



Annual Report 2018

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José de Menezes Berenguer Neto

President of Deliberative Board

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Knowledge and Innovation

Since its creation two decades ago, the pursuit of excellence has always been a FUNBIO goal. Precision, reliability and transparency are among the attributes that have consistently ensured effective results for the projects we support. In 2018, FUNBIO was voted one of the Top 100 Non-Governmental Organizations in Brazil (Best NGOs Award). This was recognition for the professionalism FUNBIO has shown at the financial helm of some of the most important environmental conservation projects in the nation.

In 2018, true to its vocation for innovation, FUNBIO partnered up on a blended finance project for the Pampas, allying conservation with husbandry. The initiative encourages cattle ranching in the southern pasturelands by providing financial and technical support for the endeavor. The result has been increased productivity, higher aggregate value, and subsequent Pampa conservation through the avoidance of silviculture and monoculture. Fostering sustainable production, already present in earlier projects

to buttress socio-biodiverse production chains, is here extended in a new direction that combines donations and funding.

2018 was also the year we concretized a long-nurtured dream: the FUNBIO Grants Program for field research. In its maiden edition, launched in partnership with the Humanize Institute, the initiative selected 30 master's degree and doctoral projects from across the country. These projects will receive funding for research with a view to fostering

the production of scientific knowledge and contributing to the formation of future leaders. Knowledge is a structuring element that underpins long-term transformations, and the plurality of the submitted proposals speaks to the potential of Brazil's young knowledge-builders.

This combination of innovation and knowledge is in FUNBIO's DNA and remains key to obtaining effective, measurable conservation results.





Rosa Lemos de Sá
Secretary-General of FUNBIO

PERSPECTIVES

On the Road to More Partnerships

Since day one, FUNBIO has made a vocation of forging and promoting partnerships. That was the way we found to support nearly 300 projects in collaboration with major global donors, governments, companies and civil society. In 2019, as part of our ongoing drive toward diversification, it is only fitting that we should create and expand new state-level partnerships.

FUNBIO's efforts to identify new funding sources for environmental projects are intended to help the Federation's states guarantee conservation and sustainable development. In the face of

budgetary constraints, resources from private donors and legal obligations are crucial wellsprings of additional conservation funding.

In the state of Rio de Janeiro, for example, the Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA/RJ), a financial mechanism developed by FUNBIO, ensures the running and upkeep of Protected Areas (PAs) through private environmental offset payments. This approach enabled these PAs to ride out budgetary slumps without detriment to PA functioning and consolidation.

In October 2018, after a rigorous assessment process, we received some excellent news. FUNBIO and the public bank Caixa Econômica Federal became Brazil's first accredited Green Climate Fund (GCF) entities. It brings us enormous satisfaction to see our work recognized in this way.

The GCF is a global fund created to help developing countries surmount the challenges posed by climate change. In all, USD 10.3 billion has been disbursed toward that end. In 2019, we worked with partners to generate country

and state-level ideas and proposals for the GCF.

GCF accreditation follows in the wake of FUNBIO's becoming a Global Environment Facility (GEF) agency in 2015. FUNBIO is now the only civil-society institution to hold both GCF and GEF accreditation.

In 2019, we aim to broaden our portfolio of partnerships in order to make an ever more effective contribution to the conservation of Brazil's environmental heritage.



MISSION

To provide strategic resources for biodiversity conservation



VISION

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



VALUES

FUNBIO is guided by the following values:

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

Conservation initiatives supported by FUNBIO furthered progress towards the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In this report, projects with a bearing on these targets carry the SDG and Brazilian NDC logos.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) announced the adoption of 17 SDGs designed to protect the planet, eradicate poverty, and ensure prosperity for all. The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (2000) and maximize effort towards achieving those that remain unfulfilled. The set of measures will guide Brazil and the other 192 signatories in national policymaking and in orchestrating international cooperation over the next 15 years.



Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Also in 2015, Brazil presented its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), its express commitment to the Paris Accord. Taking 2005 rates of greenhouse-gas emissions as its reference, the country committed to a 37% reduction by 2025 and a 43% drop by 2030. Among the other targets are the restoration of 12 million hectares and zero illegal deforestation in the Amazon.



* This is not an official icon, but one FUNBIO took the liberty of creating to represent its projects' collaboration with the Nationally Determined Contribution

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP)

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans – NBSAP is intended to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, with an equitable sharing of the benefits of genetic use. It was created by the Federal Government in collaboration with state governments, business, academia and civil society. It contributes to the country's biodiversity goals. All FUNBIO projects contribute to the NBSAP.



GOALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

SDG


NDC

	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	NDC	
FUNBIO Grants																			
ARPA																			
GEF Mar																			
REM Mato Grosso																			
TFCA																			
Probio II																			
GEF Terrestre																			
Atlantic Forest																			
Kayapó Fund																			
One Million Trees for the Xingu																			
BFN																			
Amazonian Mangroves																			
Park Adoption																			
FMA/RJ																			
Marine and Fisheries Research																			
Franciscana Conservation																			
PA Support																			
Environmental Education																			
CRAS RJ																			
Volta Verde (Green Again)																			
TAJ Caçapava																			
Spix's Macaw in Nature																			
Project K																			
Pro-Species																			

▼ January

New year, new site

New year, new site. FUNBIO launches its new internet portal, streamlined and integrated with social media.

 [Link to new website](#)

Colombian Protected Areas

Commissioned by the Colombian Natural Heritage Fund, FUNBIO and the German consultancy GITEC kickstart studies on sustainable financing for protected areas in Colombia.

Los Nevados Protected Area, Tolima, Colombia.
Photo: Andres Hurtado/National Natural Parks of Colombia



▼ February

Project rewards Mato Grosso for reducing its CO₂

Mato Grosso kicks off its REDD Early Movers Project (REM), a global initiative by the German government that rewards verified emissions reductions through forest conservation. FUNBIO will be the financial manager of the project.

Xingu State Park/SEMA, MT. Photo: José Medeiros/GCOM MT





March

Health and Happiness keeping the forest standing

The Active Forest project, supported by the Probio II Opportunities Fund during a period of three years, announced fresh results: its support for some 200 projects led by women fosters the production of 300 thousand native seedlings per year, while 37 newly built cisterns provide safe drinking water to three thousand residents, a founding block of any value chain, as without proper sanitation there is no chance of their produce ever reaching its market.

Cistern built at the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve/ICMBio, PA.
Photo: Projeto Saúde e Alegria (Health and Happiness Project)



April

More information on the country's most widely consumed fish

The FURG research vessel Atlântico Sul returns to the sea with new equipment bought by the Marine and Fisheries Research Project. The new tech will be used to collate valuable data on the Brazilian sardine (*Sardinella brasiliensis*), the most widely consumed marine species in the country and one of the five most important species to Brazilian fisheries overall.

Atlântico Sul Fishing Vessel. Photo: Adrian Martino/Marine World





May

Support for the country's least-protected biomes

The project Conservation, Restoration and Management Strategy for Biodiversity (GEF Terrestre) is signed into action, supporting conservation efforts in the Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa, three of Brazil's least protected biomes.

Destination Vietnam

FUNBIO heads to Da Nang (Vietnam) for the 6th GEF Assembly, one of the largest donors to environmental projects in the world. Rosa Lemos de Sá, FUNBIO's Secretary-General, is invited to speak on Sustainable Forest Management.

Sítio do Meio Ranch, Ingazeira, PE. Photo: Marizilda Cruppe/FUNBIO



June

FUNBIO Grants, support for field research

Launch of the FUNBIO Grants—Conserving the Future initiative, which, in partnership with the Humanize Institute, will support fieldwork for 29 master's degree and doctoral research projects. A committee formed by members of FUNBIO and academia analyzed over 600 proposals.

New Faces of the Amazon

A photographic expedition gets underway to nine protected areas supported by ARPA, the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program.

"Faces behind GEF Mar"

On World Oceans Day (8 June), we launched on Instagram and on Facebook the video campaign "Faces behind GEF Mar". Managers of five PAs and two research centers talk about their work and collaboration with the GEF Mar Project. In few days, the campaign had more than 15,000 views.

Campos Amazônicos National Park/ICMBio, RO. Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO



July

A Southern Vocation

An innovative new project marries conservation, husbandry and income generation in the Pampas. The funds will come from blended finance, which combines non-reimbursable investments with lines of credit.

Signing of the project “Biodiversity Conservation Allied with Animal Husbandry in the Pampa Biome”. Photo: Luiz Chavez



August

Dialogues in Santa Catarina

Sustainable Dialogues, a FUNBIO action in partnership with ABRAMPA, the Environmental Public Prosecutors Office Members Association, arrives at the Brazilian Protected Areas Congress in Florianópolis. The debate on legal obligations as an additional source of conservation funding drew members from the Public Prosecutors Office and the government to Espaço Amazônia, a Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation initiative.

Panel held at the 9th CBUC, in Florianópolis. Photo: Samira Chain/FUNBIO



▼ September

Franciscana: urgent need to save Brazil's most endangered dolphin

In September, the 1st Franciscana Conservation Project Seminar was held in Florianópolis, gathering representatives from the seven projects supported. Together, they make up the largest coordinated study ever conducted on Brazil's most endangered dolphin.

1st Seminar of the Project "Franciscana Conservation".
Photo: Yuri Cruvinel/FUNBIO



▼ October

ARPA: 15 years of learning and solid results

A meeting held in Brasília between representatives from the government, FUNBIO, donors and PA managers discussed the lessons learned over the first 15 years of ARPA. Governance, management and a long-term, sustainable model were among the event's core themes.

Meeting to discuss the lessons learned over the last 15 years of ARPA.
Photo: Pedro Lacerda/FUNBIO





November

FUNBIO becomes a Green Climate Fund national entity

FUNBIO became one of the Green Climate Fund's first accredited national implementing entities in Brazil. The other entity to receive accreditation was the bank Caixa Econômica Federal. The GCF was created in 2010 to help developing countries tackle issues related to global warming.

Event at the COP highlights a partnership with the Brazilian Navy

Brazil and Mexico presented innovative models for protected marine and coastal area management at the 14th Conference of the Parties (COP14) to the CDB, held in Egypt. Partnerships between federal environmental organs and national Navies are key to ensuring effective monitoring, research and inspection at PAs in both countries. The event was attended by the World Bank, FUNBIO, which presented GEF Mar, the FMCN (Mexican Fund for Nature Conservation) and the Brazilian Navy.

FUNBIO is among Brazil's top 100 NGOs

FUNBIO was elected one of the top 100 NGOs in Brazil by the Prêmio Melhores ONGs, an Instituto Doar and Rede Filantropia initiative.

FUNBIO receives Top NGOs Award from the Instituto Doar and Rede Filantropia. Photo: Fabricio Teixeira/FUNBIO



December

Reinforcement for the Kayapó Fund

The Kayapo Fund is selected from among the 1,500 proposals registered with the Petrobras Socio-Environmental Program and will receive additional funding for actions related to Kayapó territorial and environmental management.

Marine Fund is launched to support sustainability

The Marine Fund is launched in Brasília with the participation of the Federal Government, donors, the Brazilian Navy and FUNBIO. This is the first step in a Financial Sustainability strategy for the Protected Marine and Coastal Areas Project, which supports protected areas and research centers.

Green Again Project connects forest fragments in Volta Redonda

FUNBIO and the city hall of Volta Redonda signed into action the Green Again Project, which will increase the municipality's green cover to 90 thousand square meters through reforestation and the creation of a Botanical Garden at Ilha de São João.

Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*).
Photo: Enrico Marcovaldi/Humpback Whale Institute



The Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (FUNBIO) is a not-for-profit private national fund that works in partnership with the governmental, private and civil society sectors to ensure that strategic and financial resources are channeled into effective biodiversity conservation initiatives.

Since its launch in 1996, FUNBIO has supported 282 projects that have benefitted 233 institutions nationwide.

Among the its main activities are project financial management, the design of financial mechanisms for conservation and procurement and hiring of goods and services for conservation initiatives.

Since year-one, FUNBIO has contracted an annual independent, external audit. In 2013, it began conducting an internal audit as well. All of FUNBIO's financial reporting has been passed without restriction by the external auditors.



HOW WE WORK

FUNBIO is structured into three areas:



Donations Unit

Projects financed through private donations and bi-and multi-lateral agreements brokered with the Brazilian government.



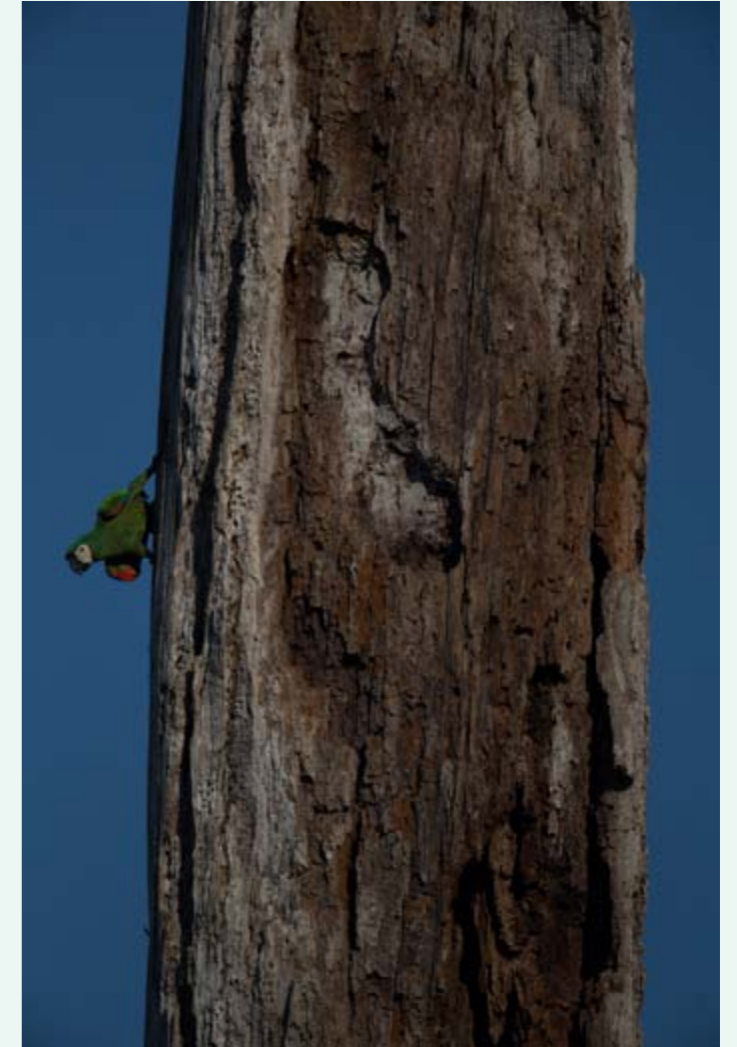
Legal Obligations Unit

Projects financed through private-sector legal obligations: environmental compensation, Consent Decrees/Terms of Conduct Adjustment, and other mechanisms.



Special Projects Unit

Diagnoses financial environments and designs mechanisms and tools that unblock access to new financial sources.



