



**AMAZON
FUND**

ACTIVITY REPORT 2025



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MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

In 2025, Brazil hosted the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), reaffirming its commitment to implementing the Paris Agreement and building a sustainable, inclusive, and low-carbon development model.

In this context, the country strengthened its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by 59% to 67% by 2035, compared to 2005 levels. Brazil also reaffirmed its commitment to achieving zero deforestation by 2030 and to expanding the recovery of native vegetation through the National Native Vegetation Recovery Plan (PLANAVEG).

Reducing deforestation and restoring degraded areas are central to Brazil's climate strategy. Deforestation has historically been the main source of greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Each hectare of forest cleared releases large amounts of carbon stored in the vegetation and soil, in addition to reducing the forests' capacity to absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere. Combating deforestation therefore means preventing large-scale emissions quickly and efficiently.

At the same time, forest restoration increases carbon removal from the atmosphere, strengthens biodiversity conservation, protects water resources, and generates sustainable economic opportunities. Reducing deforestation and restoring forests is not just an environmental agenda: it is an essential strategy for Brazil to meet its NDC and advance in building a resilient, low-carbon economy.

This agenda has become even more urgent in light of the worsening global climate crisis. The year 2025 was the third hottest on record, leading the Amazon to face more prolonged droughts, record temperatures, and increased vulnerability to forest fires. In response to this scenario, Brazil advanced the implementation of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy (PNMIF) and, for the first time, consolidated action plans for the prevention and control of deforestation and wildfires across all Brazilian biomes.

The results demonstrate that it is possible to reconcile environmental protection, sustainable development, and social inclusion. According to data from the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), Brazil reduced the rate of deforestation in the Legal Amazon by 12% and forest fires by 21% in 2025, compared to 2024.

The Amazon Fund has played a decisive role in these advances. Over its 17-year history, it has established itself as one of the most relevant global mechanisms for financing forest conservation and the transition to a low-carbon economy, based on valuing socio-biodiversity and strengthening local economies.

In 2025, the Amazon Fund reached a historic record of BRL 2.2 billion in approved projects, bringing the accumulated volume since 2023 to BRL 3.7 billion. These resources support strategic initiatives for deforestation prevention and control, environmental regularization, firefighting, forest restoration, institutional strengthening, and the promotion of sustainable productive activities.

Among the supported initiatives, the Restore the Amazon program stands out, aimed at restoring 15,000 hectares in protected areas, Indigenous lands, agrarian reform settlements, and rural properties of up to four fiscal modules. The fund has also established itself as the main instrument for enabling the Partnership with Municipalities Program, a strategic initiative aimed at supporting priority municipalities in combating deforestation and forest fires.

In the area of command and control, BRL 825.7 million was approved to strengthen environmental enforcement in the Legal Amazon, expanding IBAMA's operational capacity to combat environmental crimes. Between 2024 and 2025, approximately BRL 371 million was also allocated to fire departments in the Legal Amazon, and BRL 150 million for integrated fire management (IFM) actions in the Caatinga, Cerrado, and Pantanal biomes.

The restoration of credibility in Brazil's environmental policy and the results achieved in reducing deforestation allowed the Amazon Fund to resume operations quickly and increase its donor base. In 2025, the fund counted seven donor countries, strategic partners of Brazil. It is also important to highlight the contribution of each of the members, both full and alternate, of the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), who are central to the broad, diverse, and transparent process that establishes the strategic guidelines for the use of its resources. Furthermore, the excellent role played by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) in the financial management of the Amazon Fund deserves recognition, giving effect to the primary purpose of the instrument: transforming realities in the territories.

The data presented in the 2025 Amazon Fund Activity Report therefore reaffirm Brazil's capacity to lead by example and highlight the strategic role of the Amazon Fund in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting the forest, valuing local populations, and building a development model committed to climate, biodiversity, and social justice.

João Paulo Ribeiro Capobianco

Minister of the Environment and Climate Change

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The year 2025 marks a historic milestone for the Amazon Fund: the record approval of over BRL 2 billion in projects. This achievement is part of a consistent effort to rebuild the fund's project portfolio. It represents a substantial contribution to Brazil's goal of ending illegal deforestation by 2030.

Following the reestablishment of its governance in 2023, the Amazon Fund expanded its scope of operations, advanced the restoration of degraded areas, and increased support for sustainable productive activities and actions that guarantee the territorial integrity of traditional peoples and communities that keep the forest standing. The Amazon Fund also resumed its support for structural initiatives focused on monitoring, environmental enforcement, and command and control, which are essential to combating deforestation and the crimes associated with it. This includes initiatives for preventing and combating forest fires, as well as strengthening the institutional capacities of the agencies responsible for environmental protection, including public security forces. The Amazon Fund's work in preventing and combating forest fires has been expanded to the Cerrado and the Pantanal. Finally, initiatives aimed at land tenure regularization also deserve mention in the fund's recent activities. All these actions contribute to meeting climate goals and the objectives of the Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), in coordination with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA).

The Amazon Fund has initiated the large-scale restoration of the Amazon, with the approval of BRL 450 million for the Restore the Amazon program. The program will enable the planting of approximately 25 million native trees across the region, employing the most effective method of carbon sequestration while respecting and valuing the peoples of the Amazon. The Amazon Fund was the catalyst for this process and, today, working in coordination with other initiatives, such as the Climate Fund, has become one of the largest instruments dedicated to environmental protection and sustainable development. As a result, forest restoration has become an economic activity that promotes productive and social inclusion, generating income and improving living conditions for the populations that help keep the forest standing: smallholder farmers in settlement areas, Indigenous peoples, and extractive and traditional communities living in protected areas.

The projects approved by the Amazon Fund in 2025 continued to support a range of topics, equally important for an Amazon that is protected, preserved, and rich in sociobiodiversity. In the area of combating forest fires, the supported projects encompass the establishment of dozens of operational bases, training of personnel, and distribution of vehicles and equipment, reinforcing state brigades and fire departments in combating forest fires in all nine states of the Legal Amazon, as well as those states encompassing the Cerrado and Pantanal biomes. These actions strengthen the states' response capacity and expand initiatives for the prevention of forest fires and unauthorized burning, contributing to the implementation of the Brazilian National Integrated Fire Management Policy (PNMIF).

With BRL 318.5 million in support from the fund, the Amas Plan—Amazon: Security and Sovereignty enabled the largest gold seizure ever carried out by the

Federal Highway Police (PRF), which took place in August 2025 in Roraima. Launched in 2023, the Amas Plan aims to promote public safety in the nine states that make up the Legal Amazon, with a view to reducing environmental and related crimes. It relies on broad intergovernmental cooperation, integration of security forces, and the incorporation of intelligence actions capable of identifying the entire criminal chain linked to illegal deforestation activities in the Amazon.

To sustain this growth, the fund's organizational structure has been strengthened, increasing its technical capacity for project analysis, monitoring, and execution. The Amazon Fund has demonstrated that it is possible to combine rigorous governance, financing at scale, and tangible results in the territory. The fund's reactivation has made it possible to accelerate the analysis and execution of projects, expand international cooperation, and transform resources into effective actions for environmental protection, sustainable development, and social inclusion.

The effort to reactivate and expand operations was recognized and supported by international donors, whose contributions from 2023 to 2025 totaled approximately BRL 1.6 billion, of which BRL 450 million was received by the fund in 2025. In addition to Norway, Germany, the United States of America, Switzerland, Japan, and Denmark, Ireland and the European Union joined the group of donors in 2025, reinforcing the Amazon Fund as the leading instrument for international cooperation in the agenda of combating deforestation in the Amazon.

Also in 2025, the 17th anniversary of the Amazon Fund was celebrated. Over its history, the fund has approved 146 projects, supported more than 900 institutions, and reached more than 75% of the municipalities in the Legal Amazon, directly benefiting more than 280,000 people. These results consolidate the Amazon Fund as one of the leading global financing instruments dedicated to environmental protection and sustainable development.

Also in 2025, the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held in Belém (state of Pará). Titled the "COP of Delivery," it reaffirmed to Brazil and the world the BNDES's commitment to forest restoration, combating deforestation, energy transition, and mobilizing resources for sustainable development. Through concrete and consistent results, visibility was given to the work carried out in partnership with governments, businesses, and society, strengthening the Bank's image as a leader in the green economy and the world's largest financier of clean energy. A highlight of this process was the unprecedented exhibition *Afluentes: Paths and Stories of the Amazon Fund*, which brought together videos and photographs portraying experiences from projects supported by the fund throughout its existence, at the BNDES House during COP30.

The BNDES's commitment is to continue to act with transparency and deliver concrete results, so that the forest remains standing and generates opportunities for those who live in it and derive their livelihoods from it.

Aloizio Mercadante

President of the BNDES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The AMAZON FUND provides non-reimbursable resources to support actions aimed at preventing, monitoring, and combating deforestation and promote the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon. Furthermore, up to 20% of its resources can be used in other Brazilian biomes and in other tropical countries for the development of deforestation monitoring and control systems.

Created on August 1, 2008, through Decree 6,527, the fund began operating in 2009. After 17 years of operation, it had achieved the following results as of December 2025:

 **144 CONTRACTED PROJECTS**

 **USD 724 million DISBURSED**
Nominal values, converted from BRL to USD at the exchange rate on each project's approval date.

 **USD 1.3 billion APPROVED**
Nominal values, converted from BRL to USD at the exchange rate on each project's approval date.

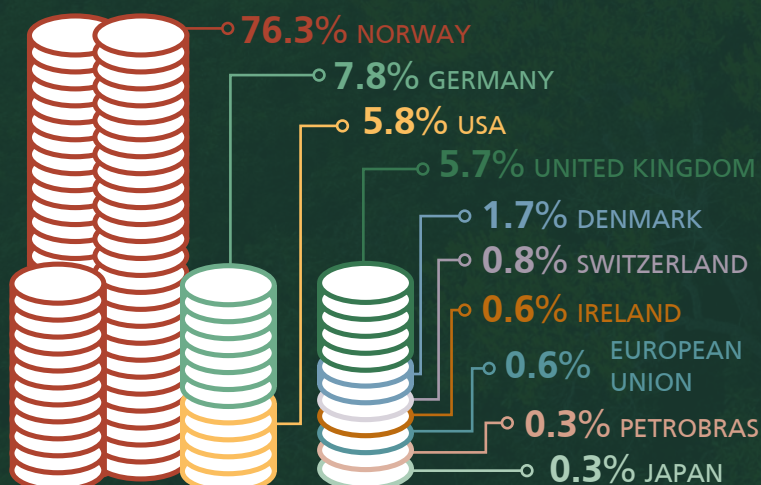
 **USD 1.6 billion in DONATIONS RECEIVED**
Nominal values, converted from BRL to USD at the exchange rate on the date the resources were internalized.

AMAZON FUND

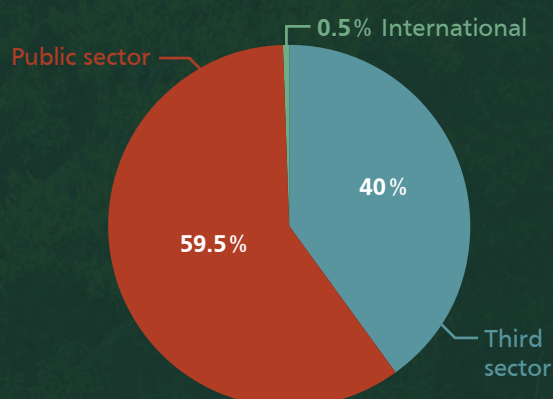
NUMBER OF SUPPORTED PROJECTS, BY LOCATION



DONATION SOURCES



NATURE OF SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS (% OF THE CONTRACTED AMOUNT)



BY THE SUPPORTED ACTIONS HAVE
DELIVERED THE FOLLOWING RESULTS:



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



2,128 environmental inspection missions conducted



288 thousand people
benefited from sustainable production activities



191 protected areas supported



167 Indigenous lands in the
Amazon supported



640 scientific or informative publications produced

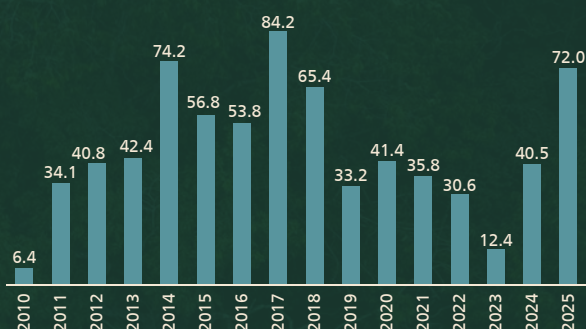


38,004 forest fires or burnings combated
by military firefighters



326 environmental agencies
at the federal, state, and municipal
levels strengthened

ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS (USD MILLION)*



Note: * Nominal values, converted from BRL to USD at the exchange rate on each project's approval date.

MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

The fund is managed by the **Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)**, which is responsible for contracting and monitoring supported projects, as well as for disseminating information on the fund's activities and results.

The governance structure is composed of two committees:

- **Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA)**
Composed of representatives from the Federal Government, state governments, and civil society, COFA establishes the fund's guidelines and monitors its results.
- **Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA)**
Composed of independent experts, CTFA certifies the reductions in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from reduced deforestation.

More information is provided in the "Governance of the Amazon Fund" section of the "Governance, fundraising, and communication" chapter of this report.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In 2025, the Amazon Fund completed eight projects, bringing the total number of completed projects to 82.

Summaries of the results achieved by each project, as well as external studies assessing the effectiveness of the supported projects, are available on its website.

Summaries of the projects concluded in 2025 can also be found in the "Concluded projects" chapter of this report.

TRANSPARENCY

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

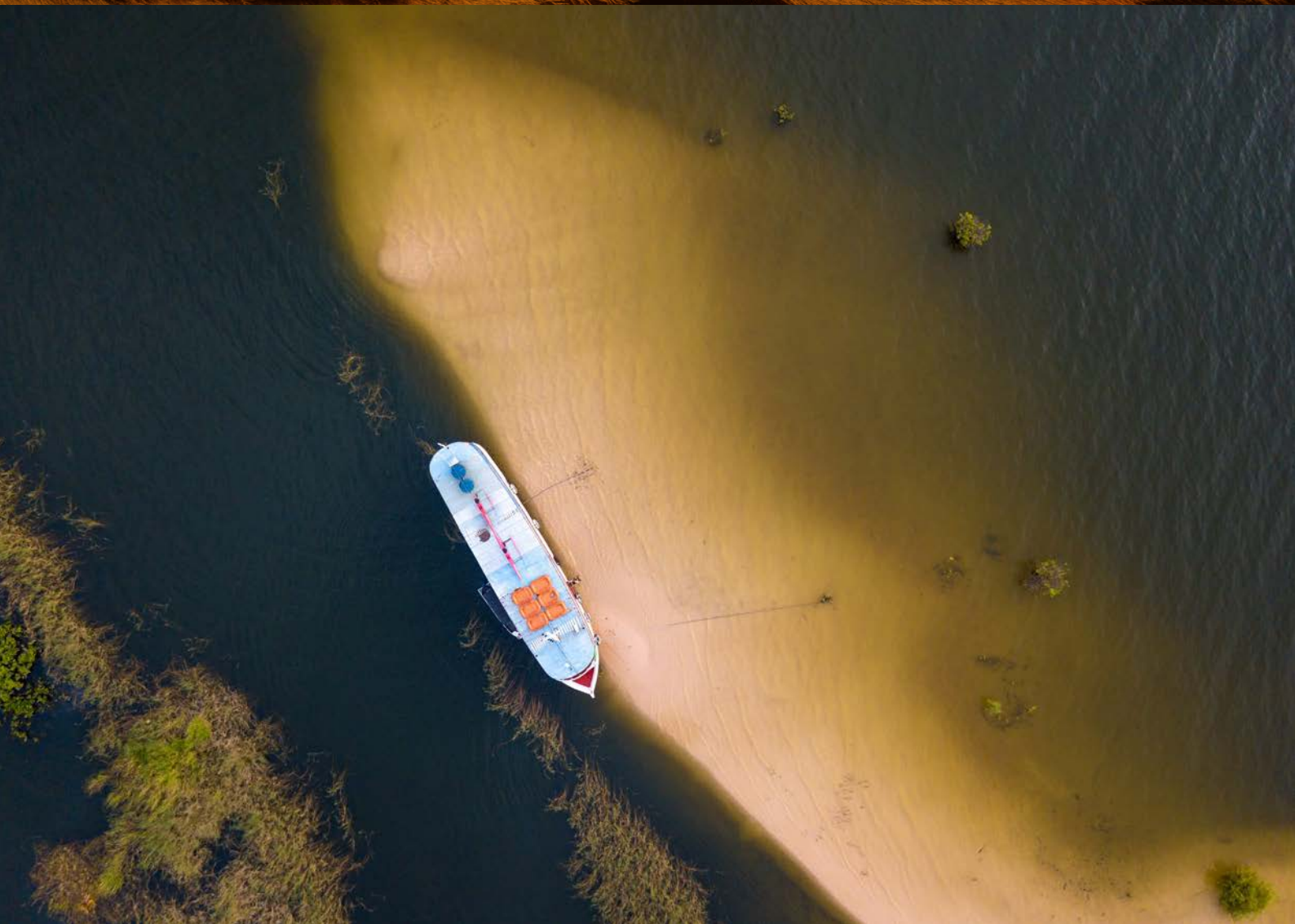
www.amazonfund.gov.br

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INTRODUCTION



PRESENTATION

Almost twenty years ago, in 2007, Brazil made a bold proposal. Following an unprecedented reduction in deforestation in the Amazon, made possible by the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), the country presented, at the 13th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), a climate finance instrument that would later become the largest, most transparent, and most successful initiative worldwide¹ for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+):² the Amazon Fund. Subsequently, on August 1, 2008, the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) was authorized by Decree 6,527,³ to create the fund, which was established to receive voluntary donations for non-reimbursable investments in actions aimed at preventing, monitoring, and combating deforestation, as well as promoting conservation and the sustainable use of the Legal Amazon.

The same decree established the governance structure of the Amazon Fund, based on two main committees that also constitute the foundation of its strength. One of them is the Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA), which certifies the effective reduction of carbon emissions from deforestation (ED). The other is the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), composed of representatives from the Federal Government, state governments of the Legal Amazon region, and civil society, and chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). COFA is responsible for establishing guidelines and criteria for the allocation of resources and priority areas for the Amazon Fund, as well as ensuring that the fund's initiatives are aligned with related public policies.

In 2025, the Amazon Fund completed 17 years of operation, with results that consolidate its relevance in supporting policies to combat deforestation and promote sustainable development. With a robust project portfolio, the fund has been contributing to the consolidation of Brazil's position as home to the largest and most successful forest climate finance initiative, transforming support from the international community into actions with concrete results in the Amazon region.

These results were presented at the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) of the UNFCCC, held in 2025 in Belém, Pará State, Brazil, with the participation of representatives from 195 countries. The event helped shift perceptions of the Amazon from a distant frontier to a region recognized in all its complexity: a place where 25 million people live, and whose cultures, ways of life, and knowledge systems are deeply intertwined with the world's largest tropical rainforest.

¹ According to the Climate Funds Update. Available at: <https://climatefundsupdate.org/data-dashboard/themes/#redd>. Accessed on: April 28, 2025.

² REDD+ is an instrument developed within the UNFCCC framework to financially reward developing countries for their results related to the following activities: (i) reduction of emissions from deforestation; (ii) reduction of emissions from forest degradation; (iii) conservation of forest carbon stocks; (iv) sustainable forest management; and (v) increase in forest carbon stocks.

³ Decree 6,527 of August 1, 2008. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/d6527.htm (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: April 9, 2026.

Panels and exhibitions in Belém highlighted that the projects supported over these 17 years form a diverse set of initiatives across all areas of the PPCDAM. Projects promoting sustainable production, which generate income and improve living conditions for the traditional peoples and communities that keep the forest standing, have impacted and strengthened more than 900 community organizations and over 280,000 people who are essential in maintaining the integrity of these territories, including Indigenous peoples across more than 160 Indigenous lands.

Monitoring, enforcement, and control actions are also part of the project portfolio, supporting, for example, all fire departments in the nine states of the Legal Amazon in combating and preventing forest fires, among other actions that will be detailed throughout this report. Therefore, the portfolio is highly diversified, since tackling and controlling deforestation and developing a sustainable development model as an alternative to predatory models require solutions in multiple fields, with the engagement of different stakeholders. Today, three in every four municipalities in the Legal Amazon have one or more Amazon Fund-supported projects.

OBJECTIVES OF THE AMAZON FUND

The Amazon Fund aims to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in actions to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the Legal Amazon. It may also support, with a maximum of 20% of its resources, the development of deforestation monitoring and control systems in the rest of Brazil and in other tropical countries.

The Amazon Fund supports projects in the following thematic areas, as specified in Decree 6,527/2008 and subsequent amendments:

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

The Amazon Fund at the BNDES

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

environmental practices. The BNDES is also responsible for representing the Amazon Fund in all aspects. It is the Bank's responsibility to analyze, approve, and monitor projects submitted for funding by the fund, as well as to manage the resources raised.

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

In addition to managing the Amazon Fund, the BNDES administers the reimbursable portion of the resources of the National Fund on Climate Change, better known as the Climate Fund, supporting projects in various areas, such as resilient and sustainable urban development, energy transition, and native forests and water resources, among other subprograms.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, CHALLENGES, AND PERSPECTIVES

The year 2025 was a historic milestone for the Amazon Fund, with a record number and value of approved projects and disbursements: 22 projects were approved, totaling BRL 2.2 billion, with disbursements of BRL 387 million. Between 2023 and 2025, a total of 44 projects were approved, amounting to BRL 3.76 billion, which represents 56% of the fund's total historical approvals in Brazilian reais.

The continuation of initiatives launched since 2023, coupled with nationwide public policies, such as support for fire departments in the nine states of the Legal Amazon, the implementation of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy (PNMIF) in the Pantanal and Cerrado biomes, the launch of the Amazon at School, Amazon Sanitation, Restore the Amazon, and Dabucury calls for proposals, as well as the resumption of the second call for proposals for Sustainable Productive Activities, was fundamental to the results consolidated in 2025. Among the highlights of that year are:

- Support for the Ibama FORTFISC project, valued at BRL 825.7 million, to expand the State's presence in the Legal Amazon and modernize the response to illegal deforestation by acquiring large helicopters with ballistic protection and high-tech drones, in addition to the construction of air bases and strategic heliports in the forest.
- Expanding operations to combat and prevent forest fires beyond the Legal Amazon region, with support for the Integrated Fire Management project and the allocation of up to BRL 150 million in non-reimbursable resources from the Amazon Fund for actions to prevent and combat forest fires in the Cerrado and Pantanal biomes, supporting fire

departments, forest brigades, and the National Force in the states of Bahia, Piauí, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Minas Gerais, and the Federal District.

- Support for priority municipalities in the Amazon with an investment of BRL 150 million in the Union with Municipalities project. The initiative benefits 48 priority municipalities in the Legal Amazon region, across six states—Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, and Roraima—by providing technical assistance, environmental regularization, and land tenure support.
- Promoting sustainable productive activities. Of the 22 projects approved by the Amazon Fund in 2025, 12 are focused on this purpose:
 - » Five projects under the call Amazon at School, for the states of Amazonas, Amapá, Acre, Mato Grosso, and Pará, totaling BRL 165 million, whose objective is to strengthen sustainable food production by family farming (including *quilombola* communities, settlers, and women's groups, Indigenous peoples, and other traditional peoples and communities) and its consumption in municipal and state public education systems. Support is provided on two fronts: strengthening the productive structure and organizations of these populations; and boosting the acquisition and consumption of food they produce with school meal programs in the region's public education systems.
 - » A project under the call Amazon Sanitation, worth BRL 128 million, aims to promote access to water and the social and productive inclusion of communities in the Legal Amazon, enabling sustainable production, food security, and income generation for more than 3,000 families.
 - » Three projects under the Call for Sustainable Productive Activities, totaling BRL 89 million, aim to promote Amazonian production chains based on the sustainable use of natural resources in order to consolidate or strengthen community-based enterprises that keep the forest standing and foster opportunities for financial sustainability and biodiversity conservation.
 - » The Living Amazon project, implemented by the National Supply Company (CONAB), with a budget of BRL 96 million, will issue a call for proposals to select projects for the structuring of extractive or biodiverse socio-productive systems of traditional communities, Indigenous peoples, and traditional family farmers, focusing on logistical, sanitary, and storage support. The project aims to supply socio-biodiversity products and foods to local, institutional, and other markets.
 - » In addition to the nine projects resulting from public calls for proposals and the CONAB project, two spontaneously submitted projects, also related to the theme of productive inclusion, were approved.

Starting in 2023, the fund began a process of diversifying its international donor base. Between 2023 and 2025, BRL 2 billion in donation contracts were signed, of which BRL 1.6 billion has already been internalized.

In 2025, the fund welcomed Ireland and the European Union as new donor partners. It now has a total of ten donors: Norway, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (USA), Switzerland, Denmark, Japan, Ireland, the European Union, and Petrobras.

Donations internalized in 2025 totaled BRL 448.5 million, with contributions from Norway, Denmark, Ireland, the European Union, and Switzerland. Since the creation of the Amazon Fund, donations have totaled BRL 4.98 billion. These results demonstrate the high level of confidence in the fund as a mechanism for addressing climate change and protecting socio-biodiversity, supported by actions that promote shared responsibility and strengthen collective action.

Based on the trends observed in recent years, a growing demand for projects is expected in the coming years, which will require continued efforts to raise funds. The growth of the project portfolio intensifies the challenge of ensuring an adequate pace of disbursements and project execution in the field, so that resources reach local territories with meaningful impact and transparent results.





GOVERNANCE, FUNDRAISING, AND COMMUNICATION



GOVERNANCE OF THE AMAZON FUND

Governance of the Amazon Fund was established by Decree 6,527/2008 and subsequent amendments, which, in addition to authorizing the creation of the fund, established two committees: the Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA) and the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA). The following section describes the responsibilities of each committee.

Figure 1 :: Governance of the Amazon Fund



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Amazon Fund Technical Committee

The Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA) is composed of six experts, appointed by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) after consultation with the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change, and is responsible for certifying calculations of carbon emissions from deforestation conducted by the ministry. To that end, the committee evaluates the methodology used to calculate the deforested area and the amount of carbon per hectare used in estimating emissions.

Re-established by Decree 11,368 of January 1, 2023, after its dissolution in 2019, the CTFA holds ordinary meetings once a year. All meetings are listed in Table 1, and their minutes are available at the Amazon Fund website.⁴

Table 1 :: Annual meetings of the Amazon Fund Technical Committee

Meeting	Date	Year of reduction	Estimated value of the reduction in emissions (million tonnes of CO ₂)
1 st	11.10.2008	2006	200.0
		2007	303.0
2 nd	12.1.2009	2008	245.7
3 rd	12.13.2010	2009	445.9
4 th	10.20.2011	2010	462.9
5 th	11.14.2012	2011	490.2
6 th	11.26.2013	2012	580.2
7 th	9.10.2014	2013	516.1
8 th	11.5.2015	2014	558.8
9 th	11.8.2016	2015	500.8
10 th	10.4.2017	2016	12.0
11 th	10.9.2018	2017	58.0
12 th	4.16.2024	2018	29.3
13 th	10.7.2025	2024	41.6

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Amazon Fund Steering Committee

The Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) is chaired by the MMA, has the BNDES as its executive secretariat, and is composed of three groups: (i) the Federal Government, with ten representatives; (ii) state governments, including governors of states in the Legal Amazon that have a state plan for preventing and combating deforestation; and (iii) civil society, with six representatives. The complete list of committee members, nominated by their respective institutions, can be found on the Amazon Fund website.⁵

The committee's role is to ensure that the Amazon Fund's initiatives adhere to the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) and the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+), by establishing guidelines and criteria for the allocation of resources. COFA is also responsible for approving the Amazon Fund's Activity Report and information regarding the use of resources.

⁴ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/Governance/CTFA>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

⁵ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/Governance/COFA>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

Decisions within COFA are adopted by consensus among the three representative groups, ensuring equitable participation in decision-making and fostering dialogue and knowledge sharing based on different perspectives.

FUNDRAISING

Fundraising rules

The Amazon Fund's fundraising efforts are based on results verified using the methodology in effect at the time of fundraising, as recorded in the minutes of the CTFA meetings and in technical notes prepared by the MMA, available on the Amazon Fund website.⁶

Between 2008 and 2018, the CTFA held 11 meetings, during which it certified the REDD+ results calculated by the MMA for the forestry years 2006 to 2017. Following the enactment of Decree 9,759 of April 11, 2019, which established rules for collegiate bodies of the federal public administration, the two committees that comprised the governance of the Amazon Fund—COFA and CTFA—were dissolved on June 28 of that year. On January 1, 2023, both committees were reinstated by Decree 11,368/2023.

On April 16, 2024, at CTFA's 12th meeting, the results for the 2018 forestry year were certified.

On October 7, 2025, the 13th CTFA meeting was held, during which the fundraising limit for the 2024 forestry year was certified, based on Technical Note 2766/2025-MMA, dated September 26, 2025. The same note confirmed that, between 2019 and 2023, there was no room for fundraising for the Amazon Fund, and through it, the MMA emphasizes that "fundraising limits for the Federal Government will be considered in accordance with the CONAREDD+ resolution—currently, 40% of results submitted through REDD+ technical annexes to the UNFCCC" (authors' translation).⁷

Finally, on December 16, 2025, the MMA published a revision to the methodology for calculating avoided emissions, recorded in Technical Note 3964/2025-MMA. The note informs that, if the REDD+ results for 2024 submitted by Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), combined with the benefit-sharing regulations of the National Commission for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (CONAREDD+), are insufficient to account for the amounts raised under the Amazon Fund methodology, it will be necessary to register the payments in InfoHub Brazil and InfoHub Lima based on results

⁶ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/amazon-fund/Governance/CTFA>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

⁷ Available at: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/.galleries/documentos/ctfa/Nota_Tecnica_13a_2025.pdf (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: April 15, 2026.

from previous years, in order to guarantee the transparency and integrity of national accounting. Donors should be aware of these procedures.⁸

Methodology for calculating avoided emissions from the 2024 forestry year onwards

The formula for calculating the reduction in emissions from deforestation (RED), equivalent to the avoided emissions in tonnes of carbon, is the product of the reduced deforestation area (the average deforestation rate minus the annual deforestation rate) and the amount of carbon in the forest expressed in tonnes of carbon per hectare:

$$\text{RED} = (\text{ADR} - \text{DR}) \times \text{EF}$$

In which:

RED = reduction of emissions from deforestation, in tonnes of carbon (tC);

ADR = average deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon over the previous ten years (ha), updated every five years;

DR = annual deforestation rate for the year under consideration (ha);

EF = emission factor, in tonnes of carbon per hectare of forest (tC/ha).

The annual fundraising limit is calculated as follows:

$$\text{PF} = \text{RED} \times \text{CONT} \times \text{CF}_{\text{c-co2}} \times \text{USD } 5.00$$

In which:

PF = annual fundraising potential;

RED = reduction in emissions from deforestation, in tonnes of carbon (tC);

CONT = 15% contingency discount for possible future reversals;

$\text{CF}_{\text{c-co2}}$ = conversion factor from C to $\text{CO}_2 = 44/12 \text{ CO}_2/\text{C}$.

Note: The ADR cannot increase over time. If it does, the last ADR recorded before the increase will be considered.

Formalized donations

Fundraising for the Amazon Fund resumed in 2023, with new donation agreements signed with Switzerland, the USA, and the United Kingdom. Also that year, in addition to the USA and Switzerland, Germany—a long-standing partner of the fund—internalized resources.⁹ In 2024, the signing of contracts with two new donors, Japan and Denmark, expanded the number of supporting countries and consolidated the

⁸ Available at: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/.galleries/documentos/ctfa/Nota_Tecnica_13a_II_2025.pdf (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: April 15, 2026.

⁹ Internalization refers to the actual receipt of funds by the BNDES.

process of reactivating the fund, with resources internalized from Norway, Germany, the USA, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Japan.

In 2025, the Amazon Fund made progress in expanding and consolidating its donor base, with the signing of new contracts with Ireland and the European Union. In the same year, five internalizations of resources were recorded, originating from Ireland, Denmark, Switzerland, Norway, and the European Union.

Table 2 presents the complete list of donors and the corresponding values of their contributions. By the end of 2025, the accumulated total of resources internalized had reached BRL 4,984,802,422.71.

Table 2 :: Total donations received by the Amazon Fund up to December 31, 2025

Donor	Contracted value (contract currency)	Resources internalized (contract currency)*	Resources internalized (BRL)**	Resources internalized (USD)**
Government of Norway	NOK 8,889,495,999.97	NOK 8,889,495,999.97	3,804,376,093.74	1,323,020,079.90
	USD 50,000,000.00	USD 50,000,000.00		
Government of Germany	EUR 89,920,000.00	EUR 89,920,000.00	387,859,396.00	105,809,339.88
Government of the United States of America	USD 53,472,000.00	USD 53,472,000.00	291,382,003.20	53,472,000.00
Government of the United Kingdom	GBP 80,000,000.00	GBP 39,260,000.00	283,960,570.49	49,434,880.72
Government of Denmark	DKK 150,000,000.00	DKK 100,000,000.00	84,741,838.56	14,683,191.01
Petrobras	BRL 17,285,079.13	BRL 17,285,079.13	17,285,079.13	7,713,253.30
Government of Switzerland	CHF 10,000,000.00	CHF 6,500,000.00	38,214,896.59	7,543,706.84
Government of Ireland	EUR 5,000,000.00	EUR 5,000,000.00	31,529,500.00	5,821,000.00
European Union	EUR 18,600,000.00	EUR 4,650,000.00	30,510,045.00	5,474,323.11
Government of Japan	JPY 411,000,000.00	JPY 411,000,000.00	14,943,000.00	3,000,000.00
Total			4,984,802,422.71	1,575,971,774.76

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * Nominal values at the respective dates of internalization of the resources. ** Values converted based on the exchange rate at the respective dates the funds were received.

Diplomas: acknowledgement of donor contributions

When raising donations for the Amazon Fund, the BNDES issues nominal and non-transferable diplomas to donors, which include the amount of the financial contribution, the corresponding amount of avoided carbon emissions (in tonnes of carbon), and the reference year for the avoided emissions. These diplomas generate

no rights or credits of any nature. Table 3 presents data on the resources already raised and internalized by the BNDES and the corresponding amounts of avoided carbon and carbon dioxide emissions, expressed in tonnes.

Table 3 :: Resources entered in the Amazon Fund and carbon capture

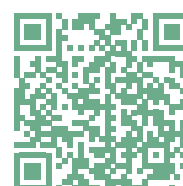
Donor	Tonnes of carbon dioxide (tCO ₂) captured	Tonnes of carbon (tC) captured
Government of Norway	264,604,015.98	72,164,731.63
Government of Germany	21,161,867.98	5,771,418.54
Government of the United States of America	10,694,400.00	2,916,654.55
Government of the United Kingdom	9,886,976.14	2,696,448.04
Government of Denmark	2,936,638.20	800,901.33
Petrobras	1,542,650.66	420,722.91
Government of Switzerland	1,508,741.37	411,474.92
Government of Ireland	1,164,200.00	317,509.09
European Union	1,094,864.62	298,599.44
Government of Japan	600,000.00	163,636.36
Total	315,194,354.95	85,962,096.81

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: To calculate the amount of carbon avoided, donation values are converted into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate applicable on the dates the funds are actually received by the BNDES, as established in the donation diplomas. The tonnes of carbon are calculated based on the amount of carbon biomass per hectare and are converted into tonnes of CO₂, considering the mass of the carbon atom in the CO₂ molecule. The amount of carbon and the carbon-to-carbon dioxide conversion factor used for Amazon Fund donations are presented in the technical notes from the CTFA meetings, available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/pt/fundo-amazonia/governanca/CTFA/> (only in Portuguese).

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

To view all diplomas issued and other information about donations already received by the Amazon Fund, please visit:



TECHNICAL COOPERATION

As a complementary tool associated with partnerships with donor countries, it is worth highlighting the technical cooperation between the BNDES and the German Agency for International Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit—GIZ), whose objective is to support activities mainly related to the capacity of beneficiaries to prepare, execute, and report on projects, as well as to monitor and evaluate results achieved by actions supported by the Amazon Fund.

Within the scope of technical cooperation, linked to the Action4Forests (A4F)¹⁰ project and articulated jointly with the MMA and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung—BMZ), several activities took place in 2025, including:

- i. January: availability of an indexing system for lessons learned and recommendations based on evaluations of completed Amazon Fund projects, which enabled an analysis of how the recommendations were addressed.
- ii. February: support for generating information for the Amazon Fund's Annual Report.
- iii. March: holding of the event 15 Years Cultivating Partnerships, Forests, and Futures, in Rio de Janeiro, celebrating the cooperation between GIZ and the Amazon Fund/BNDES and bringing together public institutions and international partners to reflect on the results and lessons learned from this journey. The occasion also marked the conclusion of the cooperation project between GIZ and BNDES and the official announcement of continued support for the Amazon Fund with the new A4F project.
- iv. April: holding of the 2nd Workshop of the A4F Project—Results and Perspectives in Brasília, Federal District, with the objective of technically aligning the partners, presenting the results from the first year and defining priorities for the 2025/2026 cycle, in addition to discussing synergies among the project results. The meeting brought together representatives from the MMA, the Amazon Fund/BNDES, the embassies of Germany and the United Kingdom, the Legal Amazon Consortium, and GIZ, consolidating its role as a forum for joint action around the axes of governments, people, and funds, focusing on access to fair and effective climate finance.
- v. May: holding of the Workshop on Gathering Methodological References for the Evaluation of Policies and Projects in the area of climate finance, in Brasília, Federal District, with the objective of promoting dialogue on *ex post* evaluations structured around four thematic blocks: criteria of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); gender and intersectionality; human rights; and analysis methodologies. The meeting brought together representatives

¹⁰ Learn more about the project at: <https://www.giz.de/en/projects/action4forests>.

from various institutions to discuss challenges, practical applications, and impact measurement, supporting the process of updating the methodology for monitoring and evaluating the results of the Amazon Fund.

- vi. August: support for the Roots and Directions event, commemorating the 17th anniversary of the Amazon Fund, in Manaus, Amazonas state, as detailed in the “Communication” section of this report.

COMMUNICATION

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

Amazon Fund website

Since 2010, the BNDES has maintained a website¹¹ with updated information about the Amazon Fund, available in Portuguese and with an English version. In accordance with the principles of transparency and publicity that guide the BNDES's operations, the portal discloses parameters that underpin the evaluation of projects within the fund, providing guidance on project submission, the approval process, and documentation required at each stage.

There is individualized information for each of the 144 contracted projects, with multiple search filter options to facilitate research. The information provided includes, among other details, the project name and responsible entity, territorial scope, beneficiaries, objectives, total project value, amount of support from the Amazon Fund, timeframe for resource utilization, and approval and contracting dates. The website also provides data on disbursements and activities conducted by each project, as well as on how they contribute to the Amazon Fund's four axes of action, organized based on its logical framework.

Updated information is also available on fund's governance, donations received, and monitoring and evaluation of results. Customer service is provided in the “Contact Us” section or via BNDES's customer service channels.

The website also has a section dedicated to public calls for proposals conducted by the BNDES or its partners, and all projects supported by the Amazon Fund under these calls are available for consultation.

Given that the Amazon Fund is managed by the BNDES, information about the fund can also be accessed by any citizen via the channels established under Law 12,527 of November 18, 2011 (Access to Information Law).

¹¹ Amazon Fund website: <https://www.amazonfund.gov.br>.

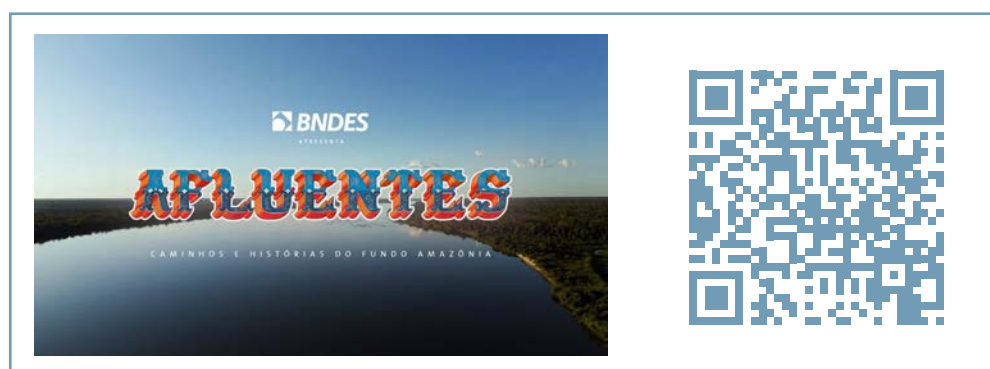
Annual reports

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

Afluentes web series

The Afluentes web series, produced by the BNDES in 2025, presents real stories of Brazilian communities that have benefited from the Amazon Fund throughout its 17 years of operation and showcases groups working towards environmental conservation in all nine states of the Legal Amazon.

The ten-episode series presents various projects that received funding from the fund and tells the stories of people involved in these initiatives, such as Indigenous populations, family farmers, riverside communities, public safety workers, and others. A total of 18 projects were selected, two from each state in the Legal Amazon region, along with one institutional video. The episodes highlight changes and progress perceived by the individuals involved in each supported action and present, at the end of each video, general data on resources invested, and the population impacted. The episodes are available on the BNDES YouTube channel and can be accessed via the following QR code.



Events

Celebrating 17 years of the Amazon Fund

In August 2025, the Amazon Fund celebrated its 17th anniversary with the Roots and Directions event, held in Manaus, Amazonas State. The meeting brought together more than 100 participants, including representatives of Indigenous peoples and traditional communities, state governments, civil society, the Federal Government, and Amazon Fund donor countries. Thematic and participatory roundtables were organized with the aim of gathering lessons learned, successes, challenges, and transformations generated over the years, by listening to participants and discussing the fund's vision for the future.

International exhibition Amazônia, by Sebastião Salgado

The Amazon Fund supported the international exhibition Amazônia, by photographer Sebastião Salgado, held at the Museum of the Amazons in Belém, Pará state. The new museum was inaugurated on October 2, 2025, to celebrate the identity and diversity of voices and knowledge that make up the largest tropical biome on the planet. Featuring approximately two hundred black-and-white photographs resulting from seven years of Sebastião Salgado's expeditions throughout the region, the exhibition offered a reflection on forest preservation and the role of Indigenous communities. The exhibition was presented to the public by Juliano Salgado, son of the photographer, who passed away in May 2025.

The public also had access, on the mezzanine level of the space, to the Ajurí exhibition, conceived exclusively for the Museum of the Amazons. Of Indigenous origin, the title refers to collective effort and collaboration. The exhibition highlighted the use of organic materials typical of the "Amazons", such as coconut fibers, cattails, and miriti palm, bringing together eight installations by artists from the Northern region and other parts of Brazil, using media that included painting, photography, video, sculpture, and immersive experiences.

COP30

In November 2025, the Amazon Fund participated in the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) of the UNFCCC, the world's main climate conference, in the city of Belém, Pará state. Throughout COP30, the BNDES organized and/or presented Amazon Fund initiatives in thirty thematic panels and twenty institutional events. Furthermore, it participated in meetings with Indigenous, community, and local leaders, strengthening dialogue, coordination, and the visibility of the fund. The panels fostered discussions about the Amazon Fund's performance over its 17 years of operation, bringing together ministers from donor countries, project implementers and target audiences (traditional peoples and communities and small farmers), as well as public managers at the municipal, state, and national levels. All areas of operation of the Amazon Fund were addressed, as well as fundraising and results monitoring.

The Amazon Fund was responsible for organizing and conducting 11 panels, four of which were held in the Blue Zone¹² and seven in the Green Zone,¹³ as detailed in Chart 1.

¹² The Blue Zone is the venue where the official negotiations of the Leaders' Summit and national pavilions take place. Organized by the UNFCCC, access is restricted to official delegations, heads of state, observers, and accredited press. It is in the Blue Zone that the direction of future international climate policies is defined. More information is available at: <https://cop30.br/pt-br/sobre-a-cop30/blue-zone> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

¹³ The Green Zone is the space where civil society, public and private institutions, and global leaders connect dialogue, innovation, and sustainable investment. It brings visibility to solutions and partners that strengthen the commitment to an environmental, social, and governance (ESG) approach to international dialogue. With free access to the public, the space aims to promote democratic engagement, plurality of voices, and transparency in the climate debate, complementing the diplomatic work carried out in the Blue Zone. More information is available at: <https://cop30.br/pt-br/sobre-a-cop30/green-zone> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

Chart 1 :: Panels promoted by BNDES at COP30

Zone	Pavillion	Panel	Date
Blue	UN Thematic Pavilions	The Restoration Arc and the challenge of mobilizing resources for the forest restoration agenda	11.12.2025
Blue	Brazil Pavillion	17 years of the Amazon Fund: lessons from the past and visions for the future—the Amazon Fund as a tool for international cooperation in the climate agenda	11.17.2025
Blue	UN Thematic Pavilions	Food systems: the role of socio-bioeconomy in food sovereignty strategies	11.17.2025
Blue	Food Routes Pavillion	Amazon at School: healthy and sustainable food—solutions from the Amazon to the world	11.19.2025
Green	BNDES Stand	The Amazon Fund—Brazil protects it. The world supports it. Everybody wins	11.11.2025
Green	BNDES Stand	Cooperation for the forest: municipalities, states and the Union in the joint effort against deforestation	11.15.2025
Green	BNDES Stand	Value of the standing forest: socio-bioeconomy as a strategy for conservation	11.17.2025
Green	Brazil Pavillion	Balance of the Amazon Fund results and its importance in the Amazonian socio-bioeconomy	11.18.2025
Green	BNDES Stand	Guardians of the forest—Indigenous peoples and traditional communities	11.18.2025
Green	Brazil Pavillion	The BNDES's journey in supporting forests and socio-biodiversity: lessons learned and challenges	11.19.2025
Green	BNDES Stand	Protected Amazon: guaranteeing the rule of law for the prevention and control of deforestation	11.20.2025

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

During COP30, a significant amount of funding was raised, totaling BRL 156 million via contracts or addenda, with BRL 123 million coming from the European Union and BRL 33 million from Switzerland.

