Amazon Fund's support for consolidating PAs management and implementing PNGATI stands out.

TABLE 21 | INDICATORS FOR THE "LAND-USE PLANNING (3)" COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Land-use planning indicators (component 3)	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Variation 2023/2022
Preservation areas supported	196	196	0%
Indigenous lands supported	101	101	0%
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (total)	3,592	4,927	37%
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (indigenous)	1,922	2,073	8%
Indigenous peoples directly benefited by the support of the Amazon Fund	61,048	61,129	0%
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas effectively using the acquired knowledge.	1,996	2,115	6%
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	741,541	0%

Source BNDES.

Color code/legend

Efficacy indicator
Effectiveness indicator

It is important to highlight that federal and state PAs – which together correspond to more than 40% of the total area of the Legal Amazon – are territorial categories protected by legislation, whose consolidation and management are strategic objectives for reducing deforestation, as recognized by public policy PPCDAm, which, in itself, makes the action of deforesters and land grabbers difficult.

"Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component

By the end of 2023, support for scientific and technological development actions and economic instruments to enhance the standing forest represented 13% of the amount of the Amazon Fund's project portfolio, that is, BRL 757 million. Support for this axis has a strategic and transversal nature, benefiting the other components.

TABLE 22 | INDICATORS OF THE "SCIENCE, INNOVATION, AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS (4)" COMPONENT – CUMULATIVE VALUES

Indicators of science, innovation, and economic instruments (component 4)	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2023 (accrued)	Variation 2023/2022
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	603	613	2%
Patents applied for or filed	2	2	0%

Source BNDES.

Color code/legend

Efficacy indicator
Effectiveness indicator

AMAZON FUND'S SAFEGUARDS

Decision 1/CP 16 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defined the 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 constitute a set of seven guidelines that aim to enhance positive socio-environmental impacts and reduce negative impacts related to REDD+ activities. They are also known as Cancún safeguards as they were approved in the Mexican city in which the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP) took place in 2010.

Safeguards should ensure that REDD+ initiatives adequately address sensitive issues, such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, the preservation of natural ecosystems, the maintenance of the REDD+ achieved results, and the risk of displacement of pressure by deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

Through 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 is prior the approval of REDD+ safeguards but since the beginning of its activities a set of guidelines and criteria has been established by COFA that, associated with the operational policies of BNDES, the fund's manager, as well as the observance of the Brazilian legalnormative framework, functions as its safeguards.

As a requirement of the UNFCCC for the recognition of its results in reducing deforestation, Brazil submitted to the United Nations (UN), in 2015, the 1st Summary of Safeguards.[21] In 2018, the second Safeguards Summary was submitted,[22] with information on how the safeguards of Cancun were addressed and respected by Brazil during the implementation of actions to reduce emissions from deforestation in the Amazon biome (from 2006). These two summaries also address how the Amazon Fund has been supporting and contributing to the observance of these safeguards. In the review of the Guidelines and Criteria to apply Amazon Fund Resources in the Legal Amazon, approved by COFA on July 25, 2023; established that projects supported by the fund must observe REDD+ safeguards (Annex I of Decision 1/CP .16), as well as Resolution CONAREDD+ 9, of December 7, 2017, which adopts the interpretation of the Cancún safeguards to the Brazilian context or a subsequent resolution that replaces it.

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21 http://redd.mma.gov.br/images/publicacoes/salvaguardas_1sumario.pdf.

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

Advances on the topic and descriptive information on Brazil's implementation of the Cancún safeguards can be monitored on the MMA's REDD+ Brasil website.[23]

AMAZON FUND'S CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) 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.

Of the 17 SDGs, a subset of ten can be identified to which the Amazon Fund contributes to a greater or lesser degree:

SDG 1 – ERADICATE POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS

Economic Amazon Fund projects must show public and/or collective benefits in favor of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers, and/or family farmers. In all the actions supported by the Amazon Fund until 2023, just over a quarter of the resources were allocated to promoting sustainable productive activities, contributing to the eradication of poverty.

SDG 2 – END HUNGER AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The Amazon Fund supports projects that promote food and nutritional security by increasing the production and commercialization of food by indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and small farmers. Supported, among other initiatives, are the implementation of 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 from the Amazon flora. It should be noted that, in 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 regarding food security, health, culture, education, sanitation, energy, among others.

SDG 5 – ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY

The results of projects with economic purposes supported by the Amazon Fund must prioritize collective or public benefits and contribute to gender equality and the protagonism of young people. Starting in 2012, the fund has demanded, in public calls for projects, that they indicate their strategy to engage women and young people in activities directly related to the supported value chains and promote the participation of women in leadership positions.

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23 http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/.

SDG 6 – ENSURE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

Projects supported by the Amazon Fund prioritize the forest restoration of riparian or ciliary forests, that is, plant formations on the banks of streams, lakes, dams, and springs. One of the ways contemplated by the fund's support prioritizes the recovery of springs by implementing programs that reward by paying for environmental services, those who protect and preserve springs that supply water collection for populations' consumption. Social technologies and other ways of ensuring access to water and sanitation for local communities can also be supported.[24] It should be noted that, in 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 regarding food security, health, culture, education, sanitation, energy, among others.

SDG 8 – PROMOTE DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

One of the great challenges to be faced by the Brazilian society and the Amazon Fund is how to implement an economic model of production and occupation of the Amazonian territory that is environmentally sustainable and 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, building capacities and skills to promote an economic alternative for local communities that is compatible with keeping the forest standing.

SDG 11 – MAKE SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The Amazon Fund has directly contributed to safeguarding the global natural and cultural heritage as it aims to reduce deforestation 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 that aim to value 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.

ODS 12 – ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

One of the main challenges supported in the current phase of PPCDAm is "the consolidation of the axis of sustainable productive activities as a vector for reducing deforestation and transforming the reality of the Amazon," 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 people, and small farmers. Thus, in addition to structuring projects, the fund has launched three public calls aimed at promoting sustainable production, improving marketing, and thus expanding the consumption of this socio-biodiverse production. Encouraging investments that promote sustainable economic models and that enable the 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 preservation of the biodiversity of the "living forest" while combating deforestation.

Upon its resumption, the Amazon Fund launched what is known as Amazon at School: Healthy and Sustainable Food, worth BRL 336 million. To expand its impact and scale, the call was created considering other public policies – notably, the National School Food Program (PNAE). The call aims to support sustainable production and the acquisition and consumption of this production by public school systems in the nine states of the Legal Amazon. On the one hand, increasing quantity, quality, regularity, and diversity of sustainable and socio-biodiverse production by public purchasing programs (PNAE) contributes to strengthening productive capacity, the production structure, short marketing circuits, and the diversification of family farming distribution channels, including indigenous peoples, quilombolas, and other traditional peoples and communities. From the students' point of view, the consumption of local socio-biodiversity and sustainable-based products in school meals not only improves the nutritional quality of meals, but also adapts to local eating habits.

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24   Throughout 2023, a partnership was structured between BNDES, MMA, and the Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) which enabled the launch, in March 2024, of a notice worth BRL 150 million in resources from of the Amazon Fund to implement social technologies for access to water and sustainable production projects adapted 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 for the development of socio-biodiversity production chains, environmental preservation, and reduction of deforestation.

SDG 13 – COMBAT GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The Amazon Fund is the largest REDD+ initiative in the world according to several criteria, such as donations received and amounts approved for projects.[25] All resources invested by the fund must directly or indirectly contribute to reducing deforestation. Brazil decreased total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 3.47 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq), in 2004, to 1.46 billion tons of CO_2eq, in 2016.[26] This result significantly contributed from Brazil to mitigating global warming and results by reducing national GHG emissions due to changes in land use and forests, that is, mainly by reducing deforestation.

SDG 15 – PROTECT AND PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

The support of the Amazon Fund promoted actions in 196 PAs and 101 ILs, covering activities of protection and territorial surveillance, consolidation of their management, and promotion of sustainable productive activities in PAs of sustainable use, that is, PAs that aim to make compatible nature conservation with the sustainable use of part of its natural resources. In addition to support for protected areas, environmental monitoring actions were reinforced with support from the fund, including improving deforestation monitoring by satellites in Brazil and other countries in South America (bordering the Amazon) that are developing or improving its own monitoring systems. The support of the fund also covers the expansion of environmental inspection missions, as well as actions to prevent and combat forest fires, including support for military fire departments, the establishment of civil firefighting brigades, and the acquisition of specialized equipment.

ODS 17 – STRENGTHEN THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Amazon Fund was created by Brazil in dialogue with the international community, with several partnerships, including governments that donate resources to the fund. The Amazon Fund currently configures the main instrument of international cooperation with Brazil on the agenda of combating deforestation – concrete action. Additionally, a cooperation agreement with an international technical cooperation agency and the fund support for an international project implemented by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) aim to monitor forest cover in the regional Amazon, that is, beyond Brazilian borders.

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). The Amazon Fund, by supporting projects that contribute to component 1 of its logical framework ("Activities that maintain the forest standing have economic attractiveness"), seeks to contribute to the promotion of gender equity.

Since 2008, BNDES, which is in charge of the managing the Amazon Fund, has included the social clause in all of its financing contracts, which expresses 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 equality was introduced as a selection criterion in five public calls.[27]

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25 https://climatefundsupdate.org/the-funds/.

26 National Emissions Registration System (Sirene) – https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene.

27 In 2012, in the public call for projects of sustainable productive activities (APS); in 2014, in the public call aimed at supporting PGTAs; and, in 2017, within the scope of public calls for the consolidation and strengthening of sustainable and inclusive value chains (APS II) and the 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.

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 positions in supported organizations and the number of women trained in new technologies of sustainable production. Since 2015, the fund has also used independent external evaluations (ex-post evaluations) to assess how the concluded projects have contributed to promoting gender equity.

In 2019, the Amazon Fund website published the study "Equality between men and women in sustainable productive activity projects supported by the Amazon Fund,"[28] which aimed to systematize 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.

The result showed a very expressive number of women developing productive activities that promote the reduction of deforestation on small properties in the Amazon, directly contributing to the Amazon Fund's ultimate goal, with a prominent participation in reduction and in the sustainable use of forest resources. It was also possible to verify that, 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 showed the good practices related to gender equality in projects, finding learned lessons and recommendations drawn up for the Amazon Fund.

EVALUATION OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Amazon Fund's portfolio has 107 projects, of which 67 have been completed. The results and impacts of concluded projects are evaluated by the fund and are disclosed it in its annual reports (see chapter "Completed projects") and on the fund's website.[29]

In 2016, with technical support of German agency GIZ,[30] the conceptual framework was developed to be applied in the independent evaluations of the effectiveness of the projects implemented with resources from the Amazon Fund.[31]

With the increase in the number of completed projects, evaluating them in thematic blocks according to their objectives would produce important inputs for aggregating

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

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

30 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

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

the achieved results and impacts and identifying joint contributions to achieving the objectives of the Amazon Fund. To guide these thematic evaluations, an addition to the conceptual framework for thematic evaluations was developed in 2020, also published on the Amazon Fund website.[32]

In 2023, four new effectiveness assessments were published, three thematic ones and one specific to a project (Importance of Forest Environmental Assets, with Acre state) given the extent of this project. The three thematic evaluations were related to territorial planning projects, projects with municipalities, and another related to sustainable productive activities.

Regarding territorial planning, the projects Training to Conserve by the Amazon Conservation Team (Ecam) and Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon, carried out by the Institute of Man and the Environment of the Amazon (Imazon), were evaluated. The evaluated municipal projects took place in Carlinda, Alta Floresta, Porto dos Gaúchos, Marcelândia, and Cotriguaçu, municipalities in Mato Grosso state, in addition to a project with the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (Ibam) for training and the environmental management of municipalities.

Finally, the evaluation of sustainable productive activities was dedicated to projects led by aggregating entities, which include smaller projects that would be unable to directly access resources from the Amazon Fund. The projects this evaluation included: Materialize led by the Association of Small Agro-farmers of the Reca Project; Strengthening the Forest Based Sustainable Economy, with the Central Cooperative for Extractive Marketing of the State of Acre (Cooperacre); Small Ecosocial Projects in the Amazon, of the the Society, Population, and Nature Institute (ISPN); and the DEMA Fund, led by the Federation of Organs for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE).

Independent effectiveness evaluations can be checked in their entirety on the Amazon Fund's website.[33] The conduction of these assessments has, among others, the following purposes:

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

> enable the project developers' and the fund's institutional learning, which contributes to improve the quality of projects and helps the investment prioritization, thus supporting decision-making processes;

> monitor the compliance with the Cancun safeguards agreed upon under the scope of UNFCCC for REDD+ actions by the Amazon Fund's projects; and

> verify the projects' alignment with the PPCDAm and with the state plans for prevention and control of deforestation and ENREDD+.

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32 https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/monitoring-evaluation/independent-evaluations/

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

This broad evaluation of the effectiveness of the Amazon Fund recommended improvements and found clear evidence that the fund has contributed to reducing deforestation in the Amazon. Both the evaluation and its complementary studies can be consulted at the Amazon Fund website.[34]

AMAZON FUND'S RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is an integral part of the Amazon Fund and the projects it supports. It occurs through the periodic review of the behavior of both risks and the effects of mitigation measures. External factors that may negatively influence the execution of projects or the maintenance of the results achieved by the fund are considered risks.

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

> enumeration of the risks identified based on the intervention logic represented by the Amazon Fund's general goal and its indirect effects;

> assessment of the probability of each identified risk; and

> definition of the mitigation measures, when possible, by the Amazon Fund or other actors.

Based on the identified risks that could negatively influence the execution of projects or the maintenance of the results achieved by the Amazon Fund, an assessment of the impacts of some of these risks was developed, indicating the severity of their consequences for achieving the general objective of reducing deforestation (see "Impacts" column).

Some identified risks had their degree reassessed by the Amazon Fund in 2023.

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34 Available at: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/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-Distribuitions-Study.pdf; and https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/CAR-Guide-Impacts.pdf.

AMAZON FUND'S RISK MANAGEMENT		
Overall objective: Reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon		
Risk identified	**Response/mitigation**	**Impacts**
○ (red) ● (yellow) ○ (green) Migratory flows in the Amazon put pressure on the environment	The resumption of the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) includes, among its nine axes, support for logistics based on efficient and sustainable transport.[35] The PAC also considers institutional measures that include improving the regulatory environment and environmental licensing. For the Amazon, works are defined to adapt and construct highways. This context necessitates understanding possible impacts of migratory flows around the planned works, which could expand land occupation and use natural resources. Furthermore, possible oil exploration on the equatorial margin of the country, passing by Amapá and Pará in the Amazon, could impact the environment and influence a considerable migratory flow to the exploration region.[36] In 2023, the opening of new areas in the states of Pará and Amazonas could also lead to new occupations. In Pará, deforestation stands out in Altamira (southwest) and São Félix (southeast). The south of the Amazon state stands out, with Apuí, Lábrea, Novo Aripuanã, and Canutama.[37] The Brazilian government launched an action plan on sustainable Brazilian taxonomy,[38] which aims to guide financing and investments on activities to positively impact the environment, the climate, and society. In turn, BNDES has been diversifying its investments in initiatives aimed at sustainable development and forest restoration in the Amazon.[39] The Amazon Fund has supported forest restoration projects directly or by calls[40] and launched a call to support sustainable production,[41] which will not only strengthen food security, but will also support necessary actions for the fair and sustainable transition of Amazonian populations. **At this time, the Amazon Fund reassesses its risk to medium.**	The PAC provides furthers logistics infrastructure works in the Amazon and expands connectivity in the region. The recomposition of inspection and control structures is not fast enough to face this advance, which makes it possible to open new areas for resource exploration, facilitating the advancement of activities that impact the opening of new areas and the use of land unsustainably in the Amazon.

35 Survey of works by states. Filters used: transport – highways – AmL states.
Available at: https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/novopac/conheca-o-plano.

36 https://petrobras.com.br/quem-somos/novas-fronteiras?gclid=CjwKCAiAs6-sBhBmEiwA1Nl8s97RrdG1CE0d8z82O
Y6Ek4tQ01g8-5FPLtLgqdKYeXCto1aIBNDYvRoCMGQQAvD_BwE.

37 https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/.

38 https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira.pdf.

39 https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/imprensa/noticias/conteudo/na-cop-28-bndes-anuncia-
investimento-de-75-milhoes-de-reais-em-fundo-para-pequenas-e-medias-empresas-na-amazonia.

40 https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/imprensa/noticias/conteudo/brasil-anuncia-r-1-bi-para-arco-da-
restauracao-com-r-450-milhoes-ja-aprovados-do-fundo-amazonia.

41 https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/como-apresentar-projetos/chamadas-publicas/amazonia-na-escola/.

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Offenders incorporate new strategies and technologies for illegal deforestation

Instruments are still being developed to generate geographic data for land monitoring and trace agricultural production. On the other hand, the opening of new areas for illegal exploration has used legal tools, such as the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).[42] Furthermore, as an undesired effect of the expansion of internet connectivity,[43] it facilitates communication between land grabbers and others in the region.[44]

In 2023, the Amazon showed 9,001 km² of deforestation, a number 22% lower than in 2022 and 21% lower than the average for 2019-2022. While Rondônia, Amazonas, and Acre (28.9%) showed a decrease, Mato Grosso and Pará totaled 60%, with 5,300 km² deforested, showing stability.

The Amazon Fund has supported state and federal public projects to monitor and combat environmental crimes. In 2023, it included in its portfolio a project aimed at refining deforestation detection systems, which will serve as input for accountability for illegal deforestation.

The risk continues to be assessed as medium.

With the use of technologies and legal instruments such as CAR, offenders seek to consolidate the occupation of vacant land. Added to this, improvements in internet access also benefit the commission of environmental crimes from land grabbing to mineral exploration.

These actions perpetuate a challenge to inspection as proposed changes to land legislation remain under discussion to make instruments for proving ownership more flexible.

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Changes in the Brazilian environmental legislation reduce forest protection

In 2023, the National Congress furthered legislative proposals that could have consequences on deforestation. Bill (PL) 3,475/2021, which establishes forms of paying fines applied by IBAMA, remains in progress in the Chamber of Deputies. Bill PL 36/2021, which allows for the compensation of legal reserve areas deforested from 2008 to 2020 and the waiver of fines and embargoes applied for illegal deforestation in the same period, was effectively processed in the relevant committees and can be approved by the National Congress. Also noteworthy are bills 1,282/2019,[45] 2,374/2020,[46] and 686/2022, which make the Forest Code more flexible. Respectively, they propose building water reservoirs for irrigation projects and physical infrastructure in areas of permanent preservation of rural properties; regularizing rural properties outside the minimum legal reserve limits; and enabling cutting of secondary vegetation without prior authorization from the state environmental agency.