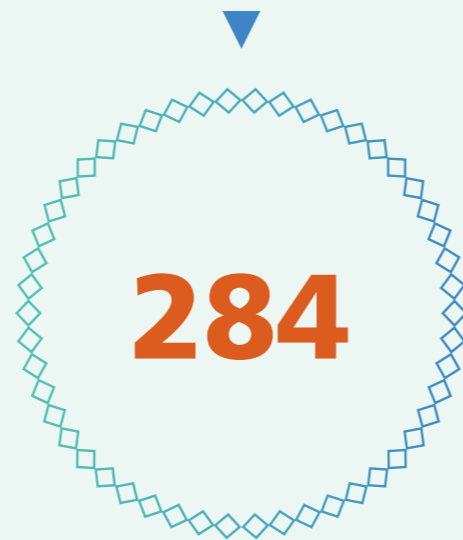
Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve/ICMBio, AC.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

IN NUMBERS

from 1996 to 2018



supported
protected areas



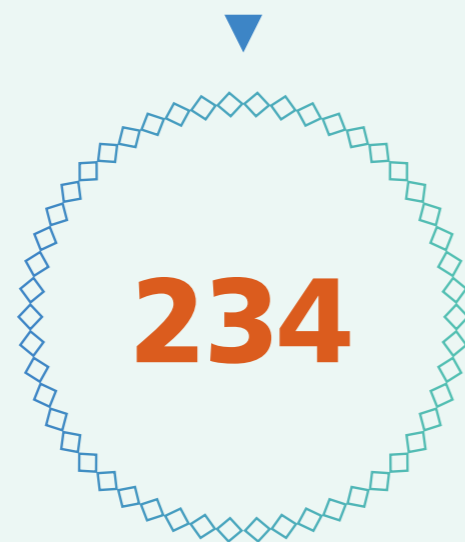
supported
projects



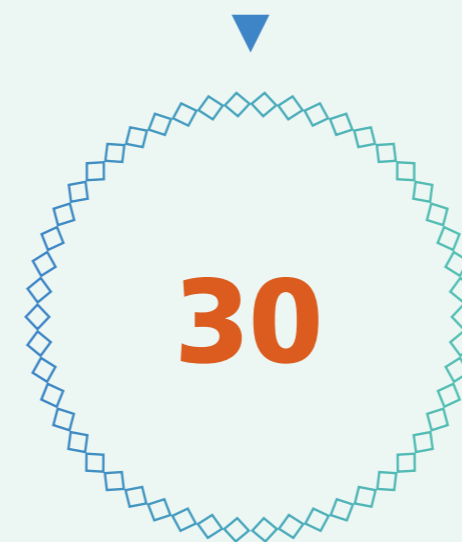
Support for almost

1.000

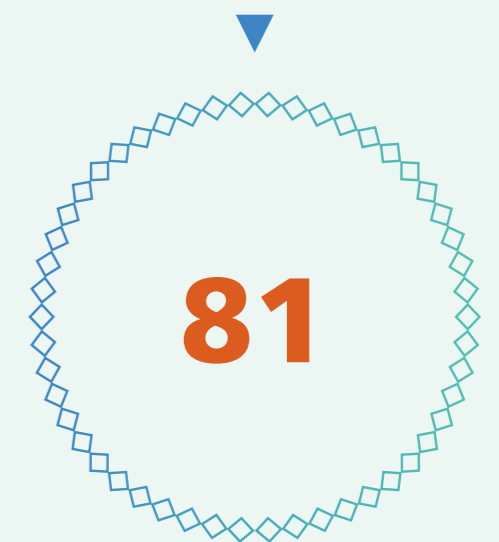
endangered
species



supported
institutions



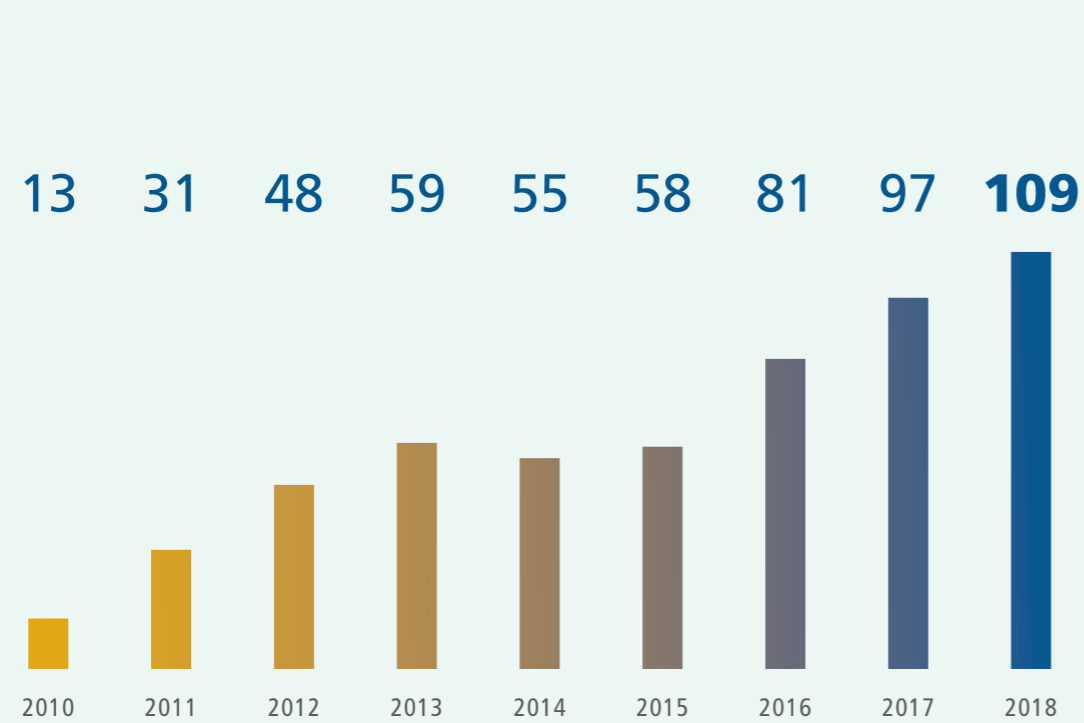
calls for
projects



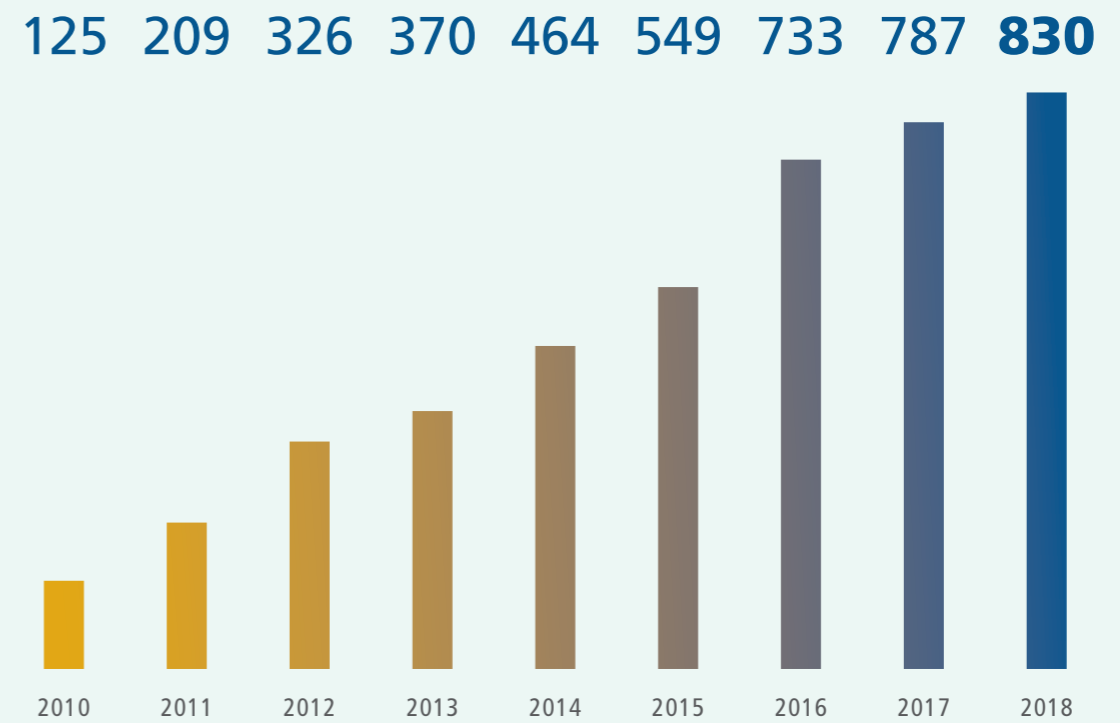
financers

IN NUMBERS

from 1996 to 2018

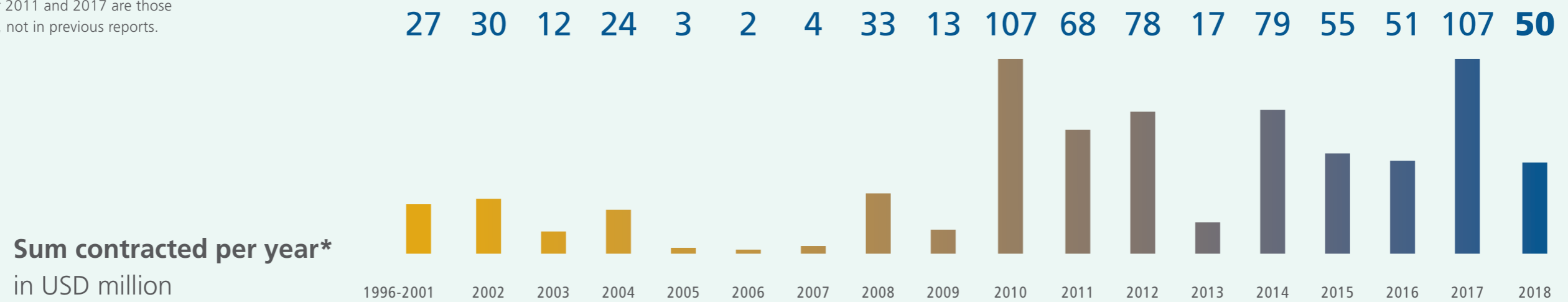


Total executed
in R\$ million



Total assets managed between 2010 and 2018**
in R\$ million

ERRATA: Figures for 2011 and 2017 are those shown in this chart, not in previous reports.



Sum contracted per year*
in USD million

* Project sums converted into US dollars (exchange rate as of the last day of the month of the contract's signing)

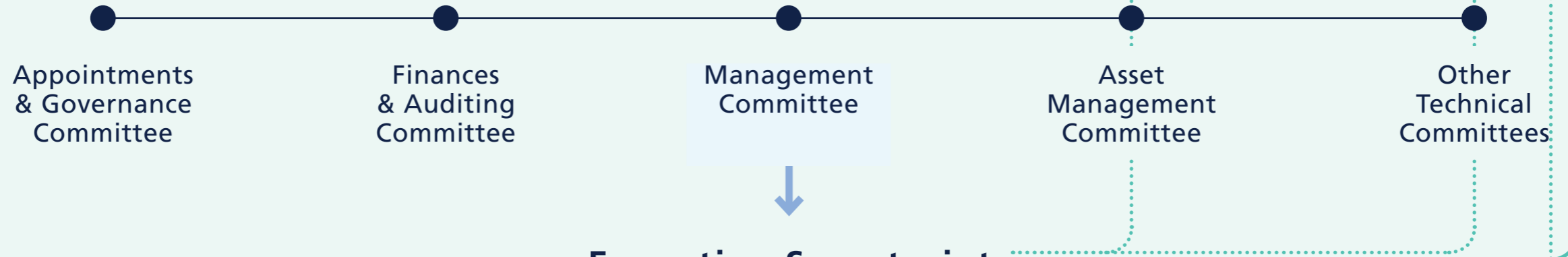
** Including long-term endowment and sinking funds

LIST OF FUNDING SOURCES 2018

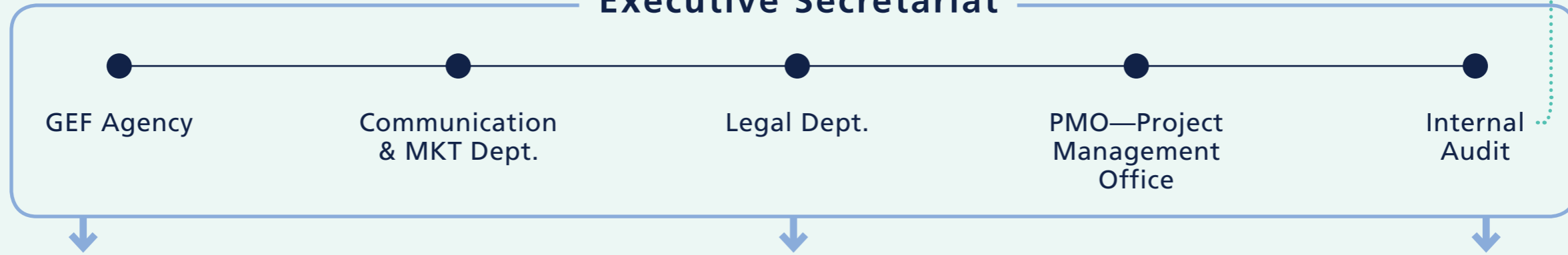
- ▶ Anglo American Minério de Ferro Brasil S.A.
- ▶ Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento – BID
- ▶ Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES
- ▶ BP Brasil Ltda.
- ▶ Bundesministerium für Umwelt – BMU
- ▶ Centro Empresarial Aeroespacial Incorporadora Ltda. – C.E.A.
- ▶ Chevron Brasil Upstream Frade Ltda.
- ▶ Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional – CSN
- ▶ Conservação Internacional – CI-Brasil
- ▶ Conservation International Foundation
- ▶ Engie – GDF Suez Energy Latin America Participações Ltda.
- ▶ Fonds Français pour l’Environnement Mondial (FFEM)
- ▶ Forest Trends
- ▶ Fundação BioGuiné
- ▶ GITEC Consult GmbH
- ▶ Global Environment Facility – GEF
- ▶ Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation
- ▶ Instituto da Humanidade – Humanize
- ▶ KfW Bankengruppe
- ▶ Linden Trust for Conservation
- ▶ Mava Fondation pour la Nature
- ▶ Natura Cosméticos S.A.
- ▶ O Boticário Franchising Ltda.
- ▶ OGX Petróleo e Gás Participações S.A.
- ▶ Patrimonio Natural Fondo para la Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas
- ▶ Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. – Petrobras
- ▶ Rock World S.A.
- ▶ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO
- ▶ The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ▶ United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP
- ▶ US Agency for International Development – USAID
- ▶ Vale S.A.
- ▶ Votorantim Industrial – VID
- ▶ World Bank – Banco Mundial
- ▶ WWF-Brasil
- ▶ WWF-US