Amazon Fund at the BNDES House (COP30)— Afluentes Exhibition

In addition to participating in the Blue and Green zones at COP30, the Amazon Fund was prominently featured at the BNDES House, set up at the Mercedários Complex in Belém from November 9 to 21, 2025, during the conference. The cultural center, which received 31,000 visitors, reinforced BNDES's commitment to cultural diversity, social inclusion, and environmental preservation by offering the local public and conference participants a rich, intense, and completely free program. Among the highlights, the Amazon Fund exhibition—Afluentes: Paths and Stories of the Amazon Fund—immersed visitors in the climate and socio-cultural agendas of the Amazon, strengthening the connection between content, territory, and social participation.



OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

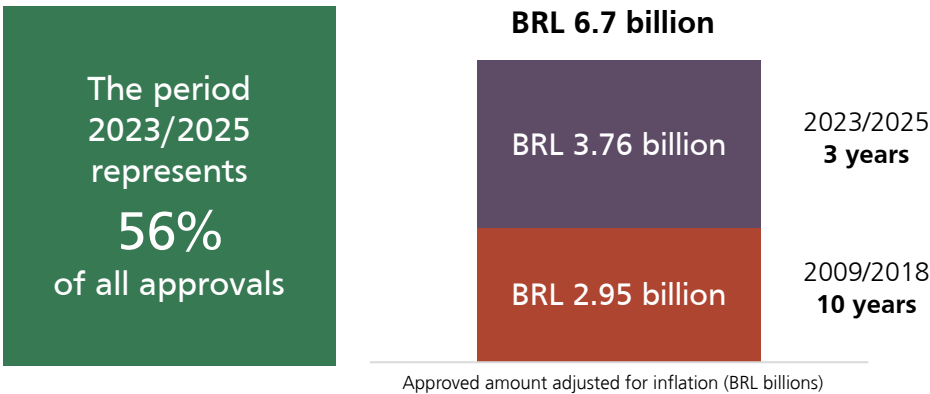


PROJECT PORTFOLIO PROFILE

The Amazon Fund ended 2025 with 146 approved projects¹⁴ in its portfolio, totaling BRL 5.3 billion. After adjustment for inflation using the Broad National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), this amount reaches BRL 6.7 billion. Throughout the year, the fund consolidated the recovery that began in 2023 and achieved a new record for approvals. In 2025, approved funding totaled BRL 2.2 billion, more than double the previous record of BRL 981 million registered in 2024 (inflation-adjusted).

In real terms, after adjusting for inflation, the Amazon Fund approved BRL 3.76 billion over the last three years (2023, 2024, and 2025).

Graph 1 :: Approved amounts before and after the resumption of the Amazon Fund (adjusted for inflation)



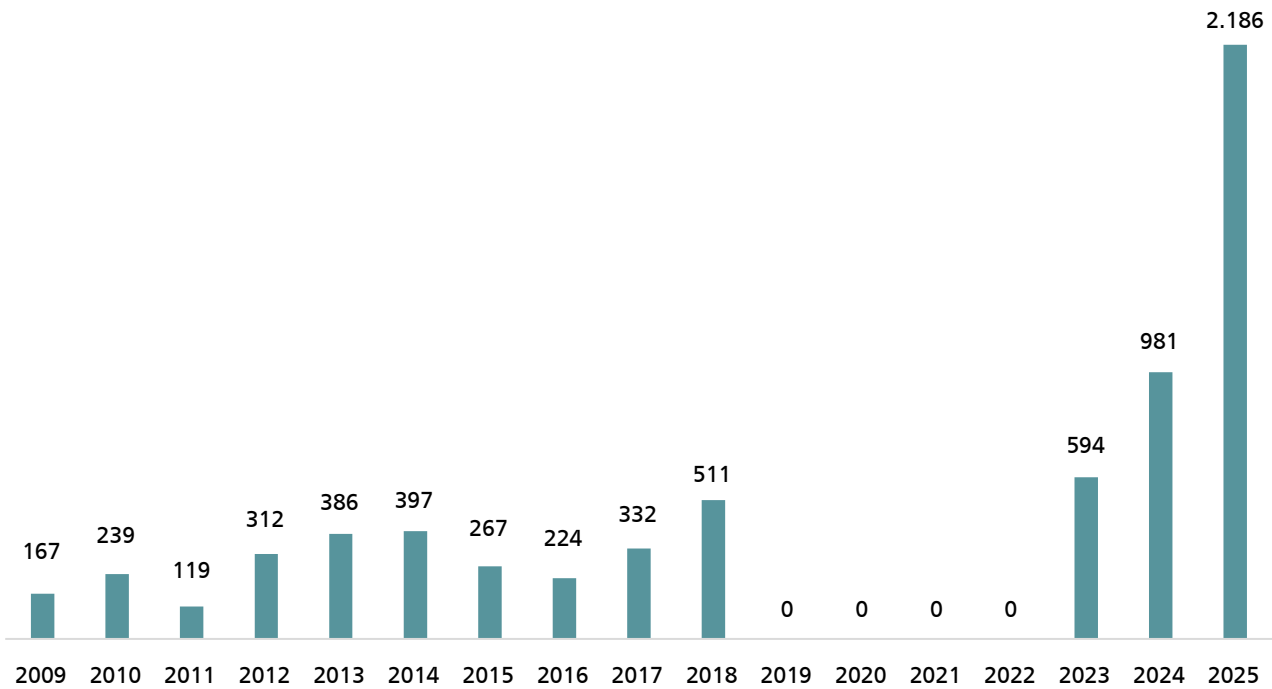
Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: Between 2019 and 2022, with the dissolution of the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA) and the Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA) through Decree 9,759/2019, no new projects could be approved.

In 2025 alone, 22 operations were approved, bringing the total number of approvals between 2023 and 2025 to 44. These results demonstrate the Amazon Fund's ability to recover, expand its project portfolio, and broaden its impact after resuming its activities. The consolidated data are presented in Graph 2, which shows the approved value in Brazilian reais, and Graph 3, which presents the number of approved operations. Both illustrate this evolution over the years. Detailed historical data can be found in Table 4.

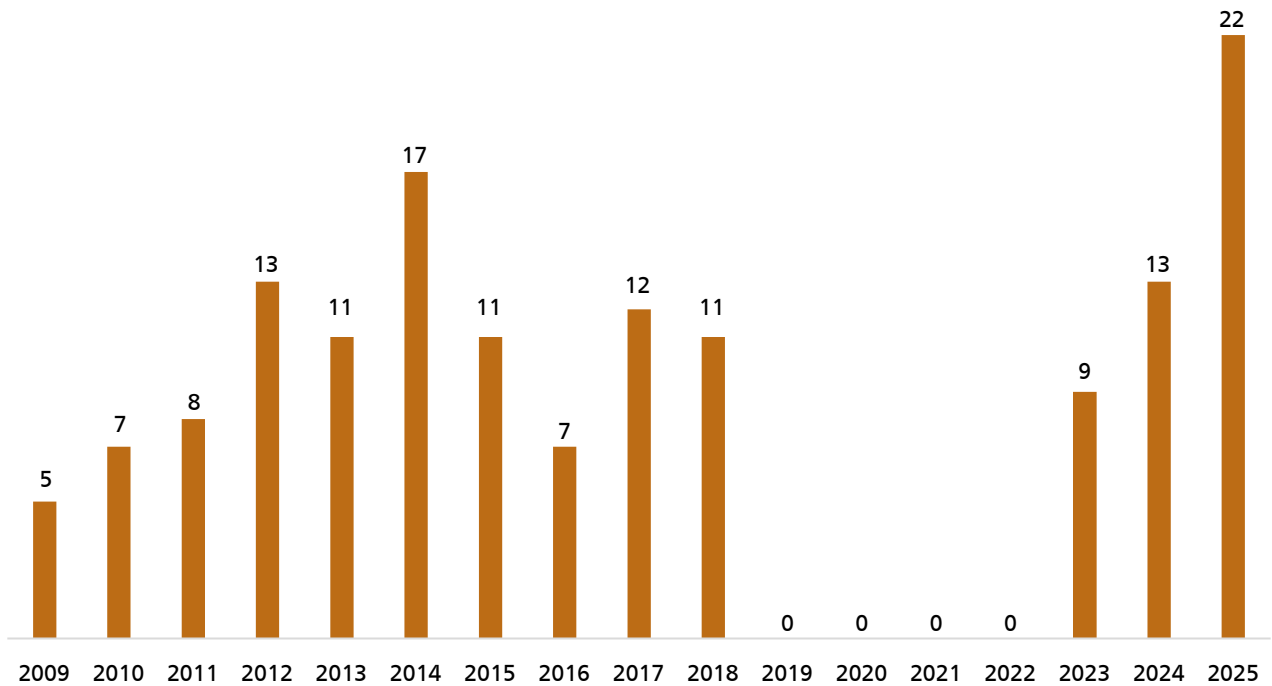
¹⁴ Approved projects are those authorized by the BNDES Board of Directors. After approval, the conditions prior to contracting are verified, and the agreement is signed. At the end of 2025, there were 146 approved projects (BRL 5.32 billion) and 144 contracted projects (BRL 5.19 billion). Two approved projects were still in the contracting process: More Sustainable Pará, valued at BRL 81 million, and Sustento, with the state of Tocantins, valued at BRL 56 million. The approved amounts have been adjusted to reflect balance cancellations and the return of funds that occurred during project implementation.

Graph 2 :: Value of approved operations per year, in BRL millions (adjusted for inflation)



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Graph 3 :: Number of approved operations per year



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Table 4 :: Number of approved operations, approved amounts, and disbursements per year (nominal values)

Year	Approved operations	Approved amount (BRL)	Net disbursement* (BRL)
2009	5	70,190,858.67	–
2010	7	101,825,867.97	11,105,966.90
2011	8	54,968,604.99	59,740,091.61
2012	13	152,060,792.60	71,205,781.90
2013	11	200,310,690.44	80,903,376.47
2014	17	212,971,277.81	151,897,225.91
2015	11	157,145,988.69	128,962,695.78
2016	7	142,310,283.55	138,480,573.06
2017	12	222,800,468.26	229,980,182.07
2018	11	346,197,804.37	190,429,181.90
2019	–	–	108,871,691.31
2020	–	–	131,908,347.12
2021	–	–	117,490,671.19
2022	–	–	90,469,901.33
2023	9	552,807,169.88	48,088,185.51
2024	13	932,353,661.87	203,591,808.67
2025	22	2,186,487,385.90	387,327,420.70
Total	146	5,332,430,855.00	2,150,453,101.43

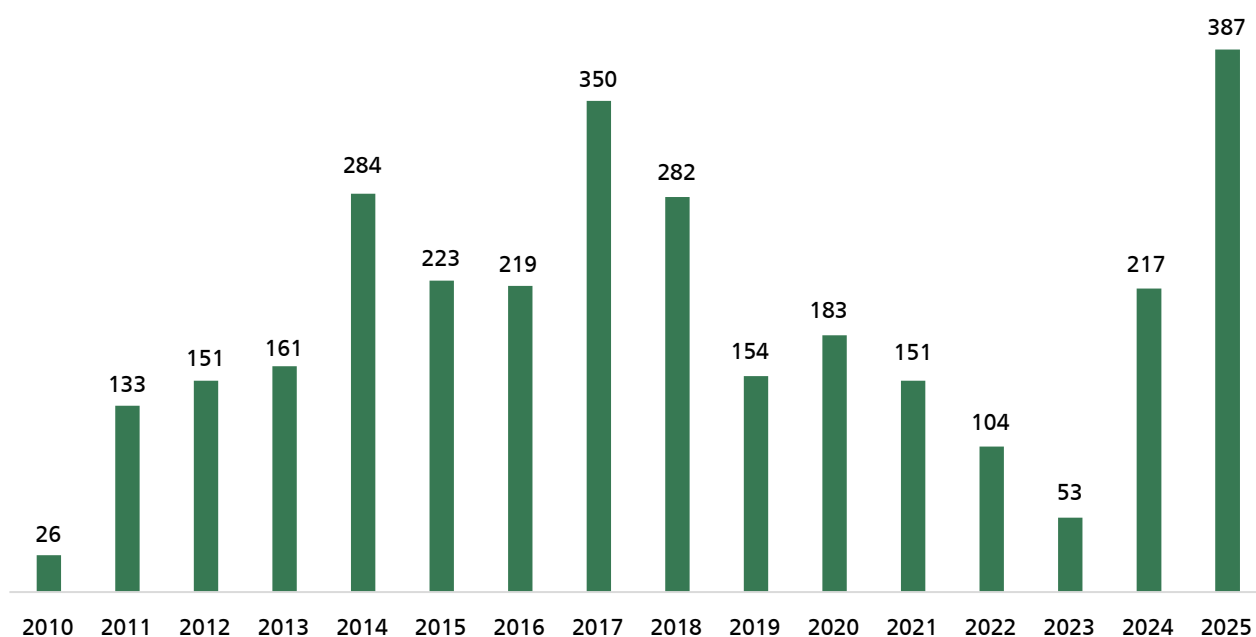
Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * If funds are returned in a given year, the amount returned to the Amazon Fund is deducted from the disbursement, thus generating a net disbursement.

The Amazon Fund showed significant progress in disbursements in 2025, reflecting the replenishment of its portfolio following the resumption of contracting in 2023. Graph 4 shows the evolution of annual disbursements, expressed in inflation-adjusted values. After a period of continuous decline in disbursements—resulting from the absence of new contracts between 2019 and 2022—the years of 2024 and 2025 marked a turning point, with a sharp increase in disbursements.

In 2025, this trend was firmly consolidated, with the largest volume of disbursements ever recorded in the fund's history, even when considering inflation-adjusted values from previous years. Of the total amount disbursed during the year, 58% relates to projects contracted in 2025, while 41% corresponds to projects contracted between 2023 and 2024.

Graph 4 :: Value of annual disbursements, in BRL millions (adjusted for inflation)

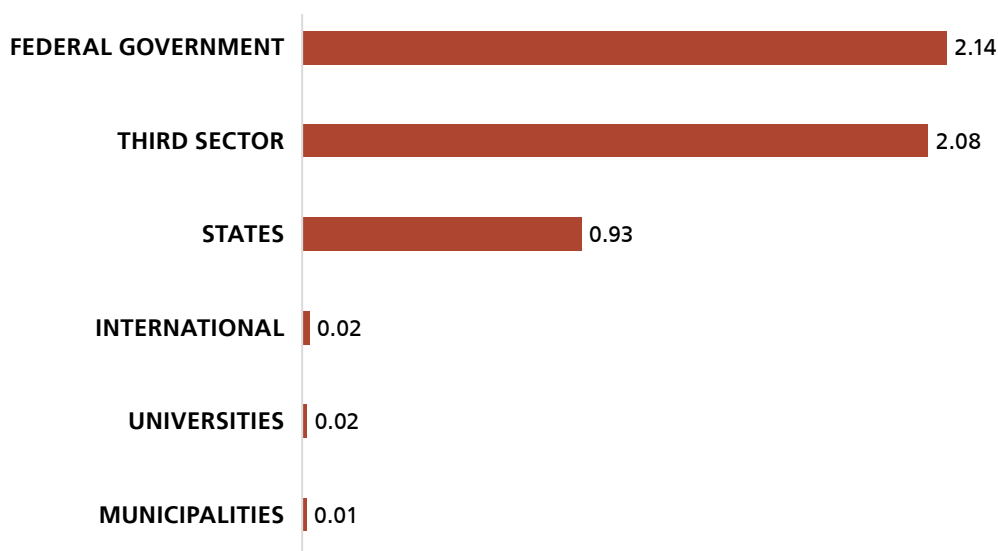


Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: Values adjusted for inflation (IPCA) from July of the year of disbursement to December 2025.

The distribution of the portfolio by the legal nature of the project implementing institution is presented in Graph 5, which details the contracted values, in billions of Brazilian reais. The Federal Government accounts for the largest share of contracted funding, followed by third sector entities. It should be noted that the Federal Government's high share is influenced by a large-scale operation, contracted in 2025, valued at BRL 825 million, for IBAMA.¹⁵

Graph 5 :: Distribution of contracted amounts by legal nature of contractor, in BRL billions



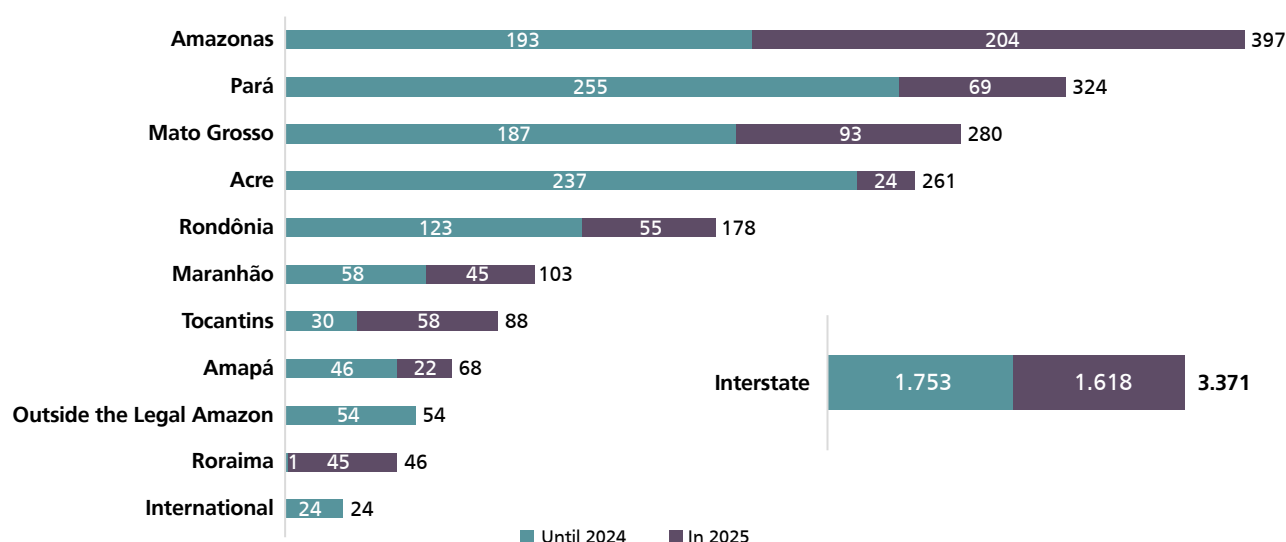
Source: Elaborated by the authors.

¹⁵ The FORTFISC project, which supports IBAMA, is detailed in the chapter "Contracted projects."

The territorial distribution of the Amazon Fund's operations is presented in Graph 6, which breaks down the contracted amounts by location. Contracts signed through 2024 are shown in green, while those signed in 2025 are shown in purple. Interstate projects are presented separately to avoid distorting the visualization. The amounts allocated to each state within the Legal Amazon refer to projects implemented exclusively in that state. Operations classified as interstate involve at least two Brazilian states.

It can be observed that the largest share of contracted resources is concentrated in interstate operations, reflecting the predominance of projects with a regional scope and activities in multiple Brazilian states. These operations total BRL 3.4 billion, of which BRL 1.8 billion was contracted through 2024 and BRL 1.6 billion in 2025 alone. Among state-level figures, Amazonas, Pará, and Mato Grosso stand out as the states with the largest contracted amounts, which also correspond to the largest states in territorial extension within the Legal Amazon.

Graph 6 :: Distribution of contracted amounts by location, in BRL millions

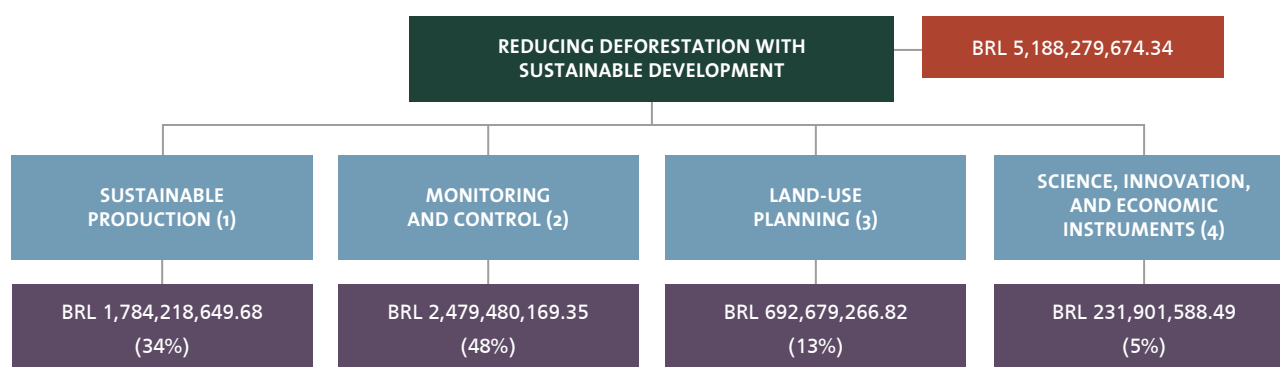


Source: Elaborated by the authors.

The Amazon Fund's actions are guided by four strategic axes defined by COFA, which establishes guidelines and priorities for the allocation of resources. These axes—(i) sustainable production, (ii) monitoring and control, (iii) land-use planning, and (iv) science, innovation, and economic instruments—structure the framework for eligibility, selection and implementation of supported projects, ensuring that funded initiatives are aligned with the objectives of preventing and controlling deforestation and strengthening public policies in the Legal Amazon.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of contracted amounts across the four strategic axes of the Amazon Fund, considering the period from its creation until the end of 2025. The monitoring and control (48%) and sustainable production (34%) axes account for the largest shares of contracted funding. It should be noted that a significant portion of the projects contribute to more than one PPCDAM axis.

Figure 2 :: Distribution of contracted amounts by strategic axis (nominal values)*



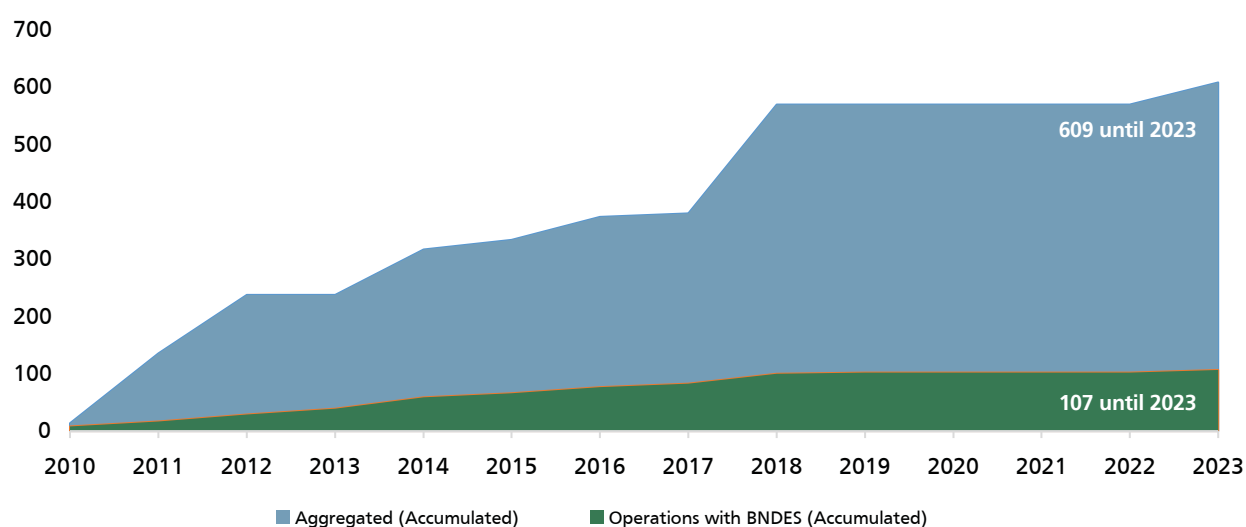
Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * Adjusted considering returns and cancellations.

The operational profile of the Amazon Fund includes, in addition to direct support for individual projects, the use of aggregated operations, in which a central implementing entity coordinates the execution of multiple subprojects and beneficiaries. This model aims to expand the Fund's territorial reach by enabling smaller organizations to access funding and strengthening operations at the regional level, while promoting greater efficiency, coordination, and reach of supported actions.

In total, through the end of 2025, the fund had 144 contracted projects. For the analysis of outreach using the aggregating-entity model, data up to 2023 were considered, since operations contracted in 2024 and 2025 require time to complete their calls for proposals, when applicable, and to submit structured information to BNDES. Graph 7 shows the evolution, over the years, of the number of operations compared to the number of supported entities. In the latter case, the total number of participations in the operations is considered, which means that the same entity may be counted in more than one project.

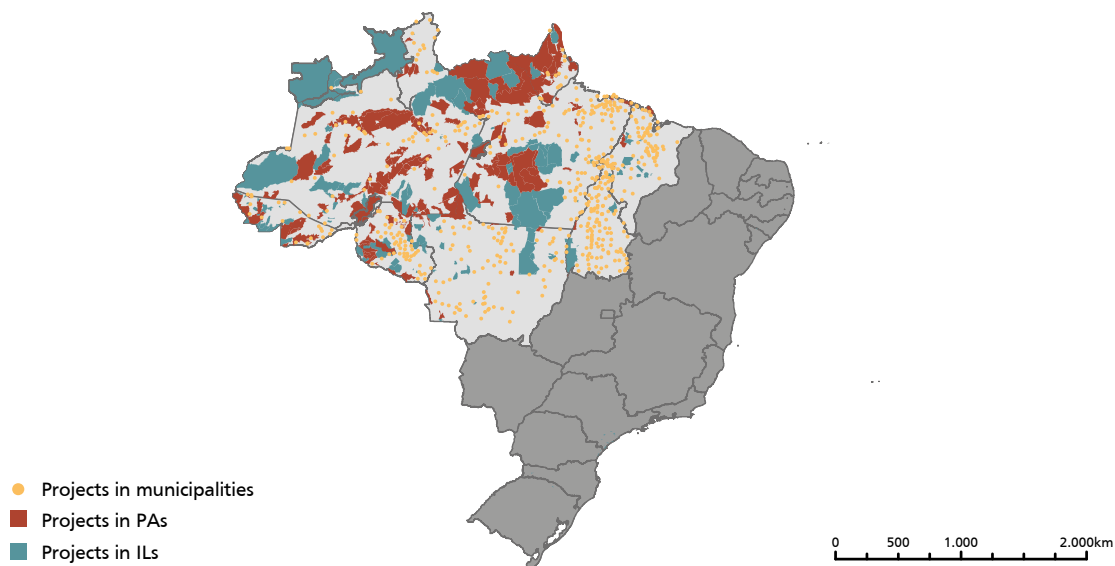
Graph 7 :: Evolution of the number of operations and the number of aggregating entities



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Figure 3 schematically presents the territorial scope of actions supported by the Amazon Fund at the municipal, Indigenous land (IL), and protected area (PA) levels. The data indicate activity in approximately 75% of municipalities in the Legal Amazon, as well as in approximately 44% of the ILs¹⁶ and 39% of the PAs¹⁷ whose territories are wholly or partially located within the Legal Amazon.

Figure 3 :: Territorial reach of the Amazon Fund's operations in municipalities, protected areas, and Indigenous lands



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

By December 2025, the Amazon Fund had received approximately BRL 4.98 billion in donations, of which 3% was allocated to administrative activities, such as hiring auditors, organizing events, and communication. Over time, these resources generated BRL 4 billion in investment income. By December 2025, BRL 2.15 billion had been disbursed to projects supported by the fund.

¹⁶ The percentage was calculated based on 167 Indigenous lands reached by projects through 2025, according to project implementation reports, out of a total of 374 ILs in the Legal Amazon, according to data from the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI), available at: <https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/atuacao/terras-indigenas/geoprocessamento-e-mapas> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: December 31, 2025.

¹⁷ In the case of protected areas, the percentage corresponds to 190 areas with activities planned through 2025, according to project implementation reports, out of a total of 491 PAs in the Legal Amazon, according to data from the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO), available at: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/dados_geoespaciais/mapa-tematico-e-dados-geoestatisticos-das-unidades-de-conservacao-federais (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: December 31, 2025.

The accounting and financial operations related to the Amazon Fund are recorded and reported in accordance with current legislation and principles and standards issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), an independent body that, in fulfilling its statutory responsibilities, regulates accounting and independent audit procedures in Brazil. By means of its boards and working groups, the CFC seeks to promote convergence between these procedures and internationally recognized standards.

Table 5 :: Balance sheet of the Amazon Fund as of December 31, 2025, in BRL thousands

Asset		Liability	
Current		Current	
Financial investments	6,693,235	Project resources	6,693,235
Prepaid expenses	129,330	Operating resources	129,330
		Equity	
		Accumulated surplus	-
Total asset	6,822,565	Total liability	6,822,565

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Of the total current assets, BRL 6.7 billion corresponds to the amount available, as of December 31, 2025, for project disbursements. This amount is invested in the Gaia I, II, and III funds, managed by Banco do Brasil. These funds have a conservative profile (fixed-income investments in Brazilian government bonds) and were contracted to preserve the monetary value of the resources and to generate returns on the balances available to finance projects.

The donated funds are recognized as financial assets of the Amazon Fund and are linked to project financing. The counterpart is therefore recognized as a liability under “project resources.” Accordingly, donations received do not result in 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 included in the tax base for Income Tax (IR) and the Social Contribution on Net Income (CSLL) at the time they are received. For tax purposes, whenever a disbursement is made to a supported project, both revenue and an expense must be recognized on the same date and in the exact amount disbursed. As a result, the tax base for IR and CSLL related to donations to the fund is always zero, and no such taxes are collected.

AUDITS

The Amazon Fund undergoes the following audit processes annually:

- financial audit, to assess the accuracy of the balances reported in its financial statements, as well as the appropriate allocation of these balances in BNDES’s financial statements; and

- compliance audit, to verify that the financial resources disbursed to projects contracted by BNDES under the Amazon Fund comply with: (i) applicable rules and guidelines; and (ii) physical evidence of project implementation, based on all projects that received disbursements during the reporting year.

The financial audit for 2025 was conducted by KPMG Auditores Independentes, which concluded that the financial statements presented by BNDES were adequate. The independent auditors' report is provided in Annex 1.

The compliance audit for 2025 was conducted by Ernst & Young Global Limited. The auditors concluded that no evidence was found indicating that the procedures adopted by BNDES were not in compliance with applicable rules and guidelines or with the evidence of implementation of projects supported by the Amazon Fund in 2025. The independent auditors' report is also included in Annex 1.

All independent auditors' reports issued since 2010 are available on the Amazon Fund's website.¹⁸

Transparency and accountability in the use of resources

In addition to the external audit processes contractually agreed upon with donors, transparency of the Amazon Fund is also verified via its public service channels and oversight mechanisms. The fund frequently receives requests for information from civil society, either via the Access to Information Law (LAI) or BNDES's "Contact Us" channel. In 2025 alone, 138 requests for information from civil society were answered, covering topics such as the fund's operations, project details, accountability, results evaluation, and other related matters.

Furthermore, the Amazon Fund regularly responds to requests for information arising from audits and inquiries by oversight bodies, such as the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) and the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU), as well as other institutions within the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches.

¹⁸ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/transparency/audit>.



MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS



CONTEXT

The Amazon Fund supports actions to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation and to promote the sustainable use of natural resources in the Legal Amazon, complying with: (i) the provisions of Decree 6,527/2008, which regulates the fund's operation in the Legal Amazon; (ii) the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) guidelines; (iii) the National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+) guidelines; and (iv) the Guidelines and Criteria for the Application of Amazon Fund Resources, established by the Amazon Fund Steering Committee (COFA), as well as the BNDES Operational Policies and other specific public policies related to the scope of action.

Monitoring and evaluating these actions are fundamental for understanding the dynamics that hinder or favor the results achieved, and for pointing out ways to improve the fund's performance.

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

- the low economic attractiveness of maintaining standing forests due to the lack of adequate infrastructure and economic incentives for developing sustainable production chains, and the expansion of agriculture and livestock, driven by the growing demand for commodities in the globalized market (Axis 1 of the PPCDAM—sustainable productive activities).
- the impunity of environmental crimes due to the difficulty of government agencies in monitoring, preventing and punishing such acts in a territory of continental dimensions (Axis 2 of the PPCDAM—environmental monitoring and control).
- the existence of unallocated public lands and low legal security regarding real estate property titles in the region, leading to extralegal occupation of public lands, conflicts over land ownership, and discouragement of private investment (Axis 3 of the PPCDAM—land and land-use planning).
- the need to expand and strengthen the management of protected areas, given their importance in curbing deforestation and their primary function of recognizing the rights of Indigenous peoples and traditional communities over the lands they traditionally occupy (Axis 3 of the PPCDAM—land and land-use planning).
- the need for investments in innovation and scientific production focused on monitoring and controlling deforestation, land use planning, and the sustainable use of biodiversity in the Legal Amazon, including the development of innovative economic instruments to finance these actions (Axis 4 of the PPCDAM—normative and economic instruments).

In constructing the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, the seven thematic areas defined in Decree 6,527/2008 were also considered, namely:

- 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, land-use planning, and land-title regularization;
- vi. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and
- vii. recovery of deforested areas.

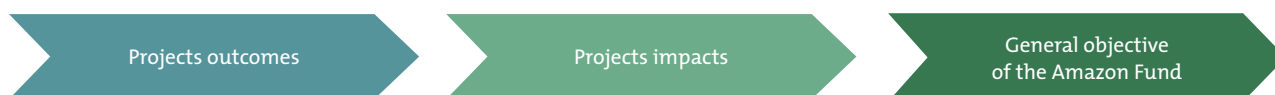
The decree stipulated that up to 20% of the fund's resources may be used for developing deforestation monitoring and control systems in other Brazilian biomes and in other tropical countries.

AMAZON FUND'S LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The logical framework is a methodology used to ensure that financed actions contribute to the general objective of a program (or project). It can be defined as a matrix in which strategic decisions on the application of resources in a program are operationally and systematically inserted, explicitly stating where the program aims to go (outcomes, impacts or objectives) and what it intends to achieve (how).

Figure 4 illustrates the logical sequence of cause and effect showing how outcomes and impacts of several projects lead to the general objective of a program, as seen in the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework.

Figure 4 :: Amazon Fund's logical sequence



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

The Amazon Fund's Logical Framework was first released as a complete document in 2010. In 2017, it was updated to maintain alignment with the PPCDAM. In 2023, however, the renewal of the PPCDAM—within the scope of the resumption of environmental public policies by the Brazilian government—did not result in changes in the logical framework, since the structuring axes were maintained.

Figure 5 illustrates the intervention logic of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework. The numbering next to the outcomes and impacts is also used in the intervention logic of each supported project.

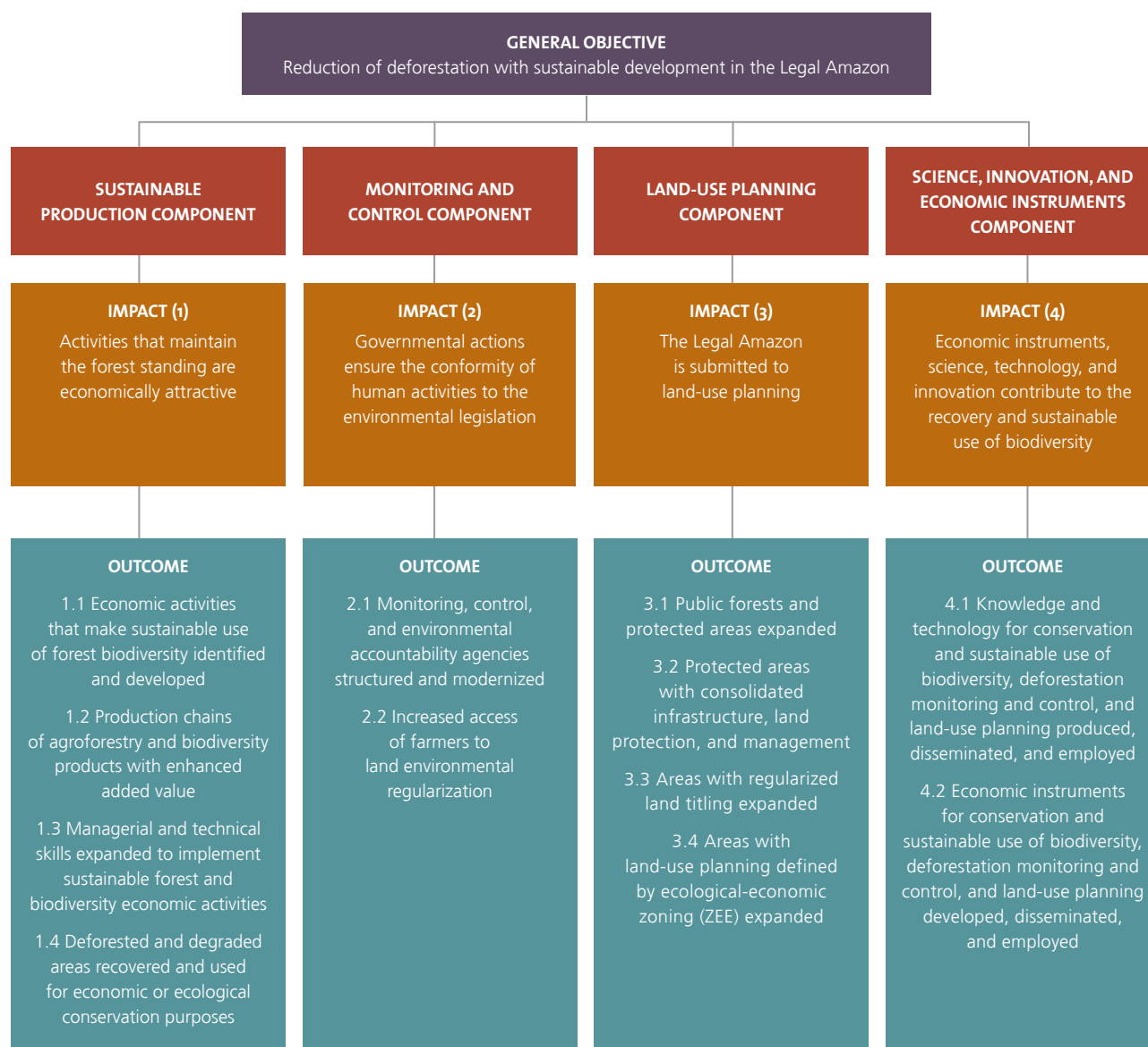
The Amazon Fund's Logical Framework was structured into four components aligned with the PPCDAM. More detailed information can be found on the fund's website by scanning the

QR code on the side, in the document *Amazon Fund's Logical Framework – 2017*.¹⁹ It outlines the indicators selected to measure its results, the main risks (assumptions) that may affect its success, and how the supported projects and the Amazon Fund will be monitored.

Learn more about the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework:



Figure 5 :: Amazon Fund's Logical Framework



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

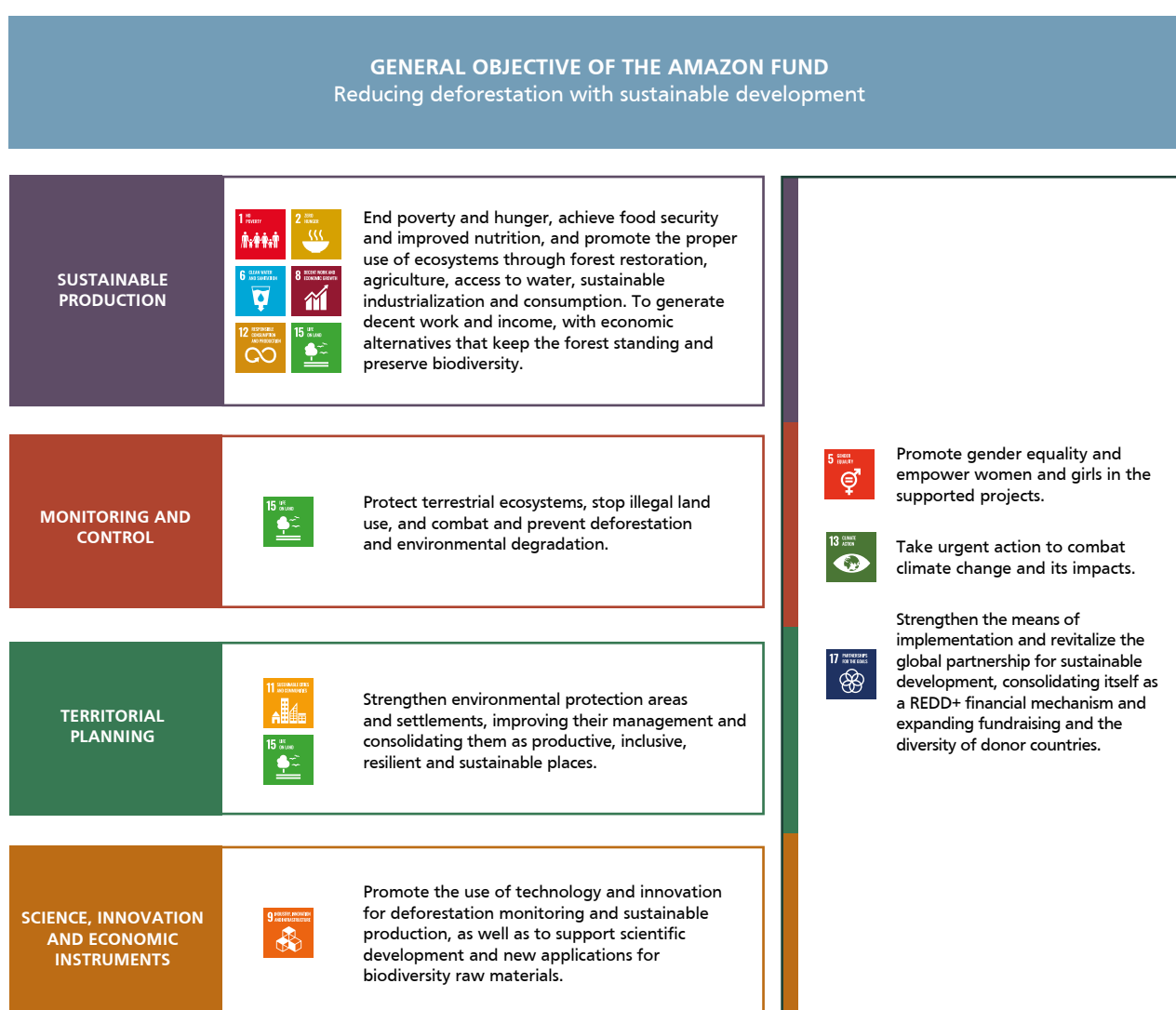
¹⁹ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Results-impacts/Amazon-Fund-Logical-Framework-2017.pdf>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

Components in the Amazon Fund also adhere to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) established by the United Nations (UN). Among the 17 SDGs, the Amazon Fund contributes to 11 goals, as shown in Figure 6. Three SDGs are cross-cutting and lie at the heart of the Amazon Fund:

- SDG 5—Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- SDG 13—Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and
- SDG 17—Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

More details can be found at the Amazon Fund's website.²⁰

Figure 6 :: Sustainable Development Goals to which the Amazon Fund contributes, based on its logical framework



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

²⁰ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/monitoring-evaluation/Amazon-Fund-and-SDG/>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

MONITORING OF REGIONAL INDICATORS

The Amazon Fund monitors several regional indicators related to its logical framework and specific indicators of the fund's projects. Results from the projects contribute to some regional indicators. Importantly, the Amazon Fund is not the sole contributor to the behavior of these indicators, even though its impact has been attested by independent evaluations conducted on several completed projects.²¹

In a process of continuous improvement, this report introduces some changes in its presentation of regional indicators compared to previous years, always seeking greater alignment between the monitored regional indicators and the concrete actions supported by the Amazon Fund, and a perspective on the adherence of the actions to current environmental public policies.