Bills 4,994/23 and 6,144/23 consider, respectively, BR-319 and BR-153 as critical infrastructure and propose the use of resources from the Amazon Fund for repaving, with simplified environmental licensing. The discussion about the time frame to demarcate and approve indigenous territories can also compromise the use and management of conserved land and forests. The Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry involving the activities of NGOs was finalized and bills were prepared, highlighting in its final report, which deal with governance and the participation of civil society organizations in governance and support for projects with resources from the Fund Amazon. Bill 415/20, from the Senate, which establishes the Amazon Fund in the form of a non-profit civil association also remains in progress.[47] Finally, Bills 1,162/23 and 6,049/23 are still being processed, which indicate proposals to change the possibilities for using resources from the Amazon Fund. Within the scope of the federal government, 2023 launched important federal public policies, such as the National Program for the Conversion of Degraded Pastures into Sustainable Agricultural and Forestry Production Systems, the Sustainable Amazon Plan, the Sustainable Forest Plan, and Inova Cacau.[48] The new government has set ambitious climate goals, such as a public commitment to zero deforestation in the Amazon by 2030.

The Amazon Fund assesses the risk as medium.

The review of land legislation dedicated to land use management facilitates the opening of new areas for exploration in the Amazon, as well as expanding the possibility of seeking legal guarantees to consolidate illegally opened areas.

The conversion of forests to explore natural resources goes against initiatives based on REDD+, reducing the capacity to attract financial resources for interventions dedicated to reducing deforestation with sustainable development.

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42 The Forest Code in biomes: challenges and solutions. Solution 3.2, p. 14. Available at: https://observatorioflorestal.org.br/publicacao-codigo-florestal-nos-biomas-desafios-e-solucoes/.

43 O Globo. With Musk, land grabbers and drug traffickers have internet, but not schools in the interior, says governor of AM. O Globo, Manaus, 19 June. 2023 Available at: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/noticia/2023/06/antenas-de-elon-musk-grileiros-e-traficantes-tem-internet-mas-nao-a-comunidade-do- interior-diz-governor-do-am.ghtml. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

44 PRIZIBISCZKI, Cristiane. Land grabbers use artificial intelligence to usurp public lands. O Eco, 12 Dec. 2023 Available at: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/noticia/2023/06/antenas-de-elon-musk-grileiros-e-traficantes-tem-internet-mas-nao-a-comunidade-do- interior-diz-governor-do-am.ghtml. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

45 Available at: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/135567

46 Available at: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/141808.

47 Câmara de Notícias Agency.

48 Available at: https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/recuperacao-de-pastagens-degradadas-e-destaque-das-politicas-de-sustentabilidade

New governance and public policy priorities change the development model

The new government proposals to update legislation on time frames to delimitate and define territorial domains,[49] such as ILs, can affect the prioritization of areas to be covered by public policies.[50] Furthermore, Bill 1,459/2022 can expand the list of agricultural pesticides used in production and change the governance over the approval of the use of chemicals in food production.

Furthermore, Bill 1,459/2022 can expand the list of agricultural pesticides used in production and change the governance over the approval of the use of chemicals in food production.

The current Federal Government strategies and priorities aim at expanding its presence in the main areas of the Legal Amazon, with the new phases of PPCDAm[51] and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado),[52] plans aligned with updates to portfolios in the ministries, such as the creation of secretariats (or resuming them) in the MMA, such as the National Secretariat for Climate Change, the National Secretariat for Bioeconomy, the National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development, and the Extraordinary Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Territorial Environmental Planning.

Also noteworthy is the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples to strengthen territorial planning policies and access to resources by indigenous peoples.

In addition to strengthening public structures, actions have aimed at resuming the fight against environmental crimes, which had been suspended.[53] Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance launched the Ecological Transition Plan, structured around six axes: sustainable finance, circular economy, technological densification, bioeconomy, energy transition and new infrastructure, and adaptation to climate change.

The Amazon Fund defined guidelines for the 2023-2025 biennium to support structuring initiatives for the Amazon, prioritizing, among other actions, the fight against environmental crimes, support for family farming and school meals, and support for emergency issues caused by droughts and fires.

The Amazon Fund reassesses the risk as low.

The dialogue between the Executive and Legislative powers on the development of agricultural production and environmental conservation occurs with disputes over the prioritization of agendas and consensus and must constantly reconcile the productivist and environmental agendas as the low prioritization of the latter permanently challenges the gradual achievement of the Brazilian goals of reducing deforestation and sustainable development.

Climate change causes prolonged droughts and forest fires

In 2023, of the nine states in the Amazon, six showed a reduction in deforestation when compared to 2022, especially Rondônia (-41.01%), Amazonas (-40.13%), and Acre (-28.93%). On the other hand, Mato Grosso, Roraima, and Maranhão showed an increase in deforestation equal to 8.25, 6.45, and 5.17%, respectively.

In view of the voluntary national commitment to adopt mitigation actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, a new version of PPCDAm was launched in June 2023. Its main goals include expanding IBAMA inspection actions by inspecting 30% of the illegally deforested area that has been identified in Prodes data; embargo, by the ICMBio up to 50% of illegally deforested areas in federal PAs; suspend/cancel 100% of irregular CAR registrations by the Brazilian Forest Service and the Extraordinary Secretariat for Deforestation Control and Territorial Environmental Planning; and incorporate 100% of vacant lands into the Union assets, including allocating 29.5 million hectares of federal public forests.

The Amazon Fund assesses the risk as high.

Failure to achieve the goals agreed in the Paris Agreement could directly impact biomes. In the case of the Amazon, deforestation and prolonged droughts risks the forest capacity to naturally regenerate itself, potentially leading to a progressive process of savannization and reducing its functions in balancing the rainfall regime in the regions under its influence.

Such events challenges the agricultural sector and food security and may result in additional searches for available land and, therefore, greater deforestation.

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49 Bill 4,648/2020. Amends art. 3rd of the Forest Code on fallow area. Available at: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=1956136.

50 Law 14,701, of October 20, 2023, regulates art. 231 of the Federal Constitution to provide for the recognition, demarcation, use, and management of indigenous lands and amends Laws 11,460, of March 21, 2007, 4,132, of September 10, 1962, and 6,001, of December 19, 1973.

51 https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/combate-ao-desmatamento/amazonia-ppcdam-1/5a-fase-ppcdam.pdf.

52 https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/prevencao-e-controle-do-desmatamento/ppcerrado/ppcerrado_4fase.pdf.

53 G1. STJ validates IBAMA charge of BRL 29 billion in environmental fines blocked by the Bolsonaro government. G1, 28 Nov. 2023 Available at: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/noticia/2023/06/antenas-de-elon-musk-grileiros-e-traficantes-tem-internet-mas-nao-a-comunidade-do- interior-diz-governor-do-am.ghtml. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

Component 1 – Sustainable production		
Risk identified	**Response/mitigation**	**Impacts**
○ (red) ● (yellow) ○ (green) Economic slowdown hinders the development of a sustainable forest-based economy	The Brazilian economy recorded a GDP growth of 3.1% in 2023,[54] above the 2.9% in 2022. This result shows evolution after the losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The promotion of plant extraction and forestry in 2022 slightly decreased the production of açaí and oilseed crops and increased that of Brazil nut and rubber crops at a national level.[55] The Amazon Fund supports the strengthening of production chains such as those mentioned by Restore the Amazon and Amazon at School, launched in 2023. Together, they total almost BRL 780 million to be dedicated to projects in the Amazon. **The Amazon Fund reassesses the risk as medium.**	Repeating 2021, a slight increase in the annual production volume of the extractivism product basket in 2022, in line with the growth in revenues, indicated a possible recovery of value chains in the region. There remains a need to financially and technically support socio-biodiversity producers to avoid negative impacts on family income and the retention capacity of local populations.

Component 2 – Monitoring and control		
Risk identified	**Response/mitigation**	**Impacts**
○ (red) ● (yellow) ○ (green) Land legislation inconsistent with the environmental policy	Annual deforestation data show their progress in areas with CAR.[56] In addition to the use of this legal instrument to consolidate deforestation in new areas, bill projects aim to make land regularization rules more flexible, such as PL 510/2021, or limit the time for processing the regularization process, such as PL 4,434/ 2023. Decree 11,731/2023 created the CAR Board within the scope of the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services, now responsible for promoting access by other public agencies to CAR data, in conjunction with the MMA. This measure may facilitate access to registration data and enable the better integration of information into land data, made available by the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA). The action plans to prevent and control deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado have, as some of their objectives, the alignment between infrastructure projects and national goals to reduce deforestation. It is noteworthy that the Amazon Fund has supported direct actions for environmental regularization and restoration with native species and/or agroforestry systems by guiding criteria[57] and calls that can directly support these initiatives. **The Amazon Fund assesses the risk as medium.**	Regardless of the changes in 2023, the perception remains that the possible positive contribution of measures to legalize land, including agrarian reform settlements in the Amazon, must be associated with environmental regularization actions, the use of technical assistance instruments and rural extension, and the promotion of productive activities for the sustainable use of the forest, without which negative impacts caused by new deforestation may occur.

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54 Quarterly National Accounts System – IBGE.

55 https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/home/pms/brasil

56 The Forest Code in biomes: challenges and solutions. Solution 3.2, p. 14. Available at: https://observatorioflorestal.org.br/publicacao-codigo-florestal-nos-biomas-desafios-e-solucoes/.

57 https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/guidelines-and-criteria/.

Component 2 – Monitoring and control		
Risk identified	**Response/mitigation**	**Impacts**
🔴 🟡 🟢 **Insufficient actions for the monitoring and repression of deforestation due to tax restrictions**	The advancement of internet connectivity has facilitated communication in the Amazon region, which also benefits the illegal exploitation of natural resources by mining or land grabbing.[58] In addition to the challenges regarding combating environmental crimes, doubts remain about the taken actions, which open the possibility for interpretations and bills, such as PL 5,239/2023,[59] which aims to reduce punishments from supervisory agencies for environmental offenses. With the constant improvement of computerized systems and monitoring of deforestation, IBAMA[60] – responsible for environmental inspection and control – has used remote inspection resources to monitor illicit activities by geoinformation systems. By normative instruction,[61] the agency began to carry out preventive and remote embargoes in areas that had been illegally suppressed. Thus, it seeks to prevent the occurrence of new illicit acts and carry out an investigative process into the embargoed actions. Still in 2023, Ibama achieved recompositions in its budget[62] but gaps in human and technological resources remain to expand its capacity to combat illicit activities. The Amazon Fund has been supporting state and federal public projects to strengthen the monitoring and combating of environmental crimes. **The Amazon Fund assesses the risk as high.**	The expansion of actions to monitor and repress deforestation has reduced the absence of the State in recent years, but illegal activities that contribute to the advancement of deforestation may still happen. Low supervision enables deforestation to advance, opening new areas for real estate speculation and unsustainable land use. Additionally, the Amazon Fund finds the risk of deteriorating the sustainability of the results achieved by the supported projects.

58 O Globo. With Musk, land grabbers and drug traffickers have internet, but not schools in the interior, says governor of AM. O Globo, Manaus, 19 June. 2023 Available at: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/noticia/2023/06/antenas-de-elon-musk-grileiros-e-traficantes-tem-internet-mas-nao-a-comunidade-do- interior-diz-governor-do-am.ghtml. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

59 Available at: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2399780.

60 https://servicos.ibama.gov.br/ctf/publico/areasembargadas/ConsultaPublicaAreasEmbargadas.php.

61 https://www.ibama.gov.br/component/legislacao/?view=legislacao&legislacao=139323.

62 PRIZIBISCZKI, Cristiane. The MMA budget is restored by half a billion and returns to pre-Bolsonaro values. O Eco, 17 Dec. 2023 Available at: https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/orcamento-do-mma-tem-recomposicao-de-meio-bilhao-e-retorna-aos-valores-pre-bolsonaro/. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

Component 3 – Land-use planning		
Risk identified	**Response/mitigation**	**Impacts**
🔴 🟡 🟢 **Increased demand for new lands for cultivation and pasture**	Despite the reduction in deforestation in the Amazon in 2023, the challenge of achieving the goals to which Brazil committed at the 2023 United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 28) remains.[63] In this context, the agricultural sector estimates growth in the gross value of production[64] and the extension of areas for production[65] for 2023. In addition to agriculture, the resumption of the PAC by the Federal Government may influence the occupation of new areas during the construction or adaptation of federal highways through the Amazon, such as BR-230 (Transamazônica) and BR-319 (Manaus/AM - Porto Velho/RO).[66] The Federal Government updated the action plans to prevent and control deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado, with, among its actions, the territorial and land ordering axis, progress in the allocation of vacant lands and public forests, the identification and regularization of lands for indigenous people and in quilombola territories and strengthening the management of protected areas.[67] BNDES has been improving its credit granting mechanisms with partner banks to prohibit access to enterprises located in areas with illegal deforestation.[68] Using geotechnologies and in partnership with MapBiomas, the Bank has sought to finance chains free from the risk of illegal deforestation in the Amazon[69] and canceled financing for areas that fail to comply with the Forest Code. The Amazon Fund has expanded its support for restoration in the region. Restore the Amazon was launched in 2023, aimed at native ecological restoration in macro-regions and municipalities that coincide with the Arc of Deforestation.[70] **The Amazon Fund assesses the risk as high.**	As assessed in 2022, the increase in pressure for new land for cultivation, pasture, and speculation, associated with the non-use of areas available, has the economic vector as a driver of deforestation. Opening new areas and updating land legislation facilitate the consolidation of new deforestation fronts in the Amazon forests.

63 GOV AGENCY. President Lula speaks at the opening session of COP 28. Gov Agency, 1 Dec. 2023 Available at: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202311/presidente-lula-discursa-na-sessao-de-abertura-da-cop-28. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

64 https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/valor-da-producao-agropecuaria-de-2023-e-estimado-em-r-1-148-trilhao.

65 https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/agricultura-e-pecuaria/9201-levantamento-sistematico-da-producao-agricola.html?edicao=36068.

66 Survey of works by states. Filters used: transport – highways – AmL states. Available at: https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/novopac/conheca-o-plano.

67 Axis III – Land and territorial planning of PPCDAm and PPCerrado.

68 BNDES News Agency. BNDES extends credit restrictions to customers subject to embargo due to illegal deforestation. 20 Dec. 2023 Available at: https://agenciadenoticias.bndes.gov.br/detalhe/noticia/BNDES-amplia-vedacao-de-credito-a-clientes-com-embargo-por-desmatamento-ilegal/?utm_source=linkedin&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=organico. Access at: 27 Apr. 2024.

69 Available at: https://agenciadenoticias.bndes.gov.br/detalhe/noticia/BNDES-bloqueia-emprestimos-a-propriedades-rurais-desmatadas-ilegalmente/.

70 https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/como-apresentar-projetos/chamadas-publicas/restaura-amazonia/.

4– Science, innovation, and economic tools		
Risk identified	**Response/mitigation**	**Impacts**
🔴 ⭕ ⭕ Evasion of trained technical staff and researchers from the region	The main indicators associated with training professionals and the intensity of research, development, and innovation activities show that the Amazon remains at a lower level than other regions in Brazil. In 2022, the Amazon concentrated only 5% of the graduate scholarships in Brazil decreased by 1.7% when compared to 2021.[71] This volume is smaller than that received by Southeastern and Southern universities, which corresponded to 47% and 22% of all scholarships in Brazil in 2022. Federal expenditure on education decreased from 7.18% in 2022 to 6.85% in 2023.[72] The indicators for the distribution of graduate scholarships across the national territory remain regionally disproportionate. In 2023, the Amazon Fund updated its strategic vision and biannual guidelines, aligning them with the PPCDAm, that is, considering support for initiatives that include education aimed at traditional peoples and communities and family farming. Its guidelines[73] supported research that promotes production, monitoring, and control activities and territorial planning. **The Amazon Fund assesses the risk as high.**	The same perception remains, as in 2022, that the continued low investment scenario in science, technology, and innovation (ST&I) in the Amazon limits the production and transfer of knowledge and technologies that can contribute to the recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of the forest. In the medium term, the impacts of this deficiency reduce the value of socio-biodiversity chains and perpetuate unsustainable economic practices. Moreover, for the Amazon Fund, a low intensity of research and innovation negatively impacts the supply of qualified human resources to implement ST&I projects and produce the information and statistics necessary to design public policies for the region well.

Regarding the transversal risks related to the unintended consequences for women or gender equality, human rights, and anti-corruption, the guidelines and principles for socially and environmentally responsible action by 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. The Bank Board of Directors approved its most recent PRSAC version in 2022.[74]

The commitment to ethics is part of the BNDES declaration 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 unlawful acts committed against the BNDES System or against third parties in the country and abroad, as per the applicable Brazilian and foreign laws.

BNDES adopts a set of practices related to this topic, such as checking, during the registration analysis of the organizations requesting financial support, the existence of acts from applicants that result in discrimination based on race or gender, child or slave labor, crime against the environment, or characterize moral or sexual harassment – all of which prevent hiring.

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71 Database of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) – GEOCAPES: https://geocapes.capes.gov.br/geocapes/.

72 Execution of expenditure by area of activity (Function and Subfunction) of the Federal Government: http://www.portaldatransparencia.gov.br.

73 https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/.galleries/documentos/amazon-fund/Guidelines-2023-Legal-Amazon.pdf

74 https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/o-que-nos-orienta/prsac-e-seus-instrumentos/politica-responsabilidade-social-ambiental-climatica/.

It should be noted that in 2022 – the year of the most recent BNDES annual report available at the time of preparing this report[75] – there was no record of losses arising from fraud or cases of corruption. More detailed information on this subject can be found in the aforementioned report, including on the governance of the BNDES, its internal audit, the Bank's ethics committee, the corporate integrity policy of the BNDES System, the Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Policy, and internal correction systems, made up of internal affairs and investigative procedures committees, among other internal organizational structures. Finally, BNDES adopts the practice of conducting an integrity investigation before the election, appointment, or hiring of external advisors and members of statutory bodies.

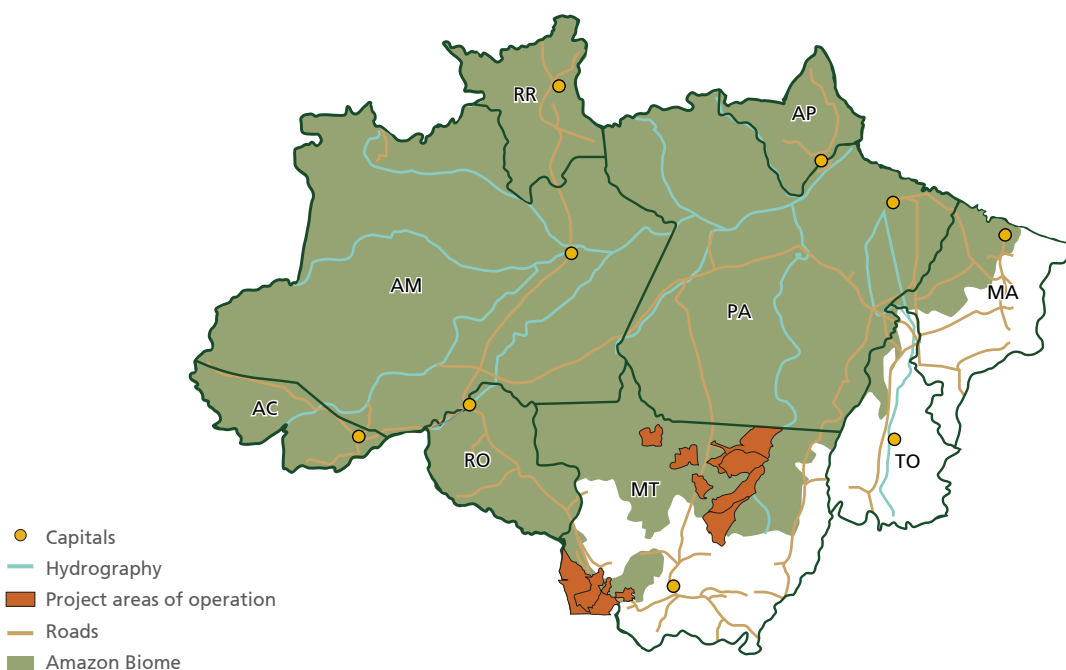75 https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/transparencia/prestacao-de-contas/relatorio-anual-integrado.