ORGANIZATIONAL FLOW CHART

Deliberative Board



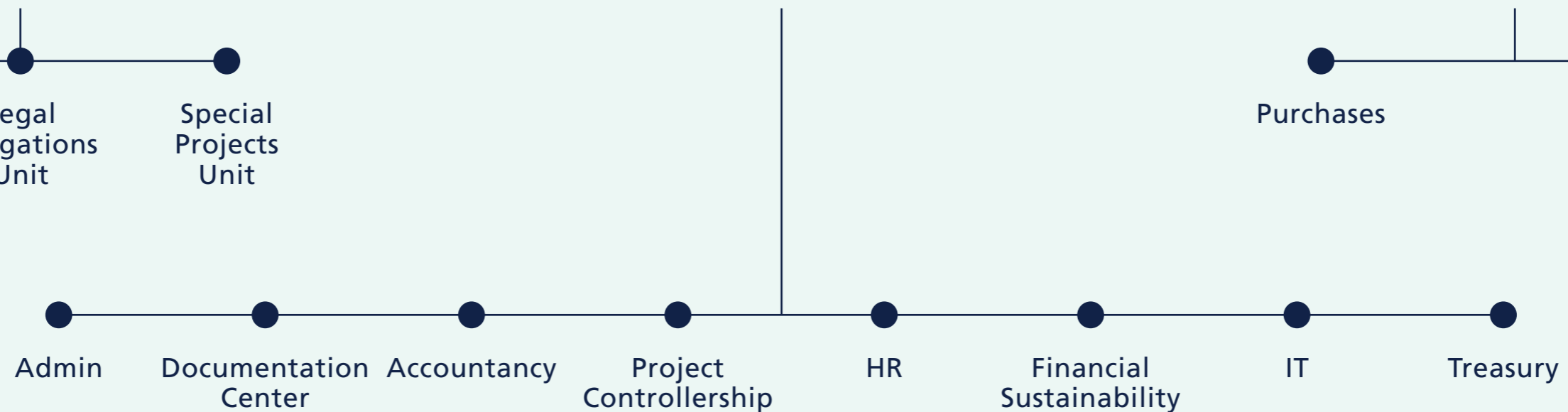
Executive Secretariat



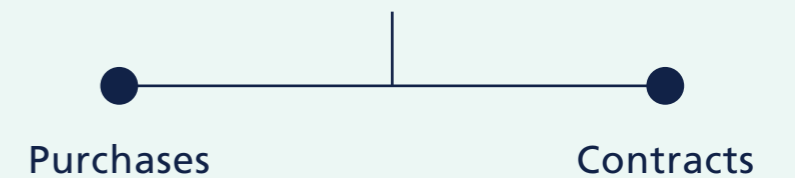
Superintendency of Programs



Superintendency of Planning & Management



Superintendency of Acquisitions & Logistics



The deliberative Board – DB consists of 16 members drawn from the academic, environmental, corporate and governmental sectors. It steers FUNBIO’s strategy and meets three times per year.

In 2018, José de Menezes Berenguer Neto assumed the presidency of the Deliberative Board, succeeding Álvaro de Souza.



Chairman

ÁLVARO DE SOUZA

(up until April/2018)

JOSÉ DE MENEZES BERENGUER NETO

(as of April/2018)

Vice-Chairwoman

DANIELLE DE ANDRADE MOREIRA

ACADEMIC SECTOR

DANIELLE DE ANDRADE MOREIRA

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

FABIO SCARANO

Brazilian Sustainable Development Foundation (FBDS)

RICARDO MACHADO

Brasília University (UNB)

SERGIO BESSERMAN VIANNA

Botanical Gardens of Rio de Janeiro

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

ADRIANA RAMOS

Socio-environmental Institute (ISA)

MARIA JOSÉ GONTIJO

International Education Institute of Brazil (IIEB)

MIGUEL SEREDIUK MILANO

Life Institute

PAULO MOUTINHO

Amazonian Environmental Research Institute (IPAM)

CORPORATE SECTOR

ÁLVARO DE SOUZA

Ads Gestão, Consultoria e Investimentos Ltda.

FLAVIO RIBEIRO DE CASTRO

FSB Comunicação

JOSÉ DE MENEZES BERENGUER NETO (up until April/2018)

JP Morgan

MARIANNE VON LACHMANN

Lachmann Investimentos Ltda.

GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR

ANDREA FERREIRA PORTELA NUNES

Ministry for Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications

MARCELO CRUZ (up until March/2018)

EDSON GONÇALVES DUARTE

(from March to May/2018)

ROMEO MENDES DO CARMO

(from May to December/2018)

Ministry for the Environment

MARCELO M. DE PAULA

Ministry for Planning, Development and Management

RICARDO SOAVINSKI

(up until June/2018)

PAULO HENRIQUE MAROSTEGAN E CARNEIRO

(from June to December/2018)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity (ICMBio)



External Audit

FUNBIO has been audited by independent external auditing firms every year since its creation, and its statements have always been approved without qualification. All of FUNBIO's statements of account, complete with external auditor's reports and explanatory notes, are available for download from the FUNBIO website.



Internal Audit

Since 2013, FUNBIO has also conducted an annual internal audit in order to thoroughly examine its controls and the integrity of its accounting and financial data. The internal audit is an instrument that pervades the organization's every level, developing an adequate working relationship between those areas and supporting and approving process improvements. It is a benchmark for the implantation of and engagement with the best practices of organisational governance.

Our demonstration of accountability dated December 31, 2018, along with the independent auditor's report and explanatory notes are available for consultation at:



[Link to audit reports](#)



FUNBIO's four-member Ethics Committee was created in 2013, with members holding a two-year renewable mandate. The group is responsible for drafting FUNBIO's Code of Ethical Conduct, which it submits to the Deliberative Board for approval. It is also responsible for administering annual Code of Ethics training to the organization's staff.

Questions and complaints can be directed through the FUNBIO website.



[Link to the Ethics Committee](#)

In 2018, the FUNBIO Ethics Committee met on a regular basis and conducted the following activities:

- ^ Annual Code of Ethics training got underway in early December and was administered to 85 of the entity's 98 members of staff (87%). It was divided into two modules: top-up training on the concepts and internal practices for staff already versed in the Code of Ethics; and on-boarding training for new hires being introduced to the Code for the first time.
- ^ In 2018, a more robust tracking system was implemented to investigate tip-offs and address queries. This system will also be audited internally by FUNBIO, adding an extra layer of independent oversight on the Committee's actions. The system should be totally operational in the first quarter of 2019.
- ^ In 2018, there was an increase in the number of clarifications sought by FUNBIO staff, an indicator that the Ethics Committee's preventive work is paying dividends.

Ethics Committee members in 2018

- ^ **ANDREA GOEB**
- ^ **FÁBIO LEITE** Coordinator
- ^ **FLAVIA NEVIANI**
- ^ **JOÃO FERRAZ**

Juruena National Park/ICMBio, MT.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO



Cantão State Park/Naturatins, TO.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO



Safeguards and institutional policies adopted in 2013 established the main principles of our work.

[Click here to read more about them on our website](#)



[Link to Policies and Safeguards](#)

Environmental and Social Safeguards for

- ↗ Indigenous Peoples
- ↗ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
- ↗ Natural Habitat Protection
- ↗ Material Cultural Resources
- ↗ Involuntary Resettlement
- ↗ Pest and Blight Management
- ↗ Complaints, Controls and Responsibility System

Gender Integration Policy



FUNBIO is the only civil society organization accredited as an agency for both GEF and GCF in the Southern Hemisphere.




In 2018, FUNBIO became an accredited Green Climate Fund—GCF national entity. The GCF supports projects to curb climate change, channeling investment into low-emission and climate-resilient developments. FUNBIO and Brazilian bank Caixa Econômica Federal became the country's first accredited entities.



Since 2015, FUNBIO has been an accredited implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility—GEF, created in 1992 to support projects to alleviate the main environmental pressures on the planet. In 2018, GEF Agency FUNBIO rolled out its first project, entitled “National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species—Pro-species”.



Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve/SEMA-AM, AM.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

 See page 85

Who We Are

Together we are one of the best NGOs in Brazil

In 2018, FUNBIO was elected one of the top 100 NGOs in Brazil by the Prêmio Melhores ONGs

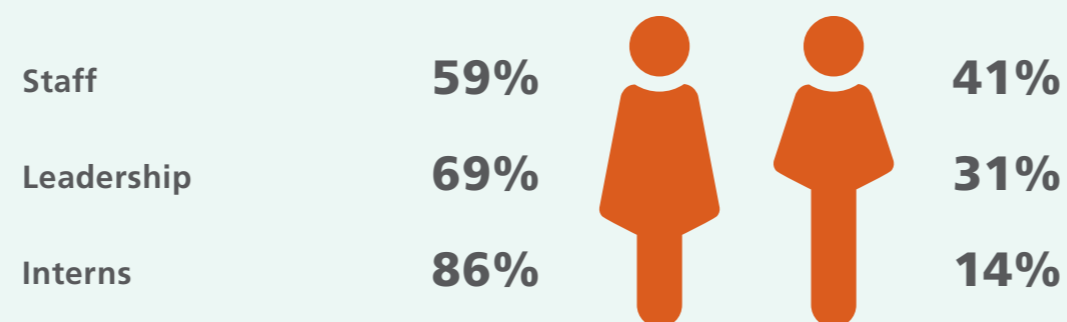


2018



WHO WE ARE*

*In december 2018



Secretary-general's Office

ROSA MARIA LEMOS DE SÁ Secretary-General

ZENI PINHEIRO Assistant

GEF & GCF Agency

FÁBIO HEUSELER FERREIRA LEITE

Comunication & Marketing

HELIO YUTAKA HARA Manager

Team

FLÁVIO SOARES RODRIGUES

SAMIRA CHAIN NASCIMENTO

Legal Departament

FLAVIA DE SOUZA NEVIANI Manager

Team

MATEUS DE CASTRO ALMEIDA

[up until February/2018]

PAULO MIRANDA GOMES

RAFAELA LUIZA PONTALTI GIONGO

[as of April/2018]

Internal Audit

ALEXANDRA VIANA LEITÃO

Projetc Management Office (PMO)

MÔNICA APARECIDA MESQUITA FERREIRA

Manager

Team

OLIVIA SOARES MENDONÇA SMIDERLE

[up until February/2018]

THIAGO DA FONSECA MARTINS

[as of February/2018]

PROGRAMS SUPERINTENDENCY

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Superintendent

DONATIONS Unit

FERNANDA FIGUEIREDO CONSTANT

MARQUES Coordinator

Team

ALEXANDRE FERRAZOLI CAMARGO

DANIELA TORRES FERREIRA LEITE

FABIO RIBEIRO SILVA

HELIZ MENEZES DA COSTA

ILANA NINA DE OLIVEIRA

MARIANA MELO GOGOLA

MAYNE ASSUNÇÃO MOREIRA

MOACYR MENDONÇA BITTENCOURT JUNIOR

[as of May/2018]

NATHALIA DREYER BREITENBACH PINTO

PAULA VERGNE FERNANDES

THALES FERNANDES DO CARMO

LEGAL OBLIGATIONS Unit

ERIKA POLVERARI FARIAS Coordinator

Team

ANDRÉ AROEIRA PACHECO

JOÃO FERRAZ FERNANDES DE MELLO

LAURA PIRES PETRONI

MARY ELIZABETH LAZZARINI TEIXEIRA

NATALIA PRADO LOPES PAZ TRAVASSOS

RODOLFO CABRAL MARÇAL

SPECIAL PROJECTS Unit

LEONARDO GELUDA Coordinator

Team

ANDREIA DE MELLO MARTINS

ANNA BEATRIZ DE BRITO GOMES

[up until March/2018]

FELIPE ESBERARD LEITE BARBIRATO

[up until November/2018]

LEONARDO BARCELLOS DE BAKKER

MARIANA FERNANDES GOMES GALVÃO

[as of March/2018]

SUELEN JORGE FELIZATTO MAROSTICA

[up until December/2018]

SUPERINTENDENCY OF ACQUISITIONS & LOGISTICS

MARCELO MOREIRA DOS SANTOS

Superintendent [as of November/2018]

FERNANDA ALVES JACINTHO RODRIGUES

DA SILVA Coordinator

SUZANA AMORA RAMOS Coordinator

[as of July/2018]

Team

ALESSANDRO JONADY OLIVEIRA

ALLAN DA SILVA CABRAL

[as of December/2018]

ANA LUCIA OLIVEIRA DOS SANTOS

DENISE TAVARES FERNANDES DA SILVA

[as of July/2018]

FLAVIA AVELAR TEIXEIRA

[as of July/2018]

FLAVIO DO SACRAMENTO MIGUEL

JOSÉ MAURO DE OLIVEIRA LIMA FILHO

KELLY CASEMIRO DE OLIVEIRA

[up until October/2018]

LUIA BRANDT PINHEIRO DA SILVA
MARCELO BITENCOURT DA FONSECA

[up until December/2018]

MARCOS PEREIRA DA ROCHA

[as of July/2018]

MARIA BERNADETTE DA SILVA LAMEIRA
NARA ANNE BRITO DO NASCIMENTO
VINICIUS CHAVÃO DA CUNHA DE SOUZA
VIVIANE DOS SANTOS DA SILVA
WILLIAN DOS SANTOS EDGARD

PLANNING & MANAGEMENT

AYLTON COELHO Superintendent

Administration

FLÁVIA MÓL MACHADO Coordinator

Team

CLÁUDIO AUGUSTO SILVINO
EVELLYN DE FREITAS LISBOA

Young Apprentice [as of August/2018]

FERNANDA LUIZA SILVA DE MEDEIROS

[as of September/2018]

GUILHERME BRITO DA SILVA

Young Apprentice [as of August/2018]

MARCIO DE VASCONCELOS MACIEL

MATHEUS DUARTE RAMOS
VANESSA RAVAGLIA COHEN

Documentation Center (Cedoc)

NATÁLIA CORRÊA SANTOS
PRISCILA RIBEIRO MARQUES CORRÊA

[as of January/2018]

Accounting

DANIELE SOARES DOS SANTOS SEIXAS
Coordinator

Team

FLAVIA FONTES DE SOUZA
JULIA LOPES CLACINO

[as of July/2018]

PRISCILA PONTES DE BRITO

[up until February/2018]

SUELLEN PEREIRA DE FREITAS

[as of March/2018]

THAIS DOS SANTOS LIMA

Project Controllershhip

MARILENE VIERO Coordinator

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ANA PAULA FRANÇA LOPES

BRUNO TEIXEIRA DA ROCHA

[up until February/2018]

FELIPE AUGUSTO DE ARAUJO CAMELLO

FELIPE DIAS MENDES SERRA

LEANDRO DE MATTOS PONTES

LUIS FERNANDO FREITAS FARAH

[up until January/2018]

MAYARA DO VALLE BERNARDES DE LIMA

PRISCILA RIBEIRO LARANGEIRA FREITAS

VANESSA GUIMARÃES RIBEIRO DE BARROS

[as of March/2018]

VICTOR HUGO GATTO [as of January/2018]

VITOR DA SILVA VIEIRA

Human Resources

ANDREA PEREIRA GOEB Manager

Team

BARBARA SANTANA DA SILVA CHAGAS
HELOISA HELENA HENRIQUES

Financial Sustainbability

MARINA CARLOTA AMORIM MACHADO
Manager

IT

VINICIUS DE SOUZA BARBOSA Coordinator

Team

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CAROLINE CAVALCANTI DE OLIVEIRA
JACOBINA

DEYWID CARVALHO DUTRA

IGOR DE VERAS COUTINHO SOARES

Treasury

ROBERTA ALVES MARTINS

THAIS DE OLIVEIRA MEDEIROS

Interns

ANA MARIA RODRIGUES MARTINS

DEBORA BACELAR COSTA

[up until August/2018]

ISABELLA REZENDE SALGADO

[up until September/2018]

JULIA LIMA COSTA

ODARA DINIZ DA CONCEIÇÃO

PATRICIA DE SOUZA TEIXEIRA

RONNY PAULO GUIMARÃES PESSANHA


THAIS MARIANO DA SILVEIRA DE BRITO

ZILÁ VIEIRA SIMÕES



Fortalecimento comunitário em unidades de conservação (Community strengthening at protected areas)

The publication shows the changes brought about by the ARPA-supported implementation of 23 community action plans that have strengthened the communities in and around protected areas in the Amazon.