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

The main objective of the Amazon Fund is to contribute to the reduction of deforestation with sustainable development in the Legal Amazon. Hence the importance of monitoring the evolution of the indicator "Annual deforestation in the Legal Amazon," measured by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

The Amazon Fund was created in the context of strengthening the Brazilian government's actions to reduce deforestation, which led to a decrease in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and provided one of the largest global contributions to tackling climate change. The Amazon Fund has become the largest REDD+ instrument worldwide.²² Reduction in GHG emissions has enabled the fund to raise over BRL 5 billion in national and international donations since its creation, with the conversion of tonnes of carbon whose emission was avoided during this period, boosting investment in reducing deforestation.

Between 1988 and 2000, the average annual deforestation rate was approximately 17,000 km². In 2003, after three years of successive increases, the rate surpassed 27,000 km², the second highest in the historical series. Aiming to provide a structural response to deforestation in the Amazon, the PPCDAM was launched in 2004, which over the following years contributed to a significant reduction in emissions from deforestation in the biome.

²¹ Effectiveness evaluations conducted by independent consultants are available at: <https://www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/monitoring-evaluation/independent-evaluations/>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

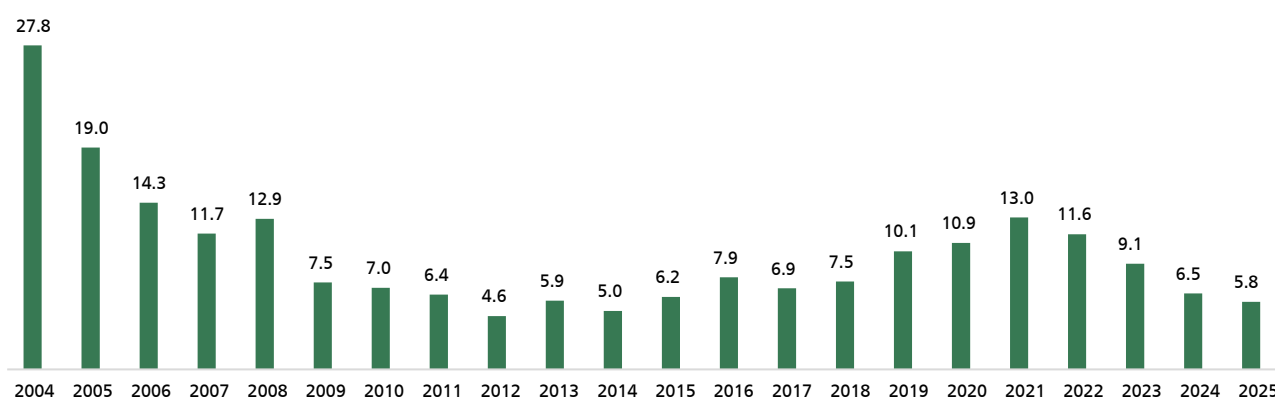
²² Available at: <https://climatefundsupdates.org/the-funds/>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

Deforestation rates remained relatively stable until 2018 and increased in subsequent years, reaching approximately 13,000 km² in 2021.

The 5th phase of the PPCDAM (2023-2027) aims to resume the agenda for preventing and controlling deforestation in Brazil and ensure planning and structure to achieve the goal of zero deforestation by 2030, that is, the elimination of illegal deforestation and compensation for the legal suppression of native vegetation through strengthening the implementation of forestry legislation.

Its implementation demonstrates, based on data from INPE, that deforestation in the Legal Amazon in 2025 was 5,796 km², a 79% reduction compared to 2004, when the highest deforestation rate of the 21st century was recorded. Analyzing the 2025 rate, a reduction of approximately 23% is observed compared to the 2009 baseline, and over 55% compared to the peak recorded in 2021. The Amazon Fund is one of the main instruments for implementing the PPCDAM and contributes to strengthening its results.

Graph 8 :: Evolution of the deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon (thousand km²)



Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on INPE data. Available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates. Accessed on: Jan 6, 2026.

The monitoring of deforestation indicators in the Legal Amazon, conducted by INPE, has been used since the inception of the Amazon Fund as a reference for defining the available area for raising resources.

The general objective of the Amazon Fund indicates that the process of reducing deforestation should be based on a path of sustainable development, which brings the need to monitor indicators capable of identifying whether this premise is being met. Historically, the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework uses the share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of all Legal Amazon states in the national GDP (indicator) as proxy for sustainable development, recognizing its limitations in explaining the proposal of said general objective.²³ In the previous report, the most recent share reported was from 2021, when the share of the Legal Amazon's GDP reached its highest point in the historical series, representing 10.24% of the

²³ GDP is a basic indicator of economic performance that expresses the added value of goods and services in a given region. However, it is not an ideal indicator for measuring sustainable development, as it does not include, for example, information on positive socio-environmental externalities or any environmental liabilities generated.

national GDP. In the two subsequent years, this share decreased again, and in 2023, the percentage was 9.68%.

Considering that the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework has not been updated since 2017 and the current existence of other indicators that can be used as a reference for sustainable development,²⁴ the GDP indicator will continue to be reported until a possible revision of the logical framework defines a more suitable way to monitor sustainable development at the macro level—indicators of results from projects supported by the Amazon Fund already demonstrate, at the micro level, some progress in sustainable development.

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

This objective is aligned with Axis 1 of the PPCDAM, which identifies support for the bioeconomy as strategic for the sustainable development of the Amazon.

One of the Amazon Fund's priorities throughout its 17 years (2008-2025) has been the structuring of socio-biodiversity production chains and the recovery of degraded areas as a way of creating alternative income-generating opportunities for the local population, valuing the standing forest against the deforestation and predatory exploitation of natural resources.

Supporting projects aimed at strengthening the structuring of traditional communities, Indigenous peoples, and small producers by improving the collection, processing, and marketing of extractive products, thereby increasing their added value, has been another of the Amazon Fund's priorities.

As of December 2025, the Amazon Fund's project portfolio included 83 contracted projects (58% of the total projects), whose scope included actions related to sustainable production, representing 34% of the total contracted value (see Figure 2 in the “Operational Performance” chapter). Of these, 22 projects were contracted following the resumption of the fund in 2023, totaling approximately BRL 1.5 billion until the end of 2025, as shown in Chart 2.

Based on the history of support from the Amazon Fund to small projects through implementing partners, a large part of it encompasses diverse activities related to family farming, agroextractive activities, and agroecology, with emphasis on agroforestry systems (SAF), which seek to expand agricultural production while keeping the forest standing, or helping to recover deforested and degraded areas.

²⁴ Examples include the Human Development Index adjusted for planetary pressures (HDI); the Sustainable Development Goals Index (SDG Index); and the Social Progress Index (SPI). The SDG Index and SPI can be measured at the municipal level and cross-referenced with data from municipalities that have projects supported by the Amazon Fund.

Chart 2 :: Projects supported by the Amazon Fund in Axis 1 of the PPCDAM—sustainable productive activities (2023-2025)

Project	Year of contracting	Objective	Amount
Restore the Amazon*	2024	Ecological restoration in the Arc of Deforestation, with emphasis on protected areas, Indigenous territories, and settlements.	BRL 450,000,000.00
Amazon at School*	Starting in 2025	Strengthening the sustainable production of family farming products for school meals in public education networks in the Legal Amazon region.	BRL 332,000,000.00
Consolidation and Strengthening of Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains*	2023 to 2025	Support for projects that promote sustainable productive activities.	BRL 161,128,304.26
Sanitation*	Starting in 2025	Implementation of social technologies to provide access to quality water for human consumption and food production for 4,600 families.	BRL 150,000,000.00
Forests and Communities: Living Amazon**	2025	Support for up to 32 projects that promote the structuring of socio-productive systems of PIPCTAF organizations.	BRL 86,090,000.00
Partnership with Municipalities***	2025	Technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) for producers in 48 municipalities.	BRL 63,510,761.00
Other structuring projects	2023 to 2025	Projects to support sustainable productive activities.	BRL 264,405,953.62
Total			BRL 1,507,135,018.88

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Notes: * Public call for proposals whose projects are being implemented by various responsible organizations.

** Project being implemented by the National Supply Company (CONAB).

*** Project being implemented by the National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ANATER).

In addition to the production of seedlings to support these activities, support for the production of açaí berry, Brazil nuts, babassu, cassava flour, cocoa, honey, fruits, handicrafts, fish farming, other oilseed products, tourism, and rubber stands out. Given the dispersed nature of the actions carried out by the projects, detailing production and revenue data by type of supported productive activity becomes a highly complex task. Thus, in general, the partner organizations responsible for implementing the actions provide consolidated production and revenue data for the set of small projects supported at the grassroots level.

Data published by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in the Production of Plant Extraction and Forestry (PEVS) surveys²⁵ and Municipal Agricultural Production (PAM)²⁶ for 2024 (released at the end of 2025), presented below, enable an analysis of the activities supported by the Amazon Fund. The year 2009 is used as a reference point because it was the first year the Amazon Fund was operational.

²⁵ IBGE. Production of Plant Extraction and Forestry (PEVS). Available at: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/agricultura-e-pecuaria/9105-producao-da-extracao-vegetal-e-da-silvicultura.html> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: Jan 15, 2026.

²⁶ IBGE. Municipal Agricultural Production (PAM). Available at: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/agricultura-e-pecuaria/9117-producao-agricola-municipal-culturas-temporarias-e-permanentes.html> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on January 15, 2026.

Table 6 :: Production value and quantity produced from plant extraction in the Legal Amazon states

Products	Value of production (BRL thousand)—A		Quantity produced*—B		A/B	
	2009	2024	2009	2024	2009	2024
Açaí berry	160,312.00	1,023,115.00	115,767	247,461	1.38	4.13
Brazil nuts	52,261.00	184,964.00	37,468	45,416	1.39	4.07
Babassu	114,847.00	68,625.00	103,359	22,838	1.11	3.00
Latex	7,598.00	23,269.00	3,458	1,573	2.20	14.79
Palm heart	7,263.00	17,578.00	5,059	3,319	1.44	5.30
Piaçava	2,462.00	15,158.00	1,690	5,042	1.46	3.01
Cumaru (almond)	710.00	14,346.00	97	188	7.32	76.31
Copaiba (oil)	4,148.00	14,308.00	538	293	7.71	48.83
Pequi	1,433.00	5,769.00	501	3,726	2.86	1.55
Carnauba (all uses)	5,898.00	3,708.00	559	293	10.55	12.66
Log	2,205,622.00	2,895,690.00	13,068,074	10,785,693	0.17	0.27
Charcoal	297,225.00	382,477.00	678,367	324,129	0.44	1.18
Firewood	190,303.00	418,352.00	12,902,109	8,255,346	0.01	0.05

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) data. Available at: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/agricultura-e-pecuaria/9105-producao-da-extracao-vegetal-e-da-silvicultura.html> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: Jan 15, 2026.

Note: * Quantity expressed in tonnes for all products, except for logs, charcoal, and firewood, whose quantities are given in m³.

Table 7 :: Value and quantity of agricultural production in the Legal Amazon states (temporary and permanent crops)

Products	Value of production (BRL thousand)—A		Quantity produced (tonnes)—B		A/B	
	2009	2024	2009	2024	2009	2024
Soybeans (in grain form)	12,288,014.00	91,728,034.00	20,617,321.00	53,354,251.00	0.60	1.72
Corn (in grain form)	2,556,890.00	37,084,850.00	9,979,731.00	55,692,538.00	0.26	0.67
Cottonseed (in seed form)	1,805,074.00	23,031,297.00	1,458,339.00	6,471,274.00	1.24	3.56
Cocoa (in almond form)	366,294.00	8,190,329.00	72,570.00	148,052.00	5.05	55.32
Cassava	2,043,082.00	8,080,071.00	8,889,064.00	6,591,865.00	0.23	1.23
Açaí berry	—	7,750,728.00	—	1,735,281.00	—	4.47
Sugarcane	1,123,761.00	3,699,622.00	21,060,167.00	26,878,525.00	0.05	0.14
Rice (in husk)	1,376,978.00	3,687,500.00	2,361,354.00	1,755,442.00	0.58	2.10
Coffee (bean)	319,445.00	3,165,081.00	119,024.00	186,226.00	2.68	17.00
Banana (bunch)	514,520.00	2,664,305.00	972,625.00	1,028,398.00	0.53	2.59

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) data. Available at: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/agricultura-e-pecuaria/9117-producao-agricola-municipal-culturas-temporarias-e-permanentes.html> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: Jan 15, 2026.

Indeed, the most important extractive activities are those most supported by the Amazon Fund. There has been an increase in the value of certain products over the years, such as cumaru, cocoa, and copaiba oil, and some activities could be promoted with greater emphasis, especially oilseed products, which already receive support in various projects and have a high added value.

The production of babassu, which has great social, cultural, economic and environmental importance, especially in Maranhão, has suffered a significant reduction in production volume over the years due to the low price of the product. The Amazon Fund has been strengthening this activity through flagship projects, promoting its consolidation and highlighting the leading role of women who break babassu coconuts. Production of logs and related products, notable for the volume produced and production value measured in reais per cubic meter, still has a low value compared to other activities, possibly due to the poor organization of the timber supply chain which still suffers from the sale of illegal timber. This type of activity is still underrepresented in the fund's project portfolio.

Regarding agricultural activity, cocoa and coffee production stand out, with a significant increase in value (BRL/tonne). Agroforestry system projects supported by the Amazon Fund have been strengthening these activities, which have great potential for income generation and forest restoration efforts. Cultivated açai berry also deserves mention. Although there are no production records for 2009, it has shown significant growth over the years, demonstrating the potential of the activity, especially for markets outside the Amazon, surpassing the production of açai berry from extractive practices.

Agricultural crops, such as soybeans and corn, are presented in Table 7 to enable comparison of their production value, measured in reais per tonne, with that of other activities, demonstrating that although they are among those with the lowest production value per tonne, they are produced on a large scale.

Beyond the impacts on economic production indicators, the sustainable productive activities supported by the Amazon Fund—which are conducted by forest communities (small farmers, Indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities)—integrate the socioeconomic and environmental dimensions of development. In addition to conserving socio-biodiversity, they improve quality of life and contribute to strengthening a cooperative and sustainable economy, replacing predatory models. The Amazon Fund's operational model, in partnership with public and private institutions via organizations that bring together different stakeholders, helps to expand its reach while always respecting the diversity of the region and the communities involved.



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

In recent decades, deforestation in the Amazon has undergone changes marked by its expansion into the countryside, with encroachment on public lands, a shift toward large-scale deforestation, the weakening of governance in protected areas, the persistence of illegality in production chains, and the increase in degradation and fires, in addition to its growing association with land conflicts, violence, and the activities of organized crime linked to drug trafficking and illegal mining.

Monitoring and control efforts have thus become the main tool used by Brazil to reduce deforestation, within the scope of the 5th phase of the PPCDAM.²⁷

The PPCDAM Information System (SISPPCDAM)²⁸ is the official platform for managing and monitoring the execution of actions and ensuring transparency of the plan, which brings together 194 goals linked to various federal agencies. Up to 2025, the system reported significant results in deforestation reduction and a substantial increase in enforcement operations, application of embargoes and fines, analysis of rural environmental registries, allocation of public forests, and expanded integration of satellite imagery and localized administrative repression.

Regarding practical results, the most recent PPCDAM assessment indicates an overall achievement of targets exceeding 75% of the schedule by the end of 2024. In monitoring and control, the execution rate approaches 90%, reflected in the 80% increase in fines issued and the consolidated 30.6% decrease in deforestation in the Amazon (2023-2024).

The Amazon Fund is directly represented in the PPCDAM indicators by four activities: resumption of actions from 2023 onwards, in alignment with the PPCDAM; expansion of the supported projects portfolio; creation of an emergency support mechanism for states; and raising funds from sources in addition to those already existing by the end of 2022. All of these activities have been carried out as demonstrated throughout this report.

However, other planned courses of action are being made possible by the investments provided by the fund, even if the result is not explicitly accounted for. For example, in the last three years, several flagship projects, which have been increasing investment capacity on an unprecedented scale for public policies for monitoring and control by federal agencies, are being supported by the Amazon Fund, directly and indirectly reaching states and municipalities, as detailed in Chart 3.

²⁷ DEFORESTATION falls by 11% in Amazon and Cerrado in a year. *WWF Brazil*, [s. l.], Oct 30. 2025. Available at: <https://www.wwf.org.br/en/?93221/Deforestation-falls-by-11-in-Amazon-and-Cerrado-in-a-year>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

²⁸ Available at: <https://sisppcdam.mma.gov.br/index.html> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

Chart 3 :: Flagship projects being implemented with support from the Amazon Fund in Axis 2 of the PPCDAm—monitoring and control (2023-2025)

Project	Proponent	Year of contracting	Scope	Amount
Amas Plan	Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	2023	Federal and state public security forces from the nine states of the Legal Amazon	BRL 318 million
Emergency support for fire departments in the Legal Amazon region	Fire departments of the nine states of the Legal Amazon	2024/2025	Fire departments of the nine states of the Legal Amazon	BRL 371 million
FORTFISC	Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	2025	IBAMA's actions in the Legal Amazon	BRL 826 million
Support for fire departments in other biomes within the scope of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy (Caatinga, Cerrado and Pantanal)	Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	2025	Fire departments from Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Bahia, Piauí, and the Federal District; and the National Public Security Force	BRL 150 million
Total				BRL 1,665 million

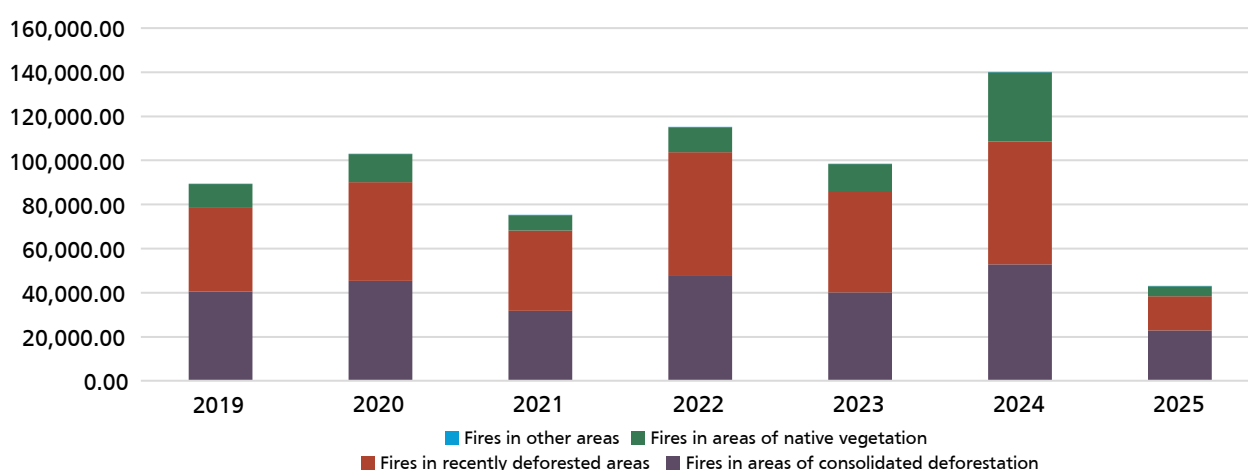
Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: More details about the Amas Plan and support for fire departments in the Legal Amazon are available at: www.amazonfund.gov.br/en/carteira-de-projetos/. For more details on the FORTFISC and Integrated Fire Management projects, see the “Contracted Projects” chapter of this report.

Strategic support for these key themes in environmental monitoring and control requires tracking certain related regional indicators.

Regarding support for firefighters, the recent shift in deforestation dynamics linked to climate change, which extends periods of drought and heat, has made the issue of fire and wildfire prevention highly relevant in recent years. In this regard, this report once again monitors the indicators of recorded hotspots, considering the type of vegetation.

Graph 9 :: Hotspots considering the type of vegetation



Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on TerraBrasilis data. Available at: <https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/fires/biomes/aggregated/>. Accessed on: March 23, 2026.

The indicator for combating these fires will be monitored based on the results presented by projects supported by the Amazon Fund in the nine Legal Amazon states, as well as in some Cerrado states supported by the Integrated Fire Management project of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. A sample of projects that reported the number of fire hotspots combated in recent years makes it possible to estimate that approximately 30% of the recorded hotspots were being actively fought at the time the projects were approved. Support from the Amazon Fund provides for a substantial expansion in response capacity, which will be crucial given projections of climate-related challenges, such as drought and wildfires, in 2026.²⁹

Another important theme for the Amazon Fund is the advancement of the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), through the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), as a way to monitor deforestation and actions to adapt the legal reserve of private agricultural properties, also promoting legal security and better access to credit for registered and regularized farmers. The Amazon Fund supported several projects, mostly with states, for CAR implementation, having acted in all phases—registration, analysis and validation—to varying degrees depending on the project. Among the more than 15 projects supporting CAR implementation in the states, the following results stand out:³⁰

- over 1.2 million registrations completed with support from the Amazon Fund;
- contribution to defining fundamental regulatory frameworks for implementation of the Forest Code;
- projects were fundamental for inclusion of smallholdings in the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR), reaching regions where there is little state presence;
- use of CAR by the supported states as an initial step in environmental licensing and, in most cases, for monitoring and enforcement actions.

In 2025, the approval of support for the Partnership with Municipalities Program and the states of Pará and Tocantins also included goals related to the CAR.

As for registration, all Legal Amazon states show high levels of land coverage, with most eligible areas already registered in the CAR. In relative terms, therefore, this stage can be considered consolidated. However, the effectiveness of the instrument depends on progression to the following stages, especially analysis and validation. A recent study monitoring the implementation of the Forest Code in the Legal Amazon³¹ reported significant progress in the early stages, but many challenges remain before full

²⁹ MMA updates climate forecasts and forest fire risk for the coming months. *Gov.br*, [s. l.], March 25, 2026. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/mma-atualiza-previsoes-climaticas-e-risco-de-incendios-florestais-para-os-proximos-meses> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

³⁰ CRISOSTOMO, AC; MACHADO, G. *Mid-term evaluation report on the effectiveness of the Amazon Fund*: thematic study of projects supporting the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR). Brasília, DF: [s. n.], 2019. Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/CAR-Guide-Impacts.pdf>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

³¹ LOPES, C.; DIDONET, N; CHIAVARI, J. *Where does Brazil stand with the implementation of the Forest Code? X-ray of the CAR and PRA in Brazilian States – 2025 Edition*. Rio de Janeiro: Climate Policy Initiative, 2025. Available at: <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/where-does-brazil-stand-with-the-implementation-of-the-forest-code-2025-edition/>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

implementation. The CAR has reached near-universal levels in terms of registration, but the subsequent steps—analysis and regularization, including recovery actions to address environmental liabilities—remain in their early stages in most states.

As states request support to advance the CAR agenda, the Amazon Fund will continue to support this important public policy for environmental regularization. The Amazon Fund's historical support for state projects has always aimed to improve environmental management at the local level through projects that seek to institutionally strengthen state and municipal environmental agencies, improve the environmental licensing process, train public servants, strengthen the regional units of environmental agencies, and decentralize and reinforce municipal environmental management.

Three indicators have been monitored in this regard: (i) number of state environmental agency outposts; (ii) number of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact; and (iii) number of environmental permits or licenses granted annually by state environmental agencies (OEMA). These indicators showed no or slight annual growth in previous reports, without demonstrating a relationship with support from the Amazon Fund, which is aggravated by the difficulty in obtaining data from OEMAs over the years. Until the logical framework is updated, these indicators will continue to be mentioned. Table 8 presents the data provided by OEMAs in 2024.

Table 8 :: Regional indicators for the “monitoring and control” component

States	Number of state environmental agency outposts (cumulative)		Number of municipalities eligible to license activities with local environmental impact (cumulative)		Number of environmental authorizations or licenses granted by OEMAs (annual)	
	2009	2024	2009	2024	2009	2024
Pará	4	6	10	138	3,259	10,191
Acre	5	5	1	0	2,239	2,326
Amapá	–	3	–	15	–	249
Amazonas	0	3	2	1	2,723	614
Roraima	1	12	13	15	183	–
Tocantins	20	15	0	4	3,360	6,370
Mato Grosso	11	9	5	55	5,430	5,335
Rondônia	14	14	1	31	2,480	8,387
Maranhão	1	1	0	36	0	4,468
Total	56	68	32	295	19,674	37,940

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



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

To achieve this goal, the Amazon Fund monitors two indicators. First is the area of Indigenous lands (IL) and federal protected areas (PA) in the Legal Amazon³² with a territorial management instrument. This indicator monitors the progress in developing territorial management instruments in federal ILs and PAs that have, respectively, territorial and environmental management plans (PGTA)³³ and management plans.³⁴ The second indicator is deforestation in protected areas within the Legal Amazon.

Development and implementation of these management tools in protected areas aim to contribute significantly to reducing deforestation in these territorial domains, and to serve as a basis for the enforcement of public policies, especially those directed at Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, and other traditional peoples and communities.

Table 9 :: Federal protected areas and Indigenous lands in the Legal Amazon with territorial management instruments (management plans or PGTA): number and area (km²)

Protected areas	Number			Variation 2025/2009 (%)	Variation 2025/2024 (%)
	2009	2024	2025		
Federal PAs with management plans	28	103	107	282%	4%
Total federal PAs	130	149	149	15%	0%
% PAs with management plan	21.5%	69.1%	71.8%	233%	4%
ILs with PGTA	33	117	117	254%	0%
Total ILs	335	381	387	16%	2%
% ILs with PGTA	9.9%	30.7%	30.2%	205%	(1.7%)

(Continues)

³² Brazil, through Law 9,985 of July 18, 2000, established the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), which is divided into two groups: integral protection areas (whose objective is the preservation of nature, allowing only the indirect use of their natural resources) and sustainable use areas (which seek to reconcile nature conservation with the sustainable use of some of its resources).

³³ IL PGTA (as defined in the *Guidelines for the preparation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous lands*—from the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation—FUNAI, 2013) are tools for implementing the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), and can be defined as instruments aimed at valuing Indigenous tangible and intangible heritage, recovering, conserving and sustainably using natural resources, ensuring improved quality of life and full conditions for the physical and cultural reproduction of current and future Indigenous generations. These plans should express the leading role, autonomy, and self-determination of peoples in negotiating and establishing internal agreements that allow for the strengthening of territorial protection and control.

³⁴ A management plan for a protected area is a document that, based on the area's general objectives, establishes the zoning and regulations governing land use and natural resource management, including the implementation of physical structures necessary for the unit's management.

(Continued)

Protected areas	Area (km²)			Variation 2025/2009 (%)	Variation 2025/2024 (%)
	2009	2024	2025		
Area of federal PAs with management plans*	144,475	532,810	589,767	308%	11%
Total area of federal PAs	600,759	1,882,952	1,882,952	213%	0%
% area of PAs with management plans	24%	28%	31%	30%	11%
Area of ILs with PGTA	75,741	650,574	650,574	759%	0%
Total area of ILs	1,069,711	1,149,766	1,197,286	12%	4%
% area of ILs with PGTA	7%	57%	54%	667%	(4%)

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO) and the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI) data.

Note: * Revised data: Area values for protected areas may vary according to new decisions in their decrees. Management plan data: as of March 2026, data was only available up to June 2025. Plans for the last quarter of 2024 were also included, considering that the same situation occurred in the previous year.

Analysis of the data in Table 9 shows a considerable growth in both the number and territorial extent of protected areas between 2009 and 2025.

The percentage of protected areas with management plans exceeded 70% in 2025, with an expansion over 300% in protected areas that have had management instruments since 2009. The percentage of areas covered by management plans remains at 30%, since the formalization of new protected areas has also advanced significantly (the most recently established protected areas have larger areas than the average).

Although ILs have grown only slightly in area, they have seen significant progress in the development of PGTA's over the 17 years of the Amazon Fund's existence, who has contributed greatly to this expansion. In recent years, the number of completed PGTA's shows little progress, a scenario that should improve in the coming years as major projects aimed at Indigenous peoples are underway with the support of the Amazon Fund, seeking to establish and update PGTA's in ILs.

The Amazon Fund also increased its support for *quilombola* territories, within the framework of the 2023 National Policy on Territorial and Environmental Management in *Quilombola* Lands (PNGTAQ). At the end of 2025, there were still no statistics on *quilombola* territorial and environmental management plans (PGTAQ).³⁵ However, the number of *quilombola* territories with PGTAQ under development and implementation is expected to grow in the coming years.

Importantly, in all projects that directly benefit Indigenous and *quilombola* communities, the Amazon Fund verifies whether their sociocultural systems and traditional knowledge have been considered and whether the beneficiary communities have been consulted beforehand regarding the actions to be implemented.

The Amazon Fund has been a major supporter for the development and implementation of territorial management instruments, having supported seventy of the 107 PAs (over 70%)

³⁵ The first PGTAQ was published in March 2026 by Quilombo Cariongo, in Maranhão. Source: QUILOMBO Cariongo launches Territorial and Environmental Management Plan. *ISP/N*, [s. l.], March 5, 2026. Available at: <https://ispn.org.br/en/noticia/cariongo-lanca-plano-de-gestao-territorial-e-ambiental-quilombola-do-maranhao/>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

and 83 of the 117 ILs (over 70%) that have territorial management plans.³⁶ These figures do not include plans that are still being developed within the scope of ongoing projects. Chart 4 presents a set of flagship projects supported by the fund between 2023 and 2025, totaling more than BRL 460 million.

Chart 4 :: Flagship projects supported by the Amazon Fund in Axis 3 of the PPCDAM—land-use planning (2023-2025)

Land regularization	Project management	Year of contracting	Objective	Amount
Green Paths	National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)	2025	Strengthening land governance in the Legal Amazon and supporting the land regularization of settlements and public lands	BRL 148,700,000.00
Partnership with Municipalities	National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ANATER)	2025	Georeferencing and other land regularization actions	BRL 51,783,443.00
Towards Zero Illegal Deforestation in Acre	State of Acre	2024	Support for surveillance plans for Indigenous lands, geo-registration of areas for land regularization purposes, among other actions	BRL 25,500,813.68
Total				BRL 225,984,256.68
Support for Indigenous Lands	Project management	Year of contracting	Objective	Amount
OPIRJ Territorial Management	Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Juruá River (OPIRJ)	2023	Promoting integrated territorial and environmental management of the Indigenous lands of the Juruá River	BRL 33,661,383.00
Amazon Indigenous Networks	The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brazil) and the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB)	2024	Strengthening the institutional framework of COIAB, UMIAB, and the state Indigenous organizations of the COIAB Network to consolidate Indigenous lands and their territorial and environmental management	BRL 59,964,064.00
Dabucury: Sharing Experiences and Strengthening Ethno-environmental Management in Indigenous Lands of the Amazon	Ecumenical Service Coordination (CESE)	2023	Support indigenous territorial and environmental management projects through public calls for proposals, support services, and training, contributing to the consolidation of Indigenous lands in the Legal Amazon	BRL 53,819,079.00
Care to Preserve: Integrated Health and Amazon Conservation	Health Expeditions Association (EDS)	2025	Preservation of the integrity of the territories of Alto Rio Negro (AM)	BRL 56,987,873.00
Territory and Health: Guarani and Timbira Approaches and Strategies	Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	2025	Implementation of strategies to address climate change, deforestation, and pressures surrounding Indigenous lands	BRL 31,714,124.00
Total				BRL 236,146,523.00

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

³⁶ Data generated based on cross-referencing information from the National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (FUNAI), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO), and the database of Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas supported by the Amazon Fund, relating to Indigenous Lands and Protected Areas that have land-use planning instruments developed or under implementation.

As a result of supporting improvements in the planning and management of protected areas, the Amazon Fund monitors the deforestation indicator in protected areas and Indigenous lands, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10 :: Deforestation in protected areas in the Legal Amazon (km²)

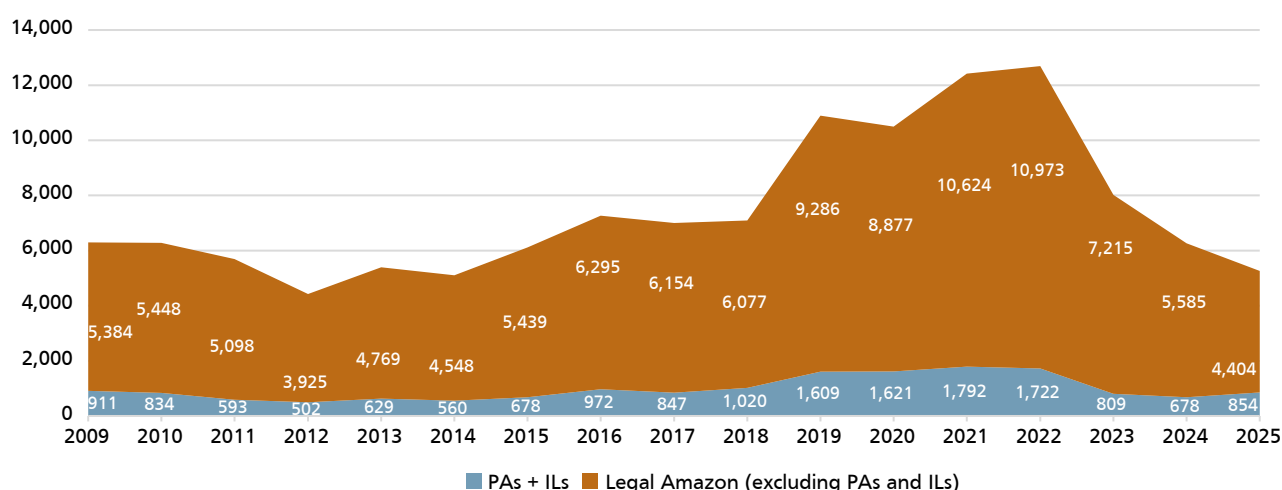
	2009	2015	2022	2025	Variation 2025/2022 (%)	Variation 2025/2009 (%)
Deforested area PAs + ILs	910	678	1,721	854	(50.3%)	(6.1%)
Total area PAs + ILs	2,740,928.05					—
% deforested of the total area	0.003%	0.002%	0.006%	0.003%		

Source: PRODES/INPE (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/increments. Accessed on: March 27, 2026); and IBGE (available at: <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102231.pdf>. Accessed on: April 1, 2026).

Note: Data on the area of PAs, at all stages, with a base date of August 31, 2025. From 2023 onwards, the data available on the PRODES platform is consolidated into protected areas, no longer providing information for state and federal units.

Table 10 shows a reduction in deforestation increases in 2025, also observed in the region as a whole. Deforestation in Indigenous lands increased between 2023 and 2024, as determined by the Deforestation Monitoring Project in the Legal Amazon by Satellite (PRODES), attributed to persistent pressure and invasions for illegal activities in some specific areas, such as the Xingu Park, Capoto/Jarina, Kayapó, and Alto Rio Guamá territories. The impact was offset by the reduction in protected areas, with the consolidated indicator already reaching levels lower than those observed in 2009, the Amazon Fund baseline.

Graph 10 :: Contribution of deforestation in PAs and ILs to the total deforestation of the Legal Amazon in km²



Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on PRODES/INPE data (available at: https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/increments. Accessed on: March 27, 2026).

Note: The overall deforestation data in this graph differs because it represents increments, for comparability with values in protected areas, unlike the data in Graph 8, which presents deforestation rates (the indicator most used in official communications regarding deforestation).

As shown, protected areas (PAs and ILs) account for 15% of the total deforestation recorded in 2025. Considering that they represent 46.5% of the entire Legal Amazon territory, these data demonstrate that supporting the expansion of these areas and improving their management is a key factor in combating deforestation.

Regarding *quilombola* territories, which correspond to about 1% of the Legal Amazon territory,³⁷ there are still no PRODES statistics for deforestation, but a recent study indicates that areas holding land titles present a 60% lower loss of forest cover.³⁸ Developing territorial management plans further enhances the capacity for forest protection in these territories.

Impact 4 (“science, innovation, and economic instruments” component): Economic instruments, science, technology, and innovation contribute to the recovery and sustainable use of biodiversity

Over the 17 years covered in this report, the Amazon Fund supported 27 projects that included some action related to science, technology and innovation activities for the sustainable use of biodiversity (19% of the 144 projects and 5% of the total support value). This support focused on cross-cutting actions for developing and applying technologies, although it also supported small scientific and technological research projects.

Investment priorities include science and technology (S&T)-based initiatives for monitoring and detecting deforestation, increasing near real-time territorial surveillance, and projects to expand knowledge about forest species, soil types, and variations in carbon sequestration capacity in different locations.

The fund also supported medium-sized projects in the construction of scientific and technological infrastructure (laboratories, equipment and systems), which enable applied research and the operationalization of solutions—often coupled with production chains and technology transfer. Support was also provided for academic research and development (R&D) and technical/scientific capacity-building initiatives focused on bioeconomy (such as the extraction, purification, and development of bioactive compounds).

Historically, the Amazon Fund has monitored two indicators for this impact: (i) number of patent applications filed at the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI), which enables a first assessment of the degree of strengthening of the regional innovation system; and (ii) subsidy value paid to extractivists for promoting socio-biodiversity product chains in the Legal Amazon states (PGPM-Bio) to monitor the evolution of economic incentives policy in the Amazon.

Considering that until 2025 only one of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund resulted in two patents filed at INPI, and that payment for environmental services projects for the Amazon Fund’s target audience were residual, these indicators were not included in this report.

³⁷ Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). *Protected areas in the Legal Amazon: An environmental and statistical portrait*. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2025. Available at: <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102231.pdf>. Accessed on April 1, 2026.

³⁸ OVIEDO, A.; LIMA, W.; SOUZA, F. *Amazônia quilombola: ampliando a cartografia sobre os quilombos na Amazônia Legal*. Technical Note. [s.l.]: CONAQ, 2025. Available at: https://infoamazonia.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Amazonia_Quilombola_NT_final_v3-16out2025.pdf (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: April 1, 2026.

Synthesis of the monitoring of regional indicators related to Amazon Fund actions

- In 2025, the downward trend in the deforestation rate in the Legal Amazon was maintained, achieving over 55% decrease compared to 2021.
- Analysis of the production of the main extractive products, based on IBGE data, demonstrates an alignment with the activities most supported by the Amazon Fund. It also highlights opportunities to promote activities such as timber management, which can gain momentum with forest restoration initiatives and the extraction of oilseeds (cumaru and copaiba) and latex, in addition to agricultural activities such as cocoa production, which has shown significant historical appreciation.
- Monitoring of forest fire indicators has been reintroduced to enable, in the near future, the actions of fire departments supported by the Amazon Fund.
- Progress and challenges related to the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) agenda were recorded, as well as the need to promote projects to address the environmental analysis and regularization phases.
- A continued increase has been observed in the development of territorial management instruments in PAs and ILs (many of which are not yet perceptible due to recent projects of the Amazon Fund, whose monitoring has not yet been formalized), which confirms it as a good practice for preventing deforestation, since protected areas are effectively those with the least deforestation.



PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The process of monitoring and evaluating the results of initiatives supported by the Amazon Fund occurs from the project's inception, when alignment with the fund's guidelines and support criteria is established, until its conclusion, when the fulfillment of contractual obligations ends.

Thus, as an extension of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework, a set of common monitoring indicators was developed for application throughout the project execution period. These indicators comprise a specific results framework, developed during the analysis of each project, in dialogue with the proposing organizations.

Monitoring of supported projects start at contract signing. Each disbursement of funds is also contingent upon verification of compliance with the relevant contractual rules and clauses, based on performance reports containing: (i) a summary of the main activities carried out; (ii) financial information regarding the amounts spent in the period; (iii) documentation regarding compliance with contractual obligations; and (iv) performance monitoring indicators, which aim to prevent or resolve situations that compromise its implementation during execution. The BNDES's monitoring process also includes, when necessary, visits to the project sites to verify the physical and financial execution of the project. Activities carried out by projects in the execution phase are reported on the Amazon Fund website,³⁹ where a specific section is reserved for each supported project with information such as: name of the organization in charge of project implementation; territorial scope and beneficiaries; total value and value of the Amazon Fund's financial support; expected execution period; amounts disbursed and respective release dates; project context and summary information; intervention logic; summary of activities already carried out; and the contract.

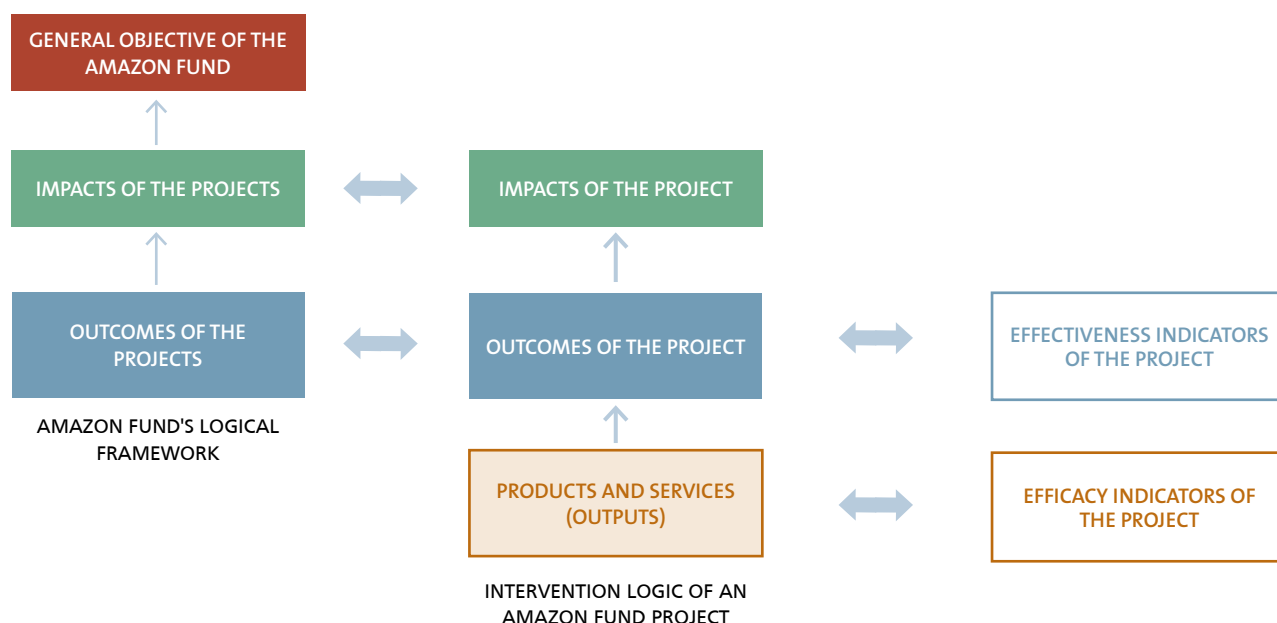
At project completion, in addition to reporting on the physical and financial execution, the beneficiary submits an evaluation report of its results. Its main objective is to consolidate information on the execution, results, and impacts of the supported project. The document must contain information on project progress, consolidated monitoring of its performance indicators, considerations regarding the future sustainability of the results, and any problems that arose during its implementation, as well as knowledge generated and lessons learned.

Once consolidated, the monitoring data from all projects provides an aggregated view of the products and services delivered, as well as the impacts generated. Some projects have specific characteristics that require their own indicators, which does not allow for consolidating information in an aggregated manner. In these cases, individualized analyses of the indicator are conducted within the scope of the project itself.

³⁹ Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/carteira-de-projetos/>. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

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

Figure 7 :: Project integration into the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework



Source: Elaborated by the authors.

The following tables present the consolidated results and impacts measured based on indicators of the supported projects, grouped according to the records of the monitoring reports formalized up to December 31, 2025. This report uses accumulated values up to 2022 as reference, compared to those of 2025 to demonstrate the Amazon Fund results in the three years following its resumption in 2023.

Note that capturing performance indicators—considering the approval, contracting, execution, accountability, and monitoring cycle of projects by the BNDES team—can take several years, especially in the case of public calls for proposals and tenders.

Another methodological caveat concerns the possibility of eventual variations in the measurements of some indicators due to improvements in the calculation method, always with due explanation for the reasons. In this report, some indicators are undergoing methodological review and have been temporarily removed, as indicated in each table below.

“Sustainable production” component

As mentioned earlier, the set of projects supported under this axis encompasses extractive activities, recovery, processing/industrialization of extractive and family farming products, food security (food production for own consumption), handicrafts, and community-based tourism. Table 11 presents the consolidated performance indicators based on records from the monitoring reports formalized until December 31, 2025.