CONCLUDED PROJECTS

FAMILY FARMING VALUE CHAINS IN THE STATE OF MATO GROSSO

Responsible for the Project
Alternative Technology Center Fundation (CTA)

Territorial scope
Regions of Portal da Amazônia in north-central and southwestern Mato Grosso state

Beneficiaries
Family farmers (including indigenous and traditional communities) and state and federal agrarian reform settlements

Purpose
Support the strengthening of family farming by implementing and consolidating agroforestry systems (SAFs), supporting collective structures for processing production, and structuring commercialization channels for SAF products

Total project amount
BRL 3,238,032.00
US$ 1,447,876.95

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed
BRL 3,238,032.00
US$ 1,447,876.95

Term of use (disbursement)
54 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	Contracting date	Completion date
9.2.2014	11.25.2014	7.25.2023

- Capitals
- Hydrography
- Project areas of operation
- Roads
- Amazon Biome

Contextualization

The region in which the project operates is marked by social conflicts resulting from the advancement of the agricultural frontier and high land concentration.

Although growing in recent years and of significant importance to traditional communities, small farmers and indigenous populations, products from SAFs occupy a small space in the formal economy of the region. The distance from the main markets, limited access to capital and information, poor infrastructure, and a shortage of qualified personnel configure some of the faced challenges, in addition to problems related to the development of technologies to plant, manage, process, store, control quality, and enforce regulatory and legal aspects.

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Sustainable production" component (1) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Its direct effects were defined as (i) "agroforestry product chains with increased added value" (components 2, 3, and 4); (ii) "expanded technical capacity for the implementation of SAFs to process and commercialize agroforestry products" (components 2 and 4); and (iii) "deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic purposes through SAFs" (components 1 and 4).

Key results

The project achieved all established goals, including consolidating the SAFs, increasing honey production, modernizing processing units, and developing marketing channels.

Several training and technical assistance activities were conducted, benefiting family farmers and indigenous communities. Indicators show positive results, such as increased revenue and technical capacity. It is worth highlighting that institutional partnerships were fundamental to replicating the acquired knowledge.

Result and impact indicators

Direct effect 1: Agroforestry product chains with increased added value (components 2, 3, and 4).

> Revenue obtained from the economic activity for sustainable use supported by the project (benefited products).
  Target: BRL 505,000 | Result achieved: BRL 1,057,708

> Number of families benefiting from technical assistance to process agroforestry products
  Target: 288 | Result achieved: 288

> Verification of the installation and operationalization of the Marketing Support Center

   Target: 1 | Result achieved: 4

Direct effect 2: Expanded technical capacity for the implementation of SAFs to process and commercialize agroforestry products (components 2 and 4).

> Accumulated measurement of the number of individuals trained in SAFs, technologies to improve production, and topics related to the commercialization of agroforestry products

   Target: 30 | Result achieved: 99

> Measurement of the number of individuals trained to implement SAFs, processing and marketing of agroforestry products, and the effective use of the techniques and acquired knowledge

   Target: 250 | Result achieved: 743

Direct effect 3: Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic purposes by SAFs

> Measurement of the number of bee boxes installed and producing with project support

   Target: 500 | Result achieved: 500

> Measurement of the SAF area implemented by the project (hectares)

   Target: 250 | Result achieved: 250
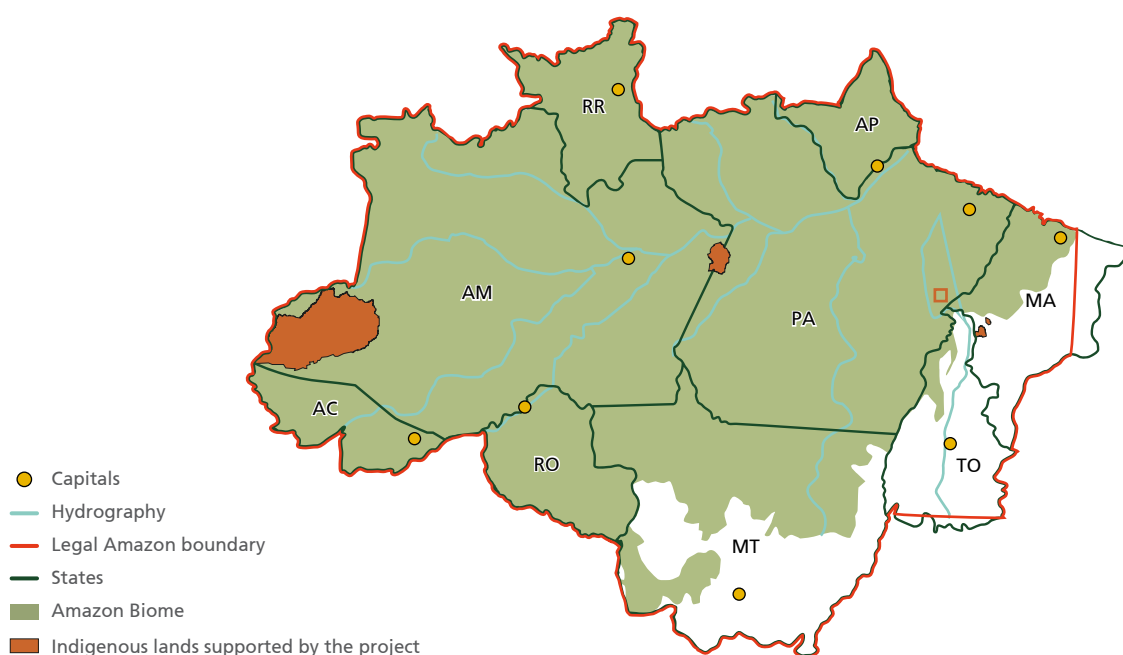
Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

The project faced challenges, such as delays in its implementation and the impacts of COVID-19, but the production of seedlings and supply contracts guaranteed the sustainability of the results.

Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.

CONSOLIDATING TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN INDIGENOUS LANDS

Responsible for the Project
Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)

Territorial scope
Legal Amazon

Beneficiaries
Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati (MA), Governador (MA), Andirá-Marau (PA/AM), and Nova Jacundá (PA) indigenous lands (ILs)

Purpose
Promote sustainable territorial and environmental management in ILs, contributing to reducing deforestation by implementing its Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) within the scope of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)

Total project amount
BRL 11,858,546.84
US$ 3,664,795.98

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed
BRL 11,858,546.84
US$ 3,664,795.98

Term of use (disbursement)
44 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	Contracting date	Completion date
9.28.2016	2.24.2017	3.2.2023

- Capitals
- Hydrography
- Legal Amazon boundary
- States
- Amazon Biome
- Indigenous lands supported by the project

Contextualization

The CTI, throughout its existence, participated in the land tenure regularization process of around 50 ILs, contributing to guaranteeing the usufruct of 3 million hectares (ha) for 35 peoples, 2.6 million of which are located in the Brazilian Amazon. The center has a history of cooperation with the National Indian Foundation (Funai) and of working with all the people included in the project.

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Sustainable production" (1) and "Territorial planning" (3) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Its direct effects were defined as (i) "economic activities for sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed in the three ILs" (component 1); (ii) "expanded managerial and technical capabilities for the development of productive activities for the sustainable use of biodiversity in the three ILs" (component 1); (iii) "degraded areas recovered and used for food security and ecological conservation purposes in the three ILs" (component 1); (iv) "Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati (MA), and Governador (MA) ILs territorially protected and with strengthened management" (component 3); and (v) "Andirá-Marau (AM and PA) and Nova Jacundá (PA) ILs with defined management" (component 3).

Key results

The implementation of the project was structured around six subcomponents: (i) implementation of the PGTA for the Vale do Javari IL; (ii) implementation of the PGTA for the Timbira ILs (located totally or partially in the Amazon biome); (iii) preparation of the PGTA for the Andirá-Marau IL; (iv) preparation of the PGTA for the Nova Jacundá IL; (v) institutional strengthening of indigenous organizations; and (vi) project management.

Each subcomponent had specific activities aimed at the development and implementation of the PGTAs, the institutional strengthening of indigenous organizations, and the overall management of the project.

Result and impact indicators

Direct Effect 1.1: Productive activities for the sustainable use of biodiversity identified and developed in the Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati (MA), and Governador (MA) ILs (component 1).

> Volume of fresh production generated by the supported project (tons or other unit of measurement) stratified by product

   Target: 20 t of beans, 50 t of cassava, 15 t of corn, 60 t of rice, 50 t of yam, and 60 t of pumpkin | Result achieved: 1.5 t of beans, 22.7 t of corn, 158 t of rice, 6 t of yam, and 13 t of pumpkin

> Forest area directly managed as a result of the supported project (ha)

   Target: 0 | Result achieved: 32 ha

> Number of fishing agreements regulated by the competent body

   Target: 3 | Result achieved: 1

Direct Effect 1.3: Expanded managerial and technical capabilities for the development of productive activities for the sustainable use of biodiversity in the Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati (MA), and Governador (MA) ILs.

> Number of indigenous individuals trained to develop productive activities for sustainable use effectively utilizing the acquired knowledge by gender.

   Target: 35 indigenous people, at least 10% women | Result achieved: 49, 15 of whom were women (30.6%)

> Number of indigenous individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas effectively using the knowledge acquired by gender.

   Target: 160 indigenous people, at least 10% women | Result achieved: 163, 38 of whom were women (23.3%)

Direct Effect 1.4: Degraded areas recovered and used for food security and ecological conservation purposes in the Krikati (MA) and Governador (MA) ILs.

> Reforested area (ha) – ongoing regeneration

   Target: 30 ha | Result achieved: 32 ha

Direct effect 3.2: Vale do Javari (AM), Krikati (MA), and Governador (MA) ILs territorially protected and with strengthened management.

> Extension of protected areas with strengthened environmental management and/ or with strengthened control of their territory (ha)

   Target: 8,730,901.77 ha | Result achieved: 8,630,901.77 ha

Direct effect 3.2: Andirá-Marau (AM and PA) and Nova Jacundá (PA) ILs with defined management.

> Extension of protected areas with defined environmental and territorial management – PGTAs (ha)

   Target: 788,725.28 ha | Result achieved: 788,725.28 ha

Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

Implementation costs were in line with forecasts, highlighting the importance of local governance. The geographic scale of the actions was adapted as needed.

The sustainability of the results was evinced by the continuous training and cultural preservation with broad participation of Indigenous communities.
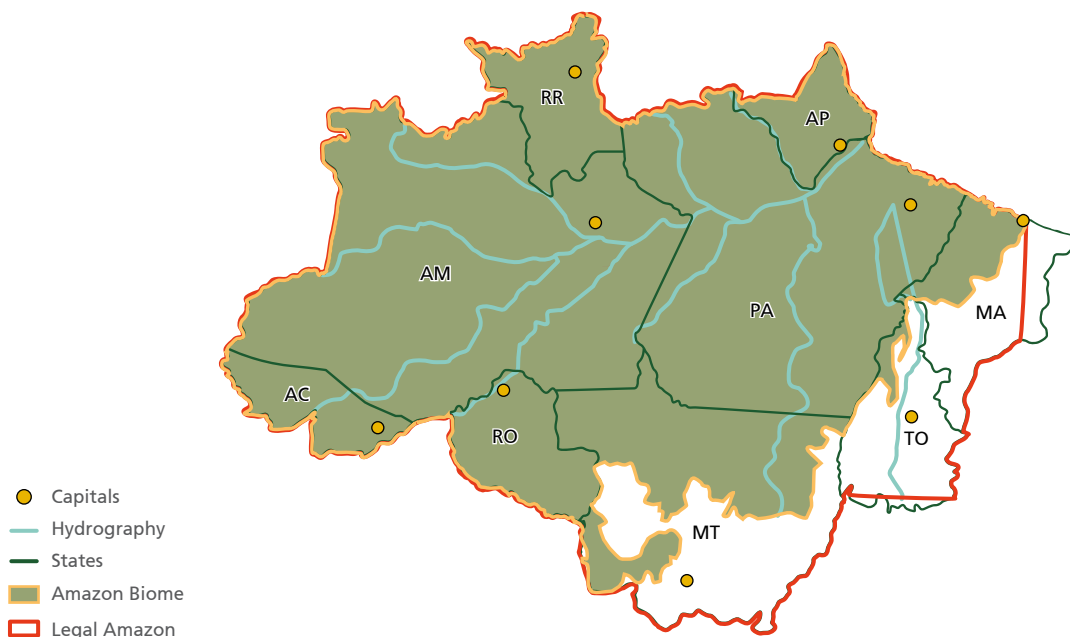
Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.

AMAZON: ENVIRONMENTAL REGULARIZATION

Responsible for the Project
Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS)

Territorial scope
Amazon Biome

Beneficiaries
People and institutions that may use information related to environmental liabilities in permanent preservation areas (APP) of water bodies and in areas with potential for restoration in protected areas (PAs) and indigenous lands (ILs), as well as the Brazilian government and state environmental bodies, which will now have a geospatial database integrated into the Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar)

Purpose
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

Total project amount
BRL 9,267,000.00
US$ 2,398,726.48

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed
BRL 9,267,000.00
US$ 2,398,726.48

Term of use (disbursement)
45 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	Contracting date	Completion date
12.3.2018	2.7.2019	3.20.2023

Capitals
Hydrography
States
Amazon Biome
Legal Amazon

Contextualization

The Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA) are important instruments to promote the recovery of vegetation cover. Their effective implementation contributes to achieving the commitments assumed by the Brazilian government in the Paris Agreement regarding the goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, the environmental recovery of deforested or degraded areas guarantees the maintenance of environmental services, such as climate regulation and maintenance of water bodies.

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Monitoring and control" (2) and "Science, innovation, and economic instruments" (4) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Its direct effects were defined as "structured and modernized environmental monitoring, control, and accountability institutions in the nine states of the Legal Amazon" (component 1) and "knowledge and technologies aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the monitoring, and control of deforestation and territorial planning produced, disseminated, and used" (component 4).

Key results

The project was structured into four main subcomponents. In the first subcomponent, six classes of land use and cover were mapped, as well as water APPs defined in 554 municipalities in the Amazon biome, totaling more than 444 million hectares. The second subcomponent focused on mapping and updating hydrographic networks, enabling the definition of APPs from water bodies in accordance with current environmental legislation. In the third subcomponent, maps were created that consolidated the information from the first two subcomponents, generating a set of 4,824 maps for municipalities, conservation units, and ILs. The fourth subcomponent disseminated the project results and integrated the information generated into the CAR, focusing on the state of Pará for the effective use of the produced data.

Result and impact indicators

Direct effect 2.1: Structured and modernized institutions for monitoring, control, and environmental accountability in the nine states of the Legal Amazon (component 1).

> Number of electronic systems developed, implemented, improved, or integrated for environmental monitoring and control purposes

Target: 1 improved system | Result achieved: 1 improved system

> Number of integrative events (seminars and forums), workshops (awareness raising, training, mediation or exchange), or public hearings for environmental monitoring and control

 Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1

> Number of educational or informative publications, applications, or other media designed for environmental monitoring and control

 Target: 4,608 maps | Result achieved: 4,824 maps

> Number of strengthened environmental agencies

 Target: 556 | Result achieved: 564

Direct effect 4.1: Knowledge and technologies aimed at conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity, monitoring and control of deforestation, and territorial planning produced, disseminated, and used.

> Area mapped with geospatial information for monitoring, control, and/or territorial planning purposes

 Target: 4,196 million km^2 | Result achieved: 4,441 million Km^2

> Number of new products or technologies developed

 Target: 1 Sicar module | Result achieved: 1 Sicar module

Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

In general terms, the project was properly executed and achieved the main established goals, despite some difficulty in replacing mapping consultants.

Although the project generates enormous savings in resources for federal, state, and municipal environmental agencies by having mapped all areas of the Legal Amazon on a large scale, its results do not directly generate revenue, and, after a few years, the mappings will have to be redone.

In any case, the integration of the bases generated into Sicar, especially their use in streamlined analysis, optimizes processes, generating savings in resources and personnel and reducing analysis deadlines, making Sicar more sustainable.

Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.
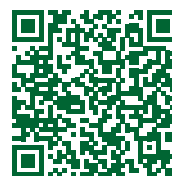
STRENGTHENING OF THE SYSTEM FOR PREVENTING AND COMBATING FOREST FIRES

Responsible for the Project

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)

Territorial scope

Mostly the Legal Amazon, with interventions at the headquarters of the National Center to Prevent and Combat Forest Fires (PrevFogo) in Brasília/DF

Beneficiaries

Population of the Legal Amazon

Purpose

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 burn-offs in the Amazon biome

Total project amount

BRL 14,717,270.00
US$ 6,202,873.49

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed

BRL 14,717,270.00
US$ 6,202,873.49

Term of use (disbursement)

84 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	**Contracting date**	**Completion date**
12.30.2013	6.5.2014	6.30.2019

Contextualization

To conduct environmental inspection activities, appropriate means of transport are necessary, such as 4x4 pickup vehicles for land actions and helicopters for aerial actions.

Historically, Ibama had these means at its disposal and conducted its supervisory actions with considerable success. However, in recent years the budget of this environmental agency has been compressed by Federal Government contingencies as a result of the economic recession and the fiscal situation of the country.

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Monitoring and control" component (2) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Its expected direct effect was defined as follows "IBAMA structured to act in the repression of environmental crimes in the Amazon."

The structuring of IBAMA, by the provision of vehicles and helicopters for environmental monitoring and inspection activities in the Amazon, directly contributes to reducing the loss of vegetation cover resulting from illegal deforestation, directly impacting the Amazon Fund's overall objective of "reducing deforestation with sustainable development in the Amazon."

Key results

Vehicle rental and aircraft charter activities were conducted as foreseen in the project. In the period from October 2016 to May 2018, 175 vehicles were used per month and 3,796 flight hours were conducted in the Legal Amazon.

Result and impact indicators

Direct effect 2.1: IBAMA structured to act in the repression of environmental crimes in the Amazon.

The main indicators agreed to monitor this objective were:

> Number of environmental inspection actions conducted
   Target: 166 (annual) | Result achieved: 415 (annual)

A total of 691 environmental inspection actions were carried out during the execution period of the project: approximately one and a half years (from October 2016 to May 2018). The baseline for this indicator was 166 annual actions, and the established target aimed to guarantee the execution of the same number of inspection actions given the scenario of budget restrictions of the Federal Government resulting from the economic recession in 2015 and 2016. The number of inspection actions carried out was significantly higher than the target.

> Number of infraction notices issued by IBAMA
   Target: 4,650 (annual) | Result achieved: 3,910 (annual)

The 691 inspection actions carried out by IBAMA with the support of the Amazon Fund resulted in 6,516 infraction notices. The baseline for this indicator was 4,650 infraction notices (annual), and the established target aimed to reach this same number. The annual result was slightly below the predicted value.