 [Link to publication](#)



Programa Estadual de RPPNs – 10 anos de apoio à conservação da biodiversidade (State PNHR Program—10 years of support for biodiversity conservation)

The publication takes stock of the work done by the INEA to create Private Natural Heritage Reserves. The book received FUNBIO support through the Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA/RJ).

 [Link to publication](#)



Quanto vale o verde: a importância econômica das unidades de conservação brasileiras (The Value of Green: the economic importance of Brazilian protected areas)


The publication presents the results of a study on the economic contribution and impact protected areas can generate across five major themes: extractivism and fishing; tourism and public use; water and soil resources; carbon; and eco-taxation.

 [Link to publication](#)



Análise da implementação de unidades de conservação sob Influência da Rodovia BR-319 (Analysis of the creation of protected areas on lands affected by the BR-319 Highway)


The creation of protected areas in the vicinity of the BR-319 Highway was one of the main strategies adopted in the face of socio-environmental impacts caused by the interstate's rebuilding and resurfacing.

 [Link to publication](#)



Os valores dos serviços ecossistêmicos dos manguezais brasileiros, instrumentos econômicos para a sua conservação e o estudo de caso do Salgado Paraense (The value of ecosystem services provided by Brazilian mangroves, economic instruments for their conservation and the presentation of the Salgado Paraense case study)

In partnership with FUNBIO, the study was conducted to help promote the best incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of mangroves in protected areas.

 [Link to publication](#)



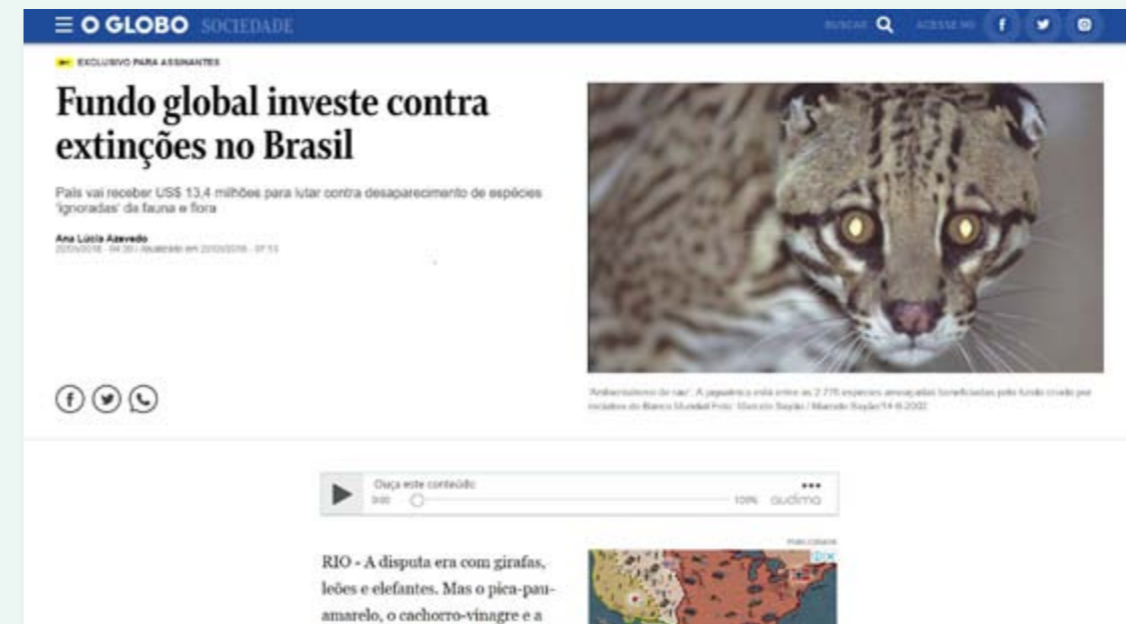
O Globo
05/06/2018
FUNBIO announces the Conserving the Future program, which awards research grants to doctoral and master's degree students.



O Sul
21/06/2018
BRDE, Save Brasil, FUNBIO and the Environmental department of Rio Grande do Sul sign a cooperation agreement on the project "Pastureland Alliance for Sustainability and Production in the Pampas".



Correio Braziliense
22/05/2018
Ministry announces a project to protect Brazilian biodiversity.



O Globo
22/05/2018
Global funds invest against extinctions in Brazil



Ambiente Brasil
18/06/2018
GEF-Terrestre to work across three biomes



Folha do Sul
22/06/2018
State government launches a native pastures conservation project for the Pampa biome



Jornal do Comércio
22/06/2018
Project earmarks R\$ 6.7 million for Pampa conservation



Primeira Hora
27/07/2018
Government of Mato Grosso defines the apportioning of benefits from the REM program

IstoÉ Dinheiro Parque revela restauração de mangue devastado na Baía de Guanabara - ISTOÉ DINHEIRO

ASSINE **IstoÉ Dinheiro**

ÚLTIMAS REVISTA TV DINHEIRO ECONOMIA NEGÓCIOS MERCADO DIGITAL FINANÇAS

GERAL

Parque revela restauração de mangue devastado na Baía de Guanabara

Agência Brasil
19/08/18 - 18h44

Já se passaram mais de 18 anos que as imagens de aves com o corpo coberto por óleo rodaram o mundo e chamaram a atenção para um desastre ambiental de grandes proporções na Baía de Guanabara, no estado do Rio de Janeiro. Na época, quem viu as imagens da devastação das áreas afetadas, dificilmente poderia acreditar numa recuperação. Hoje, porém, surpreende a densidade da vegetação no manguezal na Praia de Mauá, no município de Magé (RJ), local apontado como o mais afetado no episódio. O trabalho intenso de ambientalistas tornou realidade a

IstoÉ Dinheiro
19/08/2018
Park unveils a restored mangrove in Guanabara Bay

17/09/2018 Brazil and U.S. partner up to save the Cerrado savannah

THE BRAZILIAN REPORT MENU

SOCIETY AUG 28, 2018

Brazil and U.S. partner up to save the Cerrado savannah

BY CAIO PAES

The Brazilian Cerrado at risk

One year ago, the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park – one of Brazil’s most beautiful, featuring over 10,000 kinds of plants and 1,500 species of animals – was partially destroyed by arson. A massive fire spread across the reserve, allegedly started by landowners in the region. While the culprits remain unidentified and unpunished, environmental institutions have joined forces with civil society in a bid to protect the reserve.

The Mosaic Veadeiros-Paraná project intends to monitor 42 protected areas – from indigenous lands, territories belonging to *quilombolas* (traditional slave communities), federal, municipal, and state conservation units – as well as private reserves. “Twenty protected areas are already formally under our care, which is a considerable number. If the project contributes to improve

The Brazilian Report
28/08/2018
Brazil and U.S. partner up to save the Cerrado savannah

G1
29/11/2018
Brazil launches an endangered species protection strategy

Ministério da Economia
31/10/2018
Caixa (Federal bank) and FUNBIO are the first Brazilian institutions approved as Global Climate Fund (GCF) accredited entities.

Fazenda MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA

VOCE ESTÁ AQUI: PÁGINA INICIAL > NOTÍCIAS > 2018 > OUTUBRO > CAIXA E FUNBIO SÃO PRIMEIRAS INSTITUIÇÕES BRASILEIRAS APROVADAS COMO ENTIDADES ACREDITADAS AO FUNDO VERDE DO CLIMA (GCF)

NOTÍCIAS

Caixa e Funbio são primeiras instituições brasileiras aprovadas como Entidades Acreditadas ao Fundo Verde do Clima (GCF)

Mão estendida

Entidades poderão submeter propostas de financiamento ao Fundo e realizar a implementação dos projetos e programas, potencializando o acesso do País ao GCF.

Publicado: 31/10/2018 11h40 Última modificação: 31/10/2018 12h41

Caixa e Funbio são as primeiras Na 21ª reunião do Conselho Diretor do GCF, que ocorreu em Marana, Itaipava, entre os dias 13 e 30 de outubro, a Caixa Econômica Federal (Caixa) e o Fundo

G1 NATUREZA

Brasil lança estratégia para proteção de espécies ameaçadas de extinção

Projeto prevê que espécies ameaçadas de extinção devem estar sob alguma medida de conservação até 2022.

Por Tatiana Coelho, G1
29/11/2018 11h42 - Atualizado há 2 meses

Aware of the fact that gender issues may impact conservation projects, FUNBIO adopts and encourages practices in line with national and international gender policies.

In the next pages we present stories of successful conservation initiatives led by women: the reintroduction of the Spix's macaw in the wild; fisherwomen in search of recognition and the story of a tireless guardian of a marine treasure.



In 2014, we adopted an internal Gender Integration Policy



We are members of the GEF Gender Partnership, a group of Global Environment Facility implementing agencies that discusses and proposes actions to promote gender equity and equality on GEF-backed projects



We are part of the group tackling gender issues through an online English course set up by the GEF Gender Partnership



In 2017, we organized a managerial-level in-house training workshop on gender issues



From 2017, our annual report included progress on gender issues among the focal points of the projects FUNBIO supports



WOMEN IN CONSERVATION

Commitment to conserve the Caatinga

Camile Lugarini (right), Head of the Integrated Management Center, ICMBio Juazeiro, and her team. Photo: ICMBio



“If we haven’t lost a single one [eggs and chicks] through handling yet it’s down to their care and affection.”

CAMILE LUGARINI

Recover a species from the brink of extinction and improve the quality of life in the backlands, these are the aims toward which Camile Lungarini, coordinator of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of the Spix’s Macaw (*Cyanopsitta spixii*), has been steering her team at the ICMBio’s National Center for Wild Bird Research and Conservation (CEMAVE).

Largely staffed by women, Camile’s team is in charge of the Spix’s Macaw in Nature Project, which strives to reintroduce *Cyanopsitta spixii* into nature by 2022. This rare macaw is one of the world’s most endangered bird species, according to the ICMBio ([see page 77](#)).

Having so many women onboard was not by design, but simply turned out that way. “On the volunteer training course we held, the women were far more interested”, says Lungarini, who affirms that having a largely female team has made all the difference.

According to Camile Sensitivity and commitment are prerequisites for the project, and the team has them in spades. “They’re the ones who

handle the eggs and chicks”—she explains—and if we haven’t lost a single one through handling yet it’s down to their care and affection.

Not even the Caatinga, a biome considered hostile, scares the team. All of the members have experience in this shrubland environment, either because they’ve lived there or worked there before. Camile adds that, through the respect shown and job well done, they’ve gradually eked out a space for themselves and their project.

“We want to be respected personally and professionally”, she says. Camile adds that the acceptance and participation of the local community has been of the utmost importance to the work done.

“With scant resources it’s hard to mobilize a team over the long term. We have to have a way of rallying society round the project, so people can embrace and contribute to the cause”, says Camile, referring to the volunteer work that shores up the project.

WOMEN IN CONSERVATION

Women in search of recognition

Member of the Women in Fishing project. Photo: Daniel de Oliveira



“Our project aims to shine a light on this situation [of invisible women in fishing] through knowledge-building.”

SILVIA MARTINEZ

“The dry land love is the woman who waits on the shore when we head out to sea”. The verses immortalized by Dorival Caymmi in the 1954 song “O Bem do Mar” (Love of the Sea) might be poetic, but they no longer represent the reality of Rio de Janeiro’s fishing communities. Today, women bring home a considerable portion of the catch taken off the state’s northern coast.

That’s the message underscored by Silvia Martinez, coordinator of the project “Fisherwomen: Map of Socio-environmental Conflicts in the Municipalities of Northern Rio and the Lowlands”. “Women have always been involved in fishing, not just in Brazil. In Portugal, for example, women have long headed out to sea with their husbands”, explains the researcher. Developed by the Darcy Ribeiro Northern Rio de Janeiro State University (UENF), the project aims to flag and inform the activities of women working in fisheries.

However, one aspect of women fishing in Brazil remains, sadly, skewed. Fisherwomen aboard commercial vessels suffer discrimination and rejection from male colleagues. Sexual harassment and exposure to humiliating situations (such as being forced to use the same onboard toilets as the men) remain impediments keeping women off the front lines of this economic activity.

To rectify this, the project aims to debate all these issues, which often go unnoticed by society, public policymakers and the fisherwomen themselves.

“They don’t have this vision of their place in fishing. They don’t really see themselves as fisherwomen, they don’t give themselves that recognition”, explains Martinez, who draws attention to other gender-related problems facing these women, such as lower pay for the same work and withheld access to professional rights (such as fishing licenses and insurance). “Our project aims to shine a light on this situation through knowledge-building”, adds the academic.

Nevertheless, whether or not they see themselves as professional fisherwomen, they certainly contribute to the family income. They also dream of a better life for future generations. Silvia mentions that many of these women work hard to give their daughters better opportunities, so that they don’t have to follow in their footsteps. “I once saw a mother tell her daughter off for helping her shell prawns. I don’t know if whether she was afraid of being accused of child labor, or if she just wanted a different future for the girl”, she explains.

WOMEN IN CONSERVATION

The Godmother of the Atol das Rocas

Zelinha – Manager of the Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve.
Photo: Maurizélia de Brito



“All I know how to do is look after the atoll, and I’m very happy doing it.”

ZELINHA

What is the formula for a lasting marriage? Does there have to be love? Must the partners always want to be in one another’s company, looking out for one another? Well, the marriage between Maurizélia de Brito and the Atol das Rocas has all of the above. And it is on the strength of that recipe that it has survived 28 years of struggle and dedication to Brazil’s first-ever Protected Marine Area.

Zelinha arrived at the Atol in 1991, at the age of 25. In 1995, she took over as head of the reserve and has not left since. “I think all that beauty messed with my head. It was like something out of the movie *The Blue Lagoon*”, she says, recollecting her first visit to the Atol with her father, a deputy inspector for the Brazilian Forestry Development Institute, back in 1979.