Table 11 :: Indicators for component 1, “sustainable production”

Sustainable production indicators	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Until 2025 (accrued)	Variation 2025/2024	Variation 2025/2022
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (total)	56,340	59,100	67,033	13%	19%
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (women)	8,341	9,945	13,376	34%	60%
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities (Indigenous)	5,108	6,247	6,641	6%	30%
Strengthened community organizations	653	652	945	45%	45%
Small-scale projects (up to BRL 150,000) supported by aggregating entities*	2,679	2,684	2,756	3%	3%
Medium or large-scale projects supported by aggregating entities	94	86	157	83%	67%
Rural properties with sustainable production projects	5,325	5,459	5,895	8%	11%
Rural properties (families) benefiting from technical assistance	12,527	12,936	14,881	15%	19%
Processing units for family farming and extractivism products implemented, expanded, or reformed	539	555	661	19%	23%
Individuals directly benefiting from supported activities (total)	240,801	258,990	287,634	11%	19%
Individuals directly benefiting from supported activities (women)	56,224	59,973	75,323	26%	34%
Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)	17,039	17,357	29,790	72%	75%
Individuals trained to practice sustainable economic activities effectively using the acquired knowledge (total)	30,352	38,648	46,208	20%	52%
Revenue obtained from the sale of fresh and processed products (BRL thousand)**	293,952	321,368	364,680	13%	24%

Efficacy indicator
 Effectiveness indicator***

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Notes: * In this case, the concept of “project” includes, for example, the acquisition of equipment for a productive activity that has been planned collectively. ** The revenue indicator consolidated revenues from fresh and beneficiary products, since several projects did not provide segmented data, which makes differentiation difficult. Based on analysis of the information provided by the various supported projects, a great diversity of ways of communicating revenues was identified, with some organizations reporting annual revenue, others accrued revenue, and others revenue increases, among other forms, rendering data standardization extremely difficult. *** Two indicators were removed from the table compared to the previous year. The indicator “forest area directly managed as a result of supported projects (hectares)” was temporarily excluded due to inconsistencies identified in the numbers measured in some projects, and will return as soon as an analysis is completed. “Individuals trained to practice sustainable productive activities effectively using the acquired knowledge” was removed due to difficulties in measuring who actually continues to use the acquired knowledge. This is because many projects report that the people trained do not necessarily have a direct relationship with the organization, being community members or representatives of other organizations.

As the project monitoring and evaluation cycle depends on long periods of implementation, reporting, and verification, some projects implemented in previous years have presented accrued results not previously reported, which caused some numbers to advance more significantly with the monitoring and evaluation cycle concluded in 2025. Notable among the monitoring records for 2025 are:

- a 45% increase in the number of organizations with improved governance and management capabilities resulting from support received, whether through institutional strengthening in management or with equipment and civil works to expand production and processing;
- a 67% increase in the number of medium and large-scale projects supported by aggregating entities;
- a 23% increase in the number of processing units implemented or strengthened;
- a 75% increase in the recovered areas used for economic purposes; and
- progress in the number of individuals trained to practice sustainable productive activities, particularly the above-average growth of Indigenous people (30%) and women beneficiaries (60%).



Promoting gender equality 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) to which the Amazon Fund seeks to contribute to by supporting projects.

Since 2008, the BNDES, responsible for managing the Amazon Fund, has included a social clause in all its financing contracts expressing the fight against racial and gender discrimination, and child and slave labor in Brazil.

In the context of projects supported by the fund, in addition to the social clause, the promotion of gender equality was introduced as a selection criterion in all its calls for proposals and public notices, favorably awarding points to organizations that show greater participation of women both in their social structure and in management.

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

In 2019, Amazon Fund website published the study *Gender Equality in projects for sustainable productive activities supported by the Amazon Fund*,⁴⁰ systematizing the contribution of component 1 projects (“sustainable production”) to promote equality between men and women, map the situation of women in the projects visited in two Amazon states (Rondônia and Mato Grosso), and formulate recommendations that encourage equality.

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

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

⁴⁰ German Cooperation for Sustainable Development. *Gender Equality in projects for sustainable productive activities supported by the Amazon Fund*. Rio de Janeiro, 2019. Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/galleries/documentos/library/GIZ-Gender-Study.pdf>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

Structuring the processing of primary production, adding value and increasing the income of local producers, is a fundamental strategy for transitioning from a predatory economic model to the sustainable development of a bioeconomy with standing forests. Considering this premise, analysis of the projects supported by the Amazon Fund reveals a growing institutional capacity of grassroots organizations stemming from the continued support they have received over the years, both from the fund and from other sources.

Increasing processing of primary production is observed in the supported projects, resulting from an initial approach with non-reimbursable resources allocated to organizing this production and training rural producers to adopt better techniques capable of increasing productivity. This demonstrates a more structured process of income growth, with large potential for advancement.

Prominent examples include organizations like the Association of Rural Producers of Carauari (ASPROC), in the Amazonas state, which has long received resources via smaller projects in calls for proposals from implementing partners of the Amazon Fund and the BNDES Socio-environmental Fund, or integrated project arrangements as an aggregated institution, but currently has a project directly contracted with the fund worth around BRL 39 million. Based on its experience implementing past projects and the structuring they enabled, ASPROC now acts as a unifying and resource-transferring partner for five other cooperatives and associations in its region, significantly expanding production scale and the number of beneficiaries. In general, in the most recent arrangements, the aggregating institutions have been successful in implementing larger-scale and more widespread projects, which can be seen through the increase in the average value of contracts from the Amazon Fund.

Following the resumption of the Amazon Fund, work with Indigenous peoples has also grown considerably, particularly through operations proposed and implemented directly or in partnership with organizations representing these peoples. In December 2025, approximately 20% of the number and value allocated to aggregate projects corresponded to initiatives focused on Indigenous peoples.

“Monitoring and control” component

Support for monitoring and control actions is fundamental for reducing deforestation in the Amazon. The growth of illicit economies—such as illegal logging, illegal mining, land grabbing, and livestock farming associated with environmental liabilities—increasingly linked to networks of corruption, money laundering, violence, and drug trafficking, demands an integrated response uniting public security, police intelligence, environmental enforcement, international integration and cooperation, and sustainable development policies. The intensification of actions to combat illegal activities of various kinds in the Amazon, which began in 2023, and the support given to fire departments started to show more consistent results as early as 2025. Importantly, many results have not yet completed their implementation, reporting, and verification cycle, but will be captured in future reports. CAR projects that concluded in 2025 also recorded cumulative progress that had not been reported in previous years. The number of fines issued significantly increased, demonstrating the intensification of command-and-control actions to prevent and combat illegal deforestation.

Table 12 :: Indicators for component 2, “monitoring and control”

Monitoring and control indicators	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Until 2025 (accrued)	Variation 2025/2024	Variation 2025/2022
Strengthened environmental agencies (federal, state, and municipal)	326	326	326	0%	0%
Public employees trained in environmental management and/or deforestation monitoring technologies	11,197	11,533	11,612	1%	4%
Environmental inspection missions carried out	1,896	2,123	2,128	0%	12%
Forest fires or illegal burn offs fought by military fire brigades	32,837	32,837	38,004	16%	16%
Rural properties registered in the CAR (protocol)	1,062,666	1,231,305	1,377,964	12%	30%
Rural properties registered in the CAR—protocol (hectares)	125,880,444	166,519,400	166,807,411	0%	33%
Area with vegetation cover recovered for conservation or environmental regularization—regeneration in progress (hectares)	14,640	14,640	20,895	43%	43%
Infraction notices issued for violations against flora	18,590	30,429	31,891	5%	72%

Efficacy indicator
 Effectiveness indicator*

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * The indicator “Public employees effectively trained using the knowledge acquired (total)” was removed given significant difficulty in measuring it. Project executors have had difficulty in monitoring the individuals who completed training, mainly because people commonly move around throughout their professional lives.

“Land-use planning” component

As mentioned earlier in this report, PAs and ILs—which together account for over 45% of the total Legal Amazon area—are territorial categories protected by law whose consolidation and management are strategic objectives for reducing deforestation, as recognized by the PPCDAM. Actions to expand and strengthen the management of these areas promote land access rights, especially for Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, other traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers, and hinder the actions of deforesters and land grabbers.

Table 13 presents the results obtained by projects supported by the Amazon Fund until December 2025 in the axis of land-use planning. The number of PAs and ILs supported includes, in addition to projects for developing and implementing environmental and territorial management instruments, projects that provide support in other axes. Virtually all indicators presented significant progress, notably impacted by the increased support for projects with Indigenous organizations.

Table 13 :: Indicators for component 3, “land-use planning”

Land-use planning indicators	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Until 2025 (accrued)	Variation 2025/2024	Variation 2025/2022
Protected areas supported*	196	192	191	(1%)	(3%)
Indigenous lands supported	101	122	167	37%	65%
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (total)	3,592	5,890	6,474	10%	80%
Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas (Indigenous)	1,922	2,863	3,283	15%	71%
Indigenous people directly benefited by support of the Amazon Fund	61,048	75,190	85,792	14%	41%
Area of PAs created (km²)	7,083	7,083	7,083	0%	0%
Extent of protected areas with infrastructure, environmental management and/or control of its territory strengthened (km²)	741,541	755,038	1,156,442	53%	56%

Efficacy indicator
 Effectiveness indicator*

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Notes: * The number of protected areas underwent a slight adjustment due to an improvement in how the indicator is calculated.

** The indicator “Individuals trained in activities related to the management of public forests and protected areas effectively using the acquired knowledge” was removed due to significant difficulty in measuring it. Project executors have faced difficulties in tracking the individuals who completed training, mainly because people commonly move around throughout their professional lives. Moreover, trained individuals do not necessarily have a direct relationship with the organization that provided training, being either community members or representatives of organizations, which hinders the subsequent monitoring of knowledge application.

“Science, innovation, and economic instruments” component

Of the 27 projects in the Amazon Fund’s portfolio that include actions classified as related to the “science, innovation, and economic instruments” component, most concern research associated with projects concentrated in the fund’s other areas of activity.

Of the projects whose sole scope is science, innovation, and economic instruments, one was contracted in 2025 with the Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV), the first project contracted exclusively in this area since the fund’s resumption. Thus, the recording of results via monitoring reports will be conducted for the first time in 2026, focusing exclusively in the increase in the total amount disbursed for scientific and technological research. In addition to the BRL 5.3 million disbursed, this indicator recorded an increase due to the inclusion of past disbursements whose implementation, reporting, and verification cycle concluded in 2025.

Another indicator that showed progress, among those monitored in this report, is the number of publications, especially through projects by INPE and the Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON), completed in 2025.

On the other hand, 2025 saw the promotion of new lines of action in supporting science and technology through the Amazon Fund, associated with work on sustainable productive activities. This effort will be reflected in new projects soon to be added to the fund's portfolio and will be recorded in upcoming reports.

Table 14 :: Indicators for component 4, "science, innovation, and economic instruments"

Science, innovation, and economic instrument indicators	Until 2022 (accrued)	Until 2024 (accrued)	Until 2025 (accrued)	Variation 2025/2024	Variation 2025/2022
Total amount disbursed for scientific and technological research (BRL millions)	149	149	184	24%	24%
Researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region during the execution of projects	2,159	2,159	2,159	0%	0%
Families benefiting from payment for environmental services	4,042	4,042	4,042	0%	0%
Scientific, pedagogical, or informative publications produced	603	619	640	3%	6%
Patents applied for or filed	2	2	2	0%	0%

Efficacy indicator Effectiveness indicator

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

Independent effectiveness assessments have, among others, the following purposes:

- assist the Amazon Fund in providing accountability to its donors and society regarding the types of projects supported and their impacts;
- enable institutional learning for project executors and the fund itself, contributing to improving project quality and prioritizing investment, thus supporting decision-making;
- verify compliance, by projects supported by the Amazon Fund, with the Cancún safeguards agreed upon under the UNFCCC for REDD+ actions; and
- monitor the projects' alignment with the PPCDAM, the state plans for preventing and controlling deforestation, and the ENREDD+ Strategy.

By the end of 2025, the Amazon Fund's portfolio included 144 contracted projects, of which 82 are already concluded. Results and impacts of completed projects are evaluated by the fund's team and disclosed in its annual reports (see chapter "Concluded Projects") and on its website.⁴¹

⁴¹ Available at: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/en/projetos/busca/index.html?reloaded&facet_Situacao_prop=conclu. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

In 2016, with technical support from the German technical cooperation agency Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), a conceptual framework was created and published for conducting independent effectiveness assessments of projects implemented with Amazon Fund resources.⁴² With the increasing number of completed projects, it became evident that assessing them in thematic clusters, according to their objectives, would produce important inputs for aggregating the results and impacts achieved and for identifying joint contributions to achieving the Amazon Fund's objectives. To guide these thematic assessments, an addendum to the conceptual framework for thematic evaluations was developed in 2020, also published in the Amazon Fund website.⁴³

In 2025, GIZ presented the Amazon Fund with the 2nd addendum to the conceptual framework for external evaluations, developed based on the results of a workshop held in May of that year. New methodologies such as the coherence criterion of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the increased use of evidence-based approaches were incorporated. Its focus is also being broadened to include cross-cutting themes (such as gender, Indigenous peoples' rights, and benefit distribution) and practical guidelines are being incorporated to improve the quality, inclusion, and impact of future evaluations.

Over the 17 years of the Amazon Fund, 19 external project evaluation studies were conducted, including eight assessments of individual projects and 11 thematic evaluations, which covered sets of projects, totaling 50 concluded projects evaluated externally.

Also published in 2019 was a mid-term effectiveness assessment on the Amazon Fund, covering the period from 2008 to 2018, which pinpointed recommendations for its improvement and concluded that the fund had been contributing to reduce deforestation in the Amazon up to that point. Both the assessment and its supplementary studies can be found on the Amazon Fund website.^{44,45}

Learn more about
external project
evaluations



In 2025, GIZ consolidated information from these assessments and delivered to the BNDES a database containing 593 recommendations and 210 lessons learned, the analysis of which by the Amazon Fund team will be presented below. These recommendations and lessons

⁴² GIZ; AMAZON FUND. *Impact evaluation of projects supported by the Amazon Fund*. [s. l.], 2016. Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/Amazon-Fund-impact-evaluations-projects-supported-2016.pdf>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

⁴³ GIZ; AMAZON FUND. *Impact evaluations of projects supported by the Amazon Fund: addendum to the conceptual framework on the topic of thematic evaluations* [s. l.], 2020. Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/Amazon-Fund-Addendum-Conceptual-Framework-Thematic-Evaluations.pdf>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

⁴⁴ VIERGEVER, M.; SANTOS, P. *Mid-term evaluation report on the effectiveness of the Amazon Fund: study of the Amazon Fund's benefits distribution*. Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/Amazon-Funds-Benefits-Distributions-Study.pdf>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

⁴⁵ CRISOSTOMO, AC; MACHADO, G. *Mid-term evaluation report on the effectiveness of the Amazon Fund: thematic study of projects supporting the Rural Environmental Registration (CAR)*. Brasília, DF: [s. n.], 2019. Available at: <https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/en/.galleries/documentos/monitoring-evaluation/Independent-evaluations/CAR-Guide-Impacts.pdf>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

were synthesized into main themes and considerations, and analyses were made regarding their fulfillment through actions carried out and being carried out by the fund. Some recommendations were not linked to the fund's responsibilities, and others not yet addressed are included in the work agenda for the coming years.

Chart 5 :: Summary of recommendations and lessons learned from external evaluation studies on projects supported by the Amazon Fund

Major themes	Summary of recommendations	Ongoing referrals from the Amazon Fund
APS/bioeconomy	Scale up, support more technical assistance and rural outreach initiatives, and ensure broad reach and coordination.	The significant expansion observed in the portfolio of projects supporting sustainable productive activities reflects the suggested advancements.
Protected/Indigenous areas	Scale up, ensure broad reach and coordination.	
Command/control	New technologies, coordination, and prioritization of areas at higher risk.	Projects such as the Amas Plan and support for IBAMA have been expanding the technological capacity for preventing and combating environmental crimes in the Amazon.
CAR/land-use planning	Accelerate CAR/PRA implementation.	The Amazon Fund has provided key support to the CAR. Progress on this agenda depends on other actors.
Science and technology	Closer ties with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) and universities to better connect with research agendas for the Amazon.	New projects submitted in 2025 seek to expand collaboration with science and technology institutions to foster innovation in sustainable productive activities.
Municipalities	Expand support for municipalities and give visibility to good municipal practices.	The Partnership with Municipalities Program aims to support a significant number of priority municipalities in combating deforestation by promoting good municipal practices on the subject.
Gender	Mainstream gender issues and map gender-sensitive value chains.	Currently, all public calls for proposals include criteria that value gender issues in the projects. The Amazon Fund also has indicators to verify the extent to which women participate in activities and decision-making.
Knowledge management and project management	Provide tutorials, streamline processes, use hybrid credit instruments, and reduce physical distance to projects.	Topics under study, some under analysis for pilot implementation.
Indicators	Enhance the set of performance indicators.	This topic is under review and is a priority on the institutional work agenda.

Source: Elaborated by the authors, based on the database of recommendations and lessons learned from GIZ evaluations.

Considering the recommendations and lessons that can be implemented, it is clear that, to a large extent, the Amazon Fund has been addressing them via ongoing calls for proposals and projects, and by promoting new initiatives.

AMAZON FUND'S SAFEGUARDS

Under COP16, held in Cancún in 2010, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defined seven safeguards aimed at enhancing positive socio-environmental impacts and reducing negative impacts related to REDD+ activities. Given the occasion on which they were approved, they are known as the Cancún Safeguards.

As a UNFCCC requirement for recognition of its results in reducing deforestation, Brazil periodically submits a Summary of Safeguards to the UN, with the 1st Summary submitted in 2015⁴⁶ and the 2nd in 2018.⁴⁷ These summaries also highlight the Amazon Fund's role in supporting the implementation of these safeguards.

At the time of publication of this report, the 3rd Summary of Safeguards is being prepared by the Brazilian government. Progress on this topic and descriptive information on implementation of the Cancún safeguards by Brazil can be found on the REDD+ Brazil website,⁴⁸ maintained by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Created in 2008, the Amazon Fund predates the adoption of these safeguards; however, its initial guidelines and support criteria, defined by COFA, already included norms equivalent to the Cancún Safeguards.

Upon resumption of the Amazon Fund in 2023, a guideline established that projects supported by the fund must observe the REDD+ safeguards (Annex I of UNFCCC Decision 1/CP.16) and the CONAREDD+ Resolution 9, of December 7, 2017, which adopts the interpretation of the Cancún Safeguards to the Brazilian context, or any subsequent resolution that may replace it.

Even before this formalization, the Amazon Fund had already been adopting measures to ensure that these safeguards are observed in an increasingly consistent manner, both in the analysis and in the monitoring and follow-up of project results. Chart 6 presents a preliminary overview of the alignment of the fund's actions with the Cancún Safeguards.

⁴⁶ BRAZIL. *Summary of information on how the Cancun safeguards were addressed and respected by Brazil throughout the implementation of actions to reduce emissions from deforestation in the Amazon biome between 2006 and 2010*. Brasília, DF, 2015. Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/brazil_safeguards_summary_final20150508.pdf. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

⁴⁷ BRAZIL. *Second summary of information on how the Cancun Safeguards were addressed and respected by Brazil throughout the implementation of actions to reduce emissions from deforestation in the Amazon biome*. Brasília, DF, 2018. Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2sumariosalv_br_final.pdf. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

⁴⁸ Available at: <http://redd.mma.gov.br/pt/> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

Chart 6 :: The Amazon Fund's role in relation to the Cancún Safeguards

Cancún Safeguards	Performance of the Amazon Fund
i. Actions that complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forestry programs and other relevant international conventions and agreements.	The guidelines and support criteria of the Amazon Fund support are aligned with several federal environmental public policies, notably the PPCDAM and ENREDD+ (the latter observing the environmental commitments made by the Brazilian government to the international community).
ii. Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, bearing in mind national sovereignty and national legislation.	The Amazon Fund aligns with national forest governance structures and has its own governance structures.* COFA provides equitable participation from the Federal Government, state governments, and civil society, supporting the strategies of the Amazon Fund and ensuring that its actions are aligned with the Brazilian government's environmental public policies. The Amazon Fund Technical Committee (CTFA) has provided technical validation, before the international community, of deforestation reductions that enable access to resources from the Amazon Fund, making it the largest global REDD+ instrument.
iii. Respect for the knowledge and rights of Indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into account relevant international obligations, national laws and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.	The Amazon Fund plays a prominent role in supporting Indigenous peoples, <i>quilombola</i> communities, and other traditional peoples and communities, based on the premise of active listening and the joint development of projects, requiring projects to comply with Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Moreover, their project selection guidelines always include criteria that prioritize organizations that adhere to these principles.
iv. Full and effective participation of stakeholders—in particular, Indigenous peoples and local communities.	
v. Actions consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biodiversity, 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, as well as to contribute to other social and environmental benefits.	All projects of the Amazon Fund, across its four areas action axes, seek to support forest conservation efforts, whether through sustainable productive activities that reduce pressure for deforestation to generate income, monitoring and control actions to prevent and combat environmental crimes, land-use planning projects to strengthen the management of protected areas, or support for investments in science and technology to be applied across all supported projects.
vi. Actions to avoid the risk of reversing REDD+ results.	
vii. Actions to reduce the displacement of carbon emissions to other areas.	The allocation of up to 20% of the available resources from the Amazon Fund to support monitoring and control projects in other biomes seeks to meet this guideline.

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/smc/departamento-de-instrumentos-de-mercado-e-redd/redd/salvaguadas-de-redd/salvaguadas/estruturas-de-governanca> (only in Portuguese). Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

AMAZON FUND'S RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is an integral part of the Amazon Fund administration and the projects it supports. Below we present an updated view of these risks, based on the causes considered critical in the current PPCDAM phase (2023-2027), the Amazon Fund's main guiding policy, together with the risk map recorded in the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework considering the general objective and its impacts.

Many risks are cross-cutting, impacting more than one component; thus, the components are associated with the risks, and indirectly with the general objective. This approach is justified by the fact that the risk of increased deforestation is always associated with the worsening of critical factors related to the PPCDAM axes and, consequently, to the fund's components.

The main factors contributing to increased deforestation in the Amazon, caused by socioeconomic and political influences, can be summarized as: land grabbing; increased pasture areas; expansion of grain cultivation areas; illegal logging; influence of large infrastructure projects (energy, transportation); illegal mining; and urban development.

The current PPCDAM phase (2023-2027) assessed changes in the pattern of deforestation in the Amazon, highlighting:

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

PPCDAM also highlighted the association between deforestation and the intensification of conflicts over land ownership, aggravated by the presence of organized crime in the Amazon.

Risks are interpreted by observing each risk and establishing a probability of occurrence. Next, the aggravating factors, impacts, and possible mitigating measures with which the fund can contribute are observed.

As a means of mitigating these risks, the Amazon Fund's actions in the axis of sustainable productive activities stem from the understanding that promoting social and productive inclusion helps to boost climate action, guaranteeing rights and conditions for the promotion of sustainable development, strengthening territories, and building pathways to sustainable development that reconcile human well-being and environmental conservation.

Activities under the monitoring and control axis support various actions to combat and prevent illegal deforestation to guarantee the full implementation of the Forest Code and the prevention and combating of forest fires.

Projects supported through the "land-use planning" component support the land regularization of small family farmers, and the expansion and strengthening of protected areas, Indigenous lands and *quilombola* territories, considering their importance in enabling the use of the region's natural resources while keeping the forest standing. Working in partnership with Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, and traditional peoples and communities, recognizes and respects their forms of organization, ways of life, and management strategies. By recognizing that these groups are subjects of rights and guardians of knowledge that integrates multiple dimensions, such as cultural, ecological, and spiritual ones, the Amazon Fund expands its support to intersectoral actions that include health, food security, culture, sanitation, energy, and territorial management.

Chart 7 :: Amazon Fund's risk assessment

Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Risk level	Components of the Amazon Fund that mitigate these risks
Migration flows in the Amazon put pressure on the environment	- Construction of new highways and expansion of existing highways. - New oil frontier on the country's equatorial margin, passing by Amapá and Pará in the Amazon.	- Increased pressure for deforestation, including encroachment on protected areas and land grabbing around these roads. - Increased migration flow due to job opportunities and the potential appreciation of land in the region.	Average	1 / 2 / 3
Offenders incorporate new strategies and technologies for illegal deforestation	Tools based on artificial intelligence and improvements to internet access used for illicit purposes.	Increased land grabbing and illegal mining. Corruption and co-opting of public and private agents, as well as fraud in forest product control systems, can increase in states and municipalities where environmental governance is weak.	Average	1 / 2 / 3
Changes in the Brazilian environmental legislation reduce forest protection	- Federal and state bills that affect environmental protection rules, reduce incentives for good practices, or interfere with the governance and management of the Amazon Fund. - Election of candidates favorable to relaxing environmental laws in the 2026 elections.	- Encouragement of increased deforestation. - Reduced incentives for adopting environmentally positive practices.	High	1 / 2 / 3
Climate change causes prolonged droughts and forest fires	- Climate events such as the <i>El Niño</i> and <i>La Niña</i> phenomena. - The combination of rising temperatures and environmental degradation creates an environment conducive to the criminal use of fire.	Lack of rainfall, adversely affecting crops, causing forest fires, air pollution, reduced river flow, and isolating populations, as well as hindering access to food and basic services.	High	1 / 2
Economic slowdown hinders the development of a sustainable forest-based economy	Geopolitical issues affecting world trade. The difficulty in financing the infrastructure needed for processing and distributing the production of agroextractive products.	- Decreased attractiveness for sustainable production, concentration of income in large properties/companies, to the detriment of traditional peoples and communities. - Restrictions on the development of socio-biodiversity production chains.	Average	1

(Continues)

(Continued)

Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Risk level	Components of the Amazon Fund that mitigate these risks
Land legislation inconsistent with the environmental policy	• Presence of criminals vying for control of territories to exploit land in the Legal Amazon region in violation of the law. • Overlapping rural properties on indigenous lands and environmental protection areas.	• Expulsion of communities. • Increased deforestation and other illegal activities, such as the invasion of protected areas for mining on Indigenous lands, land grabbing, and cattle ranching on federal lands. • Difficulties in implementing policies to support family farming and traditional communities. • Difficulty in accessing policies that promote sustainable productive activities.	Average	1 / 2 / 3
Insufficient actions for monitoring and repressing deforestation due to fiscal constraints	• Fiscal constraints and low technical capacity at the federal level and in the Amazonian states may affect deforestation monitoring and suppression efforts, rendering them insufficient to meet the needs.	• A growing sense of impunity regarding environmental crimes. • Encouragement of increased deforestation.	Average	2
Increased demand for new lands for cultivation and pasture	• The potential economic return from clearing land for planting is still seen as favorable in many cases. The low cost of land with native forest and the use of relatively inexpensive techniques for clearing areas (criminal use of fire and cheap labor) favor this scenario. • The rise of the U.S. dollar against the Brazilian real, together with the EU-Mercosur agreement, may favor investment in agricultural commodities with strong international demand, which is another factor that can generate pressure for deforestation for agricultural production.	• Conversion of forests into areas for agriculture and livestock farming, encouraging land grabbing and illegal deforestation.	Average	1 / 2
Low level of investment in science and technology in the Amazon	• Since the science and technology projects supported by the Amazon Fund seek alignment with the needs of structuring the processing of agroextractive production, the lack of technical and research capacity due to researchers leaving because of a lack of opportunities restricts the ability of projects in this area to achieve their objectives.	• Low level of technological and innovative advancement in the supported projects. • Dependence on external technologies increases project costs.	Average	1 / 4

(Continues)

(Continued)

Risk identified	Factors	Impacts	Risk level	Components of the Amazon Fund that mitigate these risks
Discontinuation of the Amazon Fund	- The Amazon Fund's performance may be impacted by changes in legislation, especially if the fund's governance and objectives are altered. - Discontinuity of governance between 2019 and 2022 resulted in the halt of approvals and contracting of new projects between 2019 and 2022, due to the dissolution of its steering committee.	Elimination of an economic instrument as large as the Amazon Fund reduces the effectiveness of public policy aimed at reducing deforestation.	Average	4

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: Component 1—sustainable productive activities; component 2—monitoring and control; component 3—land-use planning; and component 4—science, technology and economic instruments.

Regarding cross-cutting risks related to unintended consequences for women or gender equality, human rights and anti-corruption, the guidelines and principles for socially and environmentally responsible action by the BNDES are set out in the BNDES System's Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC), whose operating principles include respect for human rights, gender equality, and valuing diversity. Its most recent version was approved in 2025 by the Bank's Board of Directors.⁴⁹

Commitment to ethics is part of the BNDES statement of values and is expressed in its Corporate Integrity Policy.⁵⁰ Approved in 2025, this policy establishes guidelines and attributions necessary to strengthen integrity, aiming to prevent, detect, and remedy cases of corruption, embezzlement, fraud, irregularities, or other illegal acts committed against the BNDES System or against third parties, in Brazil or abroad, in accordance with applicable Brazilian and foreign laws.

The BNDES adopts a set of practices related to this issue, including verifying, during the registration analysis of organizations requesting financial support, any acts that may constitute racial or gender discrimination, use of child or slave labor, environmental crimes, or moral and sexual harassment—all of which prevent contracting.

More detailed information can be found in the BNDES's Annual Report,⁵¹ including its governance, internal audit, ethics committee, corporate integrity policy, Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Policy, and internal correction systems, comprised of the internal affairs and investigative procedure committees, among other internal organizational structures. Finally, the BNDES conducts an integrity investigation before the election, appointment, or hiring of external advisors and members of statutory bodies.

⁴⁹ Available at: https://www.bndes.gov.br/SiteBNDES/bndes/bndes_en/Institucional/Social_and_Environmental_Responsibility/social_environmental_responsibility_policy.html. Accessed on: April 6, 2026.

⁵⁰ BANCO NACIONAL DE DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONÔMICO E SOCIAL (BNDES). *Corporate Integrity Policy of the BNDES System*. Rio de Janeiro: BNDES, 2025. Available at: <https://api.mziq.com/mzfilemanager/v2/d/0a296115-dd7d-454b-ba26-369893ae3f0c/4e5366b7-d7fc-7067-e730-d21af0499911?origin=2>. Accessed on: May 14, 2026.

⁵¹ Available at: <https://ri.bndes.gov.br/en/publications-and-communications/integrated-annual-report>. Accessed on: June 15, 2026.



CONCLUDED PROJECTS



PROJECTS CONCLUDED IN 2025

Projects are considered concluded upon finishing implementing their activities and having their accountability report approved.

In 2025, the Amazon Fund concluded eight projects, detailed below, totaling BRL 164 million. Regarding territorial location, one project had an interstate scope, one monitored all Brazilian biomes, and the remaining projects covered the states of Amazonas, Pará, Bahia, and Espírito Santo.

Forest Assistance Program +

Project management

Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)

Territorial scope

16 state protected areas (PA) in the Amazonas state with about 10.9 million hectares

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1) and Territorial planning (3)

Beneficiaries

Population of the protected areas included in the project, mainly riverside dwellers in poverty or extreme poverty

Objective

To continue and expand the actions of the Bolsa Floresta program in protected areas in Amazonas state

Total amount of the project

BRL 31,298,300.48

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 31,298,300.48

Contracting date

5.25.2016

Term of use (disbursement)

12.19.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 1.1—Sustainable-use economic activities of natural resources identified and developed in 16 state protected areas, their surrounding areas, and ecological corridors in the state of Amazonas:

Efficacy indicators

- Investments made
Target: BRL 6,364,290.00 | Result achieved: BRL 6,724,865.00
- Number of processing units for family farming and extractive products expanded and/or renovated
Target: 98 | Result achieved: 101

- Total number of individuals directly benefited from the supported activities
Target: 14,031 | Result achieved: 22,160
- Number of women directly benefited
Target: 6,316 | Result achieved: 10,759
- Number of families directly involved in the value chains
Target: 3,959 | Result achieved: 6,356
- Number of business plans developed
Target: 16 | Result achieved: 9
- Number of certification processes implemented
Target: 2 | Result achieved: 4
- Number of commercial brands of products and services developed and used
Target: 15 | Result achieved: 5
- Number of projects supported through public call
Target: 16 | Result achieved: 17
- Number of sustainable enterprises supported
Target: 16 | Result achieved: 17

Effectiveness indicators

- Revenue from sustainable-use economic activity (fresh products)
Target: BRL 8,797,878.00 | Result achieved: BRL 27,677,128.00
- Revenue from sustainable-use economic activity (processed products)
Target: BRL 7,233,514.00 | Result achieved: BRL 35,776,880.00

Outcome 1.3—Technical capacity of community leaders strengthened in management and best practices for natural resources management, with knowledge and technologies disseminated:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of participatory planning workshops (cumulative)
Target: 150 | Result achieved: 363
- Number of asset management workshops
Target: 177 | Result achieved: 214
- Number of technical assistance actions
Target: 208 | Result achieved: 848
- Number of knowledge dissemination events
Target: 12 | Result achieved: 24
- Number of technical publications (videos, reports)
Target: 29 | Result achieved: 40
- Number of technical/didactic materials distributed
Target: 34 | Result achieved: 36

Effectiveness indicators

- Total number of trained individuals effectively using the knowledge acquired
Target: 4,635 | Result achieved: 6,869

The project achieved significant results in both efficacy and effectiveness, demonstrating a substantial advance in consolidating sustainable economic activities in the protected areas served. There was robust growth in the revenue of the productive chains, particularly in sales of fresh and processed products. These results reflect the expansion of the production scale, the improvement of management conditions, and the enhancement of the supported enterprises. In terms of effectiveness, structural targets were also surpassed: more processing units were implemented than originally planned, the number of families and individuals benefited was much higher than planned, and there was a strong expansion of training and technical assistance actions. Advances in strengthening local governance, expanding women's participation in production chains, and disseminating knowledge also stand out, evidenced by a doubling of dissemination events and by the increased production of materials and publications. These results demonstrate the growing maturity of the productive chains, the strengthening of community organizations, and the consolidation of sustainable income-generating initiatives.

Some targets were not fully achieved due to operational, contextual, and structural factors that directly impacted execution. The number of business plans developed, for example, resulted from FAS's decision to consolidate analyses by productive chain, making the plans more comprehensive and replicable. Similarly, the development of commercial brands was impacted by the need to prioritize those with greater market potential and a higher capacity for engagement from entrepreneurs. Some sectors, such as family farming and forest management, also faced greater difficulty in reorganizing after the pandemic, which limited the progress of specific targets. Added to this were the logistical complexity of the territories involved, the large number of communities reached, and the administrative weaknesses of some associations, all of which required more time and technical support. Even with these limitations, the results achieved demonstrate the adaptive capacity of the productive chains and consolidate important foundations for their continuity and expansion.

*More information
about the project:*



CAR Bahia

Project management

Institute of Environment and Hydric Resources in the State of Bahia (INEMA)—Bahia state and State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEMA)

Territorial scope

State of Bahia

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Owners or occupants of rural properties of up to four fiscal modules in 392 municipalities in Bahia, who carry out agrosilvopastoral activities; and the government of the state of Bahia and other owners or occupants of rural properties in Bahia, through capacity-building actions and improvements in the infrastructure supporting the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)

Objective

To provide support to implement the CAR in the state of Bahia

Total amount of the project

BRL 35,053,136.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 29,298,701.78

Contracting date

6.2.2014

Term of use (disbursement)

7.8.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 2.2—Expanded access for rural producers to environmental regularization of their properties:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of rural properties registered in the CAR
Target: 399,918 | Result achieved: 372,294
- Area of rural properties registered in the CAR
Target: 4,778,670 ha | Result achieved: 3,258,232 ha
- Number of remaining *quilombo* communities registered in the CAR
Target: 307 | Result achieved: 264
- Number of public agents trained, disaggregated by gender
Target: 360 | Result achieved: 1,978, comprising 1,194 men and 784 women

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of trained public agents effectively using the knowledge acquired
Target: not established | Result achieved: 1,978

One of the major gains of the project was greater access to public policies, especially rural bank credit, through the registration of properties in the State Forestry Registry of Rural Properties (CEFIR/CAR).

Also noteworthy is the environmental regularization, through CEFIR, of approximately 70,000 people living in remaining *quilombo* communities across the state of Bahia. This process made it possible to verify the large number of families involved and to understand their perception of the collective benefits from a public policy standpoint, especially regarding access to rural bank credit.

*More information
about the project:*



CAR Espírito Santo

Project management

Institute of Agricultural and Forestry Defense of Espírito Santo (IDAF)

Territorial scope

State of Espírito Santo

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Owners or occupants of rural properties with up to four fiscal modules who develop agrosilvopastoral activities through shares of Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), as well as the state of Espírito Santo, through support for the analysis of CAR and improvement of the infrastructure for the implementation of CAR

Objective

Support the implementation of CAR in the state of Espírito Santo

Total amount of the project

BRL 1,673,045.63

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 317,152.13

Contracting date

10.3. 2018

Term of use (disbursement)

12.2.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 2.1—IDAF structured and modernized for deployment and management of CAR:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of transport equipment purchased
Target: 18 | Result achieved: 18

Outcome 2.2—Expanded access of rural producers from Espírito Santo to the environmental regulation of their properties:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of rural properties registered in the CAR
Target: 15,416 | Result achieved: 3,201
- Area of rural properties registered in the CAR
Target: 300,000 ha | Result achieved: 34,055 ha
- Number of rural properties with analyzed registration
Target: 3,051 | Result achieved: 3,051
- Area of rural properties with analyzed registration
Target: 109,366 ha | Result achieved: 109,366 ha

Effectiveness indicators

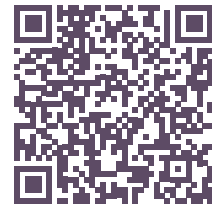
- Number of properties registered in the CAR with analyzed and regularized registration
Target: 85,000 | Result achieved: 78,396
- Area of regular properties
Target: 2,730,000 ha | Result achieved: 2,475,620 ha

In both component 1 (registrations/corrections) and component 2 (analysis), the project execution fell short of expectations as the companies hired to carry out the registrations and analyses had their contracts terminated due to partial non-performance of activities, since the companies abandoned the services.

Implementation was also affected by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic due to internal changes in the IDAF team, contingency measures and rationalization of expenses by the State Executive Branch, annual budgetary constraints, and logistical requirements of the state model (physical protocol), factors that, combined, reduced the capacity for planned execution.

But despite the problems observed in the project implementation, Espírito Santo has made progress in implementing the CAR with its own resources and those from other sources, both in terms of CAR registration and analysis, standing out among states in terms of the percentage of registrations analyzed.

*More information
about the project:*



Forest Cities

Project management

Institute for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (IDESAM)

Territorial scope

State of Amazonas: municipalities of Manaus, Boa Vista do Ramos, Itapiranga, São Sebastião do Uatumã, Silves, Apuí, Novo Aripuanã, Lábrea, Carauari, Tefé and Uarini

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Sustainable production (1) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Associations and cooperatives of riverine extractive communities

Objective

Support the strengthening of community-based forest management in the state of Amazonas through: (i) development of the Forest Cities platform to connect forestry stakeholders and support wood production chains; and (ii) support for sustainable production and marketing of timber and oils.

Total amount of the project

BRL 11,973,174.92

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 11,973,174.92

Contracting date

3.13.2018

Term of use (disbursement)

5.16.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 1.1—Economic activities based on the sustainable use of forest and biodiversity identified and developed in the supported poles; and

Outcome 1.2—Value-added forest products and biodiversity chains increased at supported poles:

General indicators

- Number of individuals directly benefited by the project
Target: 210 | Result achieved: 544
- Number of women directly benefited by the project
Target: 250 | Result achieved: 195
- Participation of women holding coordination positions in the institution responsible for project execution, in relation to the total number of individuals holding coordination positions in that institution
Target: 38% | Result achieved: 60%

Efficacy indicators

- Number of sustainable forest management plans prepared
Target: 25 | Result achieved: 11
- Number of sustainable forest management plans licensed
Target: 25 | Result achieved: 7
- Volume of timber inventoried
Target: 7,525 m³ | Result achieved: 40,136 m³
- Built area with infrastructure for sustainable production
Target: 130 m² | Result achieved: 147 m²
- Number of products with new visual identity
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 7
- Number of timber management value chains with certification obtained
Target: 4 | Result achieved: 1
- Number of vehicles and equipment acquired for management and product transportation
Target: 15 | Result achieved: 26
- Number of extension hubs structured
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 3
- Number of associations receiving financial and accounting management support
Target: 14 | Result achieved: 9
- Number of new multifunctional vegetable oil mini-processing units
Target: 2 | Result achieved: 2
- Number of vegetable oil mini-processing units restructured
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 3

Effectiveness indicators

- Volume of marketed timber (*in natura*)
Target: 3,762.50 m³ | Result achieved: 2,016.50 m³
- Revenue generated from sales of *in natura* timber
Target: BRL 263,375.00 | Result achieved: BRL 225,606.65
- Area of licensed management plans
Target: 8,750 ha | Result achieved: 5,851.74 ha
- Volume of marketed oil
Target: 115,000 L | Result achieved: 91,566 L
- Revenue generated from vegetable oil sales
Target: BRL 1,150,000 | Result achieved: BRL 6,408,443.38
- Volume of marketed processed timber
Target: 1,316.88 m³ | Result achieved: 126.78 m³
- Revenue generated from sales of processed timber
Target: BRL 921,812.50 | Result achieved: BRL 131,152.26

IDESAM acquired large agricultural/industrial vehicles, machinery and equipment, including tractors, pickup trucks, trailers, sawmills, presses and generators. It also invested in technology and infrastructure, with servers, notebooks, network equipment, power, GPS and operational support instruments.

Outcome 1.3—Strengthened technical capacities for implementing forest management activities in the supported hubs:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of individuals trained in forest management techniques, disaggregated by:
(i) individuals (total); (ii) women
Target: 1,320, including 396 women | Result achieved: 657, of which 164 are women
- Number of individuals trained in vegetable oil processing techniques, disaggregated by:
(i) individuals (total); (ii) women
Target: 90, including 50 women | Result achieved: 173, of which 60 are women
- Number of individuals trained in the technological platform, disaggregated by:
(i) individuals (total); (ii) women
Target: 350, including 50 women | Result achieved: 107, of which 23 are women

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of strengthened community organizations
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 17

Outcome 4.1—Knowledge and technologies for small-scale timber and non-timber forest management produced, disseminated, and applied:

Efficacy indicators

- Forest Cities platform developed
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 2
An app and a website were developed and delivered to facilitate connections among stakeholders in the forestry sector, thus contributing to the strengthening of timber value chains.
- Number of events held to promote the platform
Target: 14 | Result achieved: 8
- Environmental services study carried out
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 2
- Number of scientific, educational or informative publications
Target: 10 | Result achieved: 21

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of individuals registered on the Forest Cities platform
Target: 1,320 | Result achieved: 510
- Number of accesses to the Forest Cities platform
Target: 792 | Result achieved: 28,651

Notably, the COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted the project, increasing logistical time and costs and reducing the speed of licensing agencies, which delayed the execution of some scheduled activities, such as the licensing of forest management plans. Consequently, IDESAM identified that some served community organizations, in the final phase of the project, began to show less interest in participating in some of the agreed-upon activities, especially those related to the timber supply chain. Thus, in the final year, the field team redirected its efforts to activities that involved greater community mobilization and had a greater impact on the intended results.

Despite the low revenue achieved by the end of its execution from processed timber sales, the project fulfilled its core planned actions, which involve higher investment value, such as physical infrastructure, with an expected effect in the medium and long term.

Notable among the outcomes of the project deliverables is the strengthening of 17 local community institutions through physical structuring, technical and managerial assistance, logistical support, and the development and licensing of management plans.

At the end of the project, in terms of effectiveness, the forest product supply chain managed by 12 of these institutions can be considered to have made progress in its structuring. This strengthening was reflected in increased income generation for organizations in the vegetable oil supply chain, due both to increased sales volume and increased value added to forest products. Combined, these effects may indicate a scaling up of the potential sales level of organizations. The project implementation strategy within the oil supply chain enabled better negotiations with large companies already purchasing raw materials or with potential institutional clients, as five supported organizations closed important contracts or strengthened commercial relationships with major buyers.