> Value of fines applied by Ibama for infractions against the flora

Target: BRL 1.6 billion (annual) | Result achieved: BRL 1.9 billion (annual)

The inspection actions resulted in fines totaling BRL 3,180,226,402.00. The baseline for this indicator was BRL 1.6 billion (annual), and the established target aimed to reach this same amount, which was exceeded by the project.

> Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon

Baseline: 7,893 km² (2016) | Result achieved: 7,536 km² (2018)

The annual deforestation rate[76] per clear cut in 2016 (the year before the start of the project actions) was 7,893 km², whereas, in 2018 (the year in which the actions supported by the Amazon Fund were concluded), this rate was 7,536 km². Therefore evincing a reduction of approximately 5% in the deforestation rate when compared to the baseline and 2018, which signals that the actions of the project effectively contained deforestation during this period.

TABLE 23 | DEFORESTED AREA IN THE LEGAL AMAZON (KM²)

Year	Deforested area
2016	7,893
2017	6,947
2018	7,536

Source: Own preparation based on data from INPE/Prodes.

Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

The Amazon Fund does not cover expenses such as daily wages and salaries for public servants. The supported project faced no risk of a lack of resources from Ibama to cover additional inspection costs, such as daily wages for employees in the field. A slight delay stemmed from the occasional lack of an aircraft due to maintenance or unfavorable weather conditions.

The sustainability of the results depends on the continuity of deforestation monitoring and inspection actions. A new Ibama project was approved by the Amazon Fund, in the amount of BRL 140 million, to finance similar activities until 2020, including rental of vehicles and helicopters for environmental inspection.
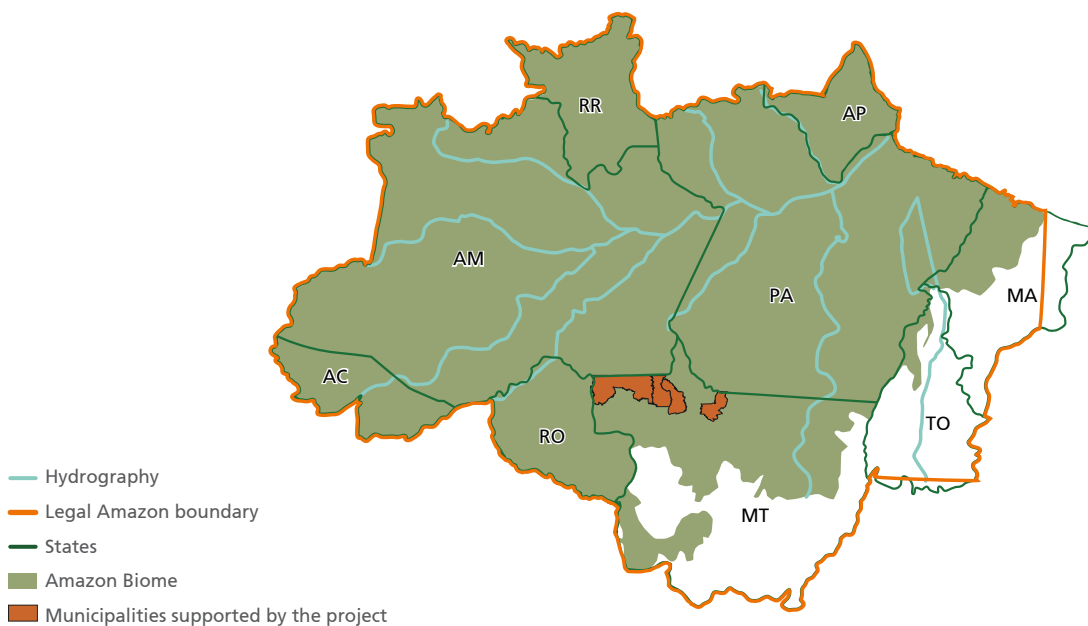
Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.

76 Annual deforestation rates are calculated by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) for the periods from August to July of each year, without interruption, since 1988.

ADDING VALUE TO AMAZON SOCIOPRODUCTIVE CHAINS

Responsible for the Project
Life Center Institute (ICV)

Territorial scope
Alta Floresta, Colniza, Cotriguaçu, Nova Bandeirantes, Nova Monte Verde, and Paranaíta in the state of Mato Grosso

Beneficiaries
Family farmers, agrarian reform settlers, and their community associations and cooperatives

Purpose
Support the strengthening of sustainable production arrangements in the Amazon

Total project amount
BRL 16,405,000.00
US$ 4,999,847.61

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed
BRL 16,405,000.00
US$ 4,999,847.61

Term of use (disbursement)
54 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	**Contracting date**	**Completion date**
12.11.2017	1.30.2018	8.25.2023

- Hydrography
- Legal Amazon boundary
- States
- Amazon Biome
- Municipalities supported by the project

Contextualization

In 2016, the four municipalities covered by the project represented 26% of the deforestation in Mato Grosso. In this sense, it is important to highlight the importance of strengthening actions that promote sustainable development in the region, which faces strong pressure on its significant forest cover.

With the aim of creating solutions that would transform the current land occupation pattern and reduce deforestation and social exclusion, the project proposed to build productive and innovative arrangements with family farming in these regions, acting in two types of value chains: extractive (babassu and chestnuts) and agribusiness chains (milk, fruits, vegetables, cocoa, and coffee).

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Sustainable production" component (1) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

The direct effects expected by the project in the north and northwest regions of Mato Grosso are: (i) strengthening activities for the sustainable use of the forest and its biodiversity; (ii) adding value in agroforestry product chains; (iii) expansion of managerial and technical capabilities in the implementation of agroforestry systems, agroextractive production, and the processing of agroforestry products; and (iv) recovery of deforested and degraded areas and their use for economic and environmental conservation purposes.

Key results

The project was divided into seven components, which ranged from community organization to product commercialization. The products and services directly affect the main stages of development of value chains: sustainable production, processing and commercialization with added value, increasing the management capabilities of community organizations, and restoring forests and degraded areas.

Around 20 local organizations were strengthened and almost 600 families received support. Actions such as the collective purchasing of inputs, access to markets, and agroecological production were implemented, resulting in greater income and visibility for family farmers. A network of partners was established, and initiatives such as the creation of the Mato Grosso Amazon Organic Production Network (Repoama) strengthened organic certification in the region. Rota Local, a marketing mechanism, facilitated product sales, generating more than BRL 1.89 million in three years. Training, regularization of associations, and support for agroecological production were some of the conducted activities. The project also provided ongoing assistance for accessing government and private markets, working on marketing strategies, and disseminating results.

Result and impact indicators

Direct Effect 1.1: Economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed.

> Annual revenue from the economic activity for sustainable use – fresh products (outcome indicator)

Baseline: BRL 1,157,680.00 | Target: BRL 2,315,360.00 |
Result achieved: BRL 2,870,785.30

> Annual revenue from the economic activity for sustainable use – benefited products and services (outcome indicator)

Baseline: BRL 2,425,058.14 | Target: BRL 3,395,081.40 |
Result achieved: BRL 5,587,520.30

Direct Effect 1.2: Expanded managerial and technical capabilities for the implementation of agroforestry systems, agroextractive production, and good agricultural practices.

> Number of individuals trained to practice and manage sustainable economic activities who effectively apply the knowledge acquired (output indicator)

Target: 700 | Result achieved: 497

Given the difficulties in measuring this indicator, information provided by the associations was used, considering the people active in the organizations who participated in the actions, decisions, and activities.

> Number of third sector organizations that advanced management and governance

Target: 20 | Result achieved: 15

Progress was observed in terms of management and governance in most of the supported organizations. However, management changes and internal conflicts in some of them meant that the result of this indicator fell short of the stipulated target, which considered all the organizations covered by it.

Direct Effect 1.3: Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes.

> Directly managed forest area

Baseline: 68,000 ha | Target: 300,000 ha | Result achieved: 207,160 ha

The indicator referring to the directly managed forest area is related to the nut chain and was below expectations in terms of expansion due to changes in the management of one of the associations, which impacted concession agreements with forest management farms.

> Recovered area in use for economic purposes

Target: 30 ha | Result achieved: 74.75 ha

> Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or environmental regularization purposes – regeneration underway

Target: 100 ha | Result achieved: 184.2 ha

Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

It is worth highlighting the importance of family commitment, the need to demonstrate practical actions to accelerate learning, the vulnerability of community organizations, and the need to create local identity in territories of recent immigrant occupation. Strategies such as training, exchanges, and technical support are crucial to keeping families in the process and ensuring sustainable results.

The project addressed issues such as the lack of deforestation-free production arrangements, the low utilization of the productive potential of the region, and the fragility of local organizations. To this end, it invested in six production chains, strengthened associations, and contributed to income generation and food security, reducing pressure on natural resources.

The results show that many trained individuals are applying the knowledge they acquired and making their own investments in sustainable technologies. The ICV, responsible for the initiative, seeks new projects and financiers to continue the actions necessary to maintain the sustainability of the achieved results.
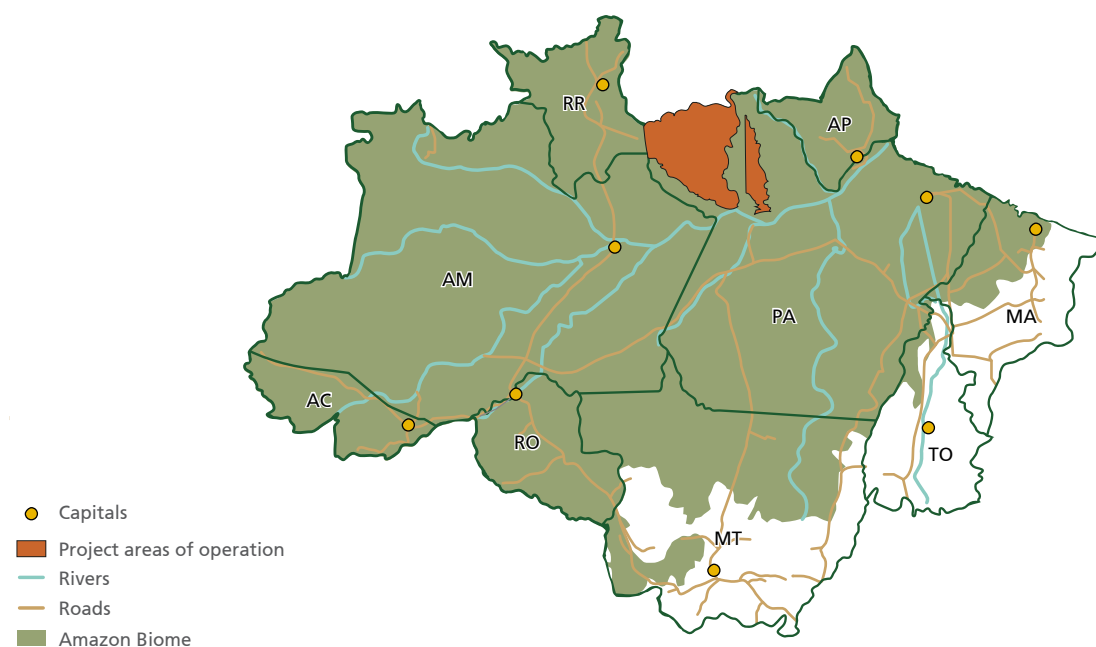
Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.

SUSTAINABLE NORTHERN CORRIDOR

Responsible for the Project

Institute of Agriculture and Forest Management and Certification (Imaflora)

Territorial scope

Municipalities of Oriximiná and Alenquer in the state of Pará

Beneficiaries

34 quilombola communities and one settlement in the region

Purpose

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 quilombola communities and settlements

Total project amount

BRL 3,312,877.00
US$ 1,452,506.58

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed

BRL 3,312,877.00
US$ 1,452,506.58

Term of use (disbursement)

79 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	Contracting date	Completion date
8.26.2014	10.29.2014	11.28.2023

- Capitals
- Project areas of operation
- Rivers
- Roads
- Amazon Biome

Contextualization

The Northern Corridor encompasses around 27 million hectares and occupies 22% of the state of Pará, covering the largest set of protected areas (conservation units, indigenous lands, and quilombola lands) of tropical forests on the planet, with approximately 20 million hectares. Added to the protected areas of Amapá and Amazonas, it makes up the largest biodiversity corridor in the world.

Quilombola communities and indigenous populations are located along the Trombetas River. The main economic activities of the quilombola communities of Oriximiná are extractivism (with emphasis on Brazil nuts) and agriculture. However, they face difficulties selling the nuts independently, depending on regatões and other intermediaries, which drastically reduces the margin received per sale. To change this scenario, Imaflora had already been working to promote the development of the commercialization chain together with these populations, and this project aimed to strengthen this activity in the region.

With the residents of the Paraíso Sustainable Development Project (PDS) settlement, the institute began work aimed at institutionally strengthening the local association, as well as activities aimed at raising awareness and training these players in sustainable agricultural practices.

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Sustainable production" component (1) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Its direct effects were defined as "agroforestry product chains with increased added value in the municipality of Oriximiná (PA)"; "expanded managerial and technical capabilities for the processing of agroforestry products, implementation of nurseries, and community management in the municipalities of Oriximiná and Alenquer (PA)"; and "deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes by SAFs".

Key results

Overall, three subprojects were conducted to promote sustainable development in quilombola communities and rural areas in the region. The first subproject focused on the construction and operation of four food processing units (FPUs), aiming to train and support management to benefit local products. The second subproject focused on creating a community nursery to produce seedlings and implement agroforestry systems, involving training in production and management techniques. Finally, the third subproject aimed at building a community warehouse to store and sell extractive products, including the acquisition of equipment and discussions on the business model to strengthen the local economy.

Result and impact indicators

Direct effect 1: Agroforestry product chains with increased added value in the municipality of Oriximiná (PA)

> Revenue obtained from the economic activity for sustainable use supported by the project (stratified by type of product)

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: BRL 4,058,193.01

> Revenue obtained from the economic activity for sustainable use supported by the project exclusively generated by commercialization via government purchases or subsidies (stratified by type of product)

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: BRL 476,388.00

> Number of individuals directly benefiting from activities supported by the project

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: 2,145

> Number of women directly benefiting from activities supported by the project

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: 724

> Number of settlers directly benefiting from activities supported by the project

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: 873

> Number of individuals trained to process agroforestry products and establish nurseries and community management by effectively using the acquired knowledge (specified by gender)

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: 203

> Number of individuals participating in awareness-raising or integration events.

Target: no pre-defined goal | Result achieved: 1,150

Product 1.1: Construction of fresh food processing units.

> Construction and implementation of four agroindustries to enable added value and market access for products focusing on quilombola school meals

Target: 4 | Result achieved: 4

It is worth noting that agroindustries began supplying food for quilombola school meals in Oriximiná via the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).

Product 1.2: Setting up a warehouse

> Number of community warehouses built

Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1

Direct effect 2: Expanded managerial and technical capabilities to process agroforestry products and implement nurseries and community management in the municipalities of Oriximiná and Alenquer (PA).

> Number of individuals trained in basic food processing and community management

Target: 80 | Result achieved: 251

> Number of individuals trained for seed collection, seedling production, and nursery operation

Target: 40 | Result achieved: 6

This number was lower than expected due to delays and setbacks, especially during the initial phase of implementation of this subproject due to the need to solve inconsistencies in the limits of PDS Paraíso in the database of the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra).

Direct effect 3: Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes by SAFs.

> Construction and implementation of a seedling nursery to guarantee autonomy in seedling production and gain in scale in the implementation of agroforestry systems and recovery of degraded areas, accompanied by the development of a business model for the PDS Paraíso nursery
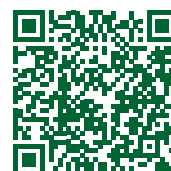
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1

Equipment such as a New Holland TT 4030 wheeled agricultural tractor was also acquired, which has been widely used for implementations, particularly for new no-burn swidden farming systems, a low-impact production system promoted by Imaflora. Additionally, brush cutters, irrigation systems, kinetic seed crackers for forest seeds, generators, among others, were acquired.

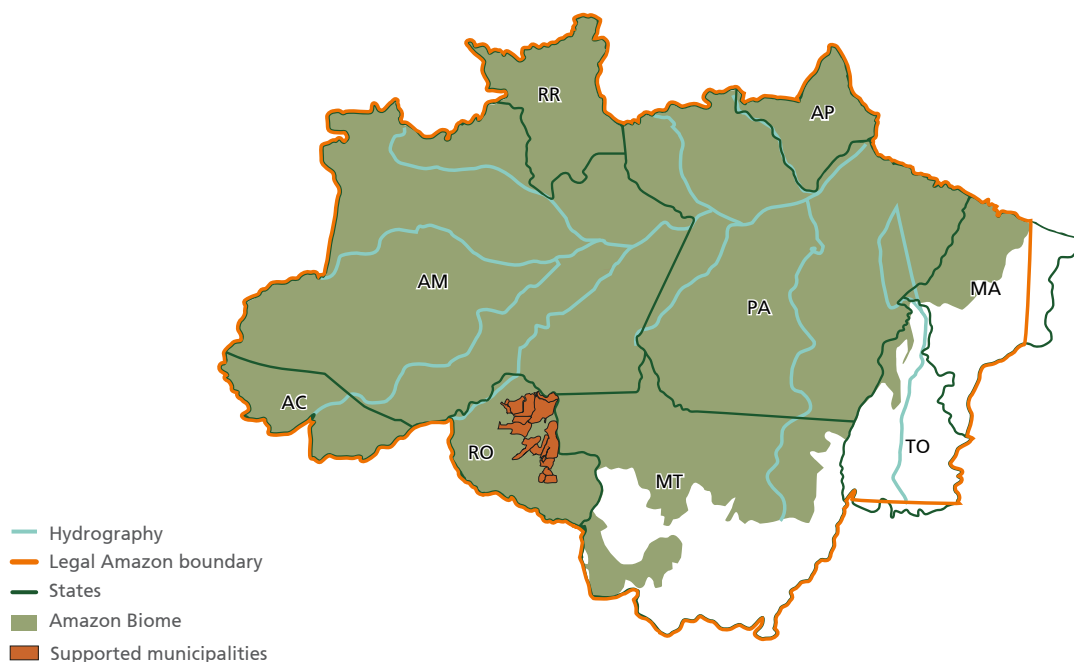## Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

Despite the challenges encountered throughout the execution of the project, Imaflora showed its commitment to overcoming them, offering alternative solutions to ensure the achievement of its targets. The developed activities, including the implementation of four agroindustries, a seedling production nursery, and a community warehouse, successfully strengthened extractivism and family farming in the Northern Corridor region of Pará. The interest of members in the production of seedlings drove initiatives to certify the nursery in the National Registry of Seeds and Seedlings (Renasem), in addition to opening up opportunities to integrate a seed network of native species, providing new business. The warehouse became a vital space for the community, serving as a place for meetings and internal activities for the local cooperative.

Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.