However, Zélia’s relationship with the Atol got off to a rocky start, with Zelinha having to overcome a series of fears, not least the risk of drowning, hauntings on the atoll, and the impenetrable darkness at night. Added to that were the constant run-ins with the local fishermen, especially with her being a woman in a predominantly male world. To overcome her fears, Zelinha needed to adapt.

“I had to create personas through which to deal with these situations. I was terrified, but I had to

show them that I was tough as nails, that I was afraid of no man”, says the manager, whose stern handling of the fishermen earned her the nickname “Sea Sheriff”.

Today, with illegal fishing having plummeted by 90%, Zelinha finds herself wrangling with a new set of problems. Though she is based in Natal, 267 km of the Atol, she never switches off from the job. “Every day is Monday on the atoll”, she says, so it’s important to guard against the problems such as homesickness and depression. It’s at these times that she summons up her maternal side.

“I’m in contact with my team three times a day, every day. I call to check that they’re okay, eating properly, not feeling marooned”, she says.

And if novelty is the spice that keeps passion alive, Zelinha’s marriage to the atoll has everything it needs to remain ablaze. “Every day is unique out there”, she says, with all the enthusiasm of that girl who clapped eyes on the atoll 40 years ago and fell in love.

Of course, she knows she’ll have to retire some day, and hand the reins to someone else, but she doesn’t even want to think about that now. “All I know how to do is look after the atoll, and I’m very happy doing it”, she adds.

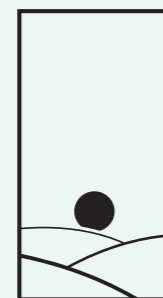
FUNBIO GRANTS CONSERVING THE FUTURE

“The scholarships will make fieldwork possible, and that’s key to the advancement of knowledge. The project is aligned with FUNBIO’s mission of channeling resources into biodiversity conservation”.

ROSA LEMOS DE SÁ
Secretary-General of FUNBIO

To celebrate the 22nd anniversary of FUNBIO and World Environment Day, June 5, 2018 saw the launch of the program “FUNBIO Grants—Conserving the Future”, with a million reais in research grants. On this first edition, the program is partnered by the Humanize Institute, which contributed R\$500 thousand. The 29 recipients will be announced this year.

The initiative will support master’s and doctoral fieldwork conducted at institutions recognized by the Ministry for Education and Culture. FUNBIO’s goal is to help form a new generation of leaders for conservation work in Brazil.



FUNBIO GRANTS
CONSERVING
THE FUTURE

The proposals submitted were distributed across the following thematic camps:

- 1 conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- 2 recovery of degraded landscapes;
- 3 conservation and sustainable management of flora and fauna;
- 4 territorial management for biodiversity protection; and
- 5 climate change and biodiversity conservation.

The program offers grants not exceeding R\$20 thousand for master’s degree research and R\$40 thousand for doctoral fieldwork.

“FUNBIO Grants – Conserving the Future” issues annual calls for projects in a bid to encourage scientific and technological research in Brazil. The program values diversity, and the scholarships will be issued nationwide.

“We believe that sustainability is inextricably linked with human development. In FUNBIO we’ve found a partner aligned with our efforts and that’s why we are so excited to launch this program. The environment needs and deserves quality human capital commitment to the cause”.

GEORGIA PESSOA
Executive Director of the
Humanize Institute



humanize



FUNDO BRASILEIRO PARA
A BIODIVERSIDADE
FUNBIO



FUNBIO GRANTS

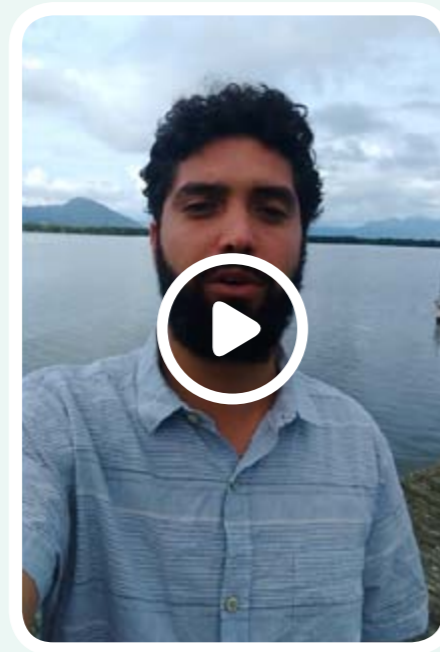
CONSERVING THE FUTURE



“The support has proved fundamental for this research.”

Ana Claudia Piovezan Borges

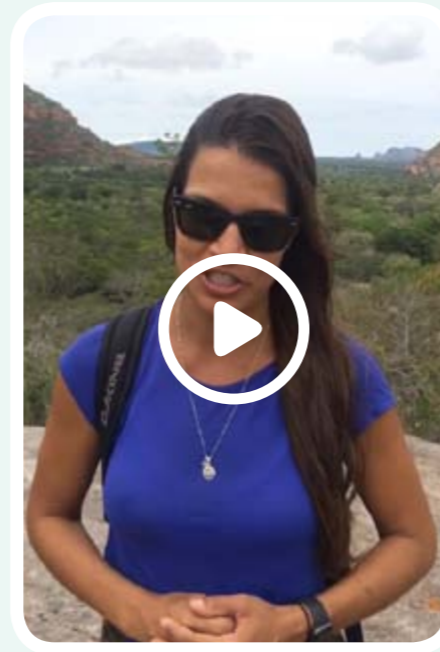
Mato Grosso do Sul Federal University (UFMS), studying the impact of climate change on *Aedes aegypti* (mosquito) behavior.



“Thanks to the program, I’ll be able to extend my research to other extractive reserves.”

Guilherme Tebet

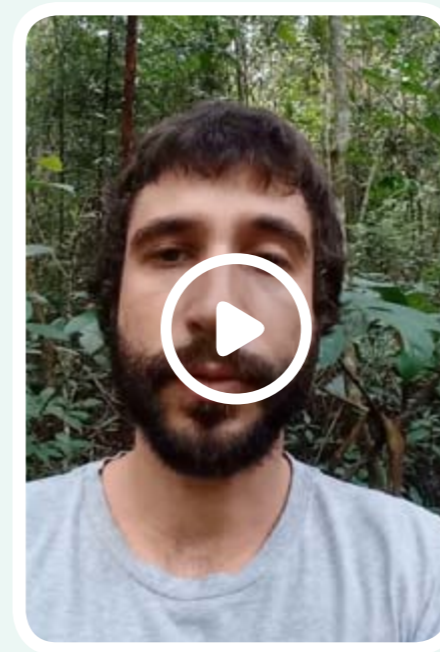
Paraná Federal University (UFPR), identifies the difficulties inherent to sustainably developing Extractive Reserves.



“This support is of the utmost relevance in these times of major debate on environmental conservation in Brazil and abroad.”

Daniele Kulka

Pernambuco Federal University (UFPE), studies how Caatinga scrubland forest regenerates after damage caused by man.



“The program’s support has given us access to all the resources we need to conduct our field work.”

Matheus Mancini

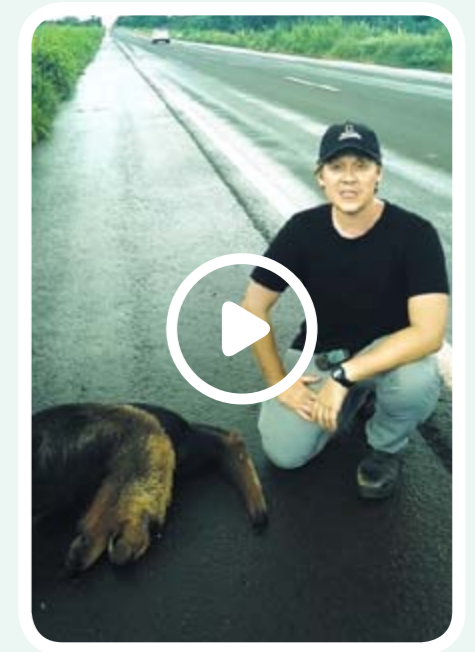
Lavras Federal University (UFLA), identifies the species of bat which are most and least vulnerable in human-modified landscapes.



“The program enabled us to go into the field to conduct a census of the red-browed Amazon.”

Viviane Zulian

Rio Grande do Sul Federal University (UFRGS), studies the abundance and global distribution of *Amazona vinacea*.



“The BR-267 is a highway that causes major roadkill every single day. With the program’s support, we want to turn that around.”

Vinicius Alberici

University of São Paulo – USP, studies the impact roadways have on medium and large-sized mammals in the Cerrado.

DONATIONS UNIT



Contents



Amazon

Picture all the challenges to be faced in conserving a forest. Now imagine if that happens to be the world's largest tropical rainforest, covering 4.1 million kilometers squared and housing 20% of the Earth's freshwater resources and 34 million people? The Amazon Rainforest deserves a whole thesaurus of synonyms of immensity, and the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA) has spent the last fifteen years helping to meet the needs of nature's most superlative superlative.

Created in 2002, ARPA is the world's largest tropical forest conservation program, uniting all the spheres of government, the business sector, and civil society in an innovative governance arrangement intended to deliver one main aim: to support the conservation of 15% of the Brazilian Amazon until 2039.

In 2018, FUNBIO's ARPA management identified a rise in demand for vessel rental in the PAs in Tefé, Amazonas State. However, a lack of properly registered boats and licensed captains proved a major impediment to servicing this demand. So the Program worked with the Western Amazon Port Authority to create a course to train captains and deck hands for inspected and uninspected

Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve/
SEMA-AM. Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO



vessels on inland waterways and took it to the communities in or around six of the region's Protected Areas.

In all, 26 boatmen were trained, benefitting both the communities, through job creation, and the PA managers, who could now hire vessels safe in the assurance that they would have qualified hands on deck.

ARPA also worked to sensitize Tefé's vessel rental operators of the need to have their fleets duly registered and inspected. Toward this end, and once again in partnership with the Port Authority, a service desk was set up on course days to advise boat owners on what the legal requirements were and what they had to do to comply. During its time in Tefé, FUNBIO seized the opportunity to broaden its portfolio of registered vessel rental service providers in the region, thus ensuring greater security and agility in this sort of hiring.

On another note, in order to create an image bank of ARPA-supported Protected Areas, photographic expeditions were held throughout 2018, visiting eight PAs: the National Parks of Monte Roraima (Roraima), Viruá (Roraima), Juruena (Mato Grosso) and Campos Amazônicos (Rondonia); the Chico Mendes and São João da Ponta Extractive Reserves; the Cantão State Park (Tocantins) and the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas). The image bank represents the diversity of environments found at Amazonian PAs and expands the

SAMAÚMA

Another successful initiative in 2018 was the SAMAÚMA newsletter. The monthly bulletin went into circulation in July, stocked with ARPA's activities, profiles of its managers and researchers, key facts and figures and soundbites from professionals involved.

In addition to PA managers, the SAMAÚMA newsletter goes out to project officers at the state organs and the ICMBio, the program's Ministry for the Environment coordinators, ARPA donors and other institutional partners, reaching 450 readers in all.



Aristeu Teixeira

Manager of the São João da Ponta Marine Extractive Reserve, Pará

"ARPA provides all the support people need to prosper. I don't know what would have become of São João da Ponta without the inspections they carried out. It was a real watershed".

Campos Amazônicos National Park/ICMBio, RO.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/
FUNBIO



São João da Ponta Extractive Reserve/ICMBio, PA.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/
FUNBIO





Manoel Serrão

Superintendent of Programs, FUNBIO

“No other project in Brazil has had the kind of impetus that went into ARPA. It’s got the very best the world has to offer in terms of funding mechanisms. No other environmental policy can see so far ahead as 2039.”



Lourdes Iarema

Manager of Juruena National Park in Mato Grosso/Amazonas

“Openness and dialogue in surmounting difficulties is a major strength here. The program has enormous flexibility and adaptive capacity”.

PHASE 3

In December 2018, Phase II of the ARPA Program (begun in 2010) reached completion. Throughout the second phase, the program supported some 30 community projects, trained 58 managers and worked to consolidate and maintain 25 PAs. In addition, a monitoring protocol was installed at 31 PAs that establishes best practices for biodiversity tracking in accordance with national directives.

Phase III, inaugurated in 2014, is represented by the Transition Fund, a private long-term financial mechanism created with donations from Brazilian and foreign organizations.

It will guarantee the consolidation and maintenance of the 60 million hectares of ARPA PAs until 2039, by which time total funding obligations will have been transferred to state and federal government. The Fund’s aim is to ensure the conservation of 15% of the Amazon under PAs created and run by ARPA.

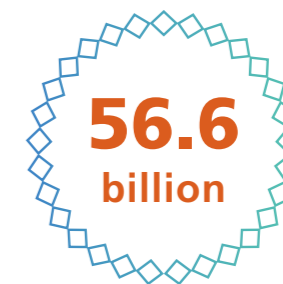


Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve/ ICMBio, AC. Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

Skunkbird (*Opisthocomus hoazin*) at Cantão State Park/Naturatins, TO. Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO



Protected Areas supported



value of the carbon stock conserved by ARPA supported PAs



annual economic value of extractivism in ARPA supported PAs

Program's stock of professional photography and video.

Extending the celebrations of the Program's 15th anniversary, commemorated in 2017, in October 2018 a workshop was held in Brasília entitled "ARPA at 15: Lessons Learned". The event was attended by two

dozen professionals who have been involved with the program, among managers, donors and government representatives. The workshop afforded some significant reflection on the challenges faced and experience garnered over this last decade and a half. The consensus was that this

constantly evolving program had immense potential as a vector of technical and practical knowledge for other initiatives.

The reflections generated by the workshop were summarized in a document to be published by the Ministry

for the Environment that will help plan the program's next steps, serve as an important resource for similar programs, and broaden knowledge about large-scale conservation endeavors in general.

Another achievement in 2018 was the implementation of

the pilot phase of a fuel card for PA fleets. The model adopted for the Program's PAs, already used on the Protected Marine and Coastal Areas Program (GEF-Mar), needed to be rigorously tested before being rolled out on ARPA, given the sheer scale and

complexity of operations in the Amazon.

After a successful pilot phase using fuel cards at 18 ARPA PAs in the second semester of 2018, the program was extended to all remaining PAs toward the end of that year.



João Paulo Sotero

In 2018, Protected Areas Director with the Ministry for the Environment

"ARPA is a huge laboratory of innovation, and it can be even bigger: we can't ever forget that. We need to channel all this success into the National Protected Areas System—SNUC."

São João da Ponta Extractive Reserve/ ICMBio, PA.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

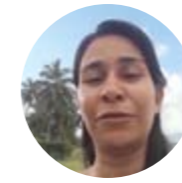




Eduardo Macedo

Staffer at the Atol das Rocas Biological Reserve (RN) in 2018

“Today, the main challenge we face is maintaining the sound management we’ve got at the PA, and support programs like GEF Mar really contribute to that.”