*More information
about the project:*



Everlasting Forest

Project management

Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON)

Territorial scope

East of the state of Pará: municipalities of Capitão Poço, Dom Eliseu, Paragominas and Ulianópolis

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Sustainable production (1) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Rural producers (small, medium and large-scale), managers and technicians from environmental agencies, technical assistance and rural extension services, as well as other members of the local community (such as environmental studies students and community leaders)

Objective

Support the environmental compliance of rural properties in the Legal Amazon, through: (i) implementation of forest restoration techniques, in a territorial approach in eastern Pará; (ii) training of multiplier agents; development of a flow for monitoring areas under restoration; and (iii) promotion of forest landscape restoration activities

Total amount of the project

BRL 8,004,487.80

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 8,004,487.80

Contracting date

3.15.2018

Term of use (disbursement)

12.19.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 1.3—Better managerial and technical capabilities for restoration activities:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of multiplier agents trained in forest restoration, disaggregated by gender
Target: 100 | Result achieved: 200
- Number of participants in awareness-raising or integrative events held
Target: 600 | Result achieved: 2,947
- Number of awareness-raising or integrative events held
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 18
- Number of families benefiting from technical assistance and rural or agroforestry extension
Target: 136 | Result achieved: 136
- Number of participants in integrative events aimed at disseminating project-generated knowledge
Target: 600 | Result achieved: 2,947
- Number of integrative events carried out
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 18

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of multiplier agents trained and effectively applying the acquired knowledge, disaggregated by gender
Target: 70 | Result achieved: 200 (86 women and 114 men)
- Number of individuals directly benefited by project-supported activities
Target: 147 | Result achieved: 200 (86 women and 114 men)
- Number of women directly benefited by project-supported activities
Target: 73 | Result achieved: 86

Outcome 1.4—Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic and ecological conservation purposes:

Efficacy indicators

- Area of properties up to four fiscal modules (MF) reforested
Target: 92 ha | Result achieved: 104.8 ha
- Number of properties up to four MF undergoing restoration
Target: 136 | Result achieved: 136
- Environmental assessments prepared for properties up to four MF in the restoration process
Target: 136 | Result achieved: 136

Effectiveness indicators

- Area recovered and used for economic purposes
Target: 92 ha | Result achieved: 104.8 ha

Outcome 4.1—Knowledge and technologies aimed at sustainable use and forest restoration of the Amazon biome produced, disseminated, and used:

Efficacy indicators

- Priority areas for forest restoration identified, mapped, and reported to municipal environmental agencies
Target: 5,000 ha | Result achieved: 180,000 ha
- Cost-benefit analysis of forest restoration, prepared and documented in a technical report
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1
- Restoration financing guide published and widely disseminated (copies)
Target: 500 | Result achieved: 500
- Geospatial database on secondary forests by age class
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1
- Geospatial database of areas under restoration with technical recommendations
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1

- Methodology for monitoring areas under restoration, developed and documented in a technical report
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1
- Technical publications documenting history, methods applied, main results, and lessons learned, available in print, digital and video formats (copies)
Target: 1,000 | Result achieved: 1,000

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of scientific, educational, or informative publications
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 7
- Municipal environmental agencies (OMMA) adopting the restoration monitoring method for compliance verification
Target: 4 | Result achieved: 2

Strong alignment between the project deliverables and practices already carried out by the target audience was observed, including both family farmers who benefited from new SAF areas and training linking SAF to environmental and productive compliance, and technicians and outreach agents who benefited from technical inputs provided through training events and specialized publications. New partnerships were established, and existing collaborations were strengthened, with notable interactions involving: the Paragominas Rural Communities Forum, Sanepar, Instituto Gesto, WRI Brasil, and the municipal secretariats of Environment (SEMMA) and Agriculture (SEMAGRI) of Paragominas and Ulianópolis. Active engagement in multi-sectoral networks, strengthening the alignment of technical outputs with the needs identified by collective bodies and amplifying the dissemination and use of generated technical inputs.

*More information
about the project:*



Banco do Brasil Foundation—Amazon Fund

Project management

Banco do Brasil
Foundation (FBB)

Territorial scope

Amazon biome

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

Traditional Amazon communities (Indigenous groups, remaining communities of former *quilombos*, rubber tappers, and riverine populations who depends on fishing and subsistence agriculture, among others); family farmers; rural workers involved in settlement projects; low-income populations or those at risk of social exclusion within the Amazon biome; collective enterprises and/or solidarity economy initiatives; non-profit private law institutions, entities of direct and indirect municipal, state, and federal public administration, and research support foundations

Objective

Support projects that enable the development of productive activities aligned with the promotion of conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome

Total amount of the project

BRL 14,503,820.38

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 14,503,820.38

Contracting date

6.18.2012

Term of use (disbursement)

12.19.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 1.1—Identification and development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity;

Outcome 1.2—Expansion of the added value of the chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products; and

Outcome 1.4—Recovery of deforested and degraded areas and their use for economic purposes and ecological conservation:

General indicators

- Number of individuals benefited
Target: 9,478 | Result achieved: 8,586
- Number of women benefited
Target: 2,828 | Result achieved: 2,625
- Number of Indigenous people benefited
Target: 3,727 | Result achieved: 3,122
- Number of Indigenous women directly benefited
Target: 1,341 | Result achieved: 1,113

- Number of settlers directly benefited
Target: 356 | Result achieved: 889
- Number of women from settlements directly benefited
Target: 49 | Result achieved: 368
- Total number of individuals in coordination roles in the institutions responsible for executing the project and sub-projects
Target: 33 | Result achieved: 190
- Number of women in coordination roles in the institutions responsible for the execution of the project and sub-projects
Target: 10 | Result achieved: 63
- Number of Indigenous people in coordination roles in the institutions responsible for the execution of the project and sub-projects
Target: 10 | Result achieved: 8

Efficacy indicators

- Number of subprojects supported
Target: 32 | Result achieved: 32
- Number of rural properties receiving technical assistance and rural or agroforestry extension services
Target: 1,377 | Result achieved: 1,046
- Number of rural properties with implemented sustainable production projects (agroforestry systems, forest management activities, fishing, aquaculture or agro-extractive production, etc.)
Target: 957 | Result achieved: 678
- Number of nurseries established/expanded
Target: 36 | Result achieved: 80
- Number of forest management plans developed
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 5
- Number of units implemented for processing products from family farming and extractive activities of socio-biodiversity products
Target: 47 | Result achieved: 54

Effectiveness indicators

- Revenue obtained from the sustainable economic activity supported by the subproject
Target: BRL 21,453,346.33 | Result achieved: BRL 18,964,200.04
- Revenue obtained from the sustainable economic activity supported by the subproject, generated exclusively through sales via purchases or government subsidies (institutional market)
Target: BRL 5,594,749.75 | Result achieved: BRL 4,233,198.88
- *In natura* production, in tonnes
Target: 358,331.82 | Result achieved: 392,690.91

- Volume of processed or manufactured product by the applicant originating from the extractive chain(s) supported by the subproject (tonnes or other unit of measurement)
Target: 56,746.07 | Result achieved: 54,857.60
- Managed forest area
Target: 2,894,879.85 ha | Result achieved: 3,816,169.59 ha
- Area recovered and used for economic purposes
Target: 115 ha | Result achieved: 80 ha

Outcome 1.3—Expansion of managerial and technical capabilities for the development of economic activities for the sustainable use of the forest and biodiversity:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of individuals participating in awareness-raising or integrative events
Target: 2,929 | Result achieved: 7,076
- Number of awareness-raising or integrative events held
Target: 71 | Result achieved: 150
- Number of individuals trained (for the implementation of agroforestry systems/forest management activities, fishing, aquaculture, agro-extractive production or processing of agroforestry products, etc.)
Target: 1,918 | Result achieved: 1,979
- Number of women trained (for the implementation of agroforestry systems/forest management activities, fishing, aquaculture, agro-extractive production or processing of agroforestry products, etc.)
Target: 617 | Result achieved: 749

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of trained individuals effectively applying acquired knowledge
Target: 1,923 | Result achieved: 1,861
- Number of strengthened organizations
Target: 91 | Result achieved: 104
- Number of publications on lessons learned and impacts of supported subprojects
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 0

The project achieved significant results across several indicators, exceeding important targets and demonstrating a positive impact on strengthening sustainable production chains and local capacities. Nonetheless, some indicators fell short of expectations due to challenges involving mobilization in remote areas, weather events, logistical issues, environmental obstacles, and market instability. Overall, the project showed significant progress in capacity building, infrastructure, community engagement, and institutional strengthening, offering valuable lessons for future sustainable development initiatives in the Amazon.

*More information
about the project:*



Environmental Monitoring of Brazilian Biomes

Project management

Space Science, Applications and Technology Foundation (FUNCATE) and National Institute for Space Research (INPE)

Territorial scope

Biomes Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal, in the deforestation monitoring actions and Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) proposition; and the entire national territory in the actions of platform development for analysis and visualization of large volumes of geospatial data

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Monitoring and control (2) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Individuals and institutions that use information related to monitoring deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the Brazilian government, which will now have a FREL proposal to submit to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Objective

Development and implementation of deforestation monitoring systems for the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal biomes; Calculation of CO₂ emissions relating to deforested areas and the development of a proposed FREL for each of these biomes; and the development of a platform for the analysis and visualization of large volumes of geospatial data

Total amount of the project

BRL 49,778,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 49,778,000.00

Contracting date

1.9.2018

Term of use (disbursement)

6.5.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 2.1—Monitoring deforestation contributes to the adaptation of anthropic activities to environmental legislation in the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal biomes:

General indicators

- Number of integrative events (seminars and forums) organized by INPE or FUNCATE to disseminate the knowledge produced
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 29
- Number of integrative events (seminars and forums) organized by third parties with INPE's participation to disseminate the knowledge produced
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 47

Efficacy indicators

- Number of annual deforestation increment maps produced for the biome (2011-2022)
Target: 17 | Result achieved: 20
- Number of secondary vegetation maps produced for the biome (2018-2020-2022)
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 3
- Report on the deforestation mapping methodology for the biome
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 1
- Number of deforestation maps produced for the biome (baseline map 2000 + biennial increment maps from 2002-2010)
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6
- Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) proposal for the biome
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6

Effectiveness indicators

- Monitored area in the Atlantic Forest biome
Target: Entire Atlantic Forest biome (1,107,419 km²) | Result achieved: 803,175.61 km²
- Monitored area in the Caatinga biome
Target: Entire Caatinga biome (862,818 km²) | Result achieved: 377,572.54 km²
- Monitored area in the Pampa biome
Target: Entire Pampa biome (193,836 km²) | Result achieved: 130,939.54 km²
- Monitored area in the Pantanal biome
Target: Entire Pantanal biome (150,988 km²) | Result achieved: 35,495.37 km²

Outcome 4.2—Knowledge and technologies aimed at monitoring deforestation produced, disseminated, and used:

Efficacy indicators

- Data cube development reports for each biome/region
Target: 6 | Result achieved: 6
- Number of analysis-ready data (ARD) images included in the data cube
Target: 2,200 | Result achieved: 2,161,229
- Number of land-cover change classification maps generated through the platform
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 15
- Number of validated land-cover change classification maps
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 15

Effectiveness indicators

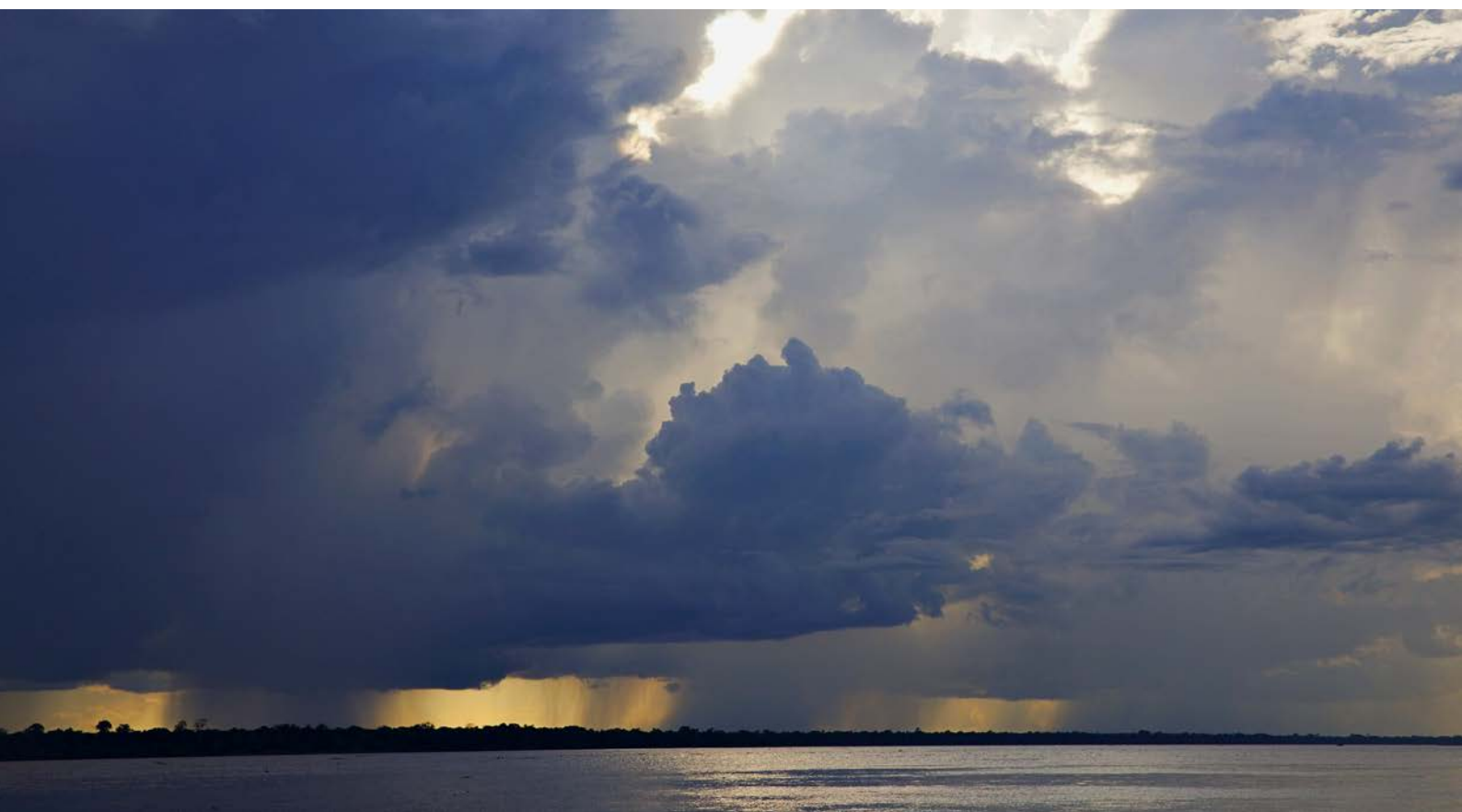
- Number of scientific, pedagogical, or informational publications produced
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 51
- Number of projects using the Brazil Data Cube platform (e.g. PRODES, DETER, TerraClass, etc.)
Target: 4 | Result achieved: 8
- Number of institutions using the Brazil Data Cube platform (e.g. MMA, universities, etc.)
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 6
- Number of accesses to the Brazil Data Cube platform
Target: not established | Result achieved: 454,983

The project helped to develop and implement deforestation monitoring systems in the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal biomes, to calculate CO₂ emissions related to deforested areas in these biomes, and to draft a proposal for subnational FRELs for each of these biomes.

Additionally, a technological solution for storing and processing a large volume of geospatial data, called Brazil Data Cube, was developed. This technological solution consists of a platform that will store data obtained from different satellites, with different observations of the vegetation cover of Brazilian biomes performed over time, allowing the analysis of data in spatial and temporal dimensions.

The project was structured into six sub-projects: four focused on monitoring deforestation in the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pampa, and Pantanal biomes; one providing cross-cutting support for monitoring; and one targeting the development of the Brazil Data Cube platform, having achieved or exceeded all its goals.

*More information
about the project:*



Sustainable Tapajós

Project management

Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brasil)

Territorial scope

State of Pará: municipalities of Santarém, Aveiro, Belterra, Itaituba, Jacareacanga, Placas, Rurópolis and Trairão. Three protected areas: Tapajós National Forest, Itaituba 1 National Forest and Trairão National Forest

Component(s) of the Logical Framework of the Amazon Fund

Sustainable production (1) and Territorial planning (3)

Beneficiaries

Extractivists, small rural producers, members of protected area management councils

Objective

Support the strengthening of community-based sustainable forestry production and contribute to the appreciation and conservation of the natural resources of the Tapajós region

Total amount of the project

BRL 18,016,613.87

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 18,016,613.87

Contracting date

12.18.2017

Term of use (disbursement)

1.24.2025

Efficacy and effectiveness indicators

Below are presented the results of the main indicators agreed upon for monitoring the expected outcomes.

Outcome 1.1—Sustainable forest and biodiversity-based economic activities identified and developed; and

Outcome 1.2—Forest and biodiversity-based agroforestry value chains with increased added value in the supported protected areas:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of institutions indirectly supported—aggregated/partner public calls
Target: not established | Result achieved: 6
- Number of studies for sustainable production developed—diagnostics/business plans/communication plans
Target: 7 | Result achieved: 14
- Infrastructure implemented for sustainable production and vegetation restoration—nurseries/seed houses/sheds (units)
Target: not established | Result achieved: 5
- Number of women directly benefited by the project—sustainable production
Target: 25 | Result achieved: 236
- Total number of individuals directly benefited by the project—sustainable production
Target: 100 | Result achieved: 463

- Number of transport equipment acquired for sustainable production—boats/cars/trucks/tractors and motorcycles
Target: 2 | Result achieved: 1
There was no need for another vehicle, and the resources were used for other equipment.
- Number of integrative events for sustainable production—seminars/workshops held
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 12
- Number of processing units for family farming and extractive products installed, expanded, or renovated
Target: not established | Result achieved: 4
- Number of women directly benefited by the project—sustainable production (value-added production chains)
Target: 71 | Result achieved: 153
- Total number of individuals directly benefited by the project—sustainable production (value-added production chains)
Target: 236 | Result achieved: 456

Effectiveness indicators

- Annual revenue from sustainable-use economic activities—*in natura* products
Target: not established | Result achieved: BRL 138.71 thousand

Outcome 1.3—Strengthened managerial and technical capacities for the implementation of sustainable forest and biodiversity-based economic activities:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of people trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities
Target: 340 | Result achieved: 269
Producers' availability to participate in training activities was lower than estimated.
- Number of women trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities
Target: 85 | Result achieved: 32
Women's availability to participate in these capacity-building activities was below expectations.
- Number of individuals trained in the management or territorial protection of protected areas
Target: 60 | Result achieved: 120
- Number of women trained in the management or territorial protection of protected areas
Target: 15 | Result achieved: 65
- Number of public employees trained in the management or territorial protection of protected areas
Target: 20 | Result achieved: 18
The availability of public employees for training was lower than estimated.

- Number of integrative events for sustainable production—seminars/workshops held
Target: 5 | Result achieved: 12

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities who effectively apply the knowledge acquired—total
Target: 112 | Result achieved: 282
- Number of individuals trained in the management or monitoring of protected areas who apply the knowledge acquired
Target: 60 | Result achieved: 106
- Number of women trained in the management or monitoring of protected areas who apply the knowledge acquired
Target: 15 | Result achieved: 66
- Number of public employees trained in the management of protected areas who apply the knowledge acquired
Target: 20 | Result achieved: 12

Outcome 3.2—Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, territorial protection, and management:

Efficacy indicators

- Number of Indigenous people directly benefited by the project—territorial planning
Target: not established | Result achieved: 433
- Number of women directly benefited by the project—territorial planning
Target: not established | Result achieved: 2,574
- Number of integrative events for territorial planning—seminars/workshops held
Target: 1 | Result achieved: 3
- Number of pedagogical publications or media material developed for territorial planning
Target: 2 | Result achieved: 2

Effectiveness indicators

- Number of protected areas with environmental and territorial management instruments under implementation
Target: 3 | Result achieved: 2

The Sustainable Tapajós project achieved its goal of supporting the strengthening of community-based sustainable forestry production and contributing to the appreciation and conservation of the natural resources on the Tapajós region, through actions organized around three final components: (i) sustainable timber production chains; (ii) sustainable non-timber forest product production chains; and (iii) PAs with strengthened management.

Component 1 focused on strengthening existing timber management initiatives in the Tapajós National Forest region (Flona do Tapajós). In this regard, the project contributed by installing a processing unit for managed and certified timber, administered by the Mixed Cooperative

of the Tapajós National Forest (COOMFLONA), intended for the production and marketing of timber products with higher added value. Support for the cooperative also included the development of a business plan, training, and mentoring.

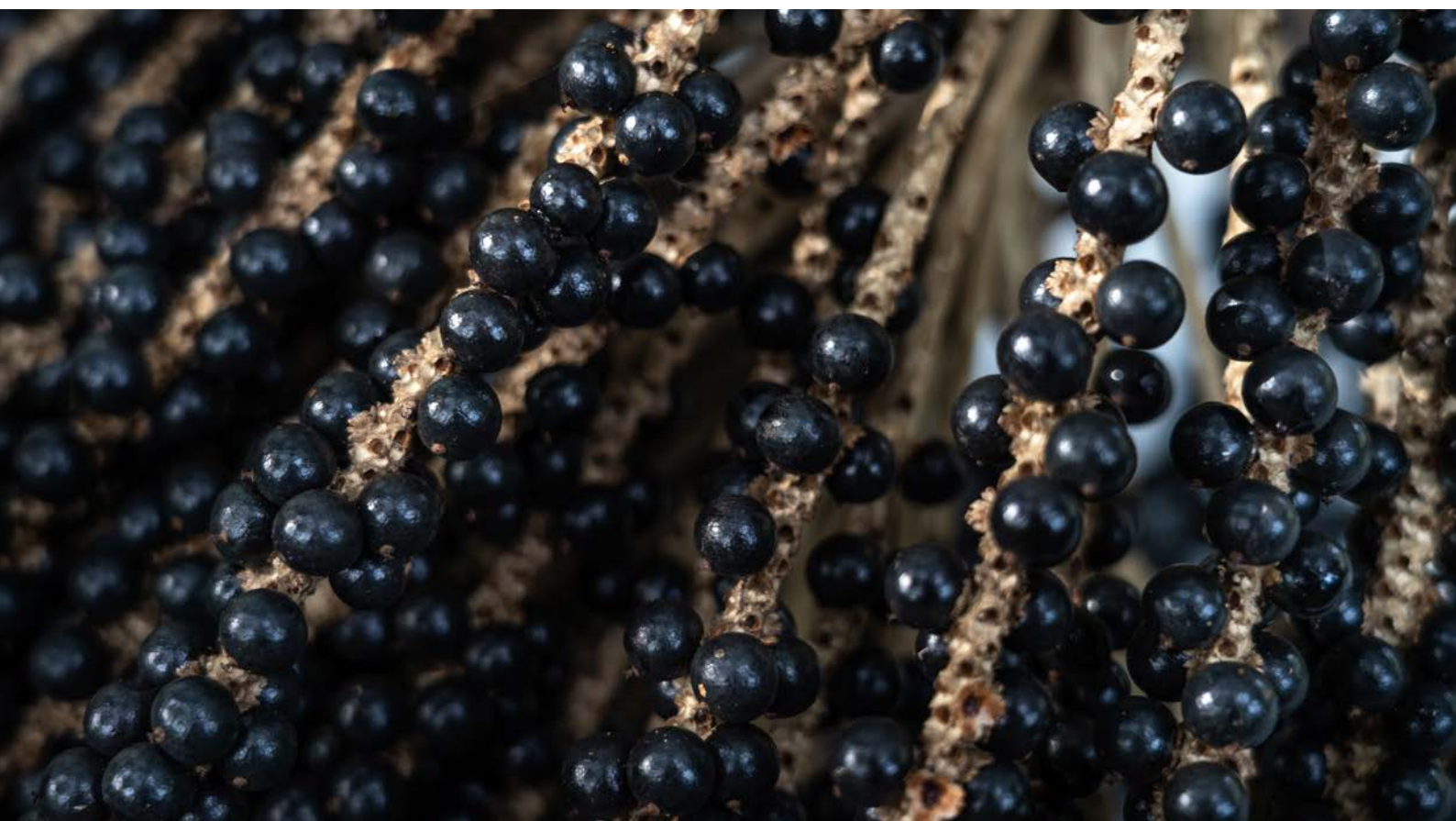
With the same objective, the project supported the recovery and equipping of workshops for handcrafted furniture and utensils, created by residents of the Itapiúna (Tapajós), Areia (Trairão) and Pini (Tapajós) communities through the use of branches and waste found in the forest.

Component 2 involved the non-timber forest product supply chain, with actions including mapping economic potential, action plans, and a public call for proposals, which selected six projects from the supply chains of vegetable oils, bio-jewelry, açai berry, cupuaçu, and fruits, and supported community organizations with construction, equipment acquisition, and training.

Component 3 sought to strengthen the management of the Tapajós, Trairão, and Itaituba 1 national forests. Activities included reactivating the management council of the Trairão National Forest and training new council members for the Tapajós National Forest. Within the Tapajós National Forest council, two thematic technical chambers were created (community-based forest management and community-based tourism), and the advisory council of the Trairão National Forest was reactivated. Additionally, an exchange was promoted between the councils of the three PAs, which also included the Tapajós Arapiuns Extractive Reserve (RESEX). In total, 23 organizations from the local, regional, and other states of Brazil participated in this activity. This component also included the production of materials to publicize the Tapajós National Forest Management Plan, submitted to ICMBio and published on its website and distributed throughout the protected area.

The various actions of the Sustainable Tapajós project contributed to forest management and conservation, as well as to income generation and improved quality of life in Amazonian communities.

*More information
about the project:*



PROJECTS CONCLUDED IN PREVIOUS YEARS

In addition to the projects concluded in 2025, another 74 projects supported by the Amazon Fund were concluded in previous years and are listed below. Total amount of the support for these projects was BRL 925 million. Detailed information, results and impacts can be found in the activity reports from 2013 to 2024 and on the Amazon Fund website.

Project	Project management	Territorial scope (state)	Year of contracting	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)
CAR Acre	State of Acre—State Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN)	Acre	2013	2024	15,411,173.28
Environmental Monitoring and Deforestation Control Project in the Legal Amazon (PROFISC 1–B)	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Legal Amazon	2018	2024	140,262,587.72
Green Municipalities Program	State of Pará	Pará	2014	2024	45,591,647.24
Indigenous Experiences of Territorial and Environmental Management in Acre	Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)	Acre	2018	2024	5,823,061.00
Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State	International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)	Amazonas	2016	2024	11,042,796.11
Monitoring Forest Coverage in the Regional Amazon	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO)	International	2013	2024	23,693,641.00
Pact for the Forest	Elaboration and Development of Socioenvironmental Projects (Pacto das Águas)	Rondônia	2018	2024	8,607,999.88
Adding Value to Amazon Socioproductive Chains	Life Center Institute (ICV)	Mato Grosso	2018	2023	16,405,000.00
Amazon—Environmental Regularization	Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS)	Legal Amazon	2019	2023	9,267,000.00
Consolidating Territorial and Environmental Management in Indigenous Lands	Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	Legal Amazon	2017	2023	11,858,546.84
Family Farming Value Chains in the State of Mato Grosso	Alternative Technology Center Association (CTA)	Mato Grosso	2014	2023	3,238,032.00
Prevfogo—Strengthening of the System for Preventing and Combating Forest Fires	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Legal Amazon	2014	2023	14,600,323.63

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Project	Project management	Territorial scope (state)	Year of contracting	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)
Sowing Rondônia	Center for Studies of Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra)	Rondônia	2018	2023	25,305,337.00
Sustainable Northern Corridor	Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification (IMAFLORA)	Pará	2014	2023	3,310,210.47
Amazon's Nectar	Peabiru Institute	Amapá and Pará	2014	2022	2,030,000.00
CAR Mato Grosso do Sul	Institute of Environment of Mato Grosso do Sul (IMASUL)	Mato Grosso do Sul	2014	2022	4,575,359.30
CAR Paraná	Water and Land Institute (IAT)	Paraná	2017	2022	1,084,473.01
CAR Roraima	State Foundation for the Environment and Water Resources of Roraima (FEMARH)	Roraima	2016	2022	1,414,308.37
Communal Forests	Tropical Forest Institute (IFT)	Pará	2017	2022	8,100,000.00
Indigenous Land Management in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basin	Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	Amazonas, Mato Grosso and Roraima	2016	2022	11,685,843.14
IREHI—Taking care of Territory	Native Amazon Operation (OPAN)	Mato Grosso	2016	2022	8,144,618.70
Mamirauá	Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM)	Amazonas	2013	2022	8,504,678.54
Portal Seeds—Phase 2	Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)	Mato Grosso	2013	2022	16,086,000.00
Strengthening Environmental Management in the Amazon	Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON)	Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará and Rondônia	2015	2022	12,104,865.00
Strengthening the Forest Based Sustainable Economy	Central Cooperative for Extractive Marketing of the State of Acre (COOPERACRE)	Acre	2014	2022	4,981,614.66
Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon	Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)	Pará	2012	2022	23,408,189.46
Dema Fund	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	Pará	2011	2021	6,601,699.07
Environmental Management Qualification Program	Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM)	Legal Amazon	2013	2021	18,853,482.32
Greener Rondônia	State of Rondônia—Military Fire Department of the State of Rondônia (CBMRO)	Rondônia	2012	2021	15,040,500.00
Importance of Forest Environmental Assets	State of Acre	Acre	2010	2021	52,930,867.68
Knowing to Preserve	The Amazon Museum (MUSA)	Amazonas	2011	2021	9,984,629.00

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Project	Project management	Territorial scope (state)	Year of contracting	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)
Sustainable <i>Bem Viver</i>	Institute of Research and Indigenous Education (IEPÉ)	Amapá and Pará	2016	2021	11,858,793.87
Training to Conserve	Amazon Conservation Team (ECAM)	Amapá	2014	2021	1,404,360.67
Using Social Technologies to Reduce Deforestation	Interstate Agricultural Development Association (ADAI)	Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia and Tocantins	2017	2021	9,059,718.63
Value Chains of Nontimber Forest Products	SOS Amazon Association	Acre and Amazonas	2015	2021	9,938,777.00
APL Babassu	Association in Settlement Areas in the state of Maranhão (ASSEMA)	Maranhão	2014	2020	4,897,085.37
Arapaima: Production Networks	Native Amazon Operation (OPAN)	Amazonas	2015	2020	6,364,730.00
Buriti Springs	Municipality of Carlinda	Mato Grosso	2011	2020	1,875,500.94
Ethno-environmental Protection of Isolated and Recently Contacted Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon	Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)	Legal Amazon	2014	2020	19,043,330.00
High Juruá	Ashaninka Association of the Amônia River (Apiwtxa)	Acre	2015	2020	6,597,581.00
Materialize	Association of Small Agro-farmers in the Reca Project (Reca Project)	Acre and Rondônia	2015	2020	6,422,748.00
New Paths in Cotriguaçu	Municipality of Cotriguaçu	Mato Grosso	2014	2020	1,567,845.25
Pará Against Forest Fires and Unauthorized Burn-offs	State of Pará—Military Fire Department of the State of Pará (CBMPA)	Pará	2013	2020	16,830,280.00
Small Eco-social Projects (PPP-ECOS) in the Amazon	Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)	Maranhão, Mato Grosso and Tocantins	2012	2020	12,814,691.38
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brazil)	Amapá and Pará	2014	2020	15,487,682.61
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	Association for Ethno-Environmental Defense Kanindé	Mato Grosso and Rondônia	2016	2020	7,352,757.03
Amazon Backyards	Center for the Study of Culture and the Environment of the Amazon (Rioterra)	Rondônia	2013	2019	8,837,852.29

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Project	Project management	Territorial scope (state)	Year of contracting	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)
Empowering Environmental Monitoring and Control in Order to Combat Illegal Deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	Legal Amazon	2016	2019	56,295,964.63
Forest Protection in the State of Tocantins	State of Tocantins—Military Fire Department of the State of Tocantins (CBMTO)	Tocantins	2012	2019	4,958,910.00
Jacundá, Green Municipality Economy	Municipality of Jacundá	Pará	2012	2019	193,906.10
Productive Sociobiodiversity in the Xingu	Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	Mato Grosso and Pará	2014	2019	8,023,856.00
Value Chains in Indigenous Lands in Acre	Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)	Acre	2015	2019	3,091,111.21
Amazon Bioactive Compounds	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	Pará	2012	2018	1,352,368.48
Amazon's Water Springs—Phase 2	Municipality of Alta Floresta	Mato Grosso	2013	2018	7,146,563.54
Biodiversity	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	Pará	2012	2018	4,639,706.98
Forest Sentinels	Cooperativa dos Agricultores do Vale do Amanhecer (COOPAVAM)	Mato Grosso	2014	2018	5,175,522.50
Mangrove Forests	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	Pará	2012	2018	1,982,143.00
Reforestation in the Southern Part of Amazonas State	State of Amazonas	Amazonas	2010	2018	17,575,286.19
Sustainable Fishing	WWF-Brazil	Acre	2014	2018	3,205,943.00
Forest Firefighters of Mato Grosso	State of Mato Grosso—Mato Grosso State Fire Department (CBMMT)	Mato Grosso	2012	2017	12,518,230.09
Recovering Marcelândia	Municipality of Marcelândia	Mato Grosso	2011	2017	551,556.98
Semas Pará	State of Pará	Pará	2010	2017	15,923,230.00
Acre: Zero Forest Fires	State of Acre—Military Fire Department of the State of Acre (CBMAC)	Acre	2012	2016	13,280,709.56

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Project	Project management	Territorial scope (state)	Year of contracting	Year of conclusion	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)
Amazon Public Policy Incubator	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	Legal Amazon	2011	2016	2,660,567.23
Belém Islands	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	Pará	2012	2015	1,060,245.19
Dissemination and Improvement of Sustainable Forest Management Techniques	Tropical Forest Institute (IFT)	Amazonas, Pará and Rondônia	2011	2015	7,449,000.00
Forest Assistance Program	Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)	Amazonas	2010	2015	19,107,547.89
New Social Mapping in the Amazon	State University of Amazonas (UEA) and Muraki Institutional Support Foundation	All states within the Amazon biome	2011	2015	4,614,587.03
Protected Areas of the Amazon (ARPA)—Phase 2	Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity (FUNBIO)	Legal Amazon	2010	2015	19,949,058.91
Going Green	The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brazil)	Mato Grosso and Pará	2010	2014	16,000,000.00
Socioenvironmental Management in Municipalities of Pará	Institute of People and the Environment of the Amazon (IMAZON)	Pará	2010	2014	9,736,473.00
Amazon's Water Springs	Municipality of Alta Floresta	Mato Grosso	2011	2013	2,781,340.40
Portal Seeds	Ouro Verde Institute (IOV)	Mato Grosso	2010	2013	5,397,778.87
Preserving Porto dos Gaúchos	Municipality of Porto dos Gaúchos	Mato Grosso	2011	2013	120,655.00

Source: Elaborated by the authors.





PROJECTS IN PROGRESS



PROJECTS IN PROGRESS IN 2025

Project/project management	Contracting date	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)	Percentage disbursed (%)
Agroecology Network Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)	11.8.2023	20,162,650.00	29
Amas Plans—Amazon: Security and Sovereignty Federal Government—Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)	6.17.2024	318,523,374.39	46
Amazon Indigenous Networks The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brazil)	7.8.2024	59,964,064.00	19
Amazon Integrated Project Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) and Eliseu Alves Foundation (FEA)	4.7.2016	33,691,380.00	50
Amazônia Agroecológica Project Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	9.17.2018	16,611,508.35	100
Amazonia SAR Federal Government—Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (CENSIPAM)	7.20.2015	47,958,727.94	100
Banco do Brasil Foundation—Amazon Fund (Phase 2) Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB)	12.5.2014	12,000,000.00	100
Banco do Brasil Foundation—Amazon Fund (Phase 3) Banco do Brasil Foundation (FBB)	6.24.2024	50,000,000.00	0
CAR Amazonas State of Amazonas	2.28.2019	12,148,072.01	100
CAR Ceará State Superintendence for the Environment in the State of Ceará (SEMACE)	5.31.2016	18,824,169.83	100
CAR: Lawful Tocantins State of Tocantins	6.28.2013	24,400,219.00	100
Dabucury: Sharing Experiences and Strengthening Ethno-environmental Management in Indigenous Lands of the Amazon Ecumenical Coordination of Service (CESE)	12.21.2023	53,819,079.00	53
Forest for Wellbeing Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brasil)	3.6.2024	29,452,432.00	36
Free Babassu Association in Settlement Areas in the State of Maranhão (ASSEMA)	9.22.2023	13,058,721.52	69
Greener Rondônia—Phase 2 State of Rondônia—Military Fire Department of the State of Rondônia (CBMRO)	2.26.2024	34,074,785.34	54
Integrated Environmental Socioeconomic Development Project State of Rondônia—State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEDAM-RO)	3.14.2014	26,714,756.72	100
Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region (LIRA) Institute for Ecological Research (IPÊ)	12.13.2018	45,000,000.00	92
Kayapó Fund for Indigenous Land Conservation Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	11.21.2011	7,584,410.51	100

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Project/project management	Contracting date	Amount of Amazon Fund support (BRL)	Percentage disbursed (%)
Kayapó Territory, Culture and Autonomy Protected Forest Association (AFP)	3.21.2018	9,089,870.67	100
Land Regularization State of Mato Grosso—Office of Articulation and Regional Development (GDR/MT)	6.26.2018	72,900,000.00	18
MapBiomias Arapyaú Institute for Education and Sustainable Development	8.31.2023	11,220,000.00	100
More Sustainability in the Countryside State of Maranhão	4.27.2018	40,476,077.00	33
National Forest Inventory—The Amazon Federal Government—Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)	1.24.2013	38,149,718.06	100
OPIRJ Territorial Management Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Juruá River (OPIRJ)	11.4.2023	33,661,383.00	81
Preserving the Babassu Forest Interstate Association of the Movement of Women Babassu Coconut Breakers (AMIQCB)	4.5.2018	9,222,739.00	100
Prevention and Control of Forest Fires and Unauthorized Burnings in Amapá State of Amapá—Military Fire Department of the State of Amapá (CBMAP)	11.22.2024	45,000,000.00	50
ProAmazon—Project to Combat Fires and Deforestation in the State of Amazonas State of Amazonas—Military Fire Department of the State of Amazonas (CBMAM)	12.5.2024	45,000,000.00	48
Restoring the Amazon MR1 Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration (IBAM)	11.4. 2024	150,000,000.00	8
Restoring the Amazon MR2 The Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS)	11.12.2024	150,000,000.00	10
Restoring the Amazon MR3 Conservation International-Brazil (CI-Brasil)	11.12.2024	150,000,000.00	8
Satellite Environmental Monitoring of the Amazon Biome Science, Applications and Space Technology Foundation (FUNCATE) and National Institute for Space Research (INPE)	10.29.2014	66,952,436.00	100
Small Eco-social Projects (PPP-ECOS) in the Amazon—Phase 2 Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)	11.29.2018	21,209,881.05	100
Socioenvironmental Amazon Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	2.28.2024	38,834,744.64	18
Sustainable Mato Grosso State of Mato Grosso	7.3.2014	32,925,406.46	100
Tapajós Active Forest Center for Advanced Studies on Social and Environmental Promotion (CEAPS)—Health and Joy Project	7.24.2018	12,493,011.00	100
Towards Zero Illegal Deforestation in the State of Acre State of Acre—State Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN)	4.11.2024	97,814,173.00	22
Valuable Forests—New Business Models for the Amazon Institute for Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification (IMAFLOA)	3.23.2017	17,369,442.36	100

Source: Elaborated by the authors.





CONTRACTED PROJECTS



PROJECTS CONTRACTED IN 2025

In 2025, the Amazon Fund contracted 25 projects, totaling BRL 2.2 billion. The list of projects with key information is presented below. Updates and details for each project, as well as their contracts, are available on the Amazon Fund website, in the “Supported projects” section.

FGV Projecting the Future

Project management

Getulio Vargas Foundation (FGV)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA), other federal and state agencies, and non-governmental organizations working on the environmental agenda (especially in formulating public policies related to preventing and suppressing deforestation and implementing the Forest Code), as well as society as a whole.

Objective

Study and compare historical and current data and public policy options in the forestry and land use sector in the Legal Amazon, in order to reconcile protection with production and to support the Federal Government in fulfilling Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); implementing the Forest Code and low-carbon agriculture; and assessing the impact of large infrastructure projects and climate change in the region.

Total amount of the project

BRL 17,380,589.87

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 17,380,589.87

Contracting date

2.6.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

4.6.2029

The project encompasses two components, with the following products (outputs):

- Component 1: studies on the implementation of the Forest Code and its effect on fulfilling Brazil's NDC and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (including forest restoration actions); and creation of a methodology for assessing the socioenvironmental impacts and deforestation (and GHG emissions) of large infrastructure projects in the Amazon.
 - » Product 1.1: geographic database with an updated version of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), land use change trajectories in the Amazon, and impact analysis of the Forest Code.
 - » Product 1.2: analysis of scenarios for the allocation of undesignated public lands and their impact on deforestation in the Amazon.
 - » Product 1.3: analysis of the Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRA) market.
 - » Product 1.4: report on forest restoration and emissions projections under different public policy scenarios.

- » Product 1.5: methodology for assessing the impacts of large infrastructure projects in the Amazon and relevant case studies.
- Component 2: studies on the implementation of the ABC+ Plan and its effects on GHG emissions reduction; projections of production and productivity growth trends in agriculture and their effects on the Amazon; and modeling of the effects of climate change on the sector's production.
 - » Product 2.1: survey of integrated agricultural systems in the Amazon and their impacts.
 - » Product 2.2: validation of a methodology for mapping and monitoring integrated agricultural systems using satellite imagery.
 - » Product 2.3: simulations on the future of agricultural production and environmental protection in the Amazon.
 - » Product 2.4: modeling the impact of climate change on agricultural production.



Pará Amazon 2025

Project management

State of Pará—Military Fire
Department of Pará (CBMPA)

Territorial scope

All municipalities in Pará

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Pará

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the
CBMPA and its actions to prevent
and combat forest fires and
unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 44,999,900.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 44,999,900.00

Contracting date

2.7.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

2.10.2028

The project encompasses two components, with the following products (outputs):

- Component for strengthening institutional equipment and structure.
 - » Training for military firefighters/public agents with an emphasis on forest fire combat.
 - » Expansion and modernization of the fleet of operational vehicles.
 - » Equipment and materials for preventing and suppressing forest fires.
- Component of prevention, combat, monitoring, and inspection.
 - » Equipment/vehicles for enforcement and monitoring activities.
 - » Implementation of awareness campaigns, with the distribution of informational material to raise awareness among local communities.
 - » Training for military firefighters/public agents, with an emphasis on monitoring activities.
 - » Training for local communities on alternative practices to the use of fire and techniques for preventing and combating forest fires.
 - » Training course for forest fire brigades (volunteer, community-based) to act in prevention and initial response actions, when possible.
 - » Execution of missions to monitor hotspots and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning.
 - » Implementation of forest fire combat brigades.

Sustainable Production in Affected Communities of the Amazon

Project management

Interstate Agricultural Development Association (ADAI)

Beneficiaries

Six hundred families from 32 municipalities in the area of influence of large projects

Total amount of the project

BRL 32,323,825.00

Territorial scope

Amapá, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia and Tocantins

Objective

Support the implementation of sustainable agroecological production projects and the establishment of nurseries and planting of native tree seedlings, as well as the training and technical capacity building of families residing in areas of social vulnerability and environmental pressure, contributing to food security, income generation, and the permanence of beneficiary families in their territories

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 32,323,825.00

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Contracting date

2.13.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

8.13.2027

To contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) and the National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO), the project will scale up, through sustainable production, successful territorial protection strategies previously implemented in the project Using Social Technologies to Reduce Deforestation, also carried out by the organization with the support of the Amazon Fund, from 2017 to 2021.

In the initial stages of the project, six hundred beneficiary families living in 32 municipalities within the area of influence of large projects in the states of Pará, Rondônia, Amapá, Tocantins, and Mato Grosso will be selected and mobilized from seven regional coordination centers in Belém, Marabá, Altamira, and Itaituba (state of Pará), Porto Velho (state of Rondônia), Palmas (state of Tocantins), and Sinop (state of Mato Grosso).

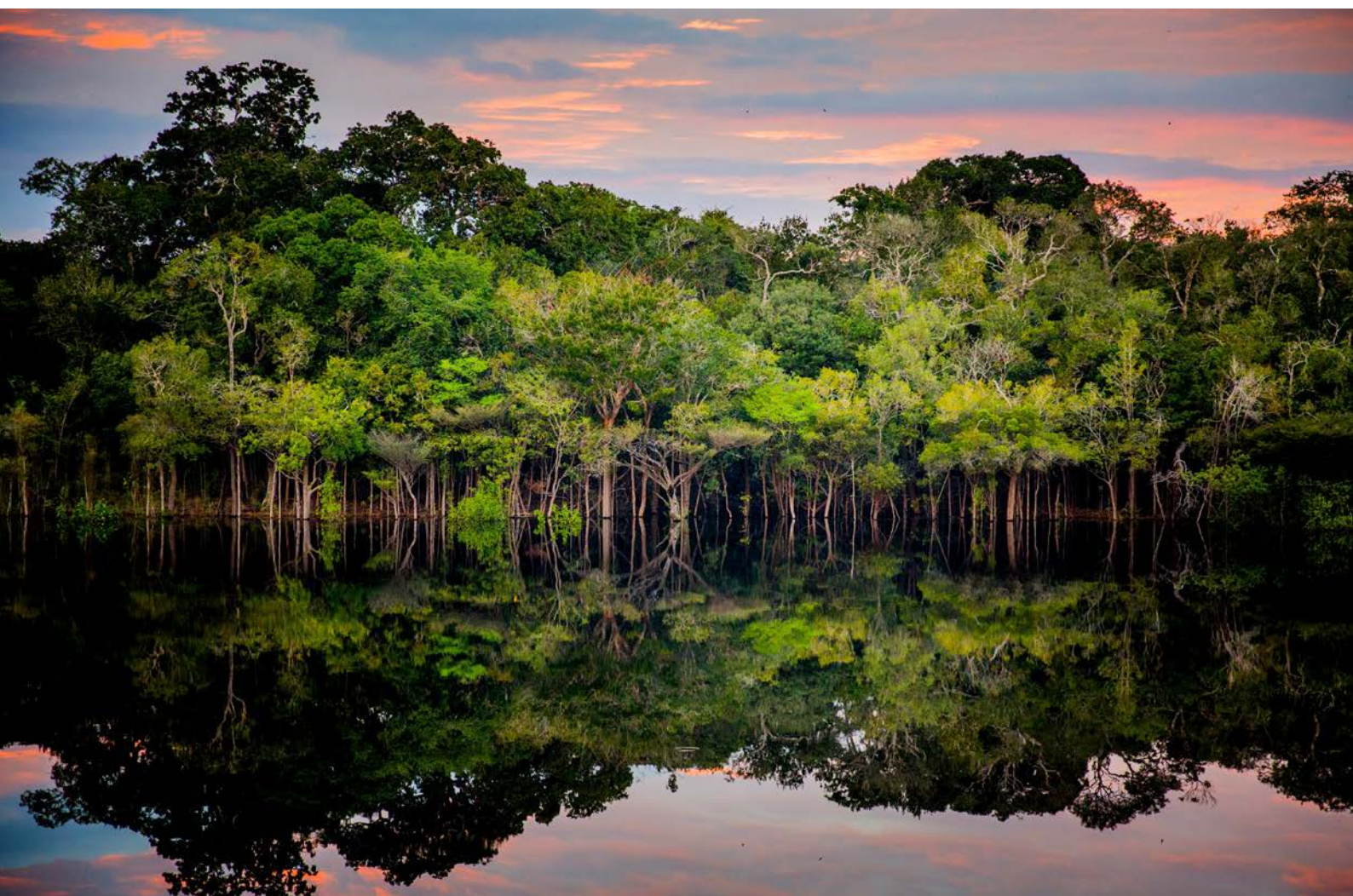
The project is structured in four components. The first is sustainable agricultural production, with the implementation of three hundred Agroecological, Integrated and Sustainable Projects (PAIS) with photovoltaic energy generation systems for water harvesting and irrigation, a recognized social technology that promotes better quality, diversity, and quantity of food consumed by beneficiary families, as well as for reducing production costs, facilitating the management of vegetable gardens, and raising awareness among families about the sustainable use of natural resources. Two hundred projects will also be implemented to strengthen productive activities, with a detailed assessment of other activities demanded in the regions and technical support so that two hundred families can develop and implement productive projects tailored to their specific circumstances. In this way, the project offers comprehensive and integrated technical assistance that ensures the proper implementation of the PAIS and complementary activity projects over three years.