SOWING RONDÔNIA

Responsible for the Project

Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon – Rioterra

Territorial scope

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

Beneficiaries

Family rural producers and their respective associations, managers, and technicians from the state environmental agency, technical advisory, and rural extension, as well as other members of local society (such as environmental students and community leaders)

Purpose

Support the environmental suitability of rural properties by activities toward (i) preparing and implementing projects to recover degraded and/or altered areas (Prada) in properties of up to four fiscal modules belonging to family rural producers; (ii) rural extension and training and institutional strengthening of associations of family rural producers; and (iii) landscape monitoring and assessment

Total project amount

BRL 25,305,337.00
US$ 7,626,224.16

Amount of Amazon Fund support disbursed

BRL 25,305,337.00
US$ 7,626,224.16

Term of use (disbursement)

56 months (from the contracting date)

Approval date	Contracting date	Completion date
12.18.2017	3.13.2018	10.18.2023

Hydrography
Legal Amazon boundary
States
Amazon Biome
Supported municipalities

Contextualization

In these 12 municipalities, the modifications generated by land use and occupation patterns, which have been intensely accelerated over the last four decades, have caused significant effects related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, loss of biodiversity, erosion, and river siltation, leading to the loss of arable land, increased temperature, and new deforestation.

This scenario of depletion of natural resources, associated with asymmetric relations of access to land and work, leads to the prospect of widening inequalities and intensification of socio-environmental conflicts. The area covered by this project has a significant number of properties still to be environmentally regularized. The axis of BR-364 is located in the oldest occupied area of Rondônia. According to Sedam (2017), this region has the highest concentration of family farming properties and the highest rates of deforestation in Rondônia.

Around 80% of properties registered in the CAR have environmental liabilities, most of which in APPs, considered priority for restoration purposes. This lack of regularization, in addition to the negative environmental impacts, threatens to have other impacts on economic and social fronts due to the requirements related to environmental laws for a series of activities, such as production transportation, technical assistance, and official rural extension and contracting credit and/or financing.

Intervention logic

The project was included in the "Sustainable production" (1), "Monitoring and control" (2), and "Science, innovation, and economic instruments" (4) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

The expected effect of the project in the "Sustainable Production" component was to improve managerial and technical capabilities related to reforestation and environmental regularization activities by the recovery of degraded areas for economic and ecological conservation purposes, involving institutional strengthening actions of rural producer associations, training in reforestation activities, production of seedlings for environmental regularization and sustainable production, and training of public servants and other agents to support the implementation of the PRA in the state of Rondônia.

In relation to the "Monitoring and control" component, the expected effect was to promote access for rural producers to the environmental regularization of their properties by developing environmental regularization projects for degraded and/or altered areas (Prada).

Regarding the "Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component, the project sought to disseminate knowledge and technologies in contribution to Amazonian forest restoration by analyzing the physical environments that make up the biome landscape and assessing their contribution to mitigating climate impacts, including monitoring of carbon absorption dynamics in plant biomass and soils.

Key results

The project was dedicated to environmental regularization and strengthening family farming by a series of initiatives. Investments were made in nurseries for seedling production, and extension technicians were appointed to offer guidance on environmental legislation and analysis of the CAR of properties. Additionally, training actions were promoted, totaling 352 hours of training for over 500 participants, and rural extension services were provided to families. Of particular note is the selection of twenty properties for the installation of "technological showcases," improving the quality of the produced cocoa. The project also emphasized environmental monitoring, developing online platforms and geospatial databases to analyze vegetation cover and carbon absorption dynamics. Furthermore, training sessions were conducted and publications were produced to disseminate scientific and pedagogical knowledge.

Result and impact indicators

Direct effect 1: Expanded managerial and technical capabilities for reforestation and environmental regularization activities

> Number of public servants and other local agents trained effectively using the acquired knowledge

  Target: 32 | Result achieved: 51

> Number of rural producers trained effectively using the acquired knowledge

  Target: 480 | Result achieved: 429

> Number of strengthened rural producer associations

  Target: 60 | Result achieved: 61

> Number of individuals directly benefiting from activities supported by the project

  Target: 5,360 | Result achieved: 3,718

> Number of public servants trained to support the implementation of the PRA in Rondônia

  Target: 80 | Result achieved: 128

> Number of local agents trained to support the implementation of the PRA in Rondônia

  Target: 80 | Result achieved: 148

> Number of individuals participating in awareness-raising or integration events aimed at implementing the PRA in Rondônia

  Target: 5,280 | Result achieved: 3,590

> Number of rural producers trained in reforestation, environmental regularization, and sustainable production activities

  Target: 600 | Result achieved: 536

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, planned collective activities were interrupted, which may have impacted some related results.

Direct effect 2: Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes.

> Area with vegetation cover recovered for ecological conservation purposes
>
> Target: 500 ha | Result achieved: 616 ha

> Area with vegetation cover recovered used for economic purposes
>
> Target: 2,500 ha | Result achieved: 2,149 ha

> Property area of up to four fiscal modules with implemented recovery activities
>
> Target: 3,000 ha | Result achieved: 2,765,40 ha

Restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic period hampered efforts to capture new areas for recovery, and the areas included in the recovery reserve registry failed to total the planned 3,000 hectares. As such, Rioterra prioritized new visits to already served rural properties and the creation of "technological showcases" for cocoa instead of capturing new areas for recovery.

> Number of properties of up to four fiscal modules with implemented recovery activities
>
> Target: 1,500 | Result achieved: 1,739

> Number of seedlings produced and distributed by the project
>
> Target: 3,000,000 | Result achieved: 3,819,602

> Number of families benefiting from technical assistance and rural or agroforestry extension
>
> Target: 3,600 | Result achieved: 3,057

As mentioned, visits to already served rural properties and families and the creation of technological showcases for cocoa were prioritized to the detriment of capturing new areas and families. As a result, 15,815 visits were made to families in the project rural extension activities, exceeding the project target by more than 45%.

Direct effect 3: Expanded access for rural producers to environmental regularization of their properties

> Number of environmentally regularized rural properties
>
> Target: 1,500 | Result achieved: 1,739

> Number of rural properties with PRA adhesion and prepared Prada
>
> Target: 1,500 | Result achieved: 1,589

> Rural property area with adhesion to the PRA and prepared Prada
>
> Target: 3,000 ha | Result achieved: 2,705.76 ha

Direct effect 4: Knowledge and technologies aimed at sustainable use and forest restoration of the Amazon biome produced, disseminated, and used

> Number of published scientific, pedagogical, or informative publications

Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6

> Number of maps produced on priority areas for recovery, special uses, and agricultural suitability

Target: 36 | Result achieved: 36

Risks, learned lessons, and result sustainability

During the COVID-19 pandemic, restrictions affected the collective activities of the project, especially due to the target audience, predominantly made up of people over 50 years of age. Furthermore, the lack of structure from the state government hampered the implementation of actions planned to analyze the CARs. An additional difficulty was faced with the necessary stoppages and adjustments in the online system for preparing the Pradas, requiring the work to be done manually by the Rioterra Study Center.

However, the project had a significant impact on reducing shifting cultivation and empowering farmers to understand environmental relationships and implement sustainable management actions. This initiative provided social inclusion by enabling more than 1,500 rural landowners to implement Pradas, guaranteeing their environmental regularity and access to public policies. The positive results of the project inspired Rioterra to expand its actions, including the ReforesTerra project, aiming to restore 2,000 hectares for carbon sequestration and promote payments for environmental services to family farmers.

Point the camera or click the QR Code to get more details about the project, including information about its execution, objectives, and results.
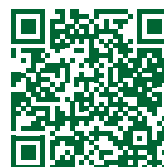
PROJECTS CONCLUDED BY 2022

In addition to the projects completed this year, there are 60 other projects supported by the Amazon Fund completed in previous years, which are listed below. Detailed information about these projects, as well as their results and impacts, can be found in the Amazon Fund's activity reports from 2013 to 2022 and at www.amazonfund.gov.br.

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	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	R$ 23,408,189.46 US$ 12,587,755.14
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	R$ 4,575,359.30 US$ 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	R$ 1,084,473.01 US$ 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	R$ 1,414,308.37 US$ 569,390.22
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	R$ 4,981,614.66 US$ 2,086,977.24
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	R$ 12,104,865.00 US$ 3,194,485.79

(Continues)

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
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	R$ 8,100,000.00 US$ 2,621,359.22
Indigenous Land Management in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basin Socioenviromental 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 PGTAs 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	R$ 11.685.843,14 US$ 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 PGTAs of the Manoki, Menkü, and Pirineus de Souza ILs	2.19.2026	2022	R$ 8,144,618.70 US$ 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	R$ 8,504,679.54 US$ 4,068,834.82
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	R$ 2,030,000.00 US$ 915,899.66
Portal Seeds – Phase II 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, Colíder, 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	R$ 16,086,000.00 US$ 7,213,452.91
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	R$ 52,930,867.68 US$ 31,088,257.77

(Continues)

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
Sustainable Bem Viver Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (Iepé)	Indigenous lands (IL) Tumucumaque Park (PA and AP), Paru d'Este River (PA), and Zo'é (PA), in the municipalities of Alenquer, Almeirim, Monte Alegre, Óbidos, and Oriximiná, in Pará, and Laranjal do Jari (AP)	Contribute to (i) implement the Territorial and Environmental Management Plan (PGTA) of the Tumucumaque Park (AP and PA) and Rio Paru d'Este (PA) ILs; and (ii) prepare PGTA for the Zo'é (PA) IL within the scope of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)	1.7.2016	2021	R$ 11,858,793.87 US$ 3,127,236.59
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	R$ 9,938,777.00 US$ 3,825,922.81
Training to Conserve Amazon Conservation Team (Ecam)	Protected areas (PA) in the state of Amapá	Train environmental agents and managers aiming to strengthen protected areas in the state of Amapá	12.2.2014	2021	R$ 1,404,360.67 US$ 608,294.93
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	R$ 9,984,629.00 US$ 5,302,059.59
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	R$ 6,601,699.07 US$ 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	R$ 18,853,482.32 US$ 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 JiParaná, 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	R$ 15,040,500.00 US$ 7,430,709.95

(Continued)

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
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	R$ 9,059,718,63 US$ 2,779,183.85
Materialize Association of Small Agro-farmers of the Reca Project	The Ponta do Rio Abunã – municipalities of Porto Velho (RO) and Acrelândia (AC)	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	R$ 6,422,748.00 US$ 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	R$ 1,567,845.25 US$ 705,029.79
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon Association for Ethno-Environmental Defense Kanindé	Indigenous lands (IL) Igarapé Lourdes (RO), Zoró (MT), Rio Guaporé (RO), and Rio Negro Ocaia (RO)	Contribute to the implementation of the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTA) of ILs Igarapé Lourdes and Zoró and to the development of PGTAS for ILs Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro Ocaia	1.21.2016	2020	R$ 7,352,757.03 US$ 1,936,464.85
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	R$ 6,597,581.00 US$ 2,289,952.10
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	R$ 16,830,280.00 US$ 8,096,541.11
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	R$ 4,897,085.37 US$ 2,196,002.41

(Continues)

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	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	R$ 15,487,682.61 US$ 6,730,581.70
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	R$ 6,364,730.00 US$ 2,511,633.32
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	R$ 19,043,330.00 US$ 7,514,829.72
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	R$ 1,875,500.94 US$ 1,206,032.37
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	R$ 12,814,691.38 US$ 6,441,809.37
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	R$ 8,837,852.29 US$ 3,908,997.43

(Continued)

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
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	R$ 4,958,910.00 US$ 2,733,235.96
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	R$ 8,023,856.00 US$ 3,421,832.91
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre Comissão Pró Índio do Acre (CPI-Acre)	Humaitá River Kaxinawá Indigenous Land (IL) and IL Rio Gregório (municipality of Tarauacá), IL Upper Purus River (municipalities of Santa Rosa do Purus and Manoel Urbano), and IL Humaitá Igarapé Arara (municipality of Porto Walter) in the state of Acre	Strengthen the sustainable production, culture, and way of life of the Humaitá River Kaxinawá, Humaitá Igarapé Arara, Gregório River, and Upper Purus River in the state of Acre through organization and promotion of the agroforestry products value chain and the indigenous technical assistance	12.29.2015	2019	R$ 3,091,111.21 US$ 885,476.87
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	R$ 56,295,964.63 US$17,662,033.20
Jacundá, Green Municipality Economy Municipality of Jacundá	Municipality of Jacundá	Support the strengthening of municipal environmental management through physical and operational structuring of the Municipal Department of Environment and Tourism	8.31.2012	2019	R$ 199,352.05 US$ 107,201.58
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	R$ 5,175,522.50 US$ 2,148,411.17

(Continues)

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
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	R$ 4,639,706.98 US$ 2,459,556.29
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	R$ 1,352,368.48 US$ 723,849.75
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	R$ 1,982,143.00 US$ 1,130,843.79
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	R$ 3,205,943.00 US$ 1,362,028.63
Reforestation in the Southern Part of the State of Amazonas 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	R$ 17,575,286.19 US$ 9,963,879.01

Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
Amazon's Water Springs – Phase II 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	R$ 7,146,563.54 US$ 3,323,055.68
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	R$ 12,518,230.09 US$ 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	R$ 551,556.98 US$ 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	R$ 15,923,230.00 US$ 9,020,637.89
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	R$ 13,280,709.56 US$ 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	R$ 2,660,567.23 US$ 1,710,865.69
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	R$ 19,949,058.91 US$ 10,478,547.59

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Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
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	R$ 19,107,547.89 US$ 11,080,050.97
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	R$ 7,449,000.00 US$ 4,164,244.19
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	R$ 1,138,083.93 US$ 638,082.49
New Social Mapping in the Amazon State University of Amazonas (UEA) 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	R$ 4,614,587.03 US$ 2,646,585.82
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	R$ 9,736,473.00 US$ 5,173,746.21
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	R$ 16,000,000.00 US$ 8,117,294.91
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	R$ 2,781,340.40 US$ 1,554,863.82

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Responsible for the Project	Territorial scope	Objective	Date of contract	Year of conclusion	Amazon Fund support
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	R$ 120,655.00 US$ 72,456.76
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	R$ 5,397,778.87 US$ 3,119,742.73

CONTRACTED PROJECTS

ANNUAL MAPPING OF LAND USE AND COVER IN BRAZIL PROJECT (MAPBIOMAS)

Responsible for the Project[77]

Arapyaú Institute for Education and Sustainable Development

Territorial scope

Brazilian territory

Beneficiaries

Entities involved in command and control actions and/or in the execution or formulation of public policies related to the prevention and fight against deforestation and the implementation of the Forest Code in addition to society as a whole

Purpose

Contribute to the MapBiomas network monitoring land use and cover in all Brazilian biomes by supporting (i) the system for detecting, validating, and refining deforestation alerts (MapBiomas Alerta) and (ii) the forest regeneration monitoring system

Total project amount

BRL 11,220,000.00
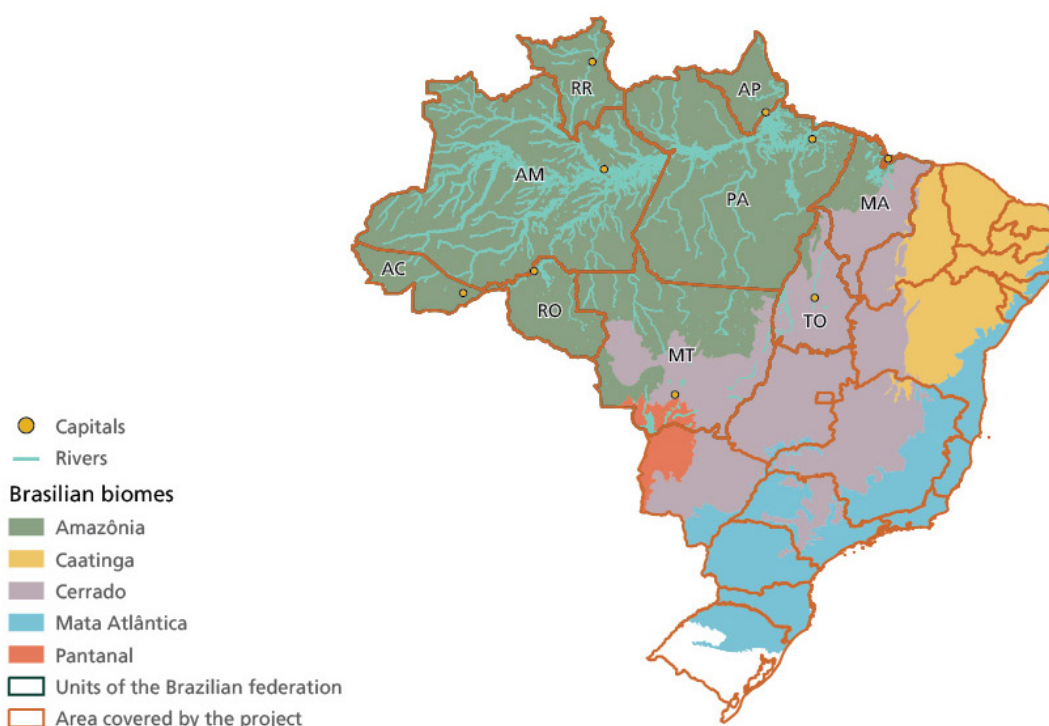US$ 2,322,981.37

Value of support from the Amazon Fund

BRL 11,220,000.00
US$ 2,322,981.37

Term of use (disbursement)

24 months (from the contracting date)

Contracting date

8.31.2023

- ⬤ Capitals
- — Rivers

Brasilian biomes
- ⬛ Amazônia
- ⬛ Caatinga
- ⬛ Cerrado
- ⬛ Mata Atlântica
- ⬛ Pantanal
- ▢ Units of the Brazilian federation
- ▢ Area covered by the project

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77 Website of the one responsible for the project: https://arapyau.org.br/.

Contextualization

Considering the significant participation of the land use change and forestry sector in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Brazil and the commitments made by the country under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to reduce such emissions, the formulation and execution of public policies, the implementation of command and control actions, and the development and improvement of tools to monitor and combat deforestation become fundamental.

Regarding the tools used to monitor and combat deforestation in Brazil, the deforestation detection and alert systems are worth highlighting. These systems are designed to monitor Brazilian forest cover by satellite images, detect deforestation, and make this information publicly available to entities involved in monitoring and combating deforestation, as well as to society as a whole.

The alerts generated by these systems, especially by the Real-Time Deforestation Detection System (Deter) of the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), are essential for the surveillance carried out by environmental agencies. However, given the average resolution of the obtained images, alerts generally need to undergo a validation process, often followed by field checks before carrying out any specific action by the environmental agency. Moreover, not all alerts provide complementary and relevant information to determine the action to be taken by environmental agencies, such as those related to the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), Indigenous Lands (ILs), Protected Areas (PAs), embargoed areas, and others.

MapBiomas Alerta (http://alerta.mapbiomas.org/) was developed in this context, a tool that monitors the deforestation alerts by different alert systems, validates them, enriches the information of each one by cross referencing information with various public databases, and generates a report containing high-resolution satellite images from before and after deforestation and other information obtained by cross-referencing this information.

The project

The project is structured into two components: (i) MapBiomas Alerta and
 (ii) Forest Regeneration.