Joany Deodato

Manager of the Guadalupe Environmental Protection Area (PE) in 2018

“GEF Mar is here to strengthen our productive arrangements and train our board of management.”

Marine and Coastal Areas

In March 2018, the Brazilian government’s announcement of two new protected area mosaics took the percentage of the country’s marine and coastal areas under protection from 1.5% to 25%, honoring its commitment to the Aichi Targets. Agreed by parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the targets reflect five major strategic goals to curb global biodiversity loss. The Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs) and natural monuments of the São Pedro and São Paulo archipelagos in Pernambuco, and of Trindade de Martim Vaz, in Espírito Santo, are of immense biological relevance, as they are home to more reef fish and endemic species than any other island on the Brazilian coastline and one of the highest populations of fish and sharks in the Southern Atlantic. The Protected Marine and Coastal Areas Project (GEF Mar) supported the commissioning of studies that underpinned the choice of these areas.



Riacho beach, São Miguel dos Milagres, AL.
Photo: Igor Couto



In addition, the new mosaics are strategically important in delimiting and protecting Brazil's territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The mosaics will be jointly managed by the ICMBio and Brazilian Navy. The partnership with the Navy was the theme of an event at the 13th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP CBD), which highlighted innovative models for marine and coastal area conservation. Representatives of the Navy, the Ministry for the Environment and World Bank attended the presentation in Egypt.

This contribution was among the main targets of the project, which endeavors to support the creation, expansion and implementation of a globally significant, representative and efficient Marine and Coastal Protected Areas system in Brazil and to identify mechanisms for its financial sustainability in order to stem the loss of



Fernando Repinaldo

Head of the Abrolhos Marine National Park (BA) in 2018

“The GEF Mar project has really contributed to conservation and protection. With special mention for the overhaul of the whole anchorage system and creation of the courses administered to the communities in the vicinity of the park, especially for the professionals involved with visitation.”



PES Oceans Template

Template for Brazilian Initiatives in Payment for Environmental Services and Economic Incentives for the Conservation of the Marine and Coastal Environment

The Template for Brazilian Initiatives in Payment for Environmental Services and Economic Incentives for the Conservation of the Marine and Coastal Environment derived from a partnership between GEF Mar and Forest Trends.

The aim of the project, completed in 2018, was to map funding initiatives

for the conservation of the marine and coastal environment. A consultant was hired to do the mapping, which identified and analyzed 67 undertakings classified as PES. These experiences can be used as possible templates for new funding strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal environments.



CALL FOR COMMUNITY PROJECTS

In December 2018, a call was issued for community projects in the South of Bahia, where GEF Mar supports three Federal Extractive Reserves (Canavieiras, Cassurubá and Corumbau), one state-run Environmental Protection Area (Ponta da Baleia Abrolhos) and the Abrolhos National Marine Park. In addition to financial support—R\$1.8 million in total—the beneficiaries, local subsistence fishing and other traditional community associations, will receive training in procurement and hiring procedures, a move that will strengthen them institutionally. Reinforcing the organization and integration of women and the inclusion and empowerment of the local youth are among the projects' prerequisites.

CALL FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION PROJECTS

Brazil's marine and coastal zone is a biodiversity hotspot, home to some 1.2 thousand species of fish, 100 species of seabird and over 50 species of marine mammal. Support for biodiversity monitoring is therefore a key concern of GEF Mar: migratory bird tracking conducted by CEMAVE/ICMBio, for example, carried out expeditions to the Lagoa do Peixe National Park in Rio Grande do Sul and compiled an aerial census of the whole Amapá coast. The idea is to expand these programs in the coming years.

Also in 2018, GEF Mar helped monitor leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*), the country's most endangered sea turtle, which can reach weights of up to 400 kilos. The monitoring identified the locations where the leatherback is at greatest risk, tracked its range and migration route and flagged its nesting sites. The study discovered, for example, that the females that nest in Espírito Santo cross the Atlantic toward Africa. This and other findings provide essential information for the Sea Turtle National Action Plan.

More good news in 2018, after three years of low figures, aerial spotters counted nearly 300 whales at the Baleia Franca Environmental Protection Area in Santa Catarina.



Tamandaré, PE.
Photo: Pedro Pereira.

Red knots (*Calidris canutus*) spotted at the Lagoa do Peixe National Park, RS.
Photo: Danielle Paludo/CEMAVE.



Marine and coastal biodiversity. In addition to 17 federal and state PAs, spanning different conservation categories, the project also supports 7 Research Centers (RCs) and an innovative program which, in 2018, granted 65 scholarships through an open call for projects, financing research work at the PAs and RC it supports. The themes of these projects included biodiversity and trawl catch monitoring.

2018 also saw the project receive further reinforcement, with additional resources raised through a Consent Decree signed between Petrobras and Ibama, as part of the environmental compensation requirements concerning the discharge of produced water from one of the oil giant's offshore platforms.

Also in 2018, the federal government announced the launch of the Marine Fund, which will contribute to PA maintenance and buttress the financial sustainability strategy. The Marine Fund will ensure the continuity and expansion of GEF Mar's work in the areas of marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, community integration, and structuring of PAs and RCs, among other activities.

Mato Grosso

The program REED for Early Movers (REM), a German government initiative that rewards countries or states that help curb climate change through forest conservation, has rallied behind a positive agenda that fosters social equality. Launched in 2012, during Rio+20, in 2017 the state of Mato Grosso (MT) joined the roll of REM beneficiaries. The choice was recognition for the state having secured a 90% reduction in deforestation between 2004 and 2014.

The program is scheduled to last for four years and conditions its three disbursements, a combined total of € 44 million, upon deforestation in the state remaining below a ceiling set at 1,788 km²/year. The funds come from donations from the German development bank KfW and the British Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Chelonii at Araguaia Wildlife Reserve, Cuiabá, MT.
Photo: José Medeiros/GCOM MT





hectares supported



families benefitted



program components

Chapada dos Guimarães, MT.
Photo: José Medeiros/GCOM MT



FUNBIO is financial manager, and the Mato Grosso State Department for the Environment is technical manager, handling and formalizing the requisitions from the four subprograms subsumed under REM MT.

The Institutional Strengthening and Structuring Public Policies component consolidates the public policies in place in the state in order to ensure that deforestation and environmental degradation are avoided. It also aims to guarantee that the state is equipped to enforce legislation on the strength of effective monitoring and inspection.

The Sustainable Production, Innovation and Markets component is geared toward average-sized rural properties no larger than 1,500 hectares and engaged in agribusiness (cattle-raising, soya and corn plantations, etc.). The aim is to secure the protection of areas currently under reserve, implement sustainable production models and improve forestry management.

The third subprogram, Family Smallholdings and Traditional Communities, supports small rural producers, rubber tappers and extractivists who provide emissions-abatement services through reforestation and the sustainable use of natural resources.

By developing value chains for traditional products, providing training in husbandry techniques, agribusiness, co-op formation, degraded-area recovery and boosting sales volume by 20%, the initiative aims to benefit some 50 thousand families indirectly and directly.

The fourth REM MT subprogram concerns Indigenous Homelands and endeavors to strengthen indigenous tribes by giving them greater autonomy and self-determination. This component supports and rewards the 43 different ethnicities that have historically protected some 14 million hectares of the state's natural resources and forest cover.



 **Caatinga
Cerrado
Atlantic Forest**

The Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) is a law that allows eligible nations to relieve debt owed to the USA by channeling funding into forest conservation projects. Brazil signed up in 2010, committing to debt-for-nature swaps for initiatives in the Cerrado, Caatinga and Atlantic Forest. FUNBIO manages Brazil's TFCA account, looking after all the technico-financial aspects of the resulting projects. In 2018, five such projects reached completion, with only one still outstanding. When execution comes full circle in 2019, it will bring the total of Brazil's TFCA-supported projects to 90.

Throughout 2018, the Creole Seeds, Seeds for Life project administered practical workshops and training courses in agroecology for rural youths. 64 young men and women were benefitted in a region long dominated by tobacco monoculture. Creole seeds are native seed varieties of such traditional crops as corn, beans, peas and sweet potato, handed down through generations of subsistence farmers.

The initiative helped families ensure their autonomy as smallholders, using the land to



**supported projects
between 2010 and 2019**

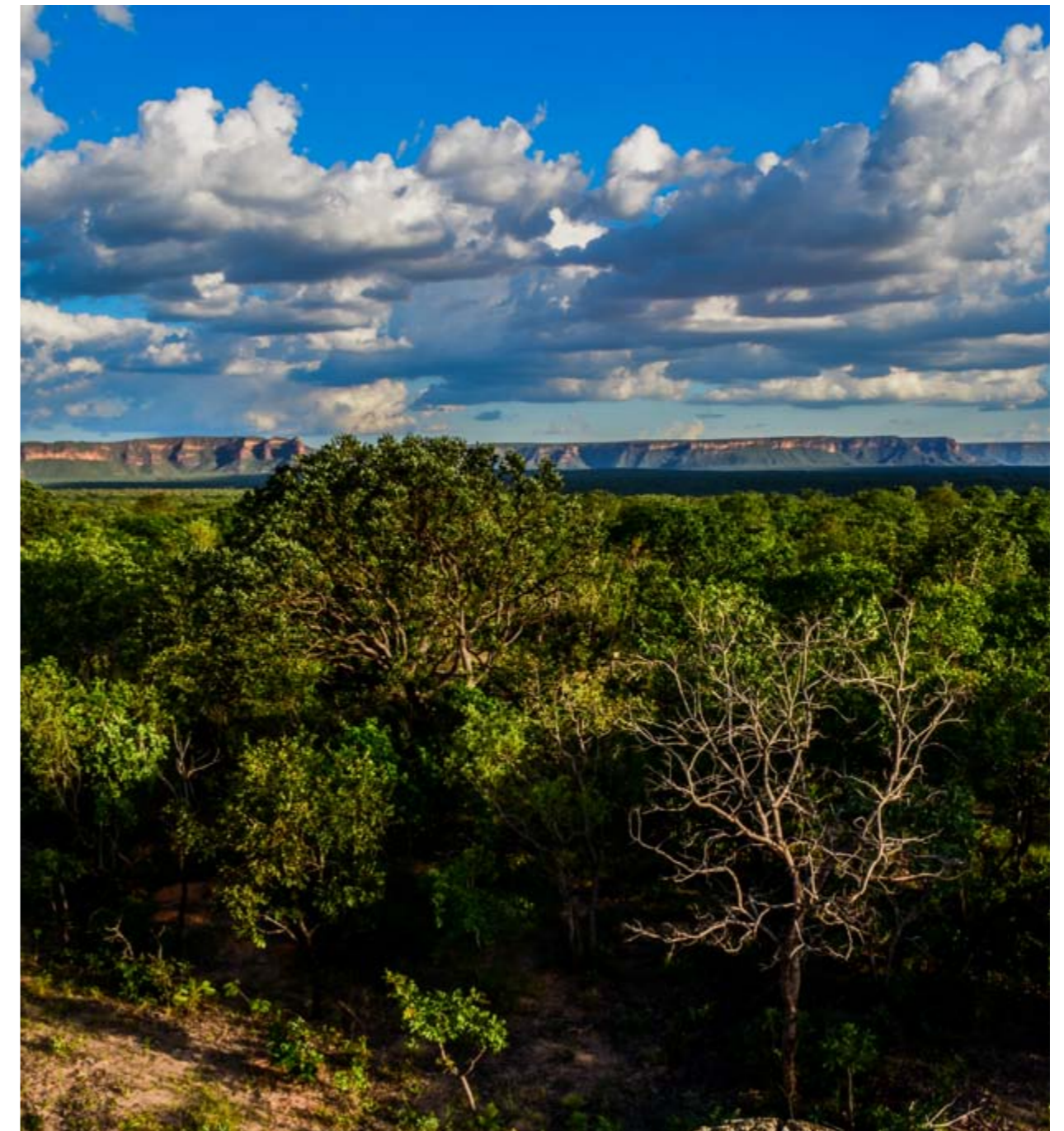
projects in



States



supported institutions



Serra Geral de Goiás Environmental Protection Area.
Photo: Julio Itacaramby



Governo dos
Estados Unidos da América



MINISTÉRIO DO
MEIO AMBIENTE





Native Seed Bank.
Photo: ASDISC

Basketry made with Licuri palm straw. Photo: Agendha

Joselma Brito Alves, member of the Backland Women project, planting pokeweed saplings. Photo: Rede de Mulheres Produtoras do Pajeú (Women's Network Pajeú Producers)



produce income and food through ecologically-sound and diversified farming practices. In March 2018, the TFCA Account Committee approved extra funding for the project, to the tune of 10% of the total contract. The funds were used to host a final assessment meeting on ASDISC—Santa Cruz do Sul Diocesan Social Action (attended by the guardians of these traditional seed varieties), the participation of young growers at fairs, and the acquisition of supplies to keep their projects moving forward.

Babaçu coconut is a vital source of income for the 300 thousand women represented by the Interstate Babaçu Coconut Breakers Movement (MIQCB), spanning Maranhão, Piauí, Tocantins and Pará. The women use practically every part of the coconut, making flour from the mesocarp and charcoal from the shell, while the leaves are employed in roofing and the straw, in basketry. Even the stems are processed into compost.

The main aim of the project Strengthening the Babaçu Coconut Breakers is to consolidate these women's production of babaçu derivatives. In all, the project benefitted 1,902 families and enabled the acquisition of the necessary processing equipment. The project also held meetings, offered technical follow-up, and provided training on consultancy and executive coordination in project development.

Also in 2018, with the Community Action Center (CEDAC) in charge, the "Strengthening Sustainable Agro-extractivism in the Cerrado" project rolled out a suite of actions to support



Fire management in the Chapada dos Veadeiros, GO.
Photo: Fernando Tatagiba/ICMBio

local smallholder agriculture, sustainable land-use, and the commercialization of goods derived from the region's produce. All told, the initiative supported 45 families, of which 24 have already received certification.

This support meant that the families could start participating in such Federal Government initiatives as the National Food Acquisitions Program, which favors purchases made directly from smallholders and their co-operatives. While some of the produce is bought by the government for strategic stockpiling and distribution to the socially and economically vulnerable, the rest is sold opportunely at markets and fairs.

Another action developed by the project helped the families qualify for the Minimum Price Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products, which sets price floors for non-timber forest produce, such as

açaí, crabwood, carnauba, buriti palm and souari nut, to name just a few. Every time a rural producer sells a product for less than the floor price, the project subsidizes the difference. This strengthens the producers socially and economically and protects the environment by encouraging the sustainable use of natural resources.

The Backland Women Project, run by the Association of the Women Producers Network of Pajeú, held 7 training programs to improve production systems and internal controls in procurement, stock and finances for the project's participants. It also enabled the creation of tree and plant nurseries, the acquisition of supplies, and the hiring of a chemist to run analyses and register product barcodes.