In the second component, the project will establish five nurseries for native tree seedlings, which will be developed and maintained by one hundred beneficiary families. Each nursery

has the capacity to produce 15,000 to 20,000 seedlings per year. Additionally, 200,000 native trees will be planted by the six hundred beneficiary families, considering the characteristics of the local soil, climate, and biodiversity, totaling 84 hectares. In addition to ongoing technical support, from seedling production to planting and tree management, the project includes monitoring actions, with mapping created using drones and an app to track progress towards goals.

The third component supports the training and capacity building of both the technical team—to provide adequate assistance to beneficiary families, carrying out field visits and planning, monitoring, and evaluation (PME) activities—and the families themselves, with technical training and community leadership development, through local workshops and regional meetings to disseminate information, multiply learning, and interaction between families and local technical teams, as well as seminars for the exchange of experiences. Activities are also planned to raise awareness and train students in schools located within the project areas on topics such as: environmental education, proper disposal of recyclable and non-recyclable waste, proper use of organic waste produced in schools and on properties, as well as the production of healthy food in schools and on properties.

Finally, the fourth component supports communication and sustainability actions in the production of teaching materials; dissemination of actions and results; production and distribution of printed, audiovisual, and digital materials; and contracting studies for the future creation of a community fund to benefit the families covered by the project.



Mato Grosso 2025

Project management

State of Mato Grosso—Military Fire Department of the State of Mato Grosso (CBMMT)

Territorial scope

Mato Grosso

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Mato Grosso

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the CBMMT and its actions to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 45,000,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 45,000,000.00

Contracting date

3.11.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

9.11.2027

The project is divided into two components:

- Component for strengthening institutional equipment and structure.
 - » Trained public agents: training for military firefighters/public agents in the prevention, combat, monitoring, and inspection of forest fires.
 - » Infrastructure and equipment: (i) expansion of the CBMMT air fleet, strengthening its operational structure, especially the Military Firefighter Aviation Group (GAVBM); and (ii) structuring of temporary air bases for the landing and takeoff of rotary-wing aircraft.
- Component of prevention, combat, monitoring, and enforcement.
 - » Implementation of awareness campaigns to raise public awareness of alternative practices to the use of fire and techniques for preventing and combating forest fires, including training for technicians, firefighters, farmers, rural producers, and local communities.
 - » Execution of missions to monitor hotspots and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning.
 - » Training for firefighters and implementation of mixed brigades to combat forest fires.
 - » Support for enforcement missions, through the purchase of fuel and insurance for the helicopter.

Protecting the Amazon

Project management

State of Maranhão—Military Fire Department of the State of Maranhão (CBMMA)

Territorial scope

Municipalities of the Legal Amazon in Maranhão

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Municipalities of the Legal Amazon in Maranhão

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the CBMMA in the Legal Amazon, as well as actions to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning in the region

Total amount of the project

BRL 45,000,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 45,000,000.00

Contracting date

3.18.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

9.18.2028

The project is divided into two components:

- Component for strengthening institutional equipment and structure.
 - » Training for military firefighters/public agents.
 - » Expansion and modernization of the fleet of operational vehicles.
 - » Equipment and materials for preventing and combating forest fires.
- Component of prevention, combat, monitoring, and enforcement.
 - » Equipment/vehicles for enforcement and monitoring activities.
 - » Implementation of environmental awareness and outreach campaigns.
 - » Training for stakeholders (farmers, rural producers, and local communities) on sustainable agricultural practices, alternatives to burning, proper fire management, and techniques for preventing and combating forest fires.
 - » Creation of volunteer and community forest brigades to act in the prevention and initial response to forest fires.
 - » Monitoring activities.



Juruá: Sustainable and Supportive

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

Project management

Association of Rural Producers of Carauari (ASPROC)

Territorial scope

State of Amazonas, in the municipalities of: Carauari, Juruá, Tefé, Itamarati, and Manaus. Protected areas (PA): Médio Juruá Extractive Reserve (RESEX), Baixo Juruá RESEX, and Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS). Indigenous lands (IL): Deni of the Xerua River Indigenous Land (near the Juruá and Purus rivers)

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

A total of 2,363 families (10,421 people) from 76 traditional communities, including 793 Indigenous people from the project's area of influence

Objective

Strengthen and consolidate sustainable socioproductive chains and riverine trade in the Juruá River region, promoting community engagement and strengthening community organizations, the diversification of extractive production, and the expansion of commercialization and income-generating opportunities

Total amount of the project

BRL 38,910,887.03

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 38,910,887.03

Contracting date

4.2.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

1.23.2029

The project is divided into seven components, whose main activities are summarized below:

- Components 1 to 5: community entities. In addition to ASPROC, four other institutions will be supported: Association of Agroextractive Residents of the Uacari Sustainable Development Reserve (AMARU); Mixed Cooperative for Sustainable Development and Solidarity Economy of the Middle Juruá Extractive Reserve (CODAEMJ); Association of Rural Workers of Juruá (ASTRUJ); and Association of the Deni People of the Xerua River (ASPODEX). There will be institutional strengthening, commercialization, production and service activities, processing, distribution, and storage; technical assistance, training, compliance with standards, production management and control, among others. The main value chains supported are: fish, açai berry, and vegetable oils.
- Component 6: cross-cutting. Across all community organizations involved in the project, whose activities include: training and certifications; implementation of shared distribution, storage, and processing structures among the aggregated organizations; development of a territorial security plan; actions aimed at maintenance and accident prevention in agro-industries; communication initiatives; and dissemination of the social technology that ASPROC calls Riverine Trade of Citizenship and Solidarity.
- Component 7: management. Coordination and governance; impact monitoring; administrative and financial management of the project; and auditing.

Green Roraima

Project management

State of Roraima—Military Fire
Department of the State of
Roraima (CBMRR)

Territorial scope

Roraima

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Roraima

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the
CBMRR and its actions to prevent
and combat forest fires and
unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 44,871,110.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 44,871,110.00

Contracting date

1.17.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

1.17.2028

The project's emphasis is on monitoring and protecting areas of environmental interest located in the state, with special attention to the area known as the Roraima Fire Arc.

The project is structured in two components:

- Institutional strengthening.
 - » Construction of the headquarters for the 1st Environmental Protection Battalion in the municipality of Boa Vista, including the acquisition of furniture, machinery, and equipment.
 - » Creation of a risk monitoring and control center, with investments for acquiring software licenses, machinery, and equipment.
 - » Re-equipping the CBMRR through the acquisition of equipment, materials, and vehicles.
- Prevention, combat, monitoring, and enforcement component.
 - » Training for local farmers and producers in the prevention and combat of unauthorized burning and forest fires (non-financial counterpart contribution).
 - » Training for brigade members in rural communities to work in the prevention and combat of wildfires (non-financial counterpart contribution).
 - » Acquisition of personal protective equipment for brigade members.



Strengthening Environmental Enforcement for the Control of Illegal Deforestation in the Amazon (FORTFISC)

Project management

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

The entire population of the Legal Amazon region and IBAMA employees involved in environmental control, monitoring, and enforcement actions

Objective

Strengthen the environmental control, enforcement, and monitoring carried out by IBAMA, in order to influence the reduction of the deforestation rate in the Amazon

Total amount of the project

BRL 825,732,461.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 825,732,461.00

Contracting date

6.3.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

3.27.2029

The project comprises five components:

- Component 1: remote enforcement of deforestation. Implement innovative remote monitoring solutions, integrating geotechnologies, remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and geospatial information to combat environmental crimes in the Brazilian Legal Amazon. Key deliverables include systems for remote enforcement and embargoes, monitoring of management plans, vegetation restoration, and tracking of illegal activities in protected areas and Indigenous lands, as well as the creation of an integrated geospatial data platform.
- Component 2: computerized environmental control and monitoring systems. Development and improvement of computerized inspection systems aimed at increasing the effectiveness of the administrative sanctioning process and the control of activities carried out by regulated entities, in order to create an environment conducive to environmental protection. Digital systems will be developed for managing infraction notices, issuing environmental certificates, controlling the mercury supply chain, and tracking forest products, in addition to implementing the Zero Deforestation Monitoring System (LABDEZ). There are also plans to hire technical staff for process screening and to provide in-person and distance learning courses for federal and state environmental agents.
- Component 3: operational resources. IBAMA has been seeking to increase the number of enforcement agents through training courses and expanding its staff through public recruitment processes. However, it is essential that, simultaneously, a robust qualitative improvement of environmental inspection activities be implemented, adding more sophisticated and modern operational resources that will consequently increase the efficiency and safety of the activity. The investment will enable the construction of a national operational training center for IBAMA, and storage facilities for seized goods in

the states of Pará, Rondônia, and Mato Grosso, as well as the acquisition of equipment such as mobile bases in containers and off-road trailers, tents, VHF radio communication systems, and satellite internet connectivity kits. These resources will allow for a greater territorial presence and agility in field operations.

- Component 4: aerial means. Adapt IBAMA's aerial capacity for the safe and efficient execution of command and control operations in areas affected by high-impact predatory activities (illegal mining and logging), especially in Indigenous lands, providing aerial resources for the prevention and combat of larger forest fires. Large-capacity rotary-wing aircraft capable of transporting and dropping water, equipped with ballistic protection, will be acquired, in addition to remotely piloted aircraft systems (fixed-wing drones with vertical takeoff and landing). The component also provides for the installation of four operational bases with hangars and eight strategic helipads in key areas of the Legal Amazon.
- Component 5: project management and governance. Provide project management and governance through mechanisms that ensure its successful implementation, as well as deter environmental violations through the training of state environmental agency staff and the strengthening of social communication actions. The component provides for the creation of a Project Management Unit (UGP), composed of IBAMA employees and specialized consultants. This team will be responsible for coordinating the technical, financial, and institutional execution of FORTFISC, as well as promoting technical and scientific events, developing training courses, and fostering cooperation with state agencies and neighboring countries in Latin America to combat illegal deforestation.



Amazon Sanitation

Project management

Chico Mendes Memorial (MCM)

Territorial scope

Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, and Rondônia

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1) and Land-use planning (3)

Beneficiaries

Low-income rural communities and families, especially those characterized as traditional peoples and communities

Objective

Promote access to water and the social and productive inclusion of communities in the Legal Amazon, enabling sustainable production, food security, and income generation for traditional populations in the region

Total amount of the project

BRL 128,479,019.39

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 128,479,019.39

Contracting date

6.30.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

12.30.2027

The project is structured around four main components:

- Component 1: implementation of social technologies for access to water.
 - » Selection and contracting of implementing entities previously accredited in the Cisterns Program of the Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger (MDS) to implement the social technologies.
 - » Implementation of 3,690 social technologies for access to water in the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, and Rondônia.
- Component 2: monitoring and training.
 - » Conducting five training sessions with the implementing entities.
 - » Monitoring, inspection, and evaluation of the implementation of social technologies.
- Component 3: communication.
 - » Production of content and materials to promote engagement and training of the communities involved, including videos, booklets, folders, banners, and t-shirts.
- Component 4: management.
 - » Implementation of project management offices.



Sociobiodiversity Management Network (REMANSO)

Project management

Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM)

Territorial scope

Amazonas and Pará, in nine municipalities: Alvarães, Fonte Boa, Jutai, Manacapuru, Maraã, Tefé, and Uarini (Amazonas state), Alenquer, and Santarém (Pará state); three protected areas: Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS), Amanã RDS, and Tefé National Forest (Tefé Flona); and three agro-extractive settlement projects (PAE): Tapará, Salvação, and Atumã

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

Artisanal fishers, meliponiculturists, and communities involved in sustainable forest management in the project's area of influence

Objective

Support the strengthening of the production chains of pirarucu (arapaima), caiman, timber, and meliponiculture (stingless beekeeping), promoting social inclusion, income generation, and improved living conditions in traditional communities

Total amount of the project

BRL 37,053,237.82

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 37,053,237.82

Contracting date

6.30.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

12.30.2028

IDSM will be the lead (aggregating) institution for nine organizations operating in different production chains:

- Fishers' Colony Z-4 of Tefé—pirarucu production chain;
- Fishers' Colony Z-23 of Alvarães—pirarucu production chain;
- Fishers' Colony Z-32 of Maraã—pirarucu production chain;
- Society for Research and Protection of the Environment (SAPOPEMA)—pirarucu production chain;
- Association of Producers of the Jarauá Sector (APSJ)—caiman production chain;
- Residents and Users Association of the Antônio Martins RDSM (AMURMAM)—caiman and timber production chains;
- Association of Sawmill Workers and Furniture Makers of Uarini (ASSEMOV)—timber production chain;
- Association of the Timber and Furniture Industry of Manacapuru (APOMAM)—timber production chain;
- Association of Agroextractive Producers of the Tefé National Forest and Surroundings (APAFE)—meliponiculture production chain.

Networks of Lives in the Babassu Forests

Project management

Alternatives for Small-Scale Agriculture in Tocantins (APA-TO)

Territorial scope

12 municipalities in the Bico do Papagaio region, in Tocantins: Esperantina, São Sebastião, Buriti, Araguatins, Carrasco Bonito, Sampaio, Augustinópolis, Arixá, Sítio Novo, São Miguel, Praia Norte, and Itaguatins

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

614 families will benefit, with indirect impacts on other communities through the stimulation of the local economy

Objective

Strengthen the value chain of babassu and other sustainable initiatives associated with the socio-productive inclusion and livelihoods of babassu nut breakers and agrarian reform settlers articulated in the Bico Agroecológico Network, Bico do Papagaio territory, Tocantins

Total amount of the project

BRL 13,108,063.25

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 13,108,063.25

Contracting date

4.17.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

4.17.2029

The project will directly benefit 614 families—an estimated 1,908 people from 11 communities. There are also other communities that, although not directly involved in the implementation of the project, may indirectly benefit from the increased economic dynamism of the region, boosted by the project.

APA-TO will be the lead (aggregating) institution for three institutions, namely: Regional Association of Rural Working Women of Bico do Papagaio (ASMUBIP); Interstate Cooperative of Women Babassu Coconut Breakers (CIMQCB); and Cooperative for Production and Marketing of Family Farmers, Agroextractivists and Artisanal Fishers of Esperantina Ltd. (COOAF-BICO).

The entities producing the babassu coconut supply chain and other sustainable initiatives will be strengthened, seeking to improve working conditions and production capacity, as well as strengthening the institutional capacity of the organizations involved.

The project is structured around the following components:

- Components 1 to 3: community entities. (i) Expansion of the central processing facility for mesocarp flour; (ii) construction of mesocarp flake extraction houses; (iii) installation of equipment necessary for the operation of the processing facility and mesocarp extraction houses; (iv) construction/renovation of babassu oil processing units; (v) construction/renovation of handicraft sheds; (vi) construction of a shed to support commercialization; (vii) renovation of the fruit pulp processing center; (viii) implementation of agroforestry systems (AFS) in babassu grove areas; and (ix) installations for photovoltaic energy production.
- Component 4: cross-cutting. (i) Improvements to production centers; (ii) participation in trade fairs and other initiatives focused on product marketing; (iii) meetings for planning and monitoring, aimed at organizing production and marketing; (iv) development

of business plans for supply chains and products, including market research and a marketing plan; and (v) acquisition of a vehicle, including support for licensing, insurance, maintenance, and fuel expenses.

- Component 5: management. (i) Development of the project monitoring, evaluation, and systematization plan; (ii) development of an administrative and financial management manual; (iii) impact monitoring, administrative and financial management of the project (including accountability), and auditing.



Territory and Health: Guarani and Timbira Approaches and Strategies

Project management

Center for Indigenous Work (CTI)

Territorial scope

Indigenous lands (ILs) in the states of Tocantins (municipalities of Itacajá, Goiatins, Tocantinópolis, São Bento do Tocantins, Maurilândia do Tocantins, and Cachoeirinha); Maranhão (Amarante do Maranhão, Barra do Corda, Fernando Falcão, Grajaú, Sítio Novo, Montes Altos, and Lageado Novo); São Paulo (Tapiraí, Miracatu, Eldorado, Pariquera-Açu, Iguape, Cananéia, Jacupiranga, Sete Barras, Pedro de Toledo, Itariri, and Peruíbe); and Paraná (Guaraqueçaba, Antonina, Morretes, Paranaguá, Piraquara, and Pontal do Paraná). The ILs covered are: Apinayé and Kraolândia (Tocantins state); Porquinhos, Kanela, Krikati, Governador, Geralda Toco Preto, and Krenyê (Maranhão state); Pindoty/ Araça-Mirim, Guaviraty, Tapyi/Rio Branquinho, Tupã Reko, Ka'aguy Hovy, Taquari, Amba Porã, Djaiko-aty, Ka'aguy Mirim, Serra dos Atatins, Peguaoty, Pakurity, and Guyrapepo (São Paulo state); Kuaray Haxa, Cerco Grande, Ilha da Cotinga, Araça'í, Sambaqui, and Tupã Nhe'e (Paraná state)

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Land-use planning (3)

Beneficiaries

The Timbira Indigenous population of two Indigenous lands in Tocantins and six in Maranhão, in addition to the Guarani Indigenous population of 13 Indigenous lands in the Vale do Ribeira region (São Paulo state) and six on the coast of Paraná state

Objective

Implement strategies to address climate change, deforestation, and pressures from surrounding areas in Indigenous lands of the Timbira people within the Legal Amazon, through health and territorial protection initiatives, and in Indigenous lands of the Guarani people outside the Legal Amazon, through monitoring and territorial protection initiatives

Total amount of the project

BRL 31,714,124.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 31,714,124.00

Contracting date

4.25.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

10.25.2027

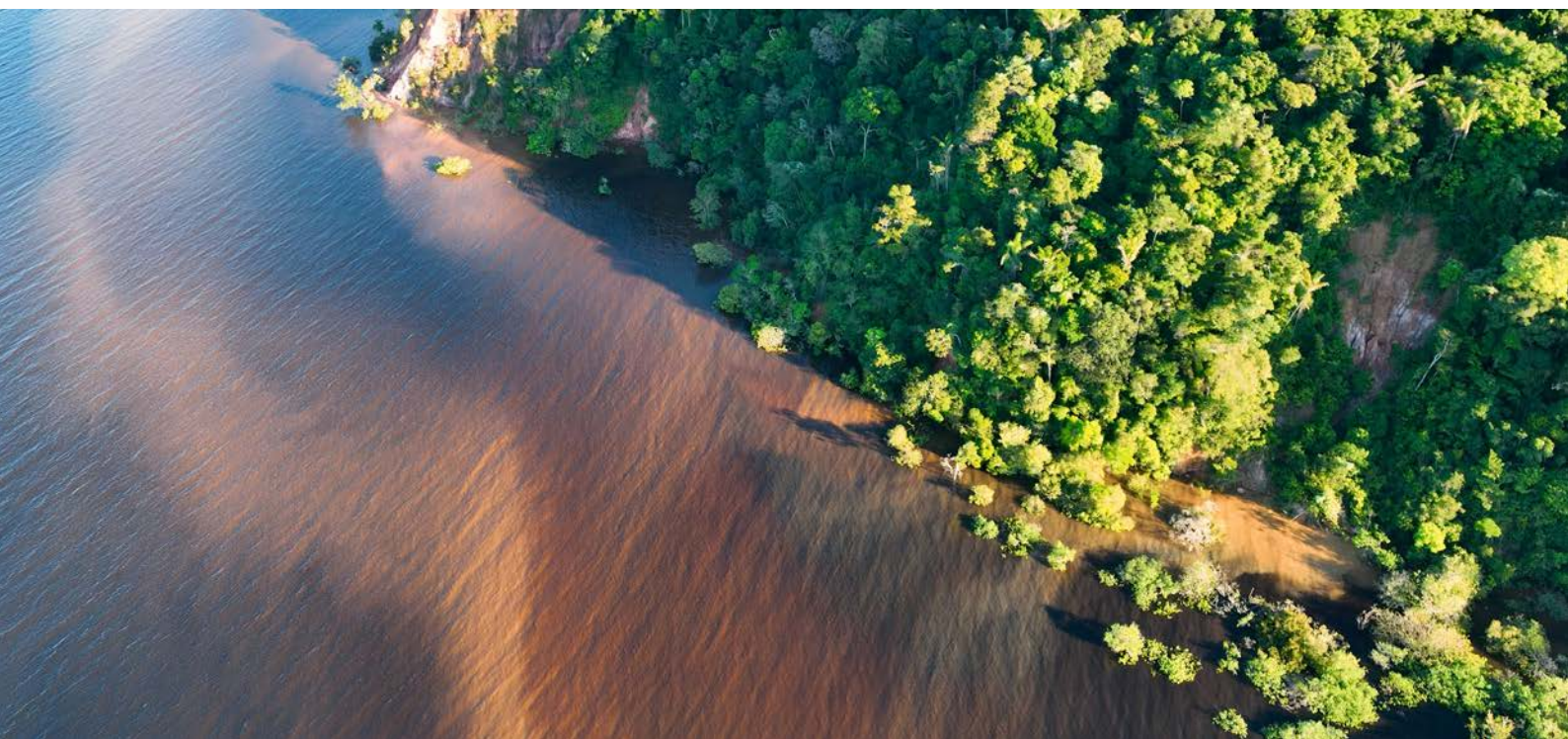
The project is organized into two components. The first involves the Timbira people, in Indigenous lands located in Maranhão and Tocantins. It was built upon the participatory survey experience on climate change, health impacts on the Timbira people, and adaptation strategies carried out by CTI, together with the Wyty Catë Association of Timbira Communities of Maranhão and Tocantins, during the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey highlighted the link between the worsening epidemiological situation in the communities and the historical pressures on the territory, exacerbated by climate change.

To address these challenges, support will be provided to strengthen the five base centers and the 12 basic Indigenous health units (UBSI) that serve the Timbira communities, including operational structuring items, training on traditional Timbira medicine, and campaigns to support vaccination strategies at the base centers, among other things. A Timbira health education program will be implemented, featuring workshops for intergenerational dissemination of knowledge about preventive and curative Timbira health practices, and guiding dialogues on alcohol use, mental health, and the prevention and control of diseases with high incidence rates.

As strategies for adapting the territory to climate change, three planting cycles will be supported using agroecological practices for cultivating traditional foods in fields and backyards, and the implementation of traditional medicinal plant beds, in addition to structuring irrigation systems for crops in five villages with greater vulnerability related to food and nutritional security, and drilling semi-artesian wells and structuring a supply system for family homes, in order to provide families with access to drinking water in 15 villages experiencing acute water scarcity. The project also supports the strengthening of Indigenous organizations and traditional governance bodies to enable their participation in agendas related to territorial preservation and the promotion of Indigenous health.

In the second component, the agents are the Guarani Mbyá people in 19 Indigenous lands located in the Vale do Ribeira region (São Paulo state) and the coast of Paraná, within the Iguape-Cananéia-Paranaguá Estuarine Lagoon Complex, which contains the main stretches of highly intact Atlantic Forest. Guided by axis 1 of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), which deals with the territorial protection and natural resources of Indigenous lands, the strategy adopted for the project contemplates the combination of systems and tools used by non-Indigenous people with the traditional knowledge and practices used by the Guarani to monitor and protect their territories.

Updates and improvements will be made to the Mapa Guarani Digital, an interactive and collaborative platform used by the communities and the Guarani Yyryrupa Commission, which systematizes and makes information available about the territorial situation of the Guarani peoples through a system of georeferenced data projected onto aerial images. In addition to improvements to the platform, workshops will be held to disseminate its uses and data input among Indigenous peoples. The project also includes several training sessions related to territorial monitoring and protection, as well as four training modules for 12 Guarani Indigenous researchers to conduct research on the Guarani's relationship with the Atlantic Forest from the Guarani perspective. In addition to training, territorial and environmental monitoring and protection actions will be carried out in two formats: one based on intercultural experiences and practices, and the other on traditional territorial and environmental protection initiatives, understood as the actions necessary, within the scope of Guarani tradition, to guarantee the territorial, environmental, and cosmological integrity of the territory.



Nourishing Knowledge

Project selected under the Amazon at School public call for projects

Project management

SOS Amazônia Association

Territorial scope

Municipalities of Capixaba, Tarauacá, Xapurí, Marechal Thaumaturgo, Mâncio Lima, and Feijó, located in Acre

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Indigenous populations, rural families, settlers, extractivists, riverside communities, and students from public school systems in Acre

Objective

Support the integrated strengthening of sustainable food production by family farming—including that originating from Indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities—as well as the acquisition and consumption of such foods in school meals in the public education networks of Acre

Total amount of the project

BRL 24,000,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 24,000,000.00

Contracting date

7.30.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

7.30.2029

The project aims to support the integrated strengthening of sustainable food production by family farming—including that originating from Indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities—as well as the acquisition and consumption of such foods in school meals in the public education networks of Acre.

Its actions, products, and services (outputs) are organized into four components, as outlined in the call for proposals: cross-cutting initiatives, strengthening food production, strengthening food procurement and consumption, and project management.



Prosper in the Forest

Project management

Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)

Territorial scope

State of Amazonas

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1), Land-use planning (3), and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Traditional communities, Indigenous peoples, and *quilombola* communities inhabiting protected areas in the state of Amazonas

Objective

Contribute to the consolidation of protected areas in the state of Amazonas by promoting sustainable productive activities, community-based sustainable tourism, and entrepreneurship within the forest socio-bioeconomy, developed by traditional communities, Indigenous peoples, and *quilombola* communities inhabiting these areas

Total amount of the project

BRL 60,597,107.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 60,597,107.00

Contracting date

8.7.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

3.25.2029

To contribute to the implementation of the PPCDAM, the Amazonas State Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Illegal Burning (PPCDQ-AM), the PNGATI, and the National Policy for *Quilombola* Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGTAQ), the project will directly benefit more than 14,000 families living in 22 protected areas in the state of Amazonas, including 16 state protected areas (SPA), five Indigenous lands (IL), and one *quilombola* territory (QT), totaling more than 20.7 million hectares. These protected areas encompass 29 municipalities in the state of Amazonas, and one IL extends across two municipalities in Pará. Among them, the following stand out, belonging to the list of priority municipalities for actions to prevent, control, and reduce deforestation and forest degradation, defined by Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,202, of November 11, 2024: Itapiranga, Lábrea, Manaus, Manicoré, Maués, Novo Aripuanã, all in the state of Amazonas.

The project will operate in five components:

- Developing socio-biodiversity production chains: a central component of the project, to boost the chains that have had the best historical results in terms of income generation in previous projects and that demonstrate effective potential for growth and engagement of more people in their productive activities. These include: cocoa in the Rio Madeira Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS); guarana in the Maués State Forest; managed timber in the Rio Negro RDS; açaí berry in the Rio Madeira, Juma, and Piagaçu-Purus RDS and in the Catuá-Ipixuna Extractive Reserve; and pirarucu in the Amanã, Cujubim, Mamirauá and Piagaçu-Purus RDS. The planned support includes strengthening the productive organization, training for beneficiaries, improving infrastructure, supporting marketing, monitoring supply chains, and disseminating results.
- Developing sustainable community-based tourism (TSBC): aims to support the development of this type of tourism in the Rio Negro, Puranga-Conquista, and Uatumã

RDS. The importance of TSBC is strategic because, in addition to having shown strong expansion and recovery after the pandemic, it is a labor-intensive activity that aggregates products and services from other sustainable productive activities, generating a high return in terms of income, along with conservation. The project will develop actions such as improving the structure and resources for tourism activity, training for beneficiaries directly involved in the tourism chain, promoting and developing community-based tourism ventures, and monitoring the tourism chain and its contribution to conservation.

- Encouraging entrepreneurship in the Amazonian socio-bioeconomy: aims to foster community-based socio-bioeconomy enterprises, creating prosperity through the diversification of income-generating opportunities and the revitalization of the local economy, based on a plurality of activities rooted in the culture of traditional populations and Indigenous peoples, with affirmative action initiatives to promote female, youth, and *quilombola* entrepreneurship. To achieve this, support will be provided for initiatives such as entrepreneurial training, business plan development, incubation of socio-bioeconomy ventures, acceleration of TSBC ventures, monitoring the evolution of businesses and the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the territories, and communication to encourage an entrepreneurial ecosystem.
- Promoting Indigenous prosperity: a specific component for action in Indigenous lands in the state of Amazonas, encompassing the following actions: (i) Indigenous Standing Forest Call for Proposals, for the selection and support of five Indigenous socio-bioeconomy initiatives, with up to BRL 250,000 each; (ii) Integrated Indigenous Centers—physical facilities that promote the articulation and optimization of project actions with Indigenous communities and public policies—in the Vale do Javari and Nhamundá-Mapuera ILS; (iii) incentives for the preparation, updating, and implementation of environmental and territorial management plans (PGTA) for the Pinatuba Rio Maturá, Lago do Jauari, Caititu, and Nhamundá-Mapuera ILS; (iv) training for Indigenous leaders; and (v) dissemination and information about the sustainable Indigenous economy.
- Local empowerment for sustainable development: includes leadership training and support that helps reduce the institutional weaknesses of social and representative organizations in communities and territories, improving their conditions for qualified participation in defending their interests and territories, mediating conflicts, and acting against external and negative threats to their way of life. It also includes digital connectivity infrastructure to facilitate interaction between these leaders and institutional actors, and logistical support so that they can be present in relevant decision-making spaces.



Green Paths

Project management

National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Land-use planning (3)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, Indigenous peoples, and traditional peoples and communities

Objective

Support INCRA in strengthening land governance in the Legal Amazon

Total amount of the project

BRL 148,700,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 148,700,000.00

Contracting date

11.18.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

9.25.2029

The project aims to strengthen land governance in the Legal Amazon and contribute to the land regularization of settlements and public lands. To achieve these objectives and address the identified bottlenecks, the project is structured in four components:

- Component 1: strengthening territorial intelligence, integrating and modernizing databases and computerized systems. Its objective is to support the processing and integration of existing land tenure databases, as well as to implement and structure an intelligence center in order to organize and make available strategic data and information to support decision-making by land policy governance bodies. Three main systems will be developed and improved:
 - » New Rural Registry: aims to consolidate land information scattered across different databases, integrating literal data (title holders, registrations, land uses) and spatial data (georeferencing, boundaries, and overlaps). It will allow interoperability with environmental and rural credit systems, supporting regularization and monitoring actions.
 - » Terras do Brasil Platform: a digital tool for federal land governance that will integrate information from state and federal land agencies. The platform will provide interactive maps, thematic dashboards, and indicators on land regularization, allocation of public lands, traditional peoples and communities, and land credit, promoting transparency and federal cooperation.
 - » Territorial Management Platform (PGT): an environment on Gov.br website that centralizes INCRA services aimed at the population. The project foresees the creation of new modules, including monitoring of termination clauses, urban land regularization, land management of public areas, and assistance to *quilombola* peoples and communities.

The component also provides training for the use of the systems, data processing and consolidation in an accessible national database, and the physical implementation of the Territorial Intelligence Center in Brasília. This center will function as a command

center for real-time monitoring, data integration, and technical support for land governance decisions.

Support will also be provided for the development of a computerized project management and monitoring system, integrated with INCRA's systems, which will serve not only project management but also other organizational activities.

- Component 2: strengthening national and subnational institutional and operational capacity for land governance. It aims to modernize and expand the institutional and technical capacity of INCRA, the MDA, and state and municipal land agencies in the Legal Amazon. The actions include support for vehicles and information technology equipment for all regional superintendencies of INCRA and state land agencies, as well as technological infrastructure for the headquarters of INCRA and the Land Governance Secretariat of the MDA.

Plans for institutional coordination will be developed and state-level technical chambers for land governance will be created, mirroring the Federal Technical Chamber, to support decisions on the allocation and regularization of public lands. A detailed situational survey of land governance in the states will also be produced, including data on land conflicts and administrative structure. At the municipal level, 44 municipalities in the Legal Amazon region, participating in the Citizen Land Program, will receive equipment and vehicles to support registration and regularization actions.

Finally, the component will support the inventory and digitization of the archives of the real estate registry offices (CRI) in the Legal Amazon, consolidating information in the Geographic Information System of the Real Estate Registry (SIG-RI). This step will allow for the cross-referencing of georeferenced data, the identification of overlaps, and the correction of inconsistencies.

- Component 3: Georeferencing and land regularization. It is the most significant in terms of financial resources. It includes two strategic products (outputs) for land regularization:
 - » Georeferencing of rural properties: an essential step for the allocation of public lands and land regularization due to its mandatory nature for the issuance of definitive land titles. This ensures that properties are properly registered and delimited, providing greater legal security.
 - » Inspections, land tenure and environmental assessments, and georeferencing services review.

It is estimated that 128 settlement projects (approximately 6 million hectares and 7,000 beneficiary families) will be georeferenced, and inspections and diagnoses will be carried out in 49 federal public land parcels, prioritizing strategic areas of the PPCDAM, socioenvironmentally relevant regions, and those with a history of land conflicts.

- Component 4: project management. Includes actions related to supervision, communication, governance, monitoring, and evaluation of the project. The project management will be the responsibility of INCRA, in partnership with the MDA.

Care to Preserve: Integrated Health and Amazon Conservation

Project management

Health Expeditions Association (EDS)

Territorial scope

State of Amazonas: São Gabriel da Cachoeira and other municipalities of the Alto Rio Negro Special Indigenous Health District—Alto Rio Negro IL

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Land-use planning (3)

Beneficiaries

Approximately 20,000 Indigenous people from the Alto Rio Negro IL, with the possibility of extending benefits to 12 other ILs within the Alto Rio Negro Special Indigenous Health District

Objective

Contribute to preserving the integrity of the territories of the Alto Rio Negro (Amazonas state) by improving the physical, social, and economic well-being of communities in ILs, strengthening the local health system, and providing surgical, medical, and dental specialty care through expeditions

Total amount of the project

BRL 56,987,873.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 56,987,873.00

Contracting date

11.18.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

5.18.2029

The project is structured in three components. The first is complementary support to the Indigenous Health Care Network, including improvements to three Indigenous public health units within the territory, acquisition of equipment, training for the local health team, diagnostic support, mobile care services, and a service for donating orthopedic prostheses.

The second component consists of nine expeditions, during which surgeries and specialized medical care will be performed within communities in remote areas of the Amazon, providing culturally appropriate care and enabling early diagnosis and treatment without the need to transfer the Indigenous person out of their territory. The services are provided by volunteer doctors mobilized by EDS and focus on cataract and hernia surgeries. Other clinical services are also offered, including dentists and gynecologists, among others.

The expeditions are carried out using the Mobile Surgical Center, an innovative technological solution adaptable to the extreme conditions of the forest (thermal efficiency and modularity) and a self-sustaining structure developed and improved over time by EDS.

Finally, the third component is intended for interinstitutional coordination and communication of the project. Actions, technologies, and work methods adapted to the geographical and climatic conditions of the Amazon will be disseminated and shared, and their incorporation into public health policies will be coordinated, maximizing the project's impact.

Forests and Communities: Living Amazon

Project management

National Supply Company (CONAB)

Territorial scope

Legal Amazon

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, Indigenous peoples, and traditional peoples and communities

Objective

Support CONAB in the development of socioproductive systems and in expanding market access for products from socio-biodiversity and sustainable family farming in the Amazon

Total amount of the project

BRL 96,590,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 96,590,000.00

Contracting date

11.13.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

11.7.2028

Based on CONAB's institutional actions and the strengthening of its operational capacity, the project aims to contribute to supporting sustainable productive activities based on the bioeconomy in the Amazon by encouraging socioproductive systems and expanding access to markets for food and products from socio-biodiversity and sustainable family farming in the Amazon, with an emphasis on addressing bottlenecks in logistics, processing, storage, and sanitary compliance, as well as strengthening the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) and the Program for the Valorization of Socio-biodiversity of Extractive Activities (Sociobio Mais).

To achieve these objectives and address the identified bottlenecks, the project is structured in three components:

- Component 1: socioproductive development for Amazonian organizations. The first and most relevant component aims to support Amazonian organizations in structuring extractive and biodiverse socioproductive systems for Indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and family farmers (PIPCTAF), focusing on overcoming challenges in logistics, processing, beneficiation, storage, sanitary compliance, and infrastructure, with the goal of improving access to institutional and local markets. For this purpose, projects from individual or networked organizations will be supported, selected through a public call for projects to be carried out by CONAB. A total of BRL 80 million will be allocated to the selected projects.
- Component 2: information system, data generation and management. It encompasses the strategy to improve the generation, systematization, and management of data related to socio-biodiversity production systems. Thus, it includes actions related to the review and development of data generation methodologies and the development of a platform for accessing data from socio-biodiversity production systems.
- Component 3: strengthening the structure of CONAB's headquarters and regional offices in the Amazon. It seeks to expand the operational capacities of CONAB's regional offices that implement its policies dedicated to promoting sustainable productive activities, such as the PAA and Sociobio Mais.

Pirão on the Menu

Project selected under the Amazon at School public call for projects

Project management

Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)

Territorial scope

Ten municipalities in the state of Amazonas: Beruri, Carauari, Eirunepé, Fonte Boa, Itapiranga, Iranduba, Maraã, Manicoré, Novo Aripuanã, and Uarini

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, including traditional peoples and communities (extractivists, riverside dwellers, and Indigenous peoples)

Objective

To support the integrated strengthening of sustainable food production by family farming, including that originating from Indigenous peoples and other traditional peoples and communities, as well as the acquisition and consumption of such foods in school meals in the public education networks of the state of Amazonas

Total amount of the project

BRL 47,758,979.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 47,758,979.00

Contracting date

11.12.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

11.12.2029

The project's services and products (outputs) will be:

- Expanded productive capacity of family farmers, Indigenous peoples, and other traditional peoples and communities.
- Strengthened local organizations.
- Expanded product marketing.
- Expanded acquisition of local and healthy food from family farming, leading to an increase in the quality of school meals.
- The school network is aware of and possesses applied knowledge about the demands and procedures for acquiring products from family farming.
- A strengthened synergistic environment for the operationalization of the National School Feeding Program (PNAE).
- Civic and food awareness developed in food security and school forums.
- Increased and strengthened participation of women and young people in the PNAE.



Paths of Flavors and Knowledge

Project selected under the Amazon at School public call for projects

Project management

International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)

Territorial scope

Municipalities of Calçoene, Itaubal, Macapá, Mazagão, Pedra Branca do Amapari, Porto Grande, and Santana, in Amapá state, encompassing the Wajãpi IL and the Quilombo do Cunani PA

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

17 grassroots organizations of family farmers, *quilombola* communities, agroextractivists, extractivists, and Indigenous peoples; and 64 public schools (39 municipal and 25 state), including eight Wajãpi Indigenous schools (with forty annexes), totaling 19,928 students benefited

Objective

Support the integrated strengthening of sustainable food production by family farming, Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, and traditional communities, as well as the acquisition and consumption of these foods in school meals programs in the public education system of Amapá

Total amount of the project

BRL 22,346,331.29

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 22,346,331.29

Contracting date

9.11.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

9.11.2029

The project envisions an integrated approach, connecting the supply of products from family farming to the demand from public education networks in seven municipalities in Amapá.

In the food production sector, it will benefit a group of 17 grassroots organizations of family farmers, *quilombola* communities, agroextractive producers, extractivists, and Indigenous peoples in the municipalities served, involving a total of 1,647 members.

Regarding the network that will be served by this production in their school meals, the project expects to benefit 39 municipal schools, with 9,577 students, in addition to 25 state schools, with 10,351 students, totaling 64 school units and 19,928 beneficiary students in the seven participating municipalities.



Partnership with Municipalities for Reducing Deforestation and Forest Fires

Project management

National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ANATER)

Territorial scope

48 municipalities from six states in the Legal Amazon: five municipalities in Acre (Feijó, Rio Branco, Sena Madureira, Tarauacá, and Manoel Urbano); seven municipalities in Amazonas (Canutama, Apuí, Boca do Acre, Humaitá, Maués, Manicoré, and Itapiranga); 11 municipalities in Mato Grosso (Cláudia, Cotriguaçu, Nova Ubiratã, Peixoto de Azevedo, São José do Xingu, Bom Jesus do Araguaia, Comodoro, Feliz Natal, Nova Bandeirantes, Querência, and Rondolândia); 21 municipalities in Pará (Anapu, Cumaru do Norte, Itaituba, Jacareacanga, Marabá, Novo Progresso, Placas, Portel, Prainha, Rondon do Pará, Rurópolis, Santana do Araguaia, São Felix do Xingu, Trairão, Uruará, Altamira, Dom Eliseu, Itupiranga, Medicilândia, Paragominas, and Ulianópolis); three municipalities in Rondônia (Nova Mamoré, Porto Velho, and Candeias do Jamari); and one municipality in Roraima (Mucajai)

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1); Monitoring and control (2), and Land-use planning (3)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers and agrarian reform settlers

Objective

Support the implementation of the Partnership with Municipalities for Reducing Deforestation and Forest Fires Program, promoting land regularization, environmental regularization, and technical assistance and rural extension in priority municipalities for actions to prevent, control, and reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Amazon biome

Total amount of the project

BRL 150,000,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 150,000,000.00

Contracting date

9.4.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

9.4.2029

With regard to the strategy adopted in the project, ANATER plays a central role in facilitating beneficiaries' access to public policies for land and environmental regularization conducted by government agencies, assisting in the collection of georeferenced data and providing specialized guidance in the organization and submission of required documentation, as well as technical support for the correct completion of registrations and access to government digital platforms, such as the Land Management System (SIGEF), the Territorial Governance Platform (PGT), and the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR).

The project comprises three components:

- Component 1: land and environmental regularization, and technical assistance and rural extension (ATER).
 - » Provide individual and collective ATER services to family farmers and agrarian reform settlers.
 - » Georeference parcels of rural properties in areas of undesignated federal public land and in settlements.

- » Rectify the georeferencing of rural property parcels based on land tenure diagnosis guided by the INCRA land tenure database.
- » Register rural properties in the CAR and correct any pending registrations.
- » Develop projects for the recovery of degraded or altered areas (PRADA) and sign environmental commitment agreements (TCA).
- Component 2: training and exchange of technical teams.
 - » Technical training for extension workers.
 - » Technical training for the coordinators of the ATER teams.
 - » Supplementary instrumental and thematic training on distance education platforms.
 - » Exchanges between ATER teams and land and environmental regularization.
- Component 3: management.



Earth Nourish

Project selected under the Amazon at School public call for projects

Project management

Life Center Institute (ICV)

Territorial scope

16 municipalities in Mato Grosso state: Alta Floresta, Nova Bandeirantes, Paranaíta, Carlinda, Porto Esperidião, Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade, Mirassol d'Oeste, Poconé, Guarantã do Norte, Nossa Senhora do Livramento, Feliz Natal, Querência, Marcelândia, Juara, Pontes e Lacerda, and Comodoro

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1) and Science, innovation, and economic instruments (4)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, including Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, and other traditional peoples and communities

Objective

Support the integrated strengthening of sustainable food production by family farming, including that originating from Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, and other traditional peoples and communities, as well as the acquisition and consumption of such foods in school meals in the public education networks of Mato Grosso

Total amount of the project

BRL 47,976,529.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 47,976,529.00

Contracting date

9.9.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

9.9.2029

ICV will execute its project with five partners:

- » The Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA) and the Alternative Technology Center Association (CTA) will implement the project in the territory with the farmers.
- » The Collaborative Center for School Food and Nutrition of the Federal Institute of Mato Grosso (CECANE-IFMT)—scholarship holders from the institution will form the project team and will carry out advisory activities for the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) purchases and diagnostics.
- » The Food and Culture Institute (ICC) and the Food of Tomorrow Institute (CDA) will carry out training/consulting activities.