The first component aims to continuously operate, update, and improve MapBiomas Alerta. It uses high-resolution satellite images to validate and refine alerts from various deforestation monitoring systems in the Brazilian territory, such as Deter, Global Analysis and Discovery (Glad), Deforestation Alert System (SAD) - SAD Caatinga, SAD Atlantic Forest, SAD Pantanal, SAD Pampa, and SAD Cerrado -, and the Deforestation Detection Radar System (Sirad-X). Once the suppression of

native vegetation is confirmed, the images are cross-referenced with land information and enforcement data, such as ILs, PAs, rural settlements, quilombola territories, and areas registered in the CAR, including permanent preservation areas (APPs); legal reserves (LRs); and areas under embargo, vegetation suppression authorizations, and forest management plans from the National System for Control of the Origin of Forestry Products (Sinaflor). As such, it is possible to identify whether the suppression was authorized and, if not, to identify the type of wrongdoing. The process is carried out using machine learning algorithms and the tool produces reports for the validated alerts based on the generated information.

The alerts and their respective reports are published on the MapBiomas Alerta platform,[78] in which it is possible to view information by territorial (for example, biomes, federative unit (UF), municipalities, protected areas) or administrative area (property with or without authorization for plant suppression) and access alert statistics.

The second component of the project, Forest Regeneration, provides for the development of a new tool to monitor and validate areas undergoing native vegetation regeneration. This monitoring will initially be carried out in areas that are committed to restoration, such as those embargoed by the Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) or by the states. Thus, based on public data that identify these areas, the proposal consists of generating reports with the history of land cover and use of each area, indicating whether it is in fact in the process of regeneration or if it is being used for other purposes. The result will be available publicly and free of charge on the MapBiomas platform and can be accessed by APIs (application programming interfaces).

Intervention logic

The project is included in the "Monitoring and Control" (2) and "Science, Innovation, and Economic Instruments" (4) components of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Regarding the "Monitoring and Control" component, MapBiomas will contribute to the "structured and modernized environmental monitoring, control, and accountability institutions" (2.1) direct effect as a result of the availability of the technological tool developed to monitor and control bodies to strengthen and structure them to prepare and implement public policies, contributing to improving their capacity to monitor and oversee deforestation, the dynamics of land use change, and forest degradation.

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78 https://plataforma.alerta.mapbiomas.org/.

In the "Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component, the project will contribute to the "knowledge and technologies aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, monitoring and control of deforestation, and territorial planning produced, disseminated, and used" (4.1) direct effect as a result of the improvement of the technological tool supporting the MapBiomas Alerta initiative and the development of a new tool to monitor forest regeneration/recovery in areas committed to restoration, thus contributing to the elaboration and implementation of public policies for forest restoration, prevention, and control of deforestation.

OPIRJ TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT

Responsible for the Project[79]

Organization of Indigenous Peoples
of the Juruá River (Opirj)

Territorial scope

Acre

Beneficiaries

Indigenous populations of 14 peoples
that inhabit 13 indigenous lands in the
Alto Juruá region

Purpose

Promote integrated territorial and
environmental management of the Rio Juruá
ILs by developing a network of indigenous
organizations linked to the Opirj, generating
better living conditions, food security,
appreciation of the culture and traditions of
indigenous communities, and protection
of the forest.

Total project amount

BRL 33,661,383.00
US$ 6,845,779.62

**Value of support from
the Amazon Fund**

BRL 33,661,383.00
US$ 6,845,779.62

**Term of use
(disbursement)**

36 months (from the
contracting date)

Contracting date
11.04.2023

Capitals
Rivers
Amazon biome
Brazilian Amazon states
Indigenous lands covered by the project

Focus on the ILs supported

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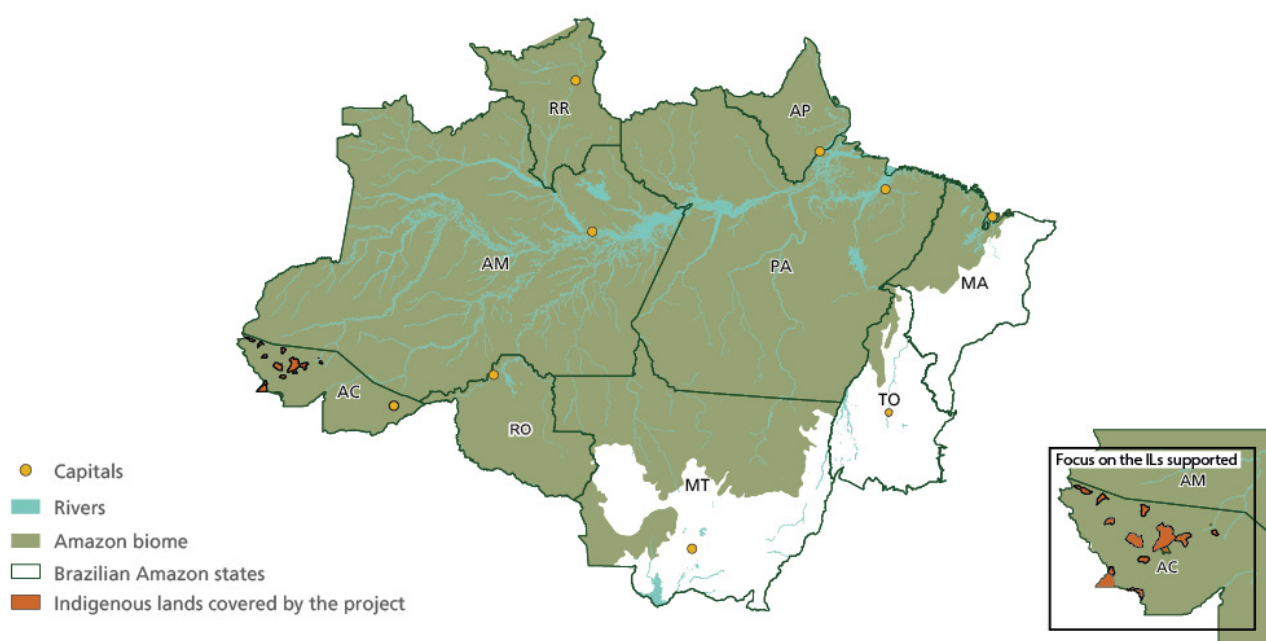
[79] The project website is under development.

Contextualization

The Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCdam) is an instrument the Federal Government developed in dialogue with civil society and academia, which has been consolidating its experiences since 2004 and is a reference for the actions of the Amazon Fund. The report on its fifth phase (2023-2027),[80] published in June 2023, states that:

> [...] only 2% of the deforestation in the Amazon in 2022 was registered on Indigenous lands, even though this land category corresponds to 23% of the total area of the Legal Amazon. This datum demonstrates the capacity of indigenous peoples to act as effective forest protectors. Although relatively small, deforestation on Indigenous Lands (ILs) is concerning because of its enormous social impact.

Alto Juruá, in the state of Acre, is a border region with Peru that has been experiencing increasing pressure on its natural resources. The opening of new roads along the boundaries of the ILs involved in the project facilitates occupation and mobility in the area, increasing incidents of illegal hunting, fishing, and extraction and transportation of other forest resources, primarily timber.

As a result, the vulnerability of indigenous peoples in the region increases due to the greater contact with non-indigenous people, weakening their culture and customs and worsening social and health problems. With the increase of indigenous village populations, to this picture are added the sustainability challenges for food security and the preservation of a decent way of life.

The project

Seeking to contribute to the implementation of the PPCDAm and the National Policy for the Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), the Opirj Territorial Management project will provide regional scale to successful, previously implemented land protection strategies.

The proposed actions result from the leadership of the indigenous peoples of the Alto Juruá region in the search for solutions to protect the forest by strengthening the indigenous agenda and integrated territorial protection strategies, with coordinated networking in the 13 ILs in the region. These lands amount to 640,000 hectares – an area larger than that of the Federal District – and more than 11,000 indigenous people from 14 peoples (represented by Opirj) live there. Therefore, this project is an initiative supported by the Amazon Fund and directly executed by indigenous entities, a growing demand reinforced not only by the principles of the Federal Constitution, which recognizes the right to autonomy and self-determination of peoples, but also in the public strategy for implementing the PNGATI.

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[80] https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/ppcdam_2023_sumario-rev.pdf

The project is structured into four components. The first is institutional strengthening, which will enable the execution of an integrated strategy to face the pressures in the territory. The project will recover the headquarters of Opirj in Cruzeiro do Sul (AC), improve digital connectivity between all 14 involved peoples, and support strategic and governance meetings.

The second component consists of implementing a set of territorial and environmental management actions to protect and preserve the forest. Some of these actions include the construction of indigenous integrated management centers, multi-purpose spaces within ILs that will serve as support bases for project execution; actions for territorial defense, such as the construction of surveillance houses, purchase of boats, fuel, and equipment for expeditions; cross-border meetings with peruvian indigenous peoples to coordinate defense actions; and the update of the management and environmental management plans of the ILs.

The third component comprises support for sustainable productive activities, focusing on food security and the sustainability of traditional lifestyles. This is an important strategy for the permanence of indigenous people on their land, occupying and protecting the territory. Actions such as the construction of nurseries for seedlings and small animals and fish farming will be supported.

Finally, the fourth component is the appreciation of indigenous culture and traditions. The following activities will be supported: the construction of guesthouses for cultural exchanges; audiovisual workshops with the production of video documentaries; organization of cultural collections with the training of indigenous cultural producers; arts and crafts workshops; and the hosting of the Annual Forest Peoples Festival. This is a fundamental strategy as it increases indigenous people's sense of belonging and social cohesion and engages youth and women. Additionally, it disseminates knowledge and culture to non-indigenous people in a sensitization and awareness process that breaks down prejudices and promotes dialogue.
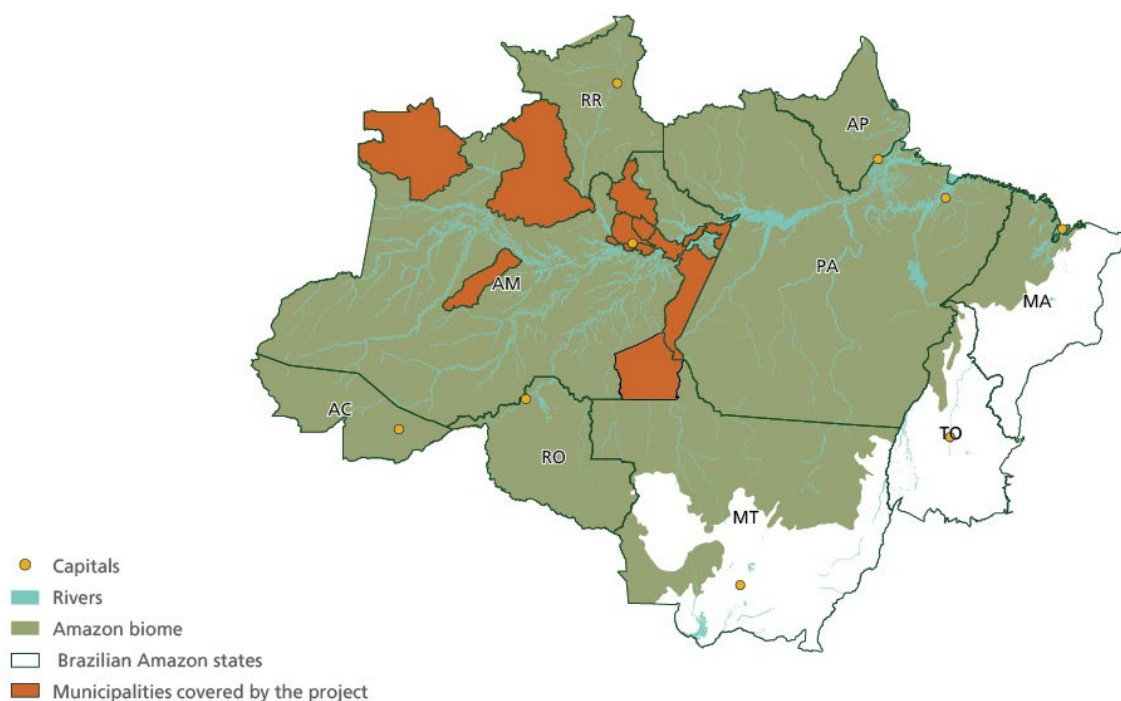
Intervention logic

The project is part of the "Territorial planning" component (3) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, contributing to the direct effect "protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, territorial protection, and management" (3.2) as a result of actions such as: review of management plans and instruments, territorial and environmental management of indigenous lands; support for seminars, workshops, and planning and governance meetings; support for infrastructure and equipment for territorial protection and surveillance activities; and training of indigenous people in management, territorial protection, and sustainable productive activities.

AGROECOLOGY NETWORK

Responsible for the Project[81]

Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)

Territorial scope

Manaus, Iranduba, Rio Preto da Eva, Careiro da Várzea, Presidente Figueiredo, Apuí, Barcelos, Maués, Itacoatiara, Parintins, Tefé, São Gabriel da Cachoeira, and Urucurituba (all in the state of Amazonas)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, indigenous people, and traditional communities

Purpose

Strengthen agroecology and organic production in the state of Amazonas, improving the quality of life of family farmers, traditional communities, and biodiversity conservation by technical assistance, training, strengthening of local organizations, structuring of production units, organic certification, and support for marketing.

Total project amount

BRL 20,162,650.00
US$ 4,142,726.53

Value of support from the Amazon Fund

BRL 20,162,650.00
US$ 4,142,726.53

Term of use (disbursement)

42 months (from the contracting date)

Contracting date

11.8.2023

Project selected under the Amazon Fund Public Call for Projects – Consolidation and strengthening of sustainable and inclusive value chains

- Capitals
- Rivers
- Amazon biome
- Brazilian Amazon states
- Municipalities covered by the project

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81 The project website is under development.

Contextualization

Promoting sustainable productive activities is a fundamental tool to address deforestation to transform the pattern of occupation in the Amazon, which is still heavily based on forest conversion for other land uses, such as extensive livestock farming and monocultures. Thus, developing sustainable productive activities that enable productivity gains, incorporation of new technologies, and access to markets is a strategic focus to continuously reduce deforestation rates in the Amazon.

The great economic potential of natural resources and Amazonian biodiversity to generate work and income, as well as the viability of integrated crop-livestock-forest use, are recognized and positively evaluated by various public entities, civil society organizations, and academic researchers. However, the main challenges faced by sustainable productive activities in the Amazon include building an integrated strategy for productive chains based on territorial foundations; strengthening social and productive organization; and expanding access to financial and credit instruments.

Thus, the Amazon Fund Public Call for Projects aimed to support productive arrangements that explore synergies among a certain set of economic players and institutions, regional economic vocations, and principles of financial sustainability to consolidate and strengthen community enterprises that seek to maintain the forest standing and foster opportunities for financial sustainability and biodiversity conservation in the Legal Amazon.

The project

The project was designed with a focus on agroecological production linked to the production chains of fruits, vegetables, seedlings, seeds, feed, honey, poultry farming[82], and community-based tourism. Its main objectives are to strengthen agroecology and organic production in the state of Amazonas, improve the quality of life of family farmers and traditional communities, and conserve biodiversity by technical assistance and training, strengthening local organizations, structuring production units and organic certification, and supporting marketing.

The project activities will be carried out by seven local associations comprised of family farmers, riverine extractivists, indigenous peoples, and agrarian reform settlers. Each association will execute a specific work plan to be implemented with financial resources for the construction of production processing units; the purchase of machinery, equipment, and supplies; logistics expenses; and others.

IPÊ will act as an aggregating entity, managing resources and carrying out acquisitions. It will also play the role of coordinating the integrated arrangement of subprojects of producer associations, referred to here as "aggregated" and listed as follows:

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82 The project does not cover the purchase of poultry, in compliance with the provisions of item 5.12, "k," of the Public Call for Projects Notice — Amazon Fund No. 1/2017 – "Consolidation and strengthening of sustainable and inclusive value chains".

> Organic Producers' Association of the state of Amazonas (Apoam);

> Farmers' Association of the Community of São Francisco de Assis (AACSFA);

> Renascer Organic Producers' Association (Aspor);

> Organic Producers' Association of Iranduba (Apoi);

> Farmers' Association of the Left Bank of the Lower Rio Negro (Tucumã do Rio Negro Network);

> Beekeepers' Association of the state of Amazonas (Acam); and

> Maniva Participatory Certification Association (Opac Maniva).

Intervention logic

The project falls under the "sustainable production" axis of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, contributing to the "economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed" (1.1), "expansion of the added value of the agroforestry and biodiversity production chains" (1.2), and "expansion of managerial and technical capacities for the development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity" (1.3).

FREE BABASSU

Responsible for the Project[83]

Association in the Settlement Areas of the state of Maranhão (Assema)

Territorial scope

Alto Alegre do Maranhão, Peritoró, São Domingos do Maranhão, Esperantinópolis, Lago do Junco, and Lago dos Rodrigues (all in the state of Maranhão)

Beneficiaries

Settlement populations, traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers

Purpose

Support the consolidation of the babassu value chain, encompassing actions of institutional strengthening and investments in production units and agroforestry systems (SAFs) to restore degraded areas and sustainable management plans.

Total project amount

BRL 13,058,721.52
US$ 2,720,566.98

Value of support from the Amazon Fund

BRL 13,058,721.52
US$ 2,720,566.98

Term of use (disbursement)

48 months (from the contracting date)

Contracting date

9.22.2023

Project selected under the Amazon Fund Public Call for Projects – Consolidation and strengthening of sustainable and inclusive value chains

Legend:
- Capitals
- Rivers
- Amazon biome
- Brazilian Amazon states
- Municipalities covered by the project

Focus on the supported municipalities

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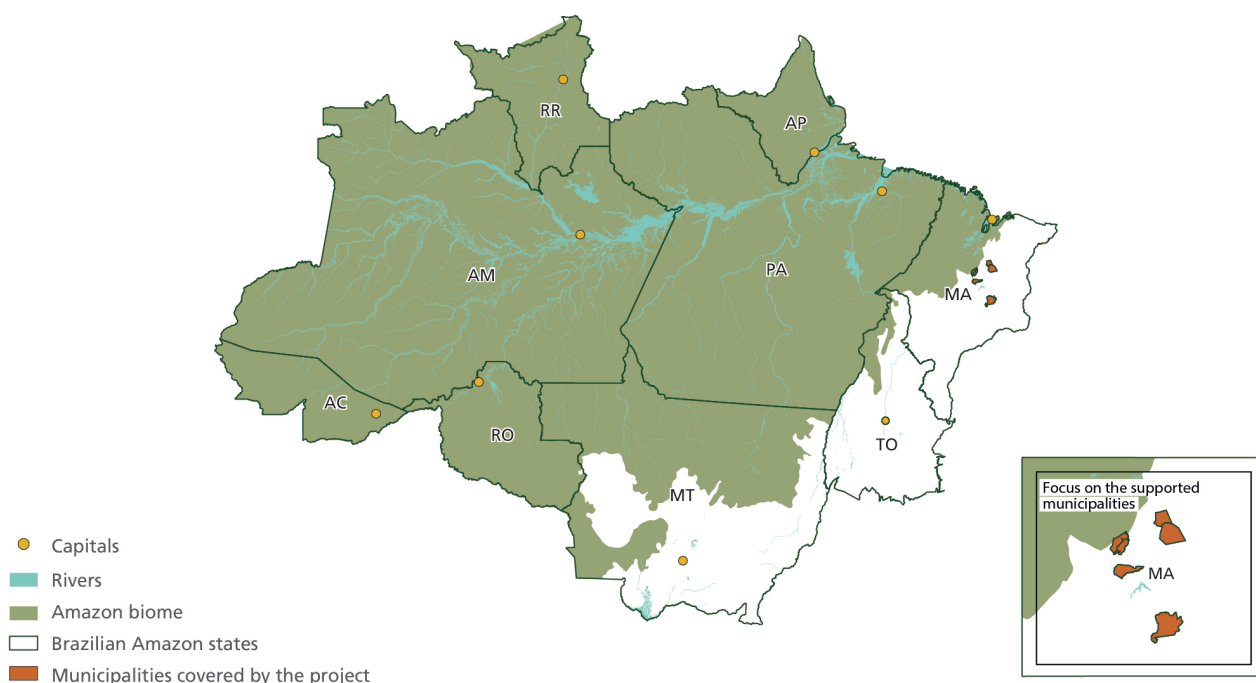
83 Website of the one responsible for the project: https://assema.org.br/.