The Network's women planted some 400 pokeweed seedlings, the future yields of which

INTEGRATED FIRE MANAGEMENT IN THE CHAPADA

The expression "fight fire with fire" is often used to designate situations in which we have to adopt our adversary's tactics in order to prevail—or survive—in a dispute. In the case of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park in Goiás, the expression takes on a more literal meaning.

Natural fires have always been a characteristic of the Cerrado and are part of the biome's dynamic. However, as Brazil's savana learned the hard way in 2017, fire really becomes a problem when caused by man. In October that year, the park watched a quarter of its 2,400 km² go up in flames—that's an area half the size of the city of Rio de Janeiro (65 thousand hectares).

To fight these wildfires and protect the region's biodiversity, the park developed a plan for the implementation of an Integrated Fire Management strategy that would use controlled fires and other measures to contain wildfires and limit their impact on the area's natural resources.

In 2018 the initiative started receiving TFCA support in the form of R\$ 320,000 in funding for the implementation of the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park Integrated Fire Management Plan.

will go into the production of sweets, juices and jellies, as well as the drink “umbuzada”, made with pokeweed, milk and sugar. In total, 208 women were benefitted in the communities of Iguaraci, Curralinho, Afogados do Ingazeira, Flores and São José do Egito, all in Pernambuco.

The project Sustainable Socio-biodiversity Produce of the Caatinga, coordinated by Agenda—Assistance and Management in Nature, Human Development and Agroecology Studies, supported 7 organizations over the course of its

duration, qualifying them to offer sustainable Caatinga produce on institutional markets through National Foodstuffs Acquisitions, School Meals programs, and the PGPM-Bio minimum price program.

In addition, 8 thematic workshops were held with over a hundred participants. The workshops discussed institutional management and the use of various species, including strawberry guava, cashew, genipap, licuri palm, mandacaru, and golden spoon, in food products, cosmetics and

crafts. An expo-fair was also held to promote the region’s goods.

The CAR Project was created to get rural properties and landholdings regularized under the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR, in Portuguese), the largest territorial database in the world. The instrument revolves around georeferenced surveys of the properties in question, resulting in a digital map that makes it possible to calculate the area’s value for environmental diagnostics.

In 2018, phase II of CAR got underway. Aligned with the overall goal of improving the management of the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area, the Phase II target was to culminate in the formal recognition of the Veadeiros-Paraná Protected Areas Mosaic. A participative workshop was held to present the project’s proposal to 53 participants, including managers from the ICMBio, the state’s Environment and Sustainable Development Department and the 7 municipal Protected Areas of Alto Paraíso de Goiás, Cavalcante, Iaciara and Posse.



Grande Sertão Veredas National Park, MG/BA.
Photo: Marizilda Cruppe/FUNBIO



Amazon Atlantic Forest Pampa

The National Integrated Public-Private Actions for Biodiversity Project— Probio II aims to encourage the co-financing of supported sub-projects, the development of best practices and innovations related to biodiversity. The initiative rallies productive sectors of the economy operating in the Amazon, Atlantic Forest and Pampas to adopt conservation and sustainable-use principles and practices in their business activities.

2014 saw the inauguration of the Opportunities Fund, which took over where Probio II left off, whilst also monitoring and analyzing the results obtained.

▼ Biodiversity Conservation Allied with Husbandry in the Pampa Biome

For many years, livestock ranching on the Southern rangelands faltered under a lack of stewardship, dearth of financial incentives and absence of operational allurements, causing local ranchers to abandon the business in favor of grain monoculture and the farming of exotic species.

The long-term result is the degradation of the Pampa biome, a biodiverse environment which has whittled to only 2% of national land cover. In 2018, the project Biodiversity Conservation Allied with Livestock Farming in the Pampa Biome was launched in a bid to undo this damage.

The initiative is a partnership between FUNBIO, Alianza del Patizal, the Regional Development Bank of the Far South (BRDE), and other public organs and livestock unions in Southern Brazil.

WOMEN CATTLE-RANCHERS

The program reflects the growing participation of women in cattle farming. When we think of husbandry, as the very term suggests, we think immediately of men, but it's time to start revising that perception.

Though not exactly a novelty (women were already working with livestock), the arrival of two Pampa program technicians last year brought a lot more women from the region on-board.

The presence of Alianza and FUNBIO, with its whole assistance network behind it, made the ranchwomen feel a lot safer about signing up. Today, 25 of the program's 152 properties are run by women. In Alegrete, the percentage is even higher, with women now in charge of five of the nine properties on the program.



BLENDING FINANCE

The blended finance concept has gained increasing traction in the world of environmental funding. Mixing public and philanthropic capital, these operations are used to raise private funding for sustainable development projects. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), blended finance agreements move roughly USD 2.5 trillion a year.

On the Pampa program, the BRDE provides the operational funds and FUNBIO covers up to 30% of the resulting credit, a sum not exceeding R\$4 thousand per property. The result is a financial lifeline for the producer.

Another advantage of this kind of funding is that FUNBIO brings to the table a whole network of specialized technical assistance, a boon to both the producer, who knows there's help there if needed, and the investor, who has greater assurance of a return on investment.

When the project got underway, there were 116 ranches on-board. By December 2018, the project had received 104 fresh applications, of which 60 received technical visits and only five were excluded for not meeting the minimum hectareage of native rangelands. In total, the project benefits 120 thousand hectares of Pampa land cover.

Conservation of the Pampa biome is of the utmost importance for the region's biodiversity and economy. The herds belonging to the member ranches are all free-grazing, which, recent studies suggest, results in higher-quality, better-tasting meat. As organic produce, these cattle fetch far higher prices per head at auction.

Cattle-raising on the Pampas.
Photo: Alexandre Ferrazoli/FUNBIO



hectares of native rangeland (approx.)



member properties



technical visits made



lecturers delivered to promote the program

▼ The Forest Economy (PSA)

The Forest Economy project held courses in permaculture and organic agriculture for the creation of Agroforestry Systems on farmed plots in the Tapajós-Arapiuns Extractive Reserve in Pará. The actions are part of a plan to transfer know-how to farmers working within the Reserve so that they can diversify, improve the quality of and so aggregate value to their produce.

Permaculture is a system created in the 1970s that mixes scientific and traditional knowledge to create sustainable and productive human environments in harmony with nature.

FUNBIO was a partner on the initiative during a four-year period and paved the way for the 16 thousand residents of communities inside the Reserve to set up the structure they needed to gain access to new funding sources. In 2018, the year the project reached completion, it obtained support from the Amazon Fund.

The improvements the project brought to the communities caught the attention of the business sector, kickstarting a series of conversations between the parties on a commercial agreement for the sale of local products to cosmetics manufacturers. A cooperation agreement was also signed with the Federal University of West Pará on a forest engineering course for the locals.



training courses



participants from the local communities



Photo: Projeto Saúde e Alegria (Health and Happiness Project)

▼ Sustainable Cellulose Production Chain

The project “Sustainable Cellulose Production Chain” strove to protect biodiversity and enhance the provision of environmental services at cellulose production units in Espírito Santo. Over the course of four years (2014-2018), the initiative promoted sustainability through forest restoration in areas under Legal Reserves.

In 2018, the year the project reached completion, the State Government of Espírito Santo partnered with FUNBIO and the Nature Conservancy to publish the Atlantic Forest Atlas of Espírito Santo. The document compiled official data on the state’s native land cover and usage, and identified no fewer than 25 usage classes during the periods 2007/08 and 2012/15.

The atlas is available for download from the Espírito Santo State Department for the Environment and Water Resources website.

 [Click here to access the Atlas](#)



Caatinga Pampa Pantanal

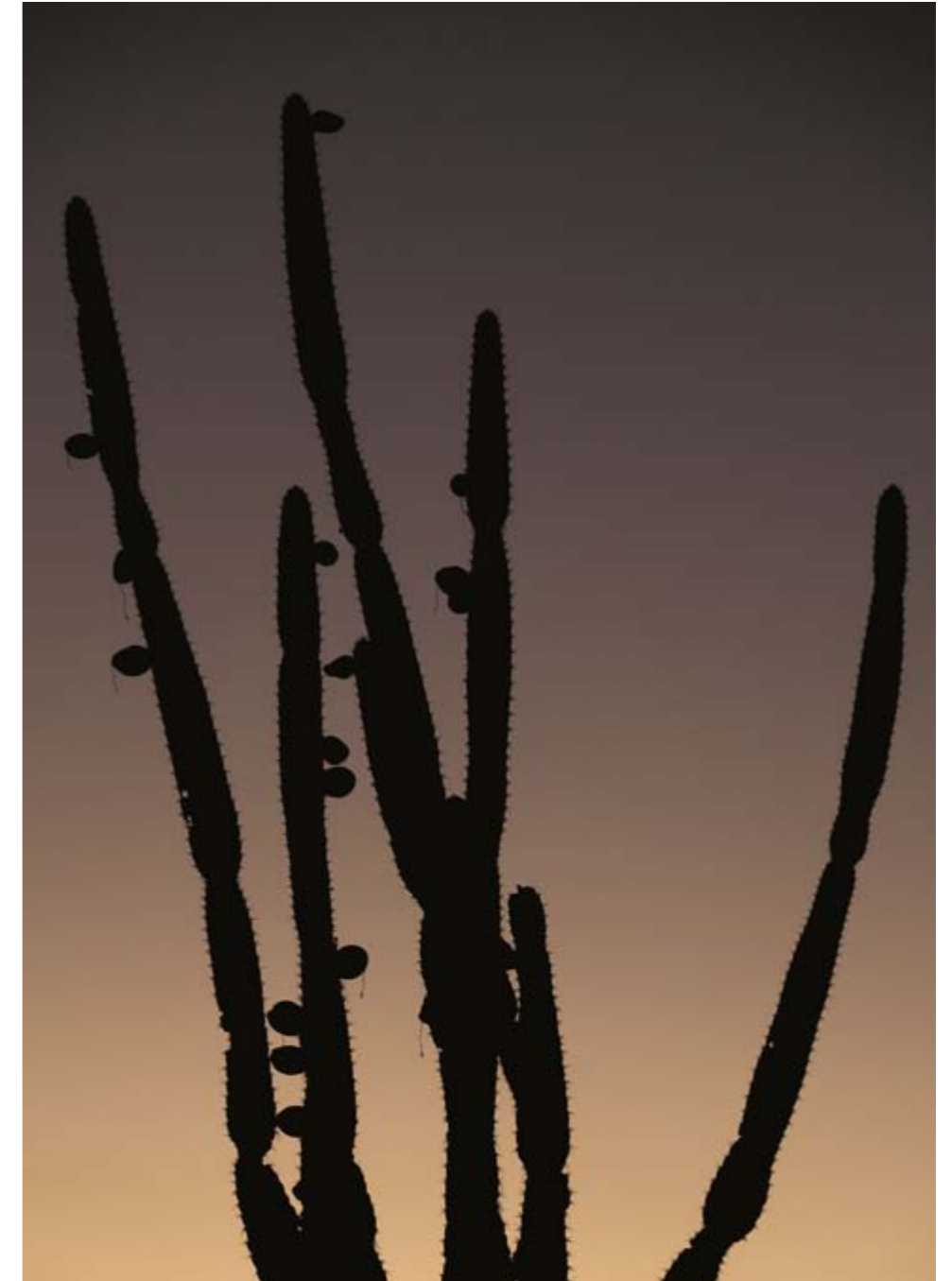
The Pampas (pastureland), Caatinga (scrubland) and Pantanal (wetland) are the three biomes least represented under the National Protected Areas System (SNUC in Portuguese), with only 2.9%, 9% and 4.6% of their respective total land cover under protection. The GEF Terrestre program is designed to ensure the conservation of these biomes, promoting SNUC expansion in these regions through the creation of new Protected Areas.

In 2018, the GEF Terrestre team held a public consultation in order to present the program's directives and safeguards and hear what society had to add. In May, an agreement was signed with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) on a series of preparatory actions to help the program meet the institution's funding prerequisites.

In June, the program team met with representatives from the IDB in Brasília, where the bank laid out the rules, oversight procedures and other details of the agreement. GEF Terrestre left the meeting with the mission of drafting the project's Analytical Structure (ASP).

In September, also in Brasília, all those involved in the program attended a workshop on Supply-chain Planning and helped draw up the project plan for the biennial 2019/2020. In parallel, the team also drafted its Project Operations Manual (POM), opened the project bank account and analyzed its financial system.

By November, all the pre-requisites were in-place for the first disbursement, which was made in January 2019. Execution is expected to get underway this year.



Sítio do Meio Ranch, Ingazeira, PE.
Photo: Marizilda Cruppe/FUNBIO



ATLANTIC FOREST

Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Atlantic Forest

Atlantic Forest

In order to conserve 29% of the original cover of a biome that concentrates 120 million people and 70% of the national GDP, the project “Biodiversity and Climate Change in the Atlantic Forest” was created to promote the adoption of measures to improve infrastructure and restore degraded areas. The project is part of the Brazil/Germany Cooperation Agreement for Sustainable Development and the International Climate Protection Initiative.

The Atlantic Forest holds a whole world within itself, with roughly 20 thousand species of plant—35% of Brazil’s total—and an equally rich fauna running to 850 species of bird, 370 species of amphibian, 200 species of reptile, 270 species of mammal and 350 species of fish.

In 2018, a project extension was approved and meetings were held with the partners, including the Ministry for the Environment and FUNBIO, to develop a training program for the creation of a management plan based on a methodology devised by the ICMBio. In addition, the program promoted a series of workshops throughout the year, resulting in an updated Map of Atlantic Forest Hotspots.