The expected services and products (outputs) of the project are:

- » Detailed diagnosis of the PNAE and family farmers in the territory.
- » Mobilization, communication, dialogue, and dissemination of knowledge about the PNAE, as well as a report on lessons learned.
- » Strengthening governance and social control over the PNAE involving state and municipal bodies.
- » Capacity building and technical support for family farming.
- » Strengthening the productive infrastructure of family farming.
- » Capacity building and technical support for public education networks.
- » Strengthening the infrastructure of public education networks.

Amazon Backyards 2

Project management

Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra)

Territorial scope

15 municipalities in Rondônia state: Porto Velho, Candeias do Jamari, Itapuã do Oeste, Alto Paraíso, Ouro Preto, Jaru, Mirante da Serra, Nova União, Vale do Paraíso, Teixeirópolis, Theobroma, Urupá, Cacaupônia, Ariquemes, and Cacoal

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers

Objective

Structure production chains linked to the bioeconomy through the environmental adaptation of family farming properties, employing agroforestry systems to recover areas that do not comply with the Forest Code

Total amount of the project

BRL 55,473,843.62

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 55,473,843.62

Contracting date

8.7.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

2.7.2030

The initiative is organized into five main components. Component 1, “Environmental regularization,” covers the recovery of deforested and degraded areas through the implementation of sustainable production systems, in accordance with the legal requirements of the Forest Code.

Component 2, “Rural extension, training and strengthening of associations,” provides for the delivery of ATER services, as well as training and organizational support actions for local associations.

Component 3, “Business,” focuses on developing economic activities based on the sustainable use of forests and biodiversity, seeking to increase the added value of these products and strengthen regional production chains.

Component 4, “Monitoring, analysis, and landscape,” is dedicated to the production of knowledge aimed at biodiversity conservation, monitoring and controlling deforestation, and land-use planning.

Finally, Component 5, “Management,” ensures the efficient coordination of actions and the monitoring of project execution.



Integrated Fire Management

Project management

Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)

Territorial scope

Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Bahia, Piauí, Federal District, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Pará

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

The entire population of the supported states

Objective

Implementation of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy (PNMIF), through the strengthening of monitoring and control actions for forest fires and unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 150,000,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 150,000,000.00

Contracting date

8.29.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

8.29.2027

The project will support the military fire departments and forest brigades of the selected states, as well as the National Public Security Force, aiming to expand their response capacity in the face of worsening forest fires.

The project's intervention logic is structured around three scales of action: local, state, and interstate.

At the local level, the project aims to enable the actions of public, volunteer, or community-based brigades, provided they are registered with the military fire departments of the Federative Units, for prevention and first line of defense.

At the state level, the project seeks to strengthen the capacity of military fire departments to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning.

At the interstate level, the project aims to support the National Public Security Force's actions in situations that exceed the operational capacity of the states, when there is a need for technical and logistical reinforcement to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning, including the possibility of integrated operations in federal territories.

The project is the result of an interministerial effort, which included the participation of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Office of the Chief of Staff, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP), the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR), the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI), states, and other partners. Its formulation was also based on discussions held within the Permanent Technical Chamber for Interfederative Coordination of the National Committee for Integrated Fire Management.

The investments include the acquisition of more than two hundred vehicles, such as 4x4 pickup trucks equipped with firefighting equipment and specialized vehicles, including forest fire engine tankers (ABTF), fire engine tankers and rescue vehicles (ABTS-1), tow trucks, and cargo vehicles. Approximately 4,000 pieces of personal equipment will also be acquired, including backpack pumps, blowers, portable GPS devices, and drones. Each beneficiary state must formalize a partnership with the MJSP, outlining responsibilities and commitments, including those directly related to the implementation of the PNMIF, recommended by the governance bodies of this policy.

Healthy Amazon Menu

Project management

Brazilian Institute for Development and Sustainability (IABS)

Territorial scope

Six municipalities in western Pará (Altamira, Belterra, Medicilândia, Santarém, São Félix do Xingu, and Anapu), including the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve, the Tapajós National Forest, and protected areas and Indigenous lands in the Terra do Meio region (between the Xingu and Iriri rivers)

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Sustainable production (1)

Beneficiaries

Family farmers, which may include Indigenous people, rural families, settlers, extractivists, and riverside communities, as well as students from municipal and state education systems

Objective

Promote the integrated strengthening of sustainable food production by family farming, including that originating from Indigenous peoples, *quilombola* communities, and other traditional peoples and communities, as well as the acquisition and consumption of such foods in school meals in the public education networks of western Pará

Total amount of the project

BRL 23,800,000.00

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 23,800,000.00

Contracting date

11.24.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

11.24.2029

The project comprises four components:

- Component 1: cross-cutting. It includes diagnosis and development plans for socioproductive organizations (OSP), municipalities, and schools; mobilization and coordination; dialogue and dissemination of knowledge about the National School Feeding Program (PNAE); systematization of results and lessons learned; communication and record-keeping; and awards for best practices.
- Component 2: strengthening the productive base and developing sustainable business models. It includes organizational technical assistance (ATO) for OSPs; ATER actions for families linked to OSPs; capacity building—learning journey; and support for OSPs with collective benefits.
- Component 3: expanding and improving the demand for school meals. It involves technical and managerial consulting for the promotion of healthy and sustainable school meals with a focus on the PNAE; execution of school technical assistance (ATE); capacity building—learning and specialization journey; investments in school food distribution centers with a focus on the PNAE; and adaptation of school kitchens.
- Component 4: project management. It covers project management unit; administrative costs and expenses related to physical and support infrastructure; and annual audits.

Tocantins Military Forest Firefighter

Project management

State of Tocantins—Military Fire Department of the State of Tocantins (CBMTO)

Territorial scope

Tocantins

Component(s) of the Amazon Fund's Logical Framework

Monitoring and control (2)

Beneficiaries

Population of Tocantins, municipal brigade members, family farmers, Indigenous communities, local communities, and students from municipal and state public schools

Objective

Strengthen the structure of the CBMTO and expand actions to prevent and combat forest fires and unauthorized burning

Total amount of the project

BRL 44,994,287.50

Amount of Amazon Fund support

BRL 44,994,287.50

Contracting date

8.19.2025

Term of use (disbursement)

8.19.2029

The project includes three main components:

- Strengthening monitoring and control through the acquisition of drones to support more efficient combat and enforcement strategies.
- Equipping and structuring the CBMTO, with the purchase of ABTF vehicles, equipped pickup trucks, mobile command posts, and personal protective equipment for firefighters.
- Educational and training activities, offered as a non-financial counterpart contribution from CBMTO, for the formation of civilian brigades and the training of farmers, Indigenous communities, and public schools.





ANNEX 1—AUDIT

Financial audit

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

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

Financial statements
December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Independent auditors' report on the financial statements

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

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fundo Amazônia ("Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2025, and the statements of surplus (deficit), changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fundo Amazônia as of December 31, 2025, and its financial performance for the year then ended, in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies applicable to not-for-profit entities (ITG 2002 R1).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International and Brazilian Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and are set forth on the Professional Code of Ethics for Accountants and on the professional standards issued by the Regional Association of Accountants applicable to the audit of the financial statements of public-interest entities in Brazil. We have also fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these standards. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Fund's Administrator for the Financial Statements

The Fund's Administrator is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies applicable to not-for-profit entities (ITG 2002 R1), and for such internal control as the Fund's Administrator determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Administrator is responsible, under the rights set forth in NBC TG 26 (R5), for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern,

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disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Administrator either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. 'Reasonable assurance' is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Administrator.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Administrator's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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 underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda., a Brazilian limited liability company and a member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.

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We communicate with the Administrator regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 2025

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

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

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

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

	Note	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	6,693,235	5,831,384
Prepaid expenses	5	129,330	120,171
Total assets		6,822,565	5,951,555
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Funds to be allocated to projects	6	6,693,235	5,831,384
Support funds	7	129,330	120,171
NET ASSETS			
Accumulated surplus/(deficit)		-	-
Total liabilities and net assets		6,822,565	5,951,555

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENTS OF SURPLUS (DEFICIT)
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

	Note	2025	2024
INCOME			
Income from donations for investments	6	387,327	203,592
Finance income	4	814,089	531,919
Income from donations for support	7	4,297	1,419
EXPENSES			
Expenses on donations for investments	6	(387,327)	(203,592)
Expenses on remuneration of available project funds	6	(814,089)	(531,919)
Administrative expenses	8	(4,297)	(1,419)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		-	-

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

	Surplus/ (Accumulated deficit)
Balance as of January 1, 2024	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2024	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for 2025	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025	-

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

	Note	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Funds received			
Proceeds from donations	4 / 6	448,545	989,973
Funds received withheld- (3%)	7	(13,456)	(29,699)
Allocation of funds to projects	6	(387,327)	(203,592)
Finance income	4	814,089	531,919
(=) Net cash from (used in)/ operating activities		861,851	1,288,601
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		5,831,384	4,542,783
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	6,693,235	5,831,384

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

1. OPERATIONS

Fundo Amazônia (the "Fund") was created by BNDES Resolution No. 1,640 of September 3, 2008 and started its operations in the second half of 2009. It is engaged in raising donations for non-reimbursable investments in initiatives to prevent, monitor and fight deforestation and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of forests in the Amazon Region, pursuant to Decree No. 6,527/2008, amended by Decrees No. 6,565/2008, 8,773/2016, 10,223/2020 and 11,368/2023.

In accordance with Decree No. 6,527/2008 and subsequent amendments, Fundo Amazônia supports projects aimed at:

- managing public forests and protected areas;
- controlling, monitoring and inspecting the environment;
- managing forests in a sustainable manner;
- carrying out economic activities developed from the sustainable use of vegetation;
- carrying out ecological and economic zoning and territorial planning and legalizing land claims;
- carrying out conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity initiatives; and
- recovering deforested areas.

The National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) is in charge of managing and administering Fundo Amazônia, and among other things, of raising funds, commissioning and monitoring the projects and initiatives supported by the Fund, in addition to acting as a legal representative. Decree No. 6,527/2008 introduced guidelines for the governance of Fundo Amazônia by establishing a Steering Committee of the Fund – COFA and a Technical Committee of the Fund – CTFA. On January 1, 2023, updated governance guidelines for the Fund were introduced by Decree No. 11,368/2023, with the recreation of COFA in 2023, and in April 2024 CTFA meetings were resumed.

Fundo Amazônia is not a legal entity on its own, and its transactions are recorded in specific accounts of BNDES's books of account.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared and are presented in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil for not-for-profit entities, in accordance with ITG Interpretation 2002 (R1), approved by Resolution 1.409 of September 21, 2012, issued by the Federal Association of Accountants.

a) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for financial investments, recorded as "Cash and cash equivalents" and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

b) Functional currency

The Administrator concluded that the Brazilian real is the Fund's functional currency.

c) Approval for issue

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Administrator on 05/12/2026.

**3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES**

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years reported in these financial statements.

3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid 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 that pose a low risk of changes in the market value of those investments. Earnings on investments made with BB DTVM are linked to fluctuations in the quotas of invested funds, as described in note four.

3.2 Funds to be allocated to projects

Consist of the unallocated balance of donations received, including proceeds from the application of these funds.

According to Decree No. 6,527/2008 and subsequent amendments, 97% of the funds received are allocated to projects. These amounts are recognized in liabilities less expenses incurred with each project, so that they do not increase or decrease equity, considering that the Fund only raises funds and passes them on for others to carry out the projects.

3.3 Support funds

According to paragraph three, article one of Decree No. 6,527/08 and subsequent amendments, BNDES must segregate the amount equivalent to 3% of donations to cover the operating costs and expenses incurred with Fundo Amazônia. Income from donations for support, consisting of 3% of the donations, is accounted for as "Support funds", and income is recognized as funds are used by BNDES. The 3% amount transferred to BNDES is recognized as "Prepaid Expenses" and then as "Administrative expenses", according to its use by BNDES.

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

3.4 Statement of Cash Flows

The Fund chose the direct method to present the statement of cash flows. Funds received from projects were treated as operating activities, considering that the Fund collects these funds and passes them on to other parties.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are broken down as follows:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Financial investments held at the Administrator (*)	6,693,235	5,831,384
TOTAL	6,693,235	5,831,384

(*) The Administrator keeps the Fund's resources invested in: a) investment fund BB Gaia Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa ("BB Gaia FIRF"), whose portfolio is concentrated on Brazilian government bonds and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements backed by federal government bonds; b) BB Gaia II Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa ("BB Gaia II FIC FIRF"), which concentrates at least 95% of its equity in quotas of BB Gaia FIRF, and; c) BB Gaia III Renda Fixa Fundo de Investimentos em cotas de FIF Responsabilidade Ltda. ("BB Gaia III FIC FIRF"), which concentrates 95% of its equity in quotas of BB Gaia FIRF. All funds have a daily liquidity clause.

Under Decree No. 6,527/08 and subsequent amendments, 97% of donations received are allocated to projects. The Fund segregates these funds in a specific investment account. While the funds are not allocated to projects, they are invested by BNDES in the exclusive funds mentioned above, which are administered and managed by BB DTVM and are remunerated at the yield index applicable to each of them.

Moreover, the exclusive fund BB Gaia II FIC FIRF was created in compliance with Senior Management's Decision No. 832/2012, which ordered the accounting segregation of amounts raised from Brazilian public sources, which may not be allocated to projects carried out by the Federal Government.

In December 2023, the exclusive fund BB III FIC FIRF was created in compliance with Senior Management's Decision No. 004/2023.

By December 2025, total finance income from Fundo Amazônia's investments since its inception totaled R\$4,009,194 (R\$3,195,105 by December 2024).

Below are the changes in cash and cash equivalents:

12/31/2025					
	Total	Project funds (Gaia FI)	Project funds	Project funds	Support funds

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

12/31/2025					
			(Gaia II FIC)	(Gaia III FIC)	
Balance as of January 1, 2025	5,831,384	5,505,772	31,241	294,371	-
Income	814,089	774,956	4,420	34,713	
Funds withheld by BNDES (3%)	(13,456)	-	-	-	(13,456)
Funds released	(387,327)	(282,505)	-	(104,822)	
Donations received	448,545	435,089	-	-	13,456
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	335,124	325,071	-	-	10,054
Government of Denmark	41,297	40,058	-	-	1,239
Government of Ireland	31,529	30,583	-	-	946
European Union	30,510	29,595	-	-	915
Government of Switzerland	10,085	9,782	-	-	303
Balance as of December 31, 2025	6,693,235	6,433,312	35,661	224,262	-

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

12/31/2024					
	Total	Project funds (Gaia FI)	Project funds (Gaia II FIC)	Project funds (Gaia III FIC)	Support funds
Balance as of January 1, 2024	4,542,783	4,500,049	28,221	14,513	-
Income	531,919	517,224	3,020	11,675	
Funds withheld by BNDES (3%)	(29,699)	-	-	-	(29,699)
Funds released	(203,592)	(203,592)	-	-	-
Donations received	989,973	692,091		268,183	
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	282,533	274,057	-	-	8,476
KFW	88,614	85,956	-	-	2,658
Government of the United States of America	276,477	-	-	268,183	8,294
Government of the United Kingdom	283,961	275,442	-	-	8,519
Government of Japan	14,943	14,495	-	-	448
Government of Denmark	43,445	42,142	-	-	1,303
Balance as of December 31, 2024	5,831,384	5,505,772	31,241	294,371	-

5. PREPAID EXPENSES

The balance of prepaid expenses is made up of 3% of the amount of donations, withheld by BNDES to cover the operating costs incurred with Fundo Amazônia, net of the amounts recognized as "Administrative expenses" by Fundo Amazônia, according to its use by BNDES.

6. FUNDS TO BE ALLOCATED TO PROJECTS

The balance of project funds is intended for specific projects and its application is linked to the purpose of Fundo Amazônia. The amounts received during the year ended December 31, 2025 comes from the following donors: (i) Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (ii) Government of Denmark, (iii) Government of Ireland, (iv) European Union and (v) Government of Switzerland.

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

Below are the changes in project funds:

	12/31/2025	12/31/2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,831,384	4,542,783
Income	814,089	531,919
Funds released	(387,327)	(203,592)
Donations received (*)	435,089	960,274
Balance at the end of the year	6,693,235	5,831,384

(*) Net amount of the 3% portion allocated to cover costs (see note 4).

The amount of R\$387,327 (R\$203,592 as of December 31, 2024) is recognized in the statement of surplus (deficit) under the captions "Income from donations for investments" and "Expenses on donations for investments", and is canceled out because Fundo Amazônia is a not-for-profit entity.

From the beginning of its activities until December 31, 2025, Fundo Amazônia has received funds from the following donors:

Up to 12/31/2025			
Donor	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	114,131	3,690,245	3,804,376
KFW	11,636	376,223	387,859
Petrobras	519	16,766	17,285
Government of Switzerland	1,146	37,068	38,214
Government of the United States of America	8,741	282,641	291,382
Government of the United Kingdom	8,519	275,442	283,961
Government of Japan	448	14,495	14,943
Government of Denmark	2,542	82,200	84,742
European Union	915	29,595	30,510
Government of Ireland	946	30,584	31,530
Total	149,543	4,835,259	4,984,802

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

Up to 12/31/2024			
Donor	Support funds 3%	Project funds 97%	Total 100%
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	104,078	3,365,174	3,469,252
KFW	11,636	376,223	387,859
Petrobras	518	16,767	17,285
Government of Switzerland	844	27,286	28,130
Government of the United States of America	8,741	282,641	291,382
Government of the United Kingdom	8,519	275,442	283,961
Government of Japan	448	14,495	14,943
Government of Denmark	1,303	42,142	43,445
Total	136,087	4,400,170	4,536,257

7. SUPPORT FUNDS

The balance of support funds consists of the portion of the donation (3%) withheld by BNDES and not yet recognized as "Income from donations". Income from donations is recognized according to the use of funds by BNDES. As of December 31, 2025, R\$13,456 (R\$29,699 as of December 31, 2024) was appropriated as support fund consisting of 3% of the total funds received from donations in the amount of R\$448,545 (R\$989,973 as of December 31, 2024).

8. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In the year ended December 31, 2025, R\$4,297 (R\$1,419 as of December 31, 2024) was recognized as administrative expenses, and the most significant expense items were: advertising, travels and per diem, seminars and events, audit services and events related to the COP30 - United Nations Conference on Climate Change.

9. TAXES

All tax liabilities that may be levied on the transactions carried out under the Amazon Fund are the responsibility of BNDES, given that the Fund is not a legal entity on its own, and its transactions are recorded in specific accounts in BNDES's books of account.

FUNDO AMAZÔNIA

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

Notes to the As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (In thousands of real)

PIS and COFINS

Under article one of Law No. 11,828 of November 20, 2008, with wording given by Law No. 12,810 of May 15, 2013, PIS/Pasep (Contribution to the Social Integration Program and the COFINS (Contribution for Social Security Funding) are not to be levied on donations in kind that are received by public financial institutions controlled by the federal government and are allocated to prevent, monitor and fight deforestation, pay compensation under environmental services programs, and promote the conservation and sustainable use of Brazilian biomes. .

Income and social contribution taxes

No income is reported by Fundo Amazônia on which IRPJ (Corporate Income Tax) and CSLL (Social Contribution Tax) would be levied, because income from donations is recognized in the statement of surplus (deficit) at the same moment that operating expenses are recognized for projects designed to be implemented by Fundo Amazônia, according to the consultation response No. 59 SRRF07/Disit issued by the Federal Revenue Service on August 6, 2009 to answer a query filed by BNDES. The same tax exemption is applicable to finance income from investment funds.

10. RELATED PARTIES

Fundo Amazônia has a relationship with BNDES, which is authorized to appropriate the donations received in cash to make non-reimbursable investments in initiatives to prevent, monitor and fight deforestation and to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon biome. The amounts of these related party transactions are recognized as "Cash and cash equivalents" (according to note 4) and are kept in bank accounts held by BNDES.

Moreover, BNDES withholds an amount equivalent to 3% of the donations to cover its operating costs and the expenses incurred with Fundo Amazônia, see further explanations in note 5 "Prepaid expenses".

11. NET ASSETS

Fundo Amazônia's net assets consist of the surplus/(deficit) reported over the years.

12. RISK MANAGEMENT

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Fund does not have significant credit, liquidity, market and operational risks, as its operations are very limited. The Fund's credit risk is concentrated on its Administrator (invested funds), as shown in note 4. The carrying amounts represent the Fund's credit risk. According to note 1, funds for the continuation and completion of the projects already commissioned are guaranteed, as provided for in the donation agreements.

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

Notes to the
As of December 31, 2025 and 2024
(In thousands of real)

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Aloizio Mercadante Oliva – Chairman

Helena Tenório Veiga de Almeida

Tereza Helena Gabrielli Barreto Campello

Alexandre Correa Abreu

Maria Fernanda Ramos Coelho

Luciana Aparecida da Costa

Walter Baère de Araújo Filho

José Luis Pinho Leite Gordon

Nelson Henrique Barbosa Filho

Luiz Augusto Fraga Navarro de Britto Filho

CONTROLLERSHIP

Marco Aurélio Santos Cardoso

HEAD OF ACCOUNTING

Thatiane Heloisa Werneck Soares
Accountant - CRC-RJ-091.410/O-8

Compliance audit





**LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS ON THE COMPLIANCE OF PROJECTS
CONTRACTED AND/OR RECEIVED FINANCIAL
DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE FUNDO AMAZÔNIA
WITH ITS GUIDELINES AND ORIENTING CRITERIA**

**BNDES – Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento
Econômico e Social**

Corresponding to the projects that were contracted and/or
received financial disbursements for the period from 01/01/2025 to
12/31/2025.





Independent practitioner's assurance report

To the **Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES**

Scope

We have been engaged by Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - 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 Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES supporting documentation compliance with the guidelines and directives of the Fundo Amazônia and the existence of projects contracted and/or that received financial disbursements (the "Subject Matter") for the period from 01/01/2025 to 12/31/2025.

Other than as described in the preceding paragraph, which sets out the scope of our engagement, we did not perform assurance procedures on the remaining information included in the Report, and accordingly, we do not express a conclusion on this information.

Criteria applied by the board of the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES

In preparing the Subject Matter, Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES applied the following criteria: compliance with the guidelines and directives of the Fundo Amazônia, as applicable, based on the official documents prepared by BNDES for each project supported under the Fundo Amazônia, namely: (a) Analysis Report - RAn; (b) Non-reimbursable financial collaboration contract signed between BNDES and the beneficiary; (c) Approval documents for any changes in the conditions of the contracted operation; (d) Monitoring Report - RACs (Criteria). Such Criteria were specifically designed for the Fundo Amazônia project; as a result, the subject matter information may not be suitable for other purposes.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES responsibilities

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES management is responsible for selecting the Criteria, and for presenting the Subject Matter in accordance with that Criteria, in all material respects. This responsibility includes establishing and maintaining internal controls, maintaining adequate records and making estimates that are relevant to the preparation of the subject matter, such that it is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

EY's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the presentation of the Subject Matter based on the evidence we have obtained.

We conducted our engagement in accordance with the NBC TO 3000 – Assurance Engagements Other than Audits and Reviews, issued by the Federal Accounting Council (CFC), equivalent to the international standard ISAE 3000 (Revised), Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), and the terms of reference for this engagement as agreed with Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES on 06/30/2025. 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 in order 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 management

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 Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services engagements*, which requires that we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Description of the procedures performed

Procedures performed in limited assurance engagements vary in nature and timing from and are less in extent than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our procedures were designed to obtain a limited level of assurance on which to base our conclusion and do not provide all the evidence that would be required to provide a reasonable level of assurance.

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 enquiries, primarily of person responsible for preparing the supporting compliance documentation with the guidelines and directives of the Fundo Amazônia and the existence of contracted projects and/or that received financial disbursements, and related information, and applying analytical and other appropriate procedures.

Our procedures included:

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement differ from those performed in a reasonable assurance engagement and are less extensive than those performed in a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than that which would be obtained if a reasonable assurance engagement had been performed. Had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement, we might have identified other matters and potential misstatements that may exist in the Subject Matter information. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on this information.

Although we considered the effectiveness of the internal controls used by management in determining the nature and extent of our procedures, the objective of our assurance engagement was not to provide assurance on the entity's internal controls. Our procedures did not include tests of controls or the performance of procedures related to verifying data aggregation or calculations within IT systems. A limited



assurance engagement consists primarily of inquiries of management of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES and other professionals of Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES involved in the management of the Fundo Amazônia and related information, and the application of analytical procedures and other appropriate procedures.

(a) Planning the work, considering supporting documentation for the guidelines and directives of the Fundo Amazônia and the existence of contracted projects and/or that received financial disbursements from BNDES for the evaluated period.

(b) Analyzing the supporting documentation prepared by the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES related to each of the projects that were contracted and/or received financial disbursements from BNDES, which are: (i) Analysis Report – RAn, (ii) Non-reimbursable financial collaboration contract signed between the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES and the beneficiary, (iii) Approval documents for any changes in the conditions of the contracted operation, and (iv) Monitoring Reports – RACs.

(c) An on-site, sample-based inspection aimed at obtaining physical evidence supporting the existence of the goods and services related to disbursements under contracted Fundo Amazônia projects.

We also performed other procedures as we considered necessary in specific circumstances.

Emphasis of matter

EY's on-site inspections were performed with the objective of verifying the existence of the goods and services related to project disbursements.

It was not part of the scope of this limited assurance engagement, and it is not the function of EY (i) to conduct inquiries or inspections of financial documents or any other nature related to the projects that were contracted and/or received financial disbursements during the analyzed period, or (ii) to monitor the compliance of the project beneficiaries with the obligations set forth by BNDES.

Conclusion

Based on our procedures and the evidence obtained, we are not aware of any material modifications that need to be made to the supporting documentation compliance with the guidelines and directives of the Fundo Amazônia and the existence of projects contracted and/or that received financial disbursements from 01/01/2025 to 12/31/2025, in order for it to be in accordance with the Criteria.

Rio de Janeiro – RJ, May __, 2026

ERNST & YOUNG
Auditores Independentes S/S Ltda
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Gustavo de Souza Rosa
CRC-RJ-134026/O

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Appendix A - Projects financed by the Fundo Amazônia with contracts signed in 2025

OPE	Project	Contract Date	Disbursements in 2025	Project Institution
6087039	APS2 ASPROC	04/02/2025	YES	ASSOCIACAO DOS PRODUTORES RURAIS DE CARAUARI
6087803	APS2 MAMIRAUÁ	06/30/2025	NO	INSTITUTO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SUSTENTAVEL MAMIRAUÁ
6088284	APS2 APA-TO	04/17/2025	NO	ALTERNATIVAS PARA A PEQUENA AGRICULTURA NO TOCANTINS
6152798	FGV PROJETANDO O FUTURO	02/06/2025	YES	FUNDACAO GETULIO VARGAS
7062203	Rioterra - Quintais II	08/07/2025	YES	CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DA CULTURA E DO MEIO AMBIENTE DA AMAZONIA- RIO TERRA
7139328	ADAI - PRODUCAO SUSTENTAVEL	02/13/2025	YES	ASSOCIACAO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO AGRICOLA INTERESTADUAL
7142339	FUNDACAO AMAZONIA SUSTENT	09/25/2025	NO	FUNDACAO AMAZONIA SUSTENTAVEL - FAS
7155382	CBMRR 2025	01/17/2025	YES	ESTADO DE RORAIMA
7162933	IBAMA - FORTFISC	06/03/2025	YES	INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVAVEIS-IBAMA
7212075	CBMTO 2025	08/19/2025	YES	ESTADO DO TOCANTINS
7223708	ASSOCIACAO SOS AMAZONIA	07/30/2025	NO	ASSOCIACAO SOS AMAZONIA
7233855	IEB - CAMINHOS DE SABORES	09/11/2025	YES	INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE EDUCACAO DO BRASIL
7236269	ANE FAS	11/12/2025	NO	FUNDACAO AMAZONIA SUSTENTAVEL - FAS
7237024	IABS - ANE	11/24/2025	NO	IABS - INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO E SUSTENTABILIDADE
7237648	ICV - Terra Nutre	09/09/2025	YES	INSTITUTO CENTRO DE VIDA
7246166	CBMPA - PARA AMAZONIA 2025	02/07/2025	YES	ESTADO DO PARA
7251485	INCRA CAMINHOS VERDES	11/18/2025	NO	INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE COLONIZACAO E REFORMA AGRARIA
7254750	EST-MA BOMBEIROS	03/18/2025	YES	ESTADO DO MARANHÃO
7283333	TERRITORIO E SAUDE: GUARANI	04/25/2025	YES	CENTRO DE TRABALHO INDIGENISTA
7339637	Memorial Chico Mendes - Sanear Amazônia	06/30/2025	YES	MEMORIAL CHICO MENDES
7366841	CONAB - FLORESTAS E COMUN	11/13/2025	NO	COMPANHIA NACIONAL DE ABASTECIMENTO CONAB
7414052	EST-MT CBMMT 2025 FLORESTAL	03/11/2025	NO	ESTADO DE MATO GROSSO
7459414	ANATER	09/04/2025	NO	AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE ASSISTÊNCIA TÉCNICA E EXTENSÃO RURAL - ANATER
7466548	ASSOCIACAO EXPEDICIONARIOS	11/18/2025	YES	ASSOCIACAO EXPEDICIONARIOS DA SAUDE
7511372	Manejo Integrado do Fogo	08/29/2025	YES	MINISTERIO DA JUSTICA E SEGURANCA PUBLICA
5697421	MIQCB	05/04/2018	YES	ASSOCIACAO DO MOVIMENTO INTERESTADUAL DAS QUEBRadeiras DE COCO BABACU - MIQCB
6027673	CI BRASIL FLORESTA BEM-ESTAR	06/03/2024	YES	CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL DO BRASIL
6087106	APS2 ASSEMA	22/09/2023	YES	ASSOCIACAO EM AREAS DE ASSENTAMENTO NO ESTADO DO MARANHÃO



OPE	Project	Contract Date	Disbursements in 2025	Project Institution
6109715	CESE PNGATI	21/12/2023	YES	COORDENADORIA ECUMENICA DE SERVICO
6949524	CBMRO - AMAZONIA LEGAL	26/02/2024	YES	CORPO DE BOMBEIROS MILITAR DO ESTADO DE RONDONIA
6983282	MJSP PLANO AMAS	17/06/2024	YES	MINISTERIO DA JUSTICA E SEGURANCA PUBLICA
7174384	CBMAP	22/11/2024	YES	ESTADO DO AMAPA
7248395	CBMAM - PROAMAZON	05/12/2024	YES	ESTADO DO AMAZONAS

Appendix B - Projects financed by the Fundo Amazônia with disbursements in 2025

OPE	Project	Contract Date	Disbursement Date	Project Institution
5697421	MIQCB	04/05/2018	03/31/2025	ASSOCIACAO DO MOVIMENTO INTERESTADUAL DAS QUEBRadeiras DE COCO BABACU - MIQCB
6027673	CI BRASIL FLORESTA BEM-ESTAR	03/06/2024	07/15/2025	CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL DO BRASIL
6087039	APS2 ASPROC	04/02/2025	06/26/2025 & 08/27/2025	ASSOCIACAO DOS PRODUTORES RURAIS DE CARAUARI
6087106	APS2 ASSEMA	09/22/2023	02/27/2025 & 12/08/2025	ASSOCIACAO EM AREAS DE ASSENTAMENTO NO ESTADO DO MARANHÃO
6109715	CESE PNGATI	12/21/2023	09/17/2025	COORDENADORIA ECUMENICA DE SERVICO
6152798	FGV PROJETANDO O FUTURO	02/06/2025	03/17/2025	FUNDACAO GETULIO VARGAS
6949524	CBMRO - AMAZONIA LEGAL	02/26/2024	01/29/2025	CORPO DE BOMBEIROS MILITAR DO ESTADO DE RONDONIA
6983282	MJSP PLANO AMAS	06/17/2024	02/26/2025	MINISTERIO DA JUSTICA E SEGURANCA PUBLICA
7062203	Rioterra - Quintais II	08/07/2025	10/08/2025	CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DA CULTURA E DO MEIO AMBIENTE DA AMAZONIA-RIO TERRA
7139328	ADAI - PRODUCAO SUSTENTAVEL	02/13/2025	03/11/2025	ASSOCIACAO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO AGRICOLA INTERESTADUAL
7155382	CBMRR 2025	01/17/2025	08/22/2025	ESTADO DE RORAIMA
7162933	IBAMA - FORTFISC	06/03/2025	08/25/2025 & 12/30/2025	INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVAVEIS-IBAMA
7174384	CBMAP	11/22/2024	04/29/2025	ESTADO DO AMAPA
7212075	CBMTO 2025	08/19/2025	11/06/2025	ESTADO DO TOCANTINS
7233855	IEB - CAMINHOS DE SABORES	09/11/2025	10/29/2025	INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL DE EDUCACAO DO BRASIL
7237648	ICV - Terra Nutre	09/09/2025	11/14/2025	INSTITUTO CENTRO DE VIDA

OPE	Project	Contract Date	Disbursement Date	Project Institution
7246166	CBMPA - PARA AMAZONIA 2025	02/07/2025	06/26/2025	ESTADO DO PARA
7248395	CBMAM - PROAMAZON	12/05/2024	01/17/2025	ESTADO DO AMAZONAS
7254750	EST-MA BOMBEIROS	03/18/2025	06/13/2025	ESTADO DO MARANHAO
7283333	TERRITORIO E SAUDE: GUARANI	04/25/2025	06/09/2025 & 09/05/2025	CENTRO DE TRABALHO INDIGENISTA
7339637	Memorial Chico Mendes - Sanear Amazônia	06/30/2025	08/22/2025	MEMORIAL CHICO MENDES
7466548	ASSOCIACAO EXPEDICIONARIOS	11/18/2025	12/23/2025	ASSOCIACAO EXPEDICIONARIOS DA SAUDE
7511372	Manejo Integrado do Fogo	08/29/2025	11/25/2025	MINISTERIO DA JUSTICA E SEGURANCA PUBLICA

Appendix C - Audited projects and visit dates

OPE	Project	Visit Date	Project Institution
7212075	CBMTO 2025	05/12/2026	ESTADO DO TOCANTINS
7246166	CBMPA - PARA AMAZONIA 2025	04/28/2026	ESTADO DO PARA
6152798	FGV PROJETANDO O FUTURO	05/12/2026	FUNDACAO GETULIO VARGAS
6949524	CBMRO - AMAZONIA LEGAL	04/29/2026	ESTADO DE RONDONIA
6983282	MJSP PLANO AMAS	05/12/2026	MINISTERIO DA JUSTICA E SEGURANCA PUBLICA
7162933	IBAMA - FORTFISC	05/13/2026	INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DO MEIO AMBIENTE E DOS RECURSOS NATURAIS RENOVÁVEIS
7466548	ASSOCIACAO EXPEDICIONARIOS	05/08/2026	ASSOCIACAO EXPEDICIONARIOS DA SAUDE
6088284	APS2 APA-TO	Sample replaced because there was no disbursement.	ALTERNATIVAS PARA A PEQUENA AGRICULTURA NO TOCANTINS

ANNEX 2—AMAZON FUND

STRATEGIC VISION AND GUIDELINES

This annex reproduces three documents that provide guidance for the Amazon Fund's operations. The first presents the strategic vision developed for the resumption of the fund's activities in 2023; the second sets forth the guidelines and criteria for the allocation of resources within the Legal Amazon; and, finally, the third contains the guidelines and criteria for the allocation of resources outside the Legal Amazon.

Although the dates specified in these documents have already lapsed, all of them remain in force until their respective updates are issued.

The strategic vision for the guidelines and focuses for the use of the Amazon Fund resources

July/2023 to July/2025

Last update: 7.25.2023

To reach the goal of zero deforestation by 2030, it was signed and published the federal decree nr 11.367/2023, which created the Interministerial Commission for Control of Deforestation, responsible for coordinating the Federal Government actions in all six terrestrial biomes in the country. This same decree established subcommissions to prepare the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM) and in Cerrado (PPCerrado), biomes in which deforestation rates have grown substantially in recent years.

The document of this 5th stage of PPCDAM presents a deep analysis of the main drivers of deforestation, indicating new trends, highlighting:

- displacement of deforestation to the countryside, with the invasion in state-owned lands;
- return of deforestation concentration in large areas;
- reduction of governance capacity in indigenous lands, protected areas, and rural settlements;
- intensification of illegal deforestation in production chains;
- increase in forest degradation.

The Amazon Fund, in the new guidelines and focuses for 2023-2025 context, will play a central role in supporting the actions needed to revert the new deforestation trends

identified by the PPCDAM. Considering the diagnosis made and challenges identified to revert the Amazon deforestation growth curve it is considered strategic for this new phase of the Amazon Fund to induce and encourage investments aimed at:

- promoting investments in sustainable economic models that enable socio-productive inclusion of family farmers, indigenous people, settled and traditional populations, and which are an alternative to the predatory economic model present in specific territories of the region;
- investments in agroforestry management and restoration at scale, strengthening the corresponding value chains, stimulating innovation and business development associated with the bioeconomy;
- strengthening of environmental governance at regional and local levels, promoting land and environmental regularization under the terms of the current law in areas considered critical by the federal government and whose local and regional governments assume formal commitments with the goals of reducing and controlling deforestation compatible with PPCDAM;
- the destination of state-owned forest for conservation and sustainable use;
- the improvement of capacities for preventing and controlling deforestation and fires in native vegetation and accountability for environmental crimes and infractions;
- improve the ability to evaluate and analyze investments in projects and initiatives with an environmental impact, as well as for planning the infrastructure necessary for sustainable development;
- elaborate analysis and proposals for the development and improvement of economic instruments for ecological transition;
- strategic investments in science, technology, and innovation to leverage the aforementioned items.

In this sense, and considering the structuring axes of the PPCDAM¹, 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.

¹ (1) Sustainable Productive Activities; (2) Environmental Monitoring and Control; (3) Territorial and Land Use Planning; and (4) Normative and Economic Instruments.

- State owned forests: move forward in the allocation for conservation, recovery, and sustainable use and in investments to strengthen governance and the integration of productive areas in local and regional socioeconomic context.
- Rural Environmental Registry (CAR): since there is an significant percentage of deforestation in the Amazon Region on environmentally registered areas, it is essential to invest in recovering the Environment Registry System (SICAR) to ensure a higher control and better monitoring of illegal and legal deforestation on rural areas and to move forward in its implementation to guide relevant positive policies such as the implementation of the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAS), rural credit, economic instruments for environmental services payments, REDD+² jurisdictional programs and large scale projects compatible with the national REDD strategy (ENREDD), that aims at benefiting traditional people and populations and family farmers.
- States and municipalities: to promote environmental governance on land use, developing a set of actions that strengthen the deforestation monitoring and control capabilities, the land and environmental regularization, the local society mobilization to develop local commitments with deforestation and forest degradation reduction goals, and the creation of zones or municipalities free of illegal deforestation on the Amazon Region, adding value to consolidated agricultural and forestry production.
- Land and environmental regularization: in critical deforestation and forest degradation municipalities and regions, encourage actions with family farmers aimed at their integration into agroforestry production chains, with traceability of agricultural and forestry products and control of deforestation-free origin, including encouraging with resources and technical assistance to the agroforestry restoration chain, as a productive option for job and income generation, in addition to agro-environmental quality.
- Sustainable production activities: support through the promotion of opportunities and economic instruments which help reducing illegal deforestation.

The Amazon Fund must, therefore, be a medium and long-term promoter of socio-environmental transformation in the Amazon region, acting from supporting actions to prevent, monitor and control deforestation and the degradation of native vegetation to promoting conservation and sustainable use of the region; promoting the economic transition with a view to promoting a cycle of sustainable and lasting prosperity for improving the quality of life indicators of its population. Added to this context are the concentrated efforts needed to carry out the COP30 to be held in Belém in 2025.

² National and state programs that reward the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions related to land use based on proven and documented results in reducing deforestation and forest degradation in line with goals, standards and the national REDD (ENREDD) strategy, and consistent with the Brazilian National Determined Contribution (NDC).

Guidelines and criteria for the application of Amazon Fund related resources inside the Legal Amazon

Last update on 6.11.2024

What can be supported

Topics of action in the Legal Amazon

The Amazon Fund - as established in Decree No. 6527/2008 and subsequent amendments - supports projects in the following thematic areas:

- a. management of public forests and protected areas;
- b. environmental control, monitoring and inspection;
- c. sustainable forest management;
- d. economic activities developed based on the sustainable use of vegetation;
- e. Ecological and Economic Zoning, land-use planning and land-title regularization;
- f. conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- g. recovery of deforested areas.

Consistency with the PPCDAM

The Project must demonstrate clear coherence and alignment with the actions foreseen in the Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon – PPCDAM.

Consistency with ENREDD+

The Project must demonstrate clear coherence with the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks – ENREDD+.

Compliance with REDD+ safeguards

The Project must demonstrate compliance with REDD+ safeguards (Annex I of Decision 1/CP.16), as well as CONAREDD+ Resolution No. 9, of December 7, 2017, which adopts the interpretation of the Cancun safeguards in the Brazilian context, or a subsequent Resolution that replaces it. Such documents aim to ensure that REDD+ initiatives adequately address sensitive issues such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, preservation of natural ecosystems, the permanence of the REDD+ results achieved and the risk of shifting pressure for deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

Territorial focus

Preference should be given to projects that support actions in priority municipalities to prevent, monitor and control deforestation in the Amazon, listed in the list established by Decree No. 6,321/2007, and its updates and derived norms.

Adherence to other public policies

When appropriate, the project must demonstrate clear coherence with related public policies, such as:

- a. State Plans to Prevent and Combat Deforestation - PPCDs;
- b. National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation - PROVEG;
- c. National Policy for Indigenous Territorial and Environmental Management - PNGATI;
- d. National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas – PNAP;
- e. National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains - PNPSB;
- f. National Payment Policy for Environmental Services - PNPSA;
- g. Priority Areas for the Conservation, Sustainable Use and Sharing of Benefits from Biodiversity – Decree 5092/2004 and regulatory MMA Ordinances.

Thematic focus for the July 2023-July 2025 biennium

The following items define the Amazon Fund's focus of action for the two-year period from July 2023 to July 2025 and establish additional guidelines and criteria. If these focuses have not been revised by July 2025, the focuses defined here will remain in effect until the immediately subsequent meeting of the Amazon Fund'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 through Aggregating 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 aggregating institutions must demonstrate experience, knowledge, and operational capacity to provide quality and scale to public calls.

Innovative solutions

The operational modalities described here do not exclude the possibility of operating the Amazon Fund's resources through innovative solutions, including new financial and economic instruments, programs, products, and prizes, in compliance with the BNDES' Operational Policies and internal regulations, which should be presented to COFA in due course.

Project values

The amount of support from the Amazon Fund for each contracted project will be at least R\$ 5,000,000.00 (five million BRL). The maximum value of a single project, when filed, must not exceed R\$ 150,000,000.00 (one hundred fifty million BRL). It should be noted that this maximum value limitation does not apply to the total value of Calls.

Requirements for the application of resources in the case of projects with economic purposes

- a. Project with economic purposes must necessarily demonstrate public and/or collective benefits in favor of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers, such as:
 - productive infrastructure, services and inputs for collective use;
 - studies and surveys with results made available to the community;
 - training and capacity building open to the community;
 - technological development with results open to the community, whenever feasible;
 - innovations that can be replicated and applied in practice;
 - other collective benefits identified in the project evaluation process.

Please note:

- a.1) In the case of an RD&I project, participation in intellectual property and economic results must comply with the provisions of the Innovation Law and the laws on access to genetic heritage and, where applicable, associated traditional knowledge (Law nº 10.973/2004 and Law nº 13.123/2015, their respective regulatory decrees and subsequent applicable legislation).
 - a.2) Support for Private Companies should occur exclusively in the operational modalities of the Amazon Fund Public Call, Public Call by Partners or Innovative Solutions developed by the BNDES.
- b. The maximum participation of the Amazon Fund in projects with economic purposes is up to 50%. This percentage may reach 100% in the case of projects supporting indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers, family farmers and/or vulnerable social groups.

- c. In the case of projects for economic purposes with the participation of Private Companies, in addition to expenses that imply direct benefits for indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers, expenses incurred by the Private Company for the specific purpose of meeting the project's objectives may also be supported, with direct investments in the company and the costing of its activities being prohibited.
- d. In the case of economic purposes RD&I projects developed by scientific, technological and innovation institutions (ICT) in cooperation with Private Companies, in addition to expenses that imply direct benefits to indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, settlers and/or family farmers, investments made for the benefit of the ICT may be supported, provided that they have the specific purpose of meeting the project's objectives, subject to the provisions set out in the item above.