Contextualization

Babassu extraction is a traditional activity primarily carried out by women who call themselves "quebradeiras de coco babaçu" (babassu nut breakers). The babassu palm is one of the most abundant palm trees in the Amazon region, commonly found in the transition zones between the cerrado (savanna), the Amazon rainforest, and the semi-arid Northeast region of Brazil. It constitutes an important source of income and ensures the maintenance of the way of life and permanence of the family farmers and babassu nut breakers on the land, contributing to the preservation of native vegetation.

The development of the babassu chain faces certain obstacles, such as low storage, processing, and transportation infrastructure; inadequate inputs; devaluation of the product; and underexplored markets (cosmetics and food).

To overcome these challenges, the Free Babassu project was presented as part of the Public Call for Projects of the Amazon Fund 01/2017 – "Consolidation and Strengthening of Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains," with the objective of enhancing the capacities of female babassu nut breakers and their organizations to strengthen and promote economic improvement processes by the sustainable management and use of babassu palm forests, ensuring access to markets for products and by-products of their value chains.

The project

The project was structured by the support of subprojects from four associations (merged together): Rural Women Workers Collective of Maranhão (CMTR-MA); Cooperative of Small Agroextractivist Producers of Esperantinópolis (Coopaesp); Cooperative of Small Agroextractivist Producers of Lago do Junco (COPPALJ); and Cerrado Central Cooperative (Cerrado Central).

The following actions stand out:

> **CMTR-MA**: construction of an oil processing unit and acquisition of equipment for its operation; acquisition of equipment for an existing handicraft production unit; construction of a babassu flour processing unit and acquisition of equipment for its operation; and acquisition of personal protective equipment, packaging, and other inputs to process products.

> **Coopaesp**: construction of a babassu mesocarp flour processing unit, renovation of three babassu mesocarp flake extraction centers, and acquisition of equipment for the operation of these four units and implementation of 20 hectares of SAFs and a 500-hectare babassu management plan.

> **COPPALJ**: structuring of a mechanical system to store and distribute babassu nuts and implementation of 30 hectares of agroforestry systems (AFS) and a babassu management plan for 2,000 hectares.

> **Central do Cerrado**: preparation and implementation of a marketing plan for babassu, with the development of communication pieces and holding events to promote products and participation in fairs; development of a base of services in solidarity commercialization; and elaboration of new products and improvement of production processes.

Moreover, technical assistance and rural extension (Ater) activities, training and institutional strengthening of the institutions involved in the execution of the project, and the preparation of an economic viability plan for the babassu chain and business plans for the implemented processing units will be carried out.

Intervention logic

The project will help ensure that (i) economic activities for the sustainable use of forest and biodiversity are identified and developed (objective 1.1); (ii) agroforestry and biodiversity product chains have expanded added value (1.2); (iii) managerial and technical capacities for the implementation of economic activities for sustainable forest use and biodiversity are expanded (1.3); and (iv) deforested and degraded areas are recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes (1.4).

DABUCURY: SHARING EXPERIENCES AND STRENGTHENING ETHNOENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE INDIGENOUS LANDS OF THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Responsible for the Project[84]

Ecumenical Coordination
of Service (CESE)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Beneficiaries

Indigenous population of the nine states
of the Legal Amazon by their representative
organizations

Purpose

Support indigenous territorial and
environmental management projects by
public notices, support services, and training,
contributing to consolidating ILs in the
Legal Amazon and promoting local
organization technical capacities in line
with PNGATI guidelines

Total project amount

BRL 53,819,079.00
US$ 11,036,188.94

**Value of support from
the Amazon Fund**

BRL 53,819,079.00
US$ 11,036,188.94

**Term of use
(disbursement)**

54 months (from
the contracting date)

Contracting date
12.21.2023

- ● Capitals
- ▬ Rivers
- ▬ Amazon biome
- ▭ Brazilian Amazon states
- ▭ Municipalities covered by the project

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84 Project website: https://www.cese.org.br/.

Contextualization

In 2012, by Decree 7,747, dated June 5, 2012, the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) was established, with the objective of "guaranteeing and promoting the protection, recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of the natural resources of indigenous lands and territories, ensuring the integrity of the indigenous heritage and all the necessary conditions for the physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous people, respecting their sociocultural autonomy and improving their quality of life." By fostering the management capacity of Indigenous peoples over their own lands, this policy was established as an instrument to mobilize Indigenous communities to prepare their maps, plans, projects, and the resources for their implementation.

The Dabucury Project was developed by the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB) in partnership with CESE to contribute to the implementation of PNGATI, with the strategy of providing greater access to resources for indigenous organizations to carry out their projects.

The project

Support for indigenous territorial and environmental management projects will take place by public notices encompassing technical, managerial, and legal support and training and capacity building actions for indigenous organizations (non-profit civil associations, constituted and directed by indigenous people) in the nine states of the Legal Amazon. The detailed description of the target audience and of eligibility criteria will be established at each public notice, with the basic criterion being the allocation of support to indigenous organizations, combined with the guideline toward recognizing and appreciating indigenous participation and leadership, signed by the PNGATI.

The project is structured into four components. The first includes the financial mechanism to support projects — an estimated amount of BRL 17.3 million is allocated to up to 60 projects of indigenous organizations aimed at implementing the PNGATI. The public notices will encompass two categories of projects, with estimated values from BRL 350,000.00 to BRL 400,000.00 and from BRL 200,000.00 to BRL 250,000.00. The projects will be evaluated by a technical chamber and approved by a management committee to be constituted within the scope of the project.

The second component consists of technical, managerial, and legal support to the indigenous organizations executing the projects. Entry services are provided to support the organizations selected in the public notices, with obtaining certificates, environmental licensing, health records, and other needs associated with the scope of the approved proposals. Additionally, on a more continuous basis, advice will also be provided to organizations throughout the execution of projects, meeting technical, management, business process, and contract demands.

In the third component, training and capacity development actions are planned, including workshops to detail projects and training in management and accountability; cross-sectional training in project design and management, gender equity, and communication; seminars on topics of interest to the communities involved in the projects; and exchanges to share experiences.

Finally, the fourth component focuses on disseminating good indigenous environmental and territorial management practices and support for project activities. A database mapping the network of young indigenous communicators from COIAB and an interactive project portal will be created on the CESE and COIAB websites containing various materials, such as procedure manuals for presenting projects, accountability and good management practices, and audiovisual records of all supported projects.

Intervention logic

The project is part of the "Land and territorial planning" component (3) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, contributing to the "protected areas with infrastructure, territorial protection, and consolidated management" (3.2) direct effect as a result of support for projects by indigenous organizations aimed at implementing the PNGATI, technical support to indigenous organizations executing the projects, and training actions and capacity building in management, accountability, communication, and other topics of interest to the communities involved with the projects supported by public notices.

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS

Project/Management	Date of approval	Amazon Fund support value (US$)	Percentage disbursed
Amazônia Agroecológica Project Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (Fase)	6.13.2018	4,736,950.65	95%
Amazonia SAR The Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (Censipam)	6.23.2015	15,592,784.71	100%
Forest Assistance+ Program Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)	4.5.2016	8,786,621.50	100%
CAR Acre State of Acre	10.29.2013	7,707,589.49	100%
CAR Amazonas State of Amazonas	10.1.2018	7,459,657.33	16%
CAR Bahia State of Bahia	3.25.2014	12,602,676.26	100%
CAR Ceará State of Ceará	2.23.2016	4,751,418.50	100%
CAR Espírito Santo Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Defense of Espírito Santo (Idaf)	6.19.2018	635,180.19	100%
CAR: Lawful Tocantins State of Tocantins	5.21.2013	13,180,543.94	92%
Forest Cities Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (Idesam**)**	12.27.2017	3,631,185.24	100%
Indigenous Experiences of Territorial and Environmental Management in Acre Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)	2.26.2018	1,796,298.55	100%
Tapajós Active Forest Center for Advanced Studies on Social and Environmental Promotion – Ceaps (Health and Joy Project)	5.2.2018	3,588,811.30	100%
Preserving the Babassu Forest Interstate Association of the Movement of Women Babassu Coconut Breakers (AMIQCB)	12.27.2017	2,777,933.43	50%
Everlasting Forest Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (Imazon)	12.11.2017	2,439,574.47	100%
Valuable Forests – New Business Models for the Amazon Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification (Imaflora)	1.18.2017	5,411,041.23	100%
Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB) – Amazon Fund Banco do Brasil Foundation	5.15.2012	7,306,715.21	100%
Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB) – Amazon Fund/Phase 2 Banco do Brasil Foundation	10.7.2014	4,979,666.36	100%
Kayapó Fund for Indigenous Land Conservation Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio)	6.21.2011	10,583,004.57	45%

(Continues)

(Continued)

Project/Management	Date of approval	Amazon Fund support value (US$)	Percentage disbursed
Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)	11.1.2016	3,471,376.60	100%
National Forest Inventory – The Amazon Federal Government - Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)	7.31.2012	31,999,485.61	59%
Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region (LIRA) Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)	10.30.2018	11,649,279.04	100%
More Sustainability in the Countryside State of Maranhão	12.27.2017	12,191,589.46	33%
Sustainable Mato Grosso State of Mato Grosso	12.3.2013	14,932,820.16	94%
Environmental Monitoring of Brazilian Biomes Foundation for Science, Technology and Space Applications (Funcate) and National Institute for Space Research (Inpe)	9.25.2017	15,911,139.52	100%
Satellite Environmental Monitoring of the Amazon Biome National Institute for Space Research (Inpe)	10.7.2014	27,783,399.45	100%
Monitoring Forest Coverage in the Amazon Region Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA)	4.30.2013	11,847,412.87	100%
Pact for the Forest Elaboration and Development of Socioenvironmental Projects *(Pacto das Águas)*	6.13.2018	2,323,723.11	100%
PPP-Ecos in the Amazon – Phase 2 Institute for Society Population and Nature (ISPN)	9.18.2018	5,460,127.11	93%
Profisc I - B Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama**)**	3.19.2018	41,822,410.40	100%
Green Municipalities Program State of Pará	12.10.2013	19,630,418.62	100%
Integrated Environmental Socioeconomic Development Project State of Rondônia - State Secretariat for Environmental Development (Sedam-RO)	1.21.2014	13,382,212.30	86%
Amazon Integrated Project Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) and Eliseu Alves Foundation (FEA)	12.29.2015	8,597,810.44	50%
Sustainable Tapajós Conservation International of Brazil (CI-Brasil)	10.23.2017	5,916,859.55	100%
Land Regularization State of Mato Grosso – Office of Articulation and Regional Development (GDR/MT)	4.2.2018	21,932,727.60	18%
Kayapó Territory, Culture and Autonomy Protected Forest Association (AFP)	12.4.2017	2,785,228.17	80%

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

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, 2023 and 2022

KPDS 1324935

Contents

2

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KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
Rua do Passeio, 38 - Setor 2 - 17º andar - Centro
20021-290 - Rio de Janeiro/RJ - Brasil
Caixa Postal 2888 - CEP 20001-970 - Rio de Janeiro/RJ - Brasil
Telefone +55 (21) 2207-9400
kpmg.com.br

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, 2023 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 the main relevant 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, 2023 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 responsability 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.

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 relateing to its going concern and the use of this accounting basis in the preparation of the financial statements, unless the

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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.

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.

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We also provide the Administrator with a statement that we comply with the relevant ethical requirements, including the applicable independence requirements, and communicate any possible relationships or matters that could significantly affect our independence, including, where applicable, the respective disclaimers.

Rio de Janeiro, 2 of may of 2024

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

Thiago de Barros Albuquerque
Counter CRC RJ 115847/O-1

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

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of Reais)

	Note	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4.542.783	3.934.193
Prepaid expenses	5	91.891	88.616
Total Assets		4.634.674	4.022.809
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Funds to be allocated to projects	6	4.542.783	3.934.193
Support funds	7	91.891	88.616
NET ASSETS			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Total Liabilities and net assets		4.634.674	4.022.809

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

6

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

STATEMENTS OF SURPLUS (DEFICIT)
Years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	2023	2022
INCOME			
Revenues from donations to investments	6	48.088	90.470
Financial income	4	511.576	440.837
Revenues from donations for support	7	1.213	269
EXPENSES			
Investment donation expenses	6	(48.088)	(90.470)
Remuneration of available project funds expenses	6	(511.576)	(440.837)
Administrative expenses	8	(1.213)	(269)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		-	-

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

7

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

	Surplus/ (Deficit) accumulated
Balance at January 1, 2022	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2022	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2023	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	-

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

8

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

	Note	31/12/203	31/12/2022
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Funds received			
Proceeds from donations	4 / 6	149.590	-
Funds received withheld - (3%)	7	(4.488)	-
Allocation of funds to projects	6	(48.088)	(90.470)
Financial income	4	511.576	440.837
(=) Net Cash (Consumed) / Generated by Operating Activities		608.590	350.367
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3.934.193	3.583.826
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	4.542.783	3.934.193

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

9

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(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:

- 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. This governance had been changed due to Decree No. 9,759/2019, which terminated hundreds of federal committees. However, this situation did not have an impact on the performance of the projects that had already been commissioned, considering that funds for the continuity and completion of projects were assured as provided for in the donation agreements. The Federal Supreme Court – STF, in connection with the Direct Action for Unconstitutionality for Omission ("ADO") 59, ordered the Federal Government to take the administrative measures necessary to reactivate the Amazon Fund within the limits of its jurisdiction. On January 1, 2023, the governance of the fund was reestablished through Decree No. 11,368/2023.

Once governance was restored, at its first meeting held in February 2023, COFA agreed to resume operations of the Fundo Amazônia.

After the Publication by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of the new phase of the Plan for Preventing and Controlling Deforestation in the Amazon (PPCDAm), in June 2023, COFA got together in July 2023 and approved the wording of the Strategic View and the Guidelines and Criteria for Applying the Amazon Fund's Resources, and the focus areas for the biennium 2023-2025.

Fundo Amazônia does not have its own legal personality, and its transactions are carried in specific accounts of BNDES accounting.

10

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

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.

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 2 of may of 2024.

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.

11

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

According to Decree No. 6,527/2008 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.

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:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Financial investment with the Administrator (*)	4.542.783	3.934.193
TOTAL	**4.542.783**	**3.934.193**

(*) 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, managed and managed by BB DTVM, being remunerated based on the yield index of each of them.

12

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

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.

In December 2023, the exclusive fund BB Gaia III FIC FIRF was created in compliance with Board Decision No. 004/2023.

Until December 2023, the total financial revenues from the Fundo Amazônia's investments since its inception totaled R$ 2,663,186 (R$ 2,151,610 until December 2022).

Below is the movement of Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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 at 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
Swiss Government	28.130	27.286	-	-	844
U.S. Government	14.905	-	-	14.458	447
Balance at December 31, 2023	4.542.783	4.500.049	28.221	14.513	-

31/12/2022				
	Total	Resources for projects (Gaia FI)	Resources for projects (Gaia II FIC)	Resources for costing
Balance as of January 1, 2022	3.583.826	3.561.536	22.290	-
Income	440.837	438.122	2.715	-
Funds released	(90.470)	(90.470)		-
Balance at December 31, 2022	3.934.193	3.909.188	25.004	-

13

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(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 was received from the following donors: (i) Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (ii) KFW and (iii) Petrobras, (iv) Government of Switzerland and (v) Government of the United States of America and are intended for specific projects linked to the objective of the Fundo Amazônia.

Below is the movement of project resources:

	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	3.934.193	3.583.826
Income	511.576	440.837
Funds released	(48.088)	(90.470)
Donations received (*)	145.102	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	4.542.783	3.934.193

(*) Net value of the 3% portion intended to cover costs (see note 4).

The amount of R$ 48,088 (R$ 90,470 as of 12/31/2022) is recorded in the profit account under the headings "Revenue from donations for investments" and "Expenses with donations to investments", canceling out because the Fundo Amazônia is non-profit.

the beginning of its activities until December 31, 2023, the Fundo Amazônia received funds from the following donors:

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
Swiss Government	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

14

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

Until 31/12/2022			
Donor	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	95.601	3.091.119	3.186.720
KFW	5.781	186.909	192.690
Petrobras	518	16.767	17.285
Total	101.900	3.294.795	3.396.695

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, 2023, R$ 4,488 was allocated as funding for 3% of total funds received from donations in the amount of R$ 149,590. In the year ended December 31, 2022 no support amounts were allocated due to the absence of funds received from donations in the period.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE

In the year ended December 31, 2023, the amount of R$ 1,213 (R$ 269 on 12/31/2022) was recognized as administrative expenses, the most relevant being advertising, travel and daily, 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.

16

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

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".

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, 2023 and 2022, 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.

17

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

Notes to the Financial Statements
As of December 31, 2023 and 2022
(In thousands of reais)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Aloizio Mercadante Oliva – President

Helena Tenorio Veiga de Almeida

Tereza Helena Gabrielli Barreto Campello

Alexander Correa Abreu

Nelson Henrique Barbosa Filho

Luciana Costa

Jose Luis Pinho Gordon Milk

Luiz Augusto Fraga Navarro de Britto Filho

Walter Baère

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONTROLLERSHIP AREA
Marco Aurelio Santos Cardoso

HEAD OF THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
Marcos Paulo Pereira da Silva
Counter - CRC-RJ-097092 / O-9

18

Amazon Fund:
Limited Assurance
Report
2023

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT ON THE APPLICATION OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE AMAZON FUND

BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social

Coverage of projects whose disbursements occurred between January 2023 and December 2023.

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Independent auditor's limited assurance report

To the management of
Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social ('BNDES')
Rio de Janeiro - RJ

Scope

We have been engaged by BNDES to perform a limited assurance engagement, as defined by International Standards on Assurance Engagements, here after referred to as the engagement, to report on the BNDES's destination of financial resources to the projects supported by Amazon Fund, considering its applicable standards and guidelines and the physical evidence of implementation of such projects between January 1st, 2023 and December 31st, 2023.

The Amazon Fund aims to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in actions to prevent, monitor and combat deforestation, and to promote conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon. It also supports the development of deforestation monitoring and control systems in other Brazilian biomes and in other tropical countries.