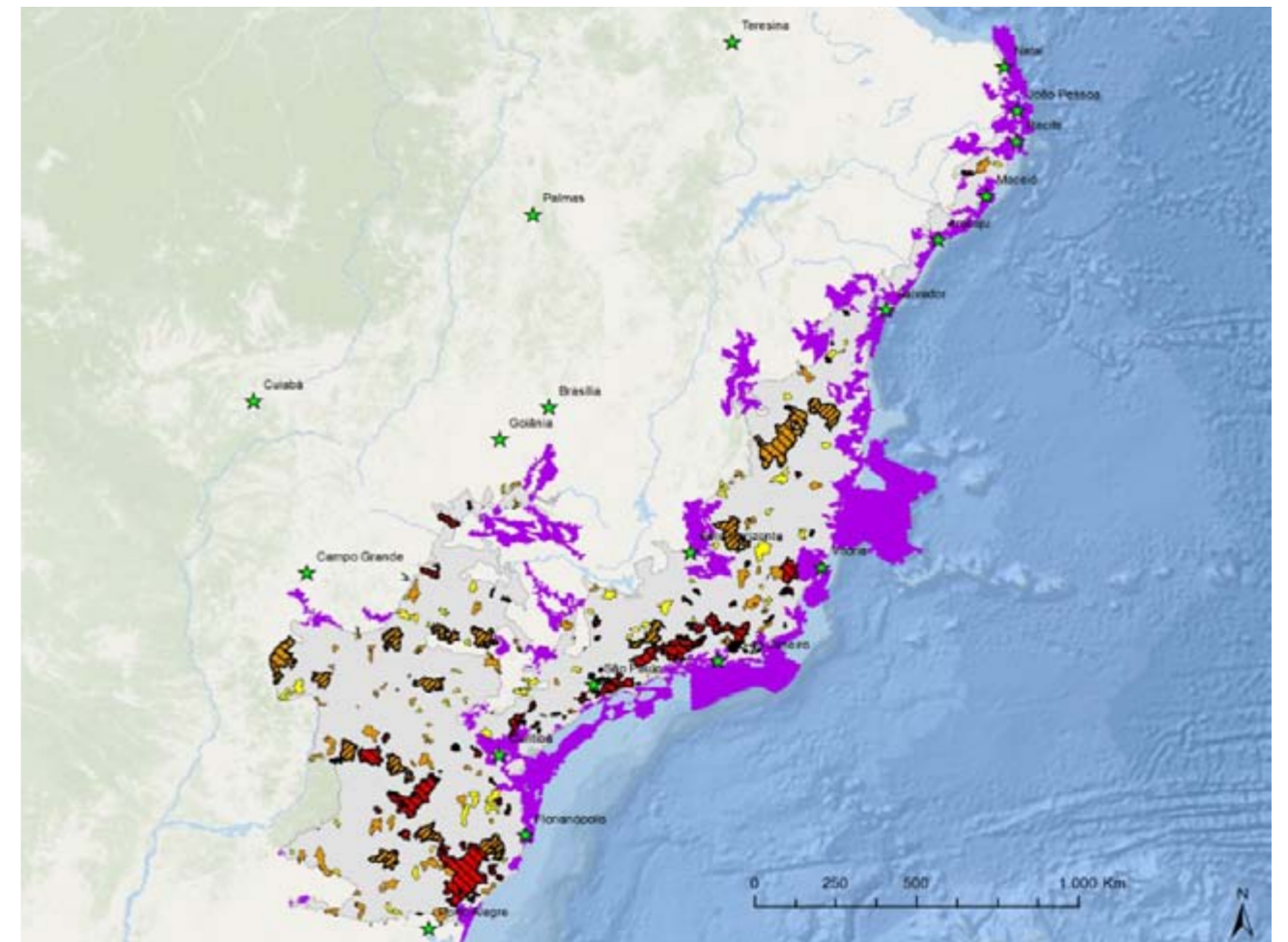


of the national GDP



plant species

Priority areas and actions for conservation, sustainable use and shared benefits of the Brazilian biodiversity



Biological Relevance

- Extremely high
- Very high
- High
- Insufficiently known
- Priority areas overlaped in biomes and coastal and marine areas

Priority

- Extremely high
- Very high
- High



 **Mato Grosso
Pará**

In 2018, the Kayapó Fund pressed ahead with its third cycle, begun in 2017, and the activities already underway. At the end of last year, a contract was signed with the Petrobras Socio-environmental Program for R\$ 5.79 million in funding for the Kayapó Fund. This sum will go towards financing a new project scheduled to begin in 2019, intended to strengthen new Kayapó leaders, especially women and youths, and buttress the Indigenous Homelands Management Plan.

The Kayapó Fund supports three indigenous organizations: the Raoni Institute, Kabu Institute and Protected Forest Association. These entities, in turn, work with six indigenous homelands pursuing three basic lines of activity.

Capoto village, Kapot Homeland/Jarina, MT.
Photo: Edson Santini/Instituto Raoni (Raoni Institute)





Tonka seeds (*Dipteryx odorata*).
Photo: Karina Oliveira/Instituto Raoni
(Raoni Institute)



raised for a new project



in commercial revenues

The first of these is the sustainable production of sellable goods, such as Brazil nut (roughly 80 tons in 2018), flour (approximately 5 tons that same year), arts and crafts (some 7 thousand items) and other articles and foodstuffs produced for subsistence use and/or sale. In total, the commercial revenues surpassed R\$ 900 thousand.

The second line of action is monitoring and surveillance across the six Kayapó homelands, covering a combined total of 10.6 million hectares. The tribes themselves conduct monitoring expeditions to identify invasions and illegal mining activities.

The third front is leadership-strengthening. In 2018, two summits of tribal leaders were held in Brasília between March and April to discuss the socioenvironmental impacts of planned railroad construction on indigenous communities.



ONE MILLION TREES FOR THE XINGU

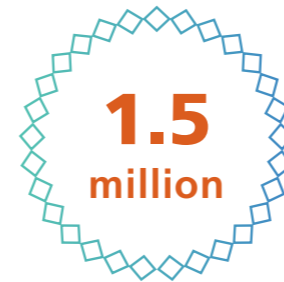
Mato Grosso

The project, a partnership between FUNBIO, Rock in Rio and the Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), began with a 2016 goal to plant one million native trees around the headwaters of the Xingu River in Mato Grosso by 2018. With the original target already exceeded, Rock in Rio, which finances the project, agreed to an extension.

Surveillance indicates that 3.5 million trees now grow on approximately 218 hectares of handpicked land. Of these, 1.5 million are expected to survive floods, drought, wildfire and agrochemicals to reach adulthood, attracting wildlife and microorganisms back into the area.

During 2016 and 2017, the first two years of the project, 12 tons of seeds were planted using the seedbomb method. Employing traditional forest restoration equipment and manual seed planters, the soil is literally bombarded with seeds of trees and shrubs with staggered growth rates. While conventional planting methods can plant an average 1,600 trees per hectare, the seed-bomb method can obtain yields of 10 thousand trees per hectare.

In 2018, an extension was approved for a further 150 thousand trees, thanks to resources donated by the 2017 editions of Rock in Rio held in Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro.



adult trees (estimate)



hectares



tons of seeds



native species

Buriti palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*).
Photo: Alexandre Ferrazoli/FUNBIO

Planting saplings.
Photo: Xingu Seed Network



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

The camu-camu (*Myrciaria dubia*), from the Amazon Rainforest, contains up to 30 times as much vitamin C as the orange. Nevertheless, it is much less known and is only regionally consumed. To promote and value the production and consumption of native fruits, the project “Conservation and Sustainable Use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being (BFN— Biodiversity For Nutrition)” spent six years producing publications, courses and databases that promote Brazilian biodiversity as a treasure trove of underused and undervalued food sources.

In Brazil, home to the world’s most diverse flora, with over 55 thousand species already described (22% of the world’s total), exotic species such as banana, apple and melon are far more widely consumed than the native species, despite the latter being more nutrient-rich.

The project, which reached completion in 2018, analyzed 78 species of Brazilian flora.



Gabiroba
(*Campomanesia xanthocarpa*).
Photo: Julceia Camillo



Souari nut tree
(*Caryocar brasiliense*).
Photo: Lidio Coradin





RECIPE FOR BIODIVERSITY

The cook book *Brazilian Biodiversity: Flavors and Aromas*, which contains some 400 recipes made with native species from Brazil’s various biomes, was published in 2018. The book will also be available in digital format on the Ministry of the Environment website. In addition to recipes, the reader will also find full nutritional analyses of each ingredient used. The book underscores the nutritional and culinary value of Brazil’s rich flora.

The Bounty of the Northeast

Volume three of the book *Plants for the Future* was launched in December, in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, governmental and non-governmental organizations and academia.

The series aims to boost wider society’s knowledge about the most socially relevant native species of Brazilian flora and to promote their sustainable use in fostering human well-being. The books call attention to the importance of valuing native biodiversity, not just as a way of broadening the range of uses to which it can be put, creating investment opportunities for the business sector, but also of driving home the importance of conserving this natural legacy.

While the first two volumes focused on the South and Midwest, volume three concentrates on the richly biodiverse Northeast: the book presents 154 species from the Atlantic Forest and Caatinga, across ten usage categories.

The species presented include cashew, acerola cherry and purple monbin (used to produce fruit pulp), carnauba palm and brazilwood (wax and paint) and tonka bean, lemon balm and alecrim-pimenta (remedies and medicines).

Cagaita
(*Eugenia dysenterica*).
Photo: Lidio Coradin

Bacuri
(*Platonia insignis*).
Photo: Julceia Camillo





new publications



species analyzed



species used in the cook book (55 species of fruit and 9 vegetables/herbs)



recipes for dishes made with native species

Valuing Biodiversity through Education

During the National Food Loss and Wastage Awareness Week, in November 2018, BFN promoted the course “Integration of Biodiversity for Diet and Nutrition.

The aim of the course was to train human resources capable of integrating the sustainable use of biodiversity in such areas as education (school meals), health and agriculture. The course presents a theoretical framework borne out by selected success stories.

The course was designed to trigger interest in, and divulge knowledge about, the importance of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity in food production, dietary enhancement and improved nutrition, the generation of income for smallholder communities, and the preservation of the culture associated with traditional crops and foods.

Delivered online and free of charge, the course was divided into four modules, with seven interactive lessons administered in three languages: English, Portuguese and Turkish—Turkey is one of the countries participating on the program. The course is available on the BFN Program website.

 [Link to course](#)



Brazilian copal (*Hymenaea courbaril*). Photo: Lidio Coradin

Biodiversity collection

To make information available on native species, in 2018 the BFN and Ministry for the Environment created Biodiversity & Nutrition, a tool that functions as a database of nutritional information about species of Brazilian biodiversity. The tool is hosted within the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBR) and presents 187 alphabetically catalogued species, from abiu (*Pouteria caimito*) to uvaia (*Eugenia pyriformis*).

 [Link to database](#)



Amazon

The Amazonian Mangroves project is a FUNBIO and ICMBio initiative intended to establish a social governance system for the Amazonian mangroves and surrounding wetlands. This will be done by engaging local institutions and traditional communities, especially local craft fishermen. Brazil is home to the world's largest swathe of protected mangroves, stretching over 13,400 km².

In 2018, the year the project reached completion, two workshops were held to discuss an integrated management proposal for the Amazonian mangrove corridor. The events were held in Belém and São Luis do Maranhão and drew the participation of 120 people from governmental and non-governmental organizations, universities, research institutes, and riverine and craft fishing communities, among others.

Marine and Coastal Areas

Completed in 2018, the Park Adoption program aimed to muster support for voluntary private investment in Protected Areas (PAs), such as parks and reserves. In return for their donations, the donor companies received brand visibility in communication actions.

The Park Adoption program had FUNBIO managing its funds for procurements and acquisitions, specialist hirings, financial control and reporting. This support modality began in 2011, and resulted in infrastructure works at eight Protected Areas over these last eight years. In all, 165 thousand hectares were protected by the initiative.



LEGAL OBLIGATIONS UNIT



[Contents](#)





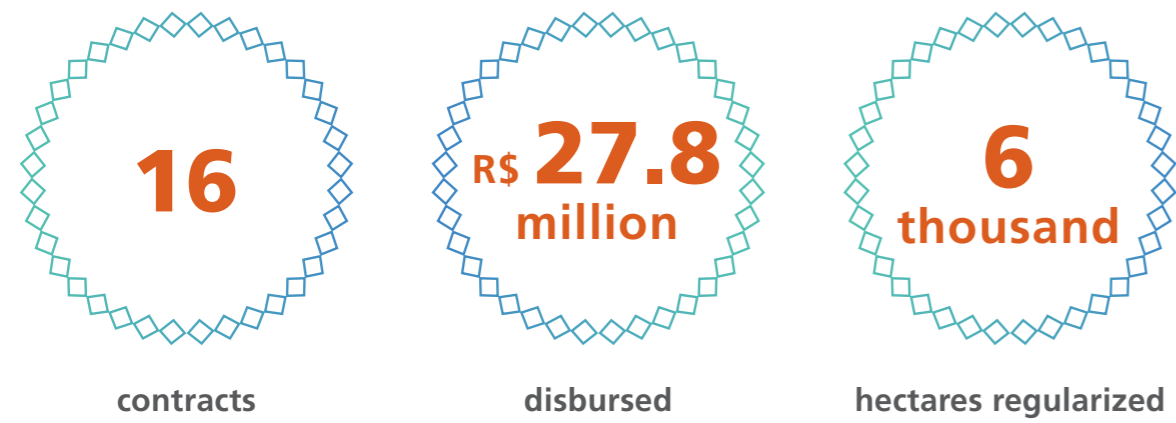
Rio de Janeiro State

Designed by FUNBIO in 2009 at the behest of the Rio de Janeiro Department of the Environment (SEA, now SEAS), the Mechanism for Biodiversity Conservation in the State of Rio de Janeiro, the Atlantic Forest Fund (FMA/RJ) for short, is a unique model in Brazil, enabling environmental compensation payments to reach the state's Protected Areas more efficiently and swiftly. The mechanism, known for its celerity and transparency in the use of funds deriving from legal obligations, could be replicated in other states throughout Brazil.



Pedra Branca State Park, RJ.
Photo: José Caldas/FUNBIO





Em 2018, mechanisms were rolled out to diversify FMA funding sources, including Consent Decrees/Terms of Conduct Adjustment. In Barra Mansa, a reforestation project was executed using funds from a Consent Decree with Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional (CSN). The Consent Decree's support also enabled the program to conduct environmental water quality monitoring at various points along the Paraíba do Sul River.

The program disbursed a total of R\$ 27.8 million earmarked for the execution of 16 contracts.

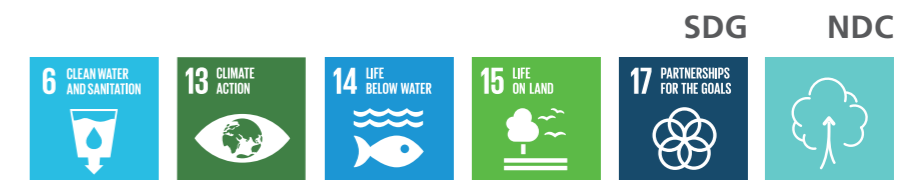
Among the expressive results obtained in 2018 was the regularization of land titles to six thousand hectares of land, up from 11 at the start of the agreement. Rio de Janeiro, which had no recognized reserves, now has 80.



Cunhambebe State Park, RJ.
Photo: José Caldas/FUNBIO



Cunhambebe State Park, RJ.
Photo: José Caldas/FUNBIO



MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH

Support Project for Marine and Fisheries Research in Rio de Janeiro State

Rio de Janeiro State

According to the Federal Government, Brazil ranks among the world's twenty largest fish producing countries, and the Brazilian sardine (*Sardinella brasiliensis*) is one of the most popular species of catch, with 16 thousand tons taken in 2018 alone. Rio de Janeiro State used to be the species' largest fishing ground.

The project "Support for Marine and Fisheries Research in Rio de Janeiro" was designed to study and survey the state's fisheries and marine environment. In 2018, the program had 16 initiatives running on the ecology of commercial fishing and its nutritional and economic aspects.

Some important fieldwork was carried out during the period. The project "Multisar—a multidisciplinary approach to the Brazilian sardine" clocked up nearly a thousand nautical miles during a 10-day survey collect data on water temperature, salinity, fluorescence and the presence of zoo plankton and organic matter.
















Atlantic Bigeye (*Priacanthus arenatus*) at the Arraial do Cabo Extractive Marine Reserve, RJ. Photo: Moysés Barbosa