Who may submit proposals

Proponents and executors

Projects for the Amazon Fund can be submitted by various types of entities, including direct and indirect public administration bodies and entities at the three government levels; private law foundations (including support foundations); civil associations; private companies; cooperatives; and multilateral institutions.

The direct and indirect public administration must present the main guidelines and actions planned in their projects to the PPCDAM Executive Subcommittee before they are sent to the BNDES, to allow alignment and articulation between public policies at municipal, state, and federal levels.

In the case of Municipalities, support will be provided via Public Call or a specific program.

Partnerships

The Project must explain the partnerships and the proposed institutional arrangements, highlighting the links between the different actors and the collaborative governance structure.

Interval between contracting and submitting a new project

A project proponent who is not from the Direct or indirect public administration, who already has a signed contract with the Amazon Fund to support a project in the Structuring Project modality (2.1), will only be able to file a new project in this same modality after a minimum interval of 12 (twelve) months from the date of contracting the previous project.

Additional criteria for the biennium: conditions for support for states and municipalities

Support for new projects submitted by state governments will be conditional on:

- a. that the interested state is in the process of implementing the CAR in its territory, with targets and actions aimed at carrying out the CAR analysis, deadlines for eliminating overlapping registrations with legally protected territories and monitoring, notification, and administrative accountability in cases of illegal deforestation on properties registered on SICAR;
- b. in the case of states that are still on the process of implementing and consolidating the CAR, the support of the Amazon Fund must be earmarked, as a priority, for projects to implement and consolidate the CAR in the state;
- c. that the interested state is integrated or in a process (with defined targets) of integrating environmental inspection data, legal suppression of native vegetation and forest management into the National System for Controlling the Origin and Products of Forestry - SINAFLOR (or another system defined by the Federal Government) and land use embargo data (including remote) into the federal embargoed areas system.

The Amazon Fund's contracts with the states of the Legal Amazon must include a contractual obligation to draw up or revise their plans to prevent and combat deforestation and forest degradation (PPCDs) if they are out of date, as well as an obligation to produce and publish an annual monitoring report on their PPCDs.

What can be funded (supported items)

The Amazon Fund can support the following types of investment and costing expenses:

- a. Civil Works and Facilities;
- b. Machinery, Equipment and other goods;
- c. Supplies;
- d. Logistics;
- e. Human Resources and Research Grants;
- f. Consultancy and Specialized Services;
- g. Support Services;
- h. Administrative expenses;
- i. Special Support: category for budgeting special actions aimed at the project's beneficiaries, which cannot be included in the other categories, such as resources set aside for public selection of sub-projects, payments for environmental services (PSA), contribution of resources to revolving funds and of socio-environmental impact.

What cannot be funded

Substitution of sources

Non-replacement of other funding sources

The Amazon Fund's resources cannot replace other available sources of funding.

Additionality of resources

Projects must respect the principle of additionality to the direct public budgets earmarked for the Amazon Fund's areas of application. When applying this criterion, the following aspects, among others, may be considered:

- average direct public budget executed in the previous 2 (two) years in the public budget invested in the proposed action;
- variation in the budget of the institution or body responsible compared to the variation in the budget of the federative entity to which it is linked or integrated (in relation to the previous year);
- forecast in the current multi-year government plans (PPAs).

Payments to public officials

No per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may be paid to public officials in the exercise of their public functions— such as civil servants, public employees, and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and related per diems.

Tax debt and expenses not related to the project

Funds cannot be used to pay taxes that are not inherent to or an integral part of the project's costs or investments.

Indemnification

The payment of indemnities for expropriation is not supported by the Amazon Fund.

What must be included in the project

Counterpart

The Project must present a counterpart and/or non-financial contributions, producing a multiplier effect for the Fund's investments. Counterparts can take the form of financial resources directly invested in the project, formally approved parliamentary amendments and the provision of infrastructure, personnel, and other indirect ways.

Publicity and transparency

The project must have a mechanism for disclosing its implementation on the Internet.

Outcome indicators

Project must define and measure result indicators directly related to the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Sustainability

The project must propose strategies for sustaining the project's results after implementation.

Prior consent of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Projects involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities must identify which communities will be involved and prove the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

Transition rule

The Projects will be analyzed by BNDES considering the rules in force at the time of their protocol.



Guidelines and criteria for the application of Amazon Fund related resources outside the Legal Amazon

Last update on 5.16.2025

PREAMBLE

The Amazon Fund - as established in Decree nº 6527/2008 - can use up to twenty percent (20%) of its resources in the development of systems for monitoring and controlling deforestation in other Brazilian biomes and in other tropical countries.

SUPPORT IN BRAZIL, OUTSIDE THE LEGAL AMAZON

What can be supported

Support in brazil, outside the Legal Amazon

Scope

Development of systems of public domain to monitor and control deforestation in other Brazilian biomes. In this sense, Rural Environmental Registration (CAR) projects, integration of state and municipal forestry management data to the National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products – SINAFLOR (or another indicated by the federal government), integration of inspection data, and the implementation of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy, through the strengthening of prevention, monitoring, and control of forest fires and unauthorized burning, must be considered necessarily as part of environmental control systems and of the protection and conservation of native vegetation cover across all Brazilian biomes.

Territorial basis

Projects must address as a priority the monitoring of the vegetation of a complete biome and control systems and consider priority municipalities for controlling deforestation in the respective biomes, when there are specific regulations issued by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

Consistency with ENREDD+

Projects must demonstrate clear coherence with the National Strategy for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Increase of Forest Carbon Stocks – ENREDD+.

Compliance with REDD+ safeguards

The project must demonstrate compliance with 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.

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-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.

Implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and environmental regularization

Implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and environmental regularization, through support to:

- a. registration and correction of the CAR of small properties or family rural possessions (up to 4 fiscal modules), settlements, indigenous and *Quilombola* (former slaves communities) lands and territories of traditional peoples and communities.
- b. CAR analysis;
- c. support for the integration of state and municipal CAR systems to the Rural Environmental Registry System – SICAR and adaptation of complementary analysis and monitoring modules;
- d. structuring and operationalization of the monitoring of the environmental regularity of rural properties and precautionary actions (land use embargoes) and administrative responsibility for illegal deforestation and forest degradation in properties registered with SICAR.

Beneficiaries of CAR support projects outside the Legal Amazon must necessarily make a financial contribution. In projects that include states in which the Cerrado,

Caatinga and Pantanal biomes represent, cumulatively, more than 40% of their territory, financial contributions of at least 10% of the total value of the project must be contributed. In other cases outside the Legal Amazon, financial contributions of at least 20% of the total value of the project must be contributed.

Support for the implementation of the CAR and the environmental regularization of rural properties will be done primarily through cooperation with the states and municipalities, which may enter into partnerships / contracts for the execution of the necessary actions, respecting the applicable legislation and the norms established by the federal government, possible support through other partners.

Deforestation monitoring systems for public use

Support for projects that contribute to the creation or improvement of systems for public use to monitor forest cover outside the Legal Amazon, also considering the identification and accounting of degraded areas and recovery of native vegetation.

Support for the implementation of the National Forest Inventory and other initiatives that may contribute to improving estimates of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG), in the context of national reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Support for protection and surveillance in indigenous lands and other traditional communities, as well as Conservation Units.

Support for the integrated computerization of state forest management data to the National System for the Control of the Origin of Forest Products – SINAFLOR (or another system indicated by the Federal Government), including authorizations for the suppression of vegetation and management plans, as well as information on embargoes of land use (including remote ones) and application of notices of environmental infraction.

Priority support for the development and/or improvement of public use systems for monitoring and controlling illegal and legal deforestation with maximum active transparency and effective social control, as well as public and participatory mechanisms for periodic evaluation of results and a public use system that guarantees the distinction between authorized and unauthorized deforestation.

Implementing the National Integrated Fire Management Policy by Strengthening Prevention, Monitoring, and Control of Forest Fires and Unauthorized Burning

Support for the implementation of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy as an integral component of the national environmental control system, through the strengthening of national and subnational capacities for the prevention, monitoring, and control of forest fires and unauthorized burning. Support will be provided exclusively through projects submitted by the Federal Government and may encompass assistance to different states and municipalities, provided that the governance arrangements of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy are respected,

as well as the commitments and responsibilities that contribute to structuring and strengthening the policy as a national system for monitoring and controlling forest fires and unauthorized burning.

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.

How it can be supported

Operational modalities

Structuring project

It is one that cumulatively meets the following criteria:

- a. contribute to the implementation of a public policy;
- b. present a resolution strategy in relation to the problem situation;
- c. demonstrate the potential for lasting and significant positive impacts;
- d. has scale in the territory (whenever the project develops its actions in the territory).

With regard to the public sector, the structuring projects may be presented by the direct and indirect federal and state public administration.

The criterion “having scale in the territory” will be considered fulfilled when the project actions cover a significant geographic area, whether it is composed of a set of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state planning region, the surroundings of large construction works infrastructure etc. The definition of the territorial scale must be based on the characteristics of the project and the respective public policies. Projects focusing on just one municipality may be accepted if additional criteria and commitments agreed with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change are met.

Support for research, development and innovation projects in the Structuring Project modality should aim to subsidize the formulation or implementation of public policies, and rely on the consent and/or formalization of cooperation instruments with the body(ies) responsible for public policy, depending on the nature of the activities to be carried out.

Amazon Fund Public Call

Projects selected through public calls made directly by the Amazon Fund (BNDES).

Public Call through Aggregating Partners

Support for civil society organizations and direct and indirect federal and state public administration, so that they promote public calls for projects, acting as unifiers for actions by other institutions, including smaller ones. Such unifying institutions must demonstrate experience, knowledge and operational capacity to provide quality and scale to public calls.

Values of projects

The amount of support provided by the Amazon Fund for each approved project shall be no less than R\$ 5,000,000 (five million BRL). The maximum amount for each project submitted under the thematic focus “Implementation of the National Integrated Fire Management Policy through Strengthening Prevention, Monitoring, and Control of Forest Fires and Unauthorized Burning” shall not exceed R\$ 150,000,000 (one hundred and fifty million BRL) at the time of submission. The maximum amount for each project submitted under the other thematic focus areas shall not exceed R\$ 50,000,000 (fifty million BRL) at the time of submission. It should be noted that this maximum funding cap does not apply to the total value of projects submitted under the Amazon Fund Public Call and Public Call through Aggregating Partners modalities.

Who may submit proposals

Proponents and executors

Projects for the Amazon Fund can be submitted by various types of entities, whether bodies and entities of direct and indirect public administration; foundations governed by private law (including support foundations); civil associations; private companies; cooperatives; and multilateral institutions.

In the case of Municipalities, support will be given via Public Call or by specific program/line.

If there is an Executive Subcommittee of the Biome Deforestation Control Plan to which the project refers, the direct and indirect public administration must present the main guidelines and actions foreseen in its projects for its appreciation before being sent to the BNDES, in order to allow the alignment and articulation between public policies at municipal, state and federal levels.

Partnerships

Project must explain partnerships and the proposed institutional arrangement established, highlighting the articulation between the different actors and the collaborative governance structure.

Interval between contracting and the submission of a new project

A project proponent who is not from the Direct or indirect public administration, who already has a signed contract with the Amazon Fund to support a project in the Structuring Project modality, will only be able to file a new project in this same modality after a minimum interval of 12 (twelve) months from the date of contracting the previous project.

Additional biennium criteria: conditions of support to the states

Support for new projects presented by state governments will be conditioned to:

- a. That the interested state is in the process of implementing the CAR in its territory, with measurable goals and actions aimed at carrying out the analysis of the CAR, eliminating overlapping registrations with legally protected territories and monitoring, notification and administrative accountability in cases of illegal deforestation in properties registered on SICAR.
- b. In the case of states with the process of implementation and consolidation of the CAR still in its infancy, the support of the Amazon Fund must be allocated, as a priority, to projects for the implementation and consolidation of the CAR in the state.
- c. That the interested state is integrated or in a process of integrating environmental inspection data and suppression of native vegetation and forest management to the National System for the Control of Origin and Forest Products - SINAFLORE (or another system indicated by the Federal Government) and data land use embargoes (including remote ones) and other administrative sanctions to the federal system of embargoed areas.

What can be funded (supported items)

The Amazon Fund can support the following types of investment and funding expenses:

- a. Civil Works and Installations;
- b. Machinery, Equipment and other goods;
- c. Supplies;
- d. Logistics;
- e. Human Resources and Research Grants;
- f. Consultancy and Specialized Services;
- g. Support Services;
- h. Administrative costs;
- i. Special Supports.

What cannot be funded

Substitution of sources

Non-replacement of other funding sources

Amazon Fund resources cannot replace other available funding sources.

Additional resources

Projects must respect the principle of additionality to direct public budgets allocated to the areas of application of the Amazon Fund. In applying this criterion, the following aspects may be considered, among others:

- Average direct public budget executed in the previous 2 (two) years in the public budget invested in the proposed action.
- Variation in the budget of the responsible institution or body compared to the variation in the budget of the federative entity to which it is linked or integrated (compared to the previous year).
- Forecast in the current multi-year government plans (PPAs).

Payments to public agents

Per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may not be paid to public agents in the exercise of their public duties - such as civil servants, public employees and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and per diems related thereto.

Debt and tax expenses not related to the project

Funds cannot be used to pay taxes or duties that are not inherent and/or an integral part of the funding or investments made by the project.

Indemnity

The payment of indemnities for expropriation is not supported by the Amazon Fund.

What must be included in the project

Counterpart

The Project must present counterpart and/or non-financial contributions, producing a multiplier effect for the Fund's investments. The counterparts can take the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by offering infrastructure, personnel and other indirect ways.

Advertising and transparency

The project must have a mechanism for disclosing its implementation via the Internet.

Result indicators

Project must define and measure result indicators directly related to the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Sustainability

The project must propose strategies to sustain the project's results after implementation.

Prior consent from indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Project involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities must identify which communities will be involved and prove the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

Other points observed by the BNDES

Relevance

Projects that develop active transparency for the segregation of authorized legal and unauthorized illegal deforestation and remote mechanisms for the application of precautionary sanctions (remote embargoes on the use of illegally deforested areas) and administrative accountability with data integration with the federal system (SICAR and Ibama).

Projects that develop and implement long-term monitoring methodology for the National REDD+ Strategy.

Scale

Priority will be given to projects for public use monitoring and control systems by biome, on a permanent basis, which contribute to monitoring on a national scale and to a control system for deforestation, forest fires and fires, in accordance with prevention and control plans.

Transition rule

The Projects will be analyzed by BNDES considering the rules in force at the time of their protocol.

SUPPORT FOR OTHER TROPICAL COUNTRIES

What can be supported

Scope

In other tropical countries, support from the Amazon Fund will be limited to projects that contribute to the creation or improvement of government systems for monitoring forest cover and systems for controlling deforestation. This support should take place within the scope of South-South cooperation with technology transfer from Brazilian public institutions to other tropical countries.

Forest cover monitoring systems are understood to be the application of techniques involving the processing (eg georeferencing, enhancements and classification) of images of the Earth's surface (satellite or airborne) for the purpose of mapping the cover and land use, deforestation, forest degradation and forest recovery (regeneration and reforestation), using the information produced (eg: preparation of maps, spatial analysis and statistics) to support forest management.

Deforestation control systems are understood to mean the elaboration of national strategies and action plans for the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation, the development of platforms for measuring, reporting and verifying data on forest cover, the organization, management and availability of information about the forest suppression process, such as management plans, authorizations, licenses, commercialization and transport guides and other forest control documents. It also includes support for the creation and improvement of traceability systems for forestry products (definition of methodologies and procedures, development of databases and information management systems).

Contribution to REDD+

Projects must contribute directly or indirectly to implement the REDD+ instrument, also considering the development of activities that contribute to the measurement, reporting and verification of emissions and GHG.

Compliance with REDD+ safeguards

The project must demonstrate compliance with the REDD+ safeguards (REDD+ (Annex I of Decision 1/CP.16)) - also known as the Cancun Safeguards- that aim to ensure that REDD+ initiatives adequately address sensitive issues such as the rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, social participation, preservation of natural ecosystems, the permanence of the REDD+ results achieved and the risk of displacement of pressure for deforestation and forest degradation to other areas.

Thematic focus of the biennium July-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.

How it can be supported

Operational modalities

Structuring project

It is one that cumulatively meets the following criteria:

- a. contribute to the implementation of a public policy;
- b. present a resolution strategy in relation to the problem situation;
- c. demonstrate the potential for lasting and significant positive impacts;
- d. has scale in the territory (whenever the project develops its actions in the territory).

With regard to the public sector, the structuring projects may be presented by the direct and indirect federal and state public administration.

The criterion “having scale in the territory” will be considered fulfilled when the project actions cover a significant geographic area, whether it is composed of a set of municipalities, settlements or protected areas, a state planning region, the surroundings of large construction works infrastructure etc. The definition of the territorial scale must be based on the characteristics of the project and the respective public policies.

Support for research, development and innovation projects in the Structuring Project modality should aim to subsidize the formulation or implementation of public policies.

Value of projects

The amount of support from the Amazon Fund for each contracted project will be at least US\$ 2,000,000.00 (two million US dollars). The maximum value of a single project, when filed, must not exceed US\$ 10,000,000.00 (ten million US dollars). It should be noted that this maximum funding cap does not apply to the total value of projects submitted under the Amazon Fund Public Call and Public Call through Aggregating Partners modalities.

Who may submit proposals

Bidders

The project must be presented by the central government of the beneficiary country, by multilateral institutions, or even by entities of the Brazilian federal public administration, and must have the formal consent, in the last two cases, of the central government of the country that will benefit from the actions to be developed by the project.

South-South Cooperation

Project must explain the cooperation with a Brazilian government entity and its governance structure.

What can be funded (supported items)

The Amazon Fund can support the following types of investment and funding expenses:

- a. Civil Works and Installations;
- b. Machinery, Equipment and other goods;
- c. Logistics;
- d. Human Resources and Research Grants;
- e. Consultancy and Provision of Specialized Services;
- f. Support Services;

- g. Administrative costs;
- h. Special Supports.

What cannot be funded

Substitution of sources

Non-replacement of other funding sources

Amazon Fund resources cannot replace other available funding sources.

Payments to foreign public agents

Per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may not be paid to public agents in the exercise of their public duties - such as civil servants, public employees and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and per diems.

Payments to Brazilian public agents

Per diems, salaries or any type of remuneration may not be paid to public agents in the exercise of their public duties - such as civil servants, public employees and others, except for the payment of scholarships or research and per diems related thereto.

Debt and tax expenses not related to the project

Funds cannot be used to pay taxes or duties that are not inherent and/or an integral part of the funding or investments made by the project.

Indemnity

The payment of indemnities for expropriation is not supported by the Amazon Fund.

What is mandatory

Counterpart

The Project must present counterpart and/or non-financial contributions, producing a multiplier effect for the Fund's investments. The counterparts can take the form of financial resources directly invested in the project or by offering infrastructure, personnel and other indirect ways.

Advertising and transparency

The project must have a mechanism for disclosing its implementation via the Internet.

Outcomes indicators

Project must define and measure result indicators directly related to the objectives of the Amazon Fund.

Sustainability

The project must propose strategies to sustain the project's results after implementation.

Prior consent from indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities

Project involving indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities must identify which communities will be involved and prove the prior consent of these communities or their representative institutions.

Other points observed by the BNDES

Relevance

Countries with greater forest coverage and that have a National REDD+ Strategy.

Previous stage

Prior to submission to the BNDES, international cooperation projects must be evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) on the priority and pertinence of support, consulting the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Even before the presentation, the projects need to be approved by the Brazilian entity that integrates the cooperation.

Transition rule

The Projects will be analyzed by BNDES considering the rules in force at the time of their protocol.



ANNEX 3—CANCELLATIONS, SUPPLEMENTATION, AND CHANGES IN VALUES

Canceled projects

Project	Project management	Support amount (BRL)	Year of cancellation
S.O.S. Cumaru do Norte	Municipality of Cumaru do Norte (Pará)	755,299.70	2012
Anapu toward the Green Seal	Municipality of Anapu (Pará)	431,940.00	2014
Sustainable Porto de Moz	Municipality of Porto de Moz (Pará)	337,206.46	2014
Roraima's Firefighters	State of Roraima	12,800,000.00	2016
Sustainable Maranhão	State of Maranhão	20,036,000.00	2016
Agroforestry Business	Jari Foundation	2,838,549.00	2017
Forest Income	Vale Association for Sustainable Development (Vale Fund)	35,000,000.00	2017
Forest Management and Production Chains Boosting	State of Amapá	40,304,200.00	2018
Fruits from the Forest	Brazilian Group for Education and Teaching (UBEE)	4,053,734.00	2018
Indigenous Territorial Sustainable Management	State of Amazonas	16,465,000.00	2018
Sepror Agroecology	State of Amazonas	14,900,000.00	2018
Environmental Operations Company	Federal Government (Ministry of Justice)	30,631,480.00	2020
Total		178,553,409.16	

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Projects with supplementation

Project	Project management	Support amount (BRL)	Original support amount (BRL)	Additional funding amount (BRL)	Year of the supplementation's approval
Knowing to Preserve	Museu da Amazônia (Musa)	9,984,629.00	8,454,421.00	1,530,208.00	2015
Materialize	Association of Small Agro-farmers in the Reca Project	6,422,748.00	4,751,520.00	1,671,228.00	2015
Total		16,407,377.00	13,205,941.00	3,201,436.00	

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Projects with changes in the value of support

Project	Project management	Support amount (BRL)	Original support amount (BRL)	Changed amount (BRL)
Acre: Zero Forest Fires	State of Acre	13,280,709.56	13,280,700.00	9.56
Amazon Backyards	Center for Studies on Culture and the Environment in the Amazon (Rioterra)	8,837,852.29	9,117,000.00	(279,147.71)
Amazon Bioactive Compounds	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	1,352,368.48	1,352,336.00	32.48
Amazon Public Policy Incubator	Federal University of Pará (UFPA)	2,660,567.23	2,704,084.90	(43,517.67)
Amazon's Water Springs—Phase 2	Municipality of Alta Floresta (MT)	7,146,563.54	7,182,970.00	(36,406.46)
Amazônia Agroecológica Project	Federation of Agencies for Social and Educational Assistance (FASE)	16,611,508.35	17,547,560.00	(936,051.65)
Amazônia SAR	Federal Government—Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System (CENSIPAM)	47,958,727.94	63,923,626.00	(15,964,898.06)
APL Babassu	Association in Settlement Areas in the state of Maranhão (Assema)	4,897,085.37	5,286,300.00	(389,214.63)
Banco do Brasil Foundation—Amazon Fund	Banco do Brasil Foundation	14,503,820.43	15,000,000.00	(496,179.57)
Belém Islands	Federal University of Pará (UFPA) and Research Development and Support Foundation (FADESP)	1,060,245.19	1,138,083.93	(77,838.74)
Buriti Springs	Municipality of Carlinda (MT)	1,875,500.94	1,870,581.50	4,919.44
CAR Acre	State of Acre	15,411,173.28	16,838,000.00	(1,426,826.72)
CAR Amazonas	State of Amazonas	12,148,072.01	29,867,722.00	(17,719,649.99)
CAR Bahia	Institute of Environment and Hydric Resources of the State of Bahia (INEMA)—State of Bahia/State Secretariat for the Environment (SEMA)	29,298,701.78	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)	317,152.13	13,889,440.00	(13,572,287.87)
CAR Mato Grosso do Sul	Environmental Institute of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul (IMASUL)	4,575,359.30	8,789,800.00	(4,214,440.70)
CAR Paraná	State of Paraná	1,084,473.01	14,110,253.86	(13,025,780.85)

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Project	Project management	Support amount (BRL)	Original support amount (BRL)	Changed amount (BRL)
CAR Roraima	State of Roraima	1,414,308.37	10,820,500.00	(9,406,191.63)
CAR: Lawful Tocantins	State of Tocantins	24,400,219.00	40,504,400.00	(16,104,181.00)
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)
Environmental Monitoring and Deforestation Control Project in the Legal Amazon (PROFISC 1–B)	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	140,262,587.72	140,264,000.00	(1,412.28)
Everlasting Forest	Amazon Institute of People and the Environment (IMAZON)	8,004,487.80	14,293,105.00	(6,288,617.20)
Forest Assistance Program	Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)	19,107,547.89	19,169,087.00	(61,539.11)
Forest Assistance Program +	Foundation for Amazon Sustainability (FAS)	31,298,300.48	31,518,490.00	(220,189.52)
Forest Cities	Institute of Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Amazon (IDESAM)	11,973,174.92	12,092,485.00	(119,310.08)
Forest Firefighters of Mato Grosso	State of Mato Grosso	12,518,230.09	12,625,000.00	(106,769.91)
Forest Protection in the State of Tocantins	State of Tocantins	4,958,910.00	5,000,000.00	(41,090.00)
Forest Sentinels	Vale do Amanhecer Farmers' Cooperative (Coopavam)	5,175,522.50	5,288,817.00	(113,294.50)
Green Municipalities Program	State of Pará	45,591,647.24	82,378,560.00	(36,786,912.76)
Importance of Forest Environmental Assets	State of Acre	52,930,867.68	60,000,000.00	(7,069,132.32)
Indigenous Land Management in the Rio Negro and Xingu Basin	Socioenvironmental Institute (ISA)	11,685,843.13	11,712,000.00	(26,156.87)
Indigenous Territorial Management in the South of Amazonas State	International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB)	11,042,796.11	11,448,505.00	(405,708.89)
Integrated Environmental Socioeconomic Development Project	State of Rondônia—State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEDAM-RO)	26,714,756.72	32,659,602.00	(5,944,845.28)
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 (PA)	193,906.10	792,200.00	(598,293.90)
Kayapó Fund for Indigenous Land Conservation	Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO)	7,584,410.51	16,900,000.00	(9,315,589.49)
National Forest Inventory—The Amazon	Federal Government—Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)	38,149,718.18	65,000,555.12	(26,850,836.94)
New Paths in Cotriguaçu	Municipality of Cotriguaçu	1,567,845.25	1,981,511.00	(413,665.75)

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Project	Project management	Support amount (BRL)	Original support amount (BRL)	Changed amount (BRL)
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—Strengthening of the System for Preventing and Combating Forest Fires	Brazilian Institute of 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)
Recovering Marcelândia	Municipality of Marcelândia (MT)	551,556.98	669,126.00	(117,569.02)
Reforestation in the Southern Part of Amazonas State	State of Amazonas	17,575,286.19	20,000,000.00	(2,424,713.81)
Small Eco-Social Projects in the Amazon	Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN)	12,814,691.38	12,843,876.04	(29,184.66)
Strengthening Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon	The Nature Conservancy of Brazil (TNC Brasil)	15,487,682.61	15,750,406.00	(262,723.39)
Strengthening the Forest-Based Sustainable Economy	Central Cooperative for the Commercialization of Extractive Products of Acre State (COOPERACRE)	4,981,614.66	5,081,763.00	(100,148.34)
Sustainable Indigenous Amazon	Kanindé Ethno-Environmental Defense Association	7,352,757.03	8,188,872.44	(836,115.41)
Sustainable Mato Grosso	State of Mato Grosso	32,925,406.46	35,015,970.00	(2,090,563.54)
Sustainable Northern Corridor	Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification (IMAFLOA)	3,310,210.47	3,312,877.00	(2,666.53)
Sustainable Settlements in the Amazon	Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)	23,408,189.40	24,939,200.37	(1,531,010.97)
Sustainable Tapajós	Conservation International—Brazil (CI-Brasil)	18,016,620.88	23,679,628.00	(5,663,007.12)
Training to Conserve	Amazon Conservation Team (ECAM)	1,404,360.57	1,452,000.00	(47,639.43)
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 Lands in Acre	Acre Pro-Indigenous People Commission (CPI-Acre)	3,091,111.21	3,106,064.00	(14,952.79)
Value Chains of Nontimber Forest Products	SOS Amazônia Association	9,938,777.00	9,993,000.00	(54,223.00)
Total		891,617,794.72	1,104,136,152.86	(212,518,358.14)

Source: Elaborated by the authors.

Note: * The projects Amazon Bioactive Composts, Buriti Springs and Acre: Zero Forest Fires had an increase in value because they predicted the inflation adjustment of the value of the Amazon Fund's financial support.

ANNEX 4—RESULTS FRAMEWORK MODEL FOR PROJECTS SUPPORTED BY THE AMAZON FUND

Objectives (outcomes)	1.1 Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed	1.2 Production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value	1.3 Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes
“Sustainable production” component				
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Rural properties with sustainable production projects implemented (number of properties)	Processing units for family farming and extractive products expanded or renovated (number of units)	Practical training courses on the management of sustainable economic activities provided – total (number of people)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – planting, enrichment, or densification (hectares)
	Rural properties that received technical assistance (number of properties)	Infrastructure built for sustainable production and recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)	Practical and management training for sustainable economic activities – women (number of individuals)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – management of natural regeneration (hectares)
	Demonstration units implemented – agroforestry systems (SAF)/sustainable livestock farming/ crop-livestock-forest integration (number of demonstration units)	Transportation equipment purchased for sustainable production activities – boats/ cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Practical and management training for sustainable economic activities – Indigenous peoples (number of individuals)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – agroforestry system (SAF) (hectares)
	Infrastructure built for sustainable production and recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)	Sustainable production studies conducted – diagnostics/ business plans/communication plans (number of studies)	Small projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Infrastructure built for sustainable production and recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)
	Transportation equipment purchased for sustainable production activities – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/ motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Small projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Transportation equipment purchased for sustainable production activities – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/ motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Sustainable production studies conducted – diagnostics/business plans/ communication plans (number of studies)	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)

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Objectives (outcomes)	1.1 Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed	1.2 Production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value	1.3 Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes
"Sustainable production" component				
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)	Medium- and large-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)
	Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)
	Sustainable production integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)
	Training publications or media produced for sustainable production purposes (number of publications)	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)
	Individuals directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)
	Women directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)	Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)		Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)
	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – sustainable production (number of individuals)			Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)
	Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)			

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Objectives (outcomes)	1.1 Economic activities that make sustainable use of forest biodiversity identified and developed	1.2 Production chains of agroforestry and biodiversity products with enhanced added value	1.3 Managerial and technical skills expanded to implement sustainable forest and biodiversity economic activities	1.4 Deforested and degraded areas recovered and used for economic or ecological conservation purposes
"Sustainable production" component				
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Annual income from sustainable economic activities – fresh products (BRL thousand)	Annual income from sustainable economic activities – processed products and services (BRL thousand)	Individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	Recovered area used for economic purposes (hectares)
	Area of forest directly managed (hectares)	Area of forest directly managed (hectares)	Individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or regularization – ongoing recovery (hectares)
	Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)	Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)	Individuals trained in the practice and management of sustainable economic activities that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – Indigenous peoples (number of individuals)	Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)
			Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)	

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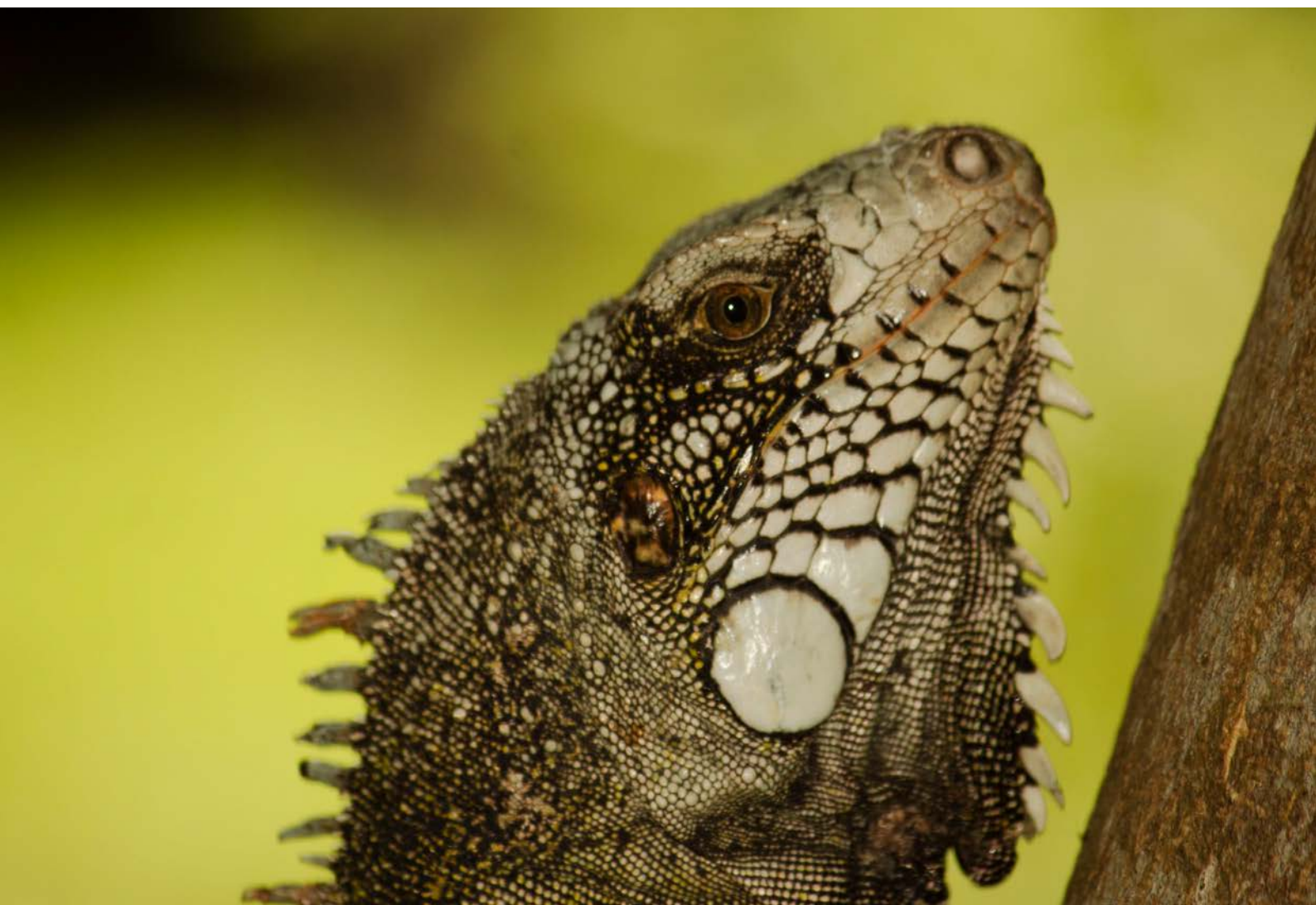
Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – total (number of individuals)	Rural properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) – protocol (number of properties)
	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – women (number of individuals)	Area of rural properties registered in the CAR – protocol (hectares)
	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – public employees (number of individuals)	Transportation equipment purchased for environmental monitoring, control, and regularization purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Training in environmental management or deforestation monitoring technologies – female public employees (number of individuals)	Rural properties submitted to register verification (number of properties)
	Transportation equipment purchased for environmental monitoring, control, and regularization purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Area of rural properties submitted to register verification (hectares)
	Equipment purchased to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs – aircraft/pickup truck/boat/tank semi-trailer/forest tank truck (number of pieces of equipment)	Projects elaborated for the recovery of degraded or altered areas (PRADA) (number of projects)
	Vehicles rented for environmental inspection actions (number of vehicles)	Area of properties with projects elaborated for the recovery of degraded or altered areas (PRADA) (hectares)
	Flight hours in environmental inspection actions (number of hours)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – planting, enrichment, or densification (hectares)
	Environmental inspection missions carried out (number of missions)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – management of natural regeneration (hectares)
	Training in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades – total (number of individuals)	Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover – agroforestry systems (SAF) (hectares)
	Training in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades – women (number of individuals)	Environmental monitoring, control, and regularization integrating events – seminars/workshops (number of events)
	Electronic systems for environmental monitoring and control implemented, improved, and/or integrated (number of systems)	Training publications or media produced for environmental monitoring, control, or regularization (number of publications)
	Integrating events for environmental monitoring, control, or regularization – seminars/workshops (number of events)	Infrastructure built for recovery of vegetation – nurseries/seed houses/sheds (number of units)
	Training publications or media produced for environmental monitoring, control, or regularization (number of publications)	
	Area mapped with georeferencing for monitoring and control purposes (hectares)	
	Environmental agencies strengthened (number of institutions)	

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Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Training in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or integrated fire management – public employees (number of individuals)	
	Training in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or integrated fire management – female public employees (number of individuals)	
	Training in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques – total (number of individuals)	
	Training in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques – women (number of individuals)	
	Operations to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs carried out by the Military Fire Brigade in partnership with federal agencies (number of joint operations)	
	Operations to combat forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs carried out by the Military Fire Brigade in partnership with other Military Fire Brigades (number of joint operations)	
	Military Fire Brigade actions to support environmental inspection carried out by other competent state and federal agencies (number of actions)	

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Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Area monitored in the Legal Amazon region (hectares)	Properties registered in the CAR with verified and regular register (number of properties)
	Area monitored in Brazil outside the Legal Amazon region (hectares)	Area of properties registered in the CAR with verified and regular register (hectares)
	Area monitored area in other tropical countries (hectares)	Recovery projects for degraded or altered areas (PRADA) approved by the environmental agency (number of projects)
	Notice of violation for infractions against the flora (number of cases)	Area of properties with recovery projects for degraded or altered areas (PRADA) approved by the environmental agency (hectares)
	Fines imposed for infractions against flora (BRL thousand)	Recovered area in use for economic purposes (hectares)
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or regularization – ongoing recovery (hectares)
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in environmental management and deforestation monitoring technologies that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – female public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	
	Women trained in firefighting techniques for the creation of civilian fire brigades that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	

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Objectives (outcomes)	2.1 Monitoring, control, and environmental accountability agencies structured and modernized	2.2 Increased access of farmers to land environmental regularization
"Monitoring and control" component		
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Heat sources – the first measurement is the average number of heat sources in the five years prior to the implementation of the project (number of heat sources)	
	Heat sources verified by Fire Brigade field operations (number of heat sources)	
	Forest fires or unauthorized burn-offs fought by the Fire Brigade (number of fires)	
	Individuals trained in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or in integrated fire management that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in prevention and combat of forest fires and unauthorized burn-offs or in integrated fire management that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – female public employees (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)	
	Individuals trained in techniques of controlled burn-offs and prevention of forest fires or in alternative nonburning techniques that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)	
	Access to electronic systems implemented or integrated for environmental monitoring and control (number of accesses)	
		Organizations using electronic systems implemented or integrated for environmental monitoring and control (number of organizations)

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Objectives (outcomes)	3.1 Public forests and protected areas expanded	3.2 Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management	3.3 Areas with regularized land titling expanded	3.4 Areas with land-use planning defined by ecological economic zoning (ZEE) expanded
"Land-use planning" component				
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Studies conducted to identify priority areas for the creation of PAs or for the legal recognition of Indigenous lands (IL) completed (number of studies)	Territorial management plans drawn up or revised (number of plans)	Rural properties with georeferencing implemented for land regularization purposes (number of properties)	Planning and/or diagnosis and/or prognosis studies for implementing EEZ (number of studies)
	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)
	Land-use planning integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Land-use planning integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Land-use planning integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Geographic Databases (GDB) structured and fed with the geoinformation used to elaborate the EEZ (number of databases)
	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)	Transportation equipment purchased for land-use planning purposes – boats/cars/trucks/tractors/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)	Territorial surveillance missions carried out (number of missions)	Digitized documents for land management purposes (number of documents)	Public events of discussion and validation of EEZ carried out (number of events)
	Individuals directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – total (number of individuals)	Area of rural properties mapped with georeferencing for land-title regularization purposes (hectares)	Training publications or media produced for land-use planning purposes (number of publications)
	Women directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – women (number of individuals)	Individuals directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	
	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – Indigenous peoples (number of individuals)	Women directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	

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Objectives (outcomes)	3.1 Public forests and protected areas expanded	3.2 Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management	3.3 Areas with regularized land titling expanded	3.4 Areas with land-use planning defined by ecological economic zoning (ZEE) expanded
"Land-use planning" component				
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?		Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – public employees (number of individuals)	Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)	
		Training in management or territorial protection of protected areas – female public employees (number of individuals)		
		Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)		
		Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – planting, enrichment, or densification (hectares)		
		Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover with native species – management of natural regeneration (hectares)		
		Area with completed actions to recover vegetation cover – agroforestry systems (SAF) (hectares)		
		Small-sized projects supported by cooperative entities – projects up to BRL 150,000 (number of projects)		
		Medium and large projects supported by cooperative entities – projects over BRL 150,000 (number of projects)		
		Individuals directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)		
		Women directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)		
		Indigenous people directly benefited by the project – land-use planning (number of individuals)		
		Institutions indirectly supported – associated/partnership public calls (number of institutions)		

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Objectives (outcomes)	3.1 Public forests and protected areas expanded	3.2 Protected areas with consolidated infrastructure, land protection, and management	3.3 Areas with regularized land titling expanded	3.4 Areas with land-use planning defined by ecological economic zoning (ZEE) expanded
"Land-use planning" component				
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Area of protected areas created (hectares)	Protected areas (PA) with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (number of PA)	Rural properties with regularized land titles (number of properties)	Area with territorial organization established with EEZ (hectares)
	Area of Indigenous lands (IL) recognized (hectares)	Area of PA with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (hectares)	Area of rural properties with regularized land titles (hectares)	
		ILs with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (number of ILs)		
		Area of ILs with environmental and territorial management tool under implementation (hectares)		
		Individuals trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – total (number of individuals)		
		Women trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Indigenous people trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Public employees trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – (number of individuals)		
		Public employees trained in the management and monitoring of protected areas that effectively apply the acquired knowledge – women (number of individuals)		
		Area recovered in use for economic purposes (hectares)		
		Area recovered for environmental conservation and/or regularization – ongoing recovery (hectares)		
		Third sector organizations that have advanced in management and governance (number of organizations)		

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Objectives (outcomes)	4.1 Knowledge and technology for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning produced, disseminated, and employed	4.2 Economic instruments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and employed
"Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component		
What is the amount of funding allocated to each objective?	BRL thousand	BRL thousand
How can deliveries (efficacy) associated with each objective be measured?	Studies carried on (number of studies)	Solidarity finance platforms structured to support socio-biodiversity production chains projects (number of platforms)
	Laboratories built or renovated (number of laboratories)	Amount paid for environmental services (BRL thousand)
	Area of laboratories built or renovated (square meters)	Subsidies granted to extractive producers and small farmers for the promotion of socio-biodiversity production chains (BRL thousand)
	Transportation equipment purchased for scientific and innovation purposes – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)	Amount paid for governmental purchases (BRL thousand)
	Electronic systems developed and/or improved for environmental monitoring and control purposes (number of systems)	Rural properties benefiting from payment for environmental services (number of properties)
	Science and innovation integrating events – seminars/workshops held (number of events)	Transportation equipment purchased for economic instruments implementation – boats/cars/trucks/motorcycles (number of pieces of equipment)
	Area mapped with georeferencing for land-use planning purposes (hectares)	Integrating events for economic instruments implementation – seminars/workshops held (number of events)
	Area mapped with georeferencing for monitoring and control purposes (hectares)	Training publications or media produced for economic instruments implementation (number of publications)
	Researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region for the execution of the project – total (number of individuals)	Mapping of social- and environmental-oriented business opportunities carried out (number of mapping activities)
	Female researchers and technicians involved in scientific and technological research activities residing in the Amazon region for the execution of the project (number of individuals)	

(Continues)



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Objectives (outcomes)	4.1 Knowledge and technology for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning produced, disseminated, and employed	4.2 Economic instruments for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, deforestation monitoring and control, and land-use planning developed, disseminated, and employed
"Science, innovation, and economic instruments" component		
How can the expected effects (effectiveness) of projects deliveries be measured?	Scientific publications produced (number of publications)	Solidarity finance operations carried out (working capital, endorsement, etc.) to foster sustainable production activities (number of operations)
	New products or technologies developed (number of products)	Amount of support provided (working capital, endorsement, etc.) by use of solidarity finance platform instruments (BRL thousand)
	Patent applications filed with the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) (number of patents)	Financial default of solidarity finance operations (working capital, endorsement, etc.) to foster sustainable productive activities (BRL thousand)
	Geospatial information on land use and coverage generated by technologies developed or improved – alerts/maps/reports (number of pieces of information)	Area with vegetation cover benefitting from environmental services payment (hectares)
		Production entities that have sold products under government programs (number of entities)
		Individuals that have sold products under government programs (number of individuals)
		Production entities benefited by grants for the promotion of products of socio-biodiversity (number of entities)
		Individuals benefited by grants for the promotion of products of socio-biodiversity (number of individuals)
		Amount disbursed by investment fund in social- and environmental-oriented businesses with co-investment of the Amazon Fund (BRL thousand)
		Annual income from sustainable economic activities of community organizations – fresh products (BRL thousand)
		Annual income from sustainable economic activities of community organizations – processed products and services (BRL thousand)

Source: Elaborated by the authors.



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Brazil protects it.
The world supports it.
Everyone wins.

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