Criteria applied by BNDES

In preparing and executing the 2023 disbursements for the Amazon Fund projects, BNDES considered and applied its processes in accordance with the following standards and specific Brazilian regulation guidelines: PPCDAM – *Plano de Ação para Prevenção e o Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal* (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon), ENREDD+ - *Estratégia Nacional para Redução das Emissões Provenientes do Desmatamento e da Degradação Florestal, Conservação dos Estoques de Carbono Florestal, Manejo Sustentável de Florestas e Aumento de Estoque de Carbono Florestal* (National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Forest Management and Increase in Forest Carbon Stock) and the actions provided for in the decree no. 6,527/2008. The limited assurance on confirmation of the application of financial resources disbursed by BNDES as part of the Amazon Fund may not be relevant/applicable for purposes other than those reported in the previous paragraph.

Management's Responsibilities

BNDES Management is responsible for preparing and presenting supporting information related to the services provided, in all material aspects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining records and other documents such as manuals, normative, agreements, analysis and communicate any instructions or procedures about project-related topics, such that its free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Independent auditor's responsibilities

Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S is responsible to express a conclusion through a limited assurance report on the information that supports the compliance of the Amazon Fund projects, regarding the applicable standards and guidelines of the BNDES Amazon Fund based on the evidence that we have obtained.

Our engagement was conducted in accordance with the Standard NBC TO 3000 – Assurance

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Engagement Different from Audit and Review, issued by the Brazilian Federal Accounting Council (CFC – Conselho Federal de Contabilidade) which is equivalent to the International Standard for Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information ('ISAE 3000'). The applicable procedures do not represent an exam according to the financial statements' audits standards.

Those standards require that we plan and perform our engagement to express a conclusion on whether we are aware of any material modifications that need to be made to the Subject Matter for it to be in accordance with the Criteria, and to issue a report. The nature, timing, and extent of the procedures selected depend on our judgment, including an assessment of the risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our limited assurance conclusion.

Our Independence and Quality Control

We have maintained our independence and confirm that we have met the requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and have the required competencies and experience to conduct this assurance engagement.

EY also applies International Standard on Quality Control 1, Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of procedures performed

Procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion. Furthermore, the rules that govern this limited assurance process require compliance with ethical requirements, including independence requirements and that the work be performed with the objective of obtaining limited assurance that the information of projects supported with resources from the Amazon Fund, are free from material misstatements.

Although we considered the effectiveness of management's internal controls when determining the nature and extent of our procedures, our assurance engagement was not designed to provide assurance on internal controls. Our procedures did not include testing controls or performing procedures relating to checking aggregation or calculation of data within IT systems.

A limited assurance engagement consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for preparing the information related to destination of the financial resources to the projects supported by BNDES Amazon Fund and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

Our procedures included:

(a) Planning of the work, considering the relevance, coherence, and volume of quantitative and qualitative information, in accordance with the guidelines of the (i) Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the "Legal Amazon" (PPCDAM), of (ii) the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation

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of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Increase in Forest Carbon Stock (ENREDD+) and the actions provided by the decree no. 6,527/2008.

(b) Analysis of supporting documentation prepared by BNDES related to each of the projects that received disbursements in 2023, which are: Analysis Report (Ran), Non-reimbursable financial collaboration agreement signed between BNDES and the beneficiaries, documents proving any changes in the conditions of the contracted operation and Monitoring Reports (RACs).

(c) In-loco inspection, on a sample basis, for the set of projects that received disbursements from the Amazon Fund to obtain physical evidence of their existence.

We also performed such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

Emphasis of matter
The procedures performed and the criteria for issuing this report include certain inherent limitations that may influence the completeness of the information regarding the objective of the report and, consequently, errors or fraud may occur not be detect.

Other Matters
The in-loco inspections performed by EY were based on the simple confirmation of the existence of the project in its location.

It was not part of the scope of this limited assurance, and it was not EY's role to (i) perform inquiries or inspections of financial documents or documents of any other nature during the visit to the projects selected for analysis or to (ii) monitor compliance by the project beneficiaries, on the obligations contracted by BNDES.

Conclusion
Based on the evidence obtained and the procedures performed, we are not aware of any fact that would lead us to believe that the procedures adopted by BNDES are not in compliance, in all material aspects, with the applicable standards and guidelines and the evidence of the destination of the financial resources to the projects supported by the Amazon Fund in 2023.

Restricted use
This report is intended for information and use by the BNDES in fulfilling its duty of transparency towards donors, control bodies and other stakeholders.

Gustavo de Souza Rosa

Gustavo de Souza Rosa - CRC-RJ-134026/O
Ernst & Young Auditores Independentes S.S. - CRC-2SP034519/O-6

May 9th, 2024
Rio de Janeiro, RJ - Brazil

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: July 25th, 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 subcomissions 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,[85] 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+[86] jurisdictional programs and large

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85 (1) Sustainable Productive Activities; (2) Environmental Monitoring and Control; (3) Territorial and Land Use Planning; and (4) Normative and Economic Instruments.

86 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).

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 07/25/2023

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's 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 non- governmental 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)

Promoting sustainable productive activities

Support for scientific and technological research applicable to the production chains of socio-biodiversity 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, socio- biodiversity, 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 5% of the available balance of funds not committed to projects already contracted. Situations that give rise to the allocation of resources to a project in excess of this limit must be assessed by COFA. This limitation will be reassessed annually by the COFA. 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 n° 10.973/2004 and Law n° 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.

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.

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

Projects filed prior to the date of the 28th COFA meeting, including the 14 projects whose continuation was authorized at the 26th COFA meeting, as well as those filed between February 16 and July 25, 2023, will follow 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 07/25/2023

Preamble

The Amazon Fund - as established in Decree n° 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 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.

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 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).

Regarding 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.

Valuees 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 5% of the available balance of funds not committed to projects already contracted. Situations that give rise to the allocation of resources in a project in amounts greater than this limit must be evaluated by COFA. This amount limitation will be reassessed annually by the COFA. It should be noted that this maximum value limitation does not apply to the total value of Calls.

Who may submit proposals

Bidders 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, 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.

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 The Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - 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

Projects filed prior to the date of the 28th COFA meeting, including the 14 projects whose continuity was authorized at the 26th COFA meeting, as well as those filed between February 16 and July 25, 2023, will follow 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).

Regarding 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 5% of the available balance of funds not committed to projects already contracted. Situations that give rise to the allocation of resources in a project in amounts greater than this limit must be evaluated by COFA. This amount limitation will be reassessed annually by the COFA. 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

Projects filed prior to the date of the 28th COFA meeting, including the 14 projects whose continuity was authorized at the 26th COFA meeting, as well as those filed between February 16 and July 25, 2023, will follow 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 (R$)	Year of cancellation
S.O.S. Cumaru do Norte	Municipality of Cumaru do Norte (PA)	755,299.70	2012
Sustainable Porto de Moz	Municipality of Porto de Moz (PA)	337,206.46	2014
Anapu toward the Green Seal	Municipality of Anapu (PA)	431,940.00	2014
Sustainable Maranhão	State of Maranhão	20,036,000.00	2016
Roraima's Firefighters	State of Roraima	12,800,000.00	2016
Forest Income	Vale Association for Sustainable Development (Vale Fund)	35,000,000.00	2017
Agroforestry Business	Jari Foundation	2,838,549.00	2017
Sepror Agroecology	State of Amazonas	14,900,000.00	2018
Indigenous Territorial Sustainable Management	State of Amazonas	16,465,000.00	2018
Forest Management and Production Chains Boosting	State of Amapá	40,304,200.00	2018
Fruits from the Forest	Brazilian Group for Education and Teaching	4,053,734.00	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 (R$)	Original value of the support (R$)	Value of the change (R$)*
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 Composts	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	1,352,368.48	1,352,336.00	32.48
Amazon Water Springs – Phase 2	Municipality of Alta Floresta	7,146,563.54	7,182,970.00	(36,406.46)
APL Babassu	Association of Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhão (Assema)	4,897,085.37	5,286,300.00	(389,214.63)
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)
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 Bahia	Institute of Environment and Hydric Resources of the State of Bahia (Inema) – State of Bahia and 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 Mato Grosso do Sul	Environmental Institute of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (Imasul)	4,575,35.30	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)
CAR: Lawful Tocantins	State of Tocantins	26,800,000.00	40,504,400.00	(13,704,400.00)
Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands	Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	11,858,546.84	11,934,540.00	(75,993.16)
Dema Fund	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (Fase)	6,601,699.07	9,347,384.00	(2,745,684.93)
Forest Assistance Program	Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS)	19,107,547.89	19,169,087.00	(61,539.11)
Everlasting Forest	Institute of Amazon People and Environment (Imazon)	8,004,487.80	14,293,105.00	(6,288,617.20)
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 Tocantins	State of Tocantins	4,958,910.00	5,000,000.00	(41,090.00)

(Continued)

Project	Project management	Value of the support (R$)	Original value of the support (R$)	Value of the change (R$)*
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	Socioenviromental 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 and Socioeconomic Development	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)
Nontimber Products Value Chains	SOS Amazon Association	9,938,777.00	9,993,000.00	(54,223.00)
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 (MT)	120,655.00	133,890.00	(13,235.00)
Prevfogo	Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)	14,600,323.63	14,717,270.00	(116,946.37)
Protected Areas in the Amazon (Arpa) – Phase 2	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio)	19,949,058.91	20,000,000.00	(50,941.09)
Public Policy Incubator in the Amazon	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	2,660,567.23	2,704,084.90	(43,517.67)
Recovering Marcelândia	Municipality of Marcelândia (MT)	551,556.98	669,126.00	(117,569.02)
Small Eco-Social Projects in the Amazon	Society, Population, and Nature Institute (ISPN)	12,814,691.38	12,843,876.04	(29,184.66)
South of Amazonas State Reforestation	State of Amazonas	17,575,286.19	20,000,000.00	(2,424,713.81)
Strengthening 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)
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)
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 of Brasil (CI-Brasil)	18,835,139.00	23,679,628.00	(4,844,489.00)
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's Pro-Indigenous Peoples Commission (CPI-Acre)	3,091,111.21	3,106,064.00	(14,952.79)
Total		**602,754,107.83**	**746,732,894.81**	**(143,978,786.98)**

* The last three projects in the table 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 (R$)	Original value of the support (R$)	Value of the supplementation (R$)	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 Agroforestry Producers of Project (Reca)	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

Result framework model

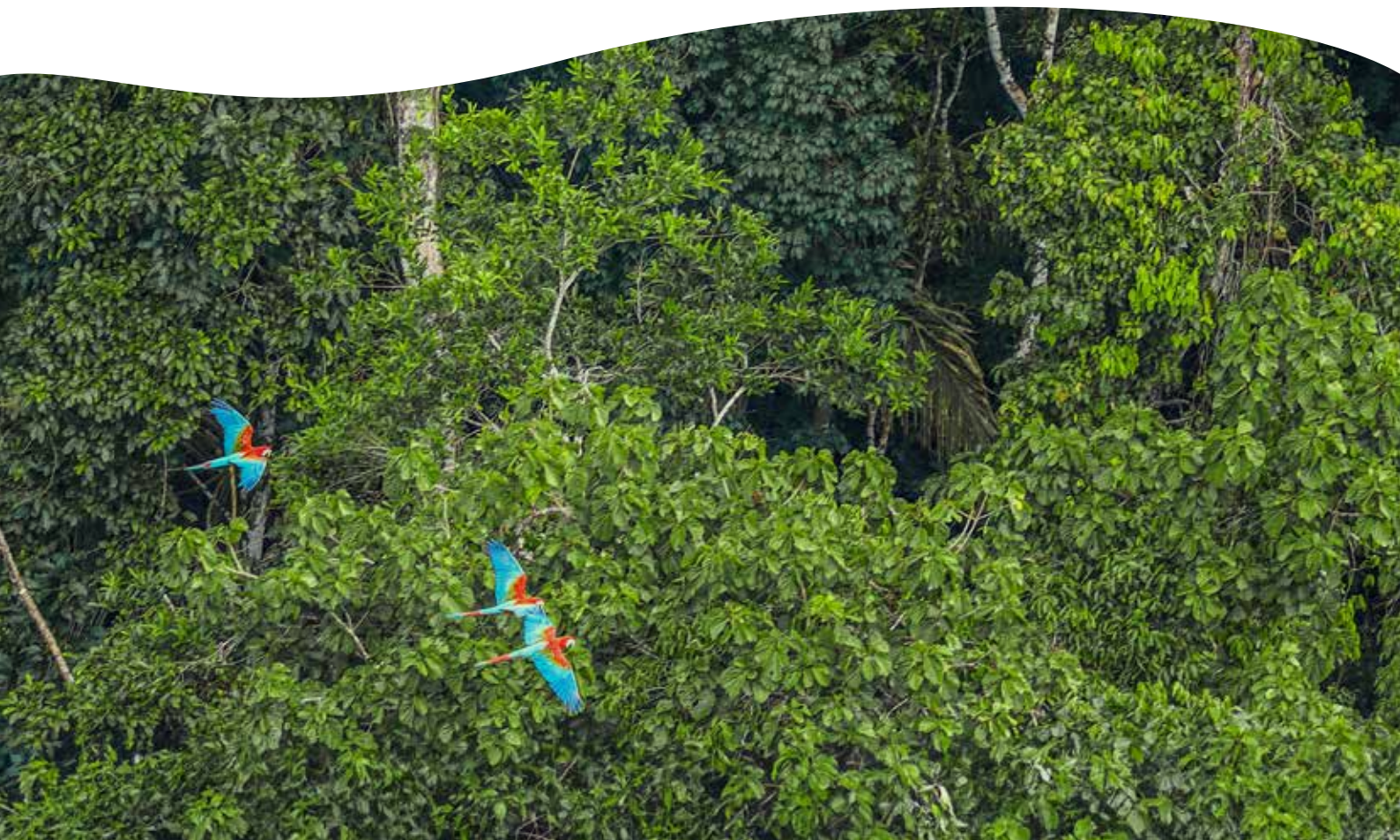| Objectives (direct effects)	1.1 Economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed – "sustainable production"	1.2 Expansion of the added value of the agroforestry and biodiversity production chains – "sustainable production" component	1.3 Expansion of managerial and technical capabilities for the development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity – "sustainable production" component	1.4 Recovery of deforested and degraded areas and their use for economic purposes and ecological conservation – "sustainable production" component
	"Sustainable production" component			
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand
How can deliveries (effectiveness) 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 R$ 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 R$ 150,000 (number of projects)	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over R$ 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 R$ 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 R$ 150,000 (number of projects)
	Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to R$ 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 R$ 150,000 (number of projects)

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Objectives (direct effects)	1.1 Economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed – "sustainable production"	1.2 Expansion of the added value of the agroforestry and biodiversity production chains – "sustainable production" component	1.3 Expansion of managerial and technical capabilities for the development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity – "sustainable production" component	1.4 Recovery of deforested and degraded areas and their use for economic purposes and ecological conservation – "sustainable production" component
	"Sustainable production" component			
How can deliveries (effectiveness) associated with each objective be measured?	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over R$ 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)			

(Continues)

Objectives (direct effects)	1.1 Economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity identified and developed – "sustainable production"	1.2 Expansion of the added value of the agroforestry and biodiversity production chains – "sustainable production" component	1.3 Expansion of managerial and technical capabilities for the development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity – "sustainable production" component	1.4 Recovery of deforested and degraded areas and their use for economic purposes and ecological conservation – "sustainable production" component
"Sustainable production" component				
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Annual income from sustainable economic activities – in natura products (R$ 1,000)	Annual income from sustainable economic activities – processed products (R$ 1,000)	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)	

Objectives (direct effects)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability institutions structured and modernized – "monitoring and control" component	2.2 Increased access of rural producers to environmental regularization of their properties – "monitoring and control" component
	"Monitoring and control" component	
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand
How can deliveries (effectiveness) 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 servants (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 servants (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)	
	Training in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or integrated fire management – public servants (number of individuals)	

Objectives (direct effects)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability institutions structured and modernized – "monitoring and control" component	2.2 Increased access of rural producers to environmental regularization of their properties – "monitoring and control" component
	"Monitoring and control" component	
How can deliveries (effectiveness) associated with each objective be measured?	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)	
	Training in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or integrated fire management – public servants (number of individuals)	
	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 (number of properties)
	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 (R$ 1,000)	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 servants (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – female public servants (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)	

Objectives (direct effects)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability institutions structured and modernized – "monitoring and control" component	2.2 Increased access of rural producers to environmental regularization of their properties – "monitoring and control" component
	"Monitoring and control" component	
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Women trained in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	
	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 servants (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 servants (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)	

Objectives (direct effects)	3.1 Expansion of public forests and protected areas – "land-use planning" component	3.2 Protected areas with infrastructure, territorial protection, and consolidated management – "land-use planning" component	3.3 Expansion of areas with regularized land titles – "land-use planning" component	3.4 Expansion of areas with their territorial organization established by ecological-economic zoning (EEZ)
"Land-use planning" component				
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand
How can deliveries (effectiveness) 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 (TI) 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)

Objectives (direct effects)	3.1 Expansion of public forests and protected areas – "land-use planning" component	3.2 Protected areas with infrastructure, territorial protection, and consolidated management – "land-use planning" component	3.3 Expansion of areas with regularized land titles – "land-use planning" component	3.4 Expansion of areas with their territorial organization established by ecological-economic zoning (EEZ)
		"Land-use planning" component		
How can deliveries (effectiveness) associated with each objective be measured?		Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – public servants (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 servants (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 R$ 150,000 (number of projects)		
		Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over R$ 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)		

Objectives (direct effects)	3.1 Expansion of public forests and protected areas – "land-use planning" component	3.2 Protected areas with infrastructure, territorial protection, and consolidated management – "land-use planning" component	3.3 Expansion of areas with regularized land titles – "land-use planning" component	3.4 Expansion of areas with their territorial organization established by ecological-economic zoning (EEZ)
	"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 (TI) recognized (hectares)	Area of PA with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (number of PA)	Area of rural properties with regularized land titles (number of properties)	
		TIs with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (number of TIs)		
		Area of TIs 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 servants trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Public servants 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)		

Objectives (direct effects)	4.1 Knowledge and technologies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and applied – "science, innovation, and economic instruments" component	4.2 Economic instruments for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and applied – "science, innovation, and economic instruments" component
"Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component		
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	R$ – thousand	R$ – thousand
How can deliveries (effectiveness) 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 (R$ 1,000)
	Area of laboratories built or renovated (square meters)	Subsidies granted to extractive producers and small farmers for the promotion of socio-biodiversity production chains (R$ 1,000)
	Transportation equipment purchased for scientific and innovation purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Amount paid for governmental purchases (R$ 1,000)
	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 monitoring and control 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)	

Objectives (direct effects)	4.1 Knowledge and technologies for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and applied – "science, innovation, and economic instruments" component	4.2 Economic instruments for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and applied – "science, innovation, and economic instruments" component
	"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 (R$ 1,000)
	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 (R$ 1,000)
	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 organizations)
		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
		Annual income from sustainable economic activities of community organizations – in natura products (R$ 1,000)
		Annual income from sustainable economic activities of community organizations – processed products and services (R$ 1,000)

PROJECTS INDEX

The Amazon Fund.
Brazil protects it.
The world supports it.
Everyone wins.

BNDES

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E SERVIÇOS

MINISTÉRIO DO
MEIO AMBIENTE E
MUDANÇA DO CLIMA

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT
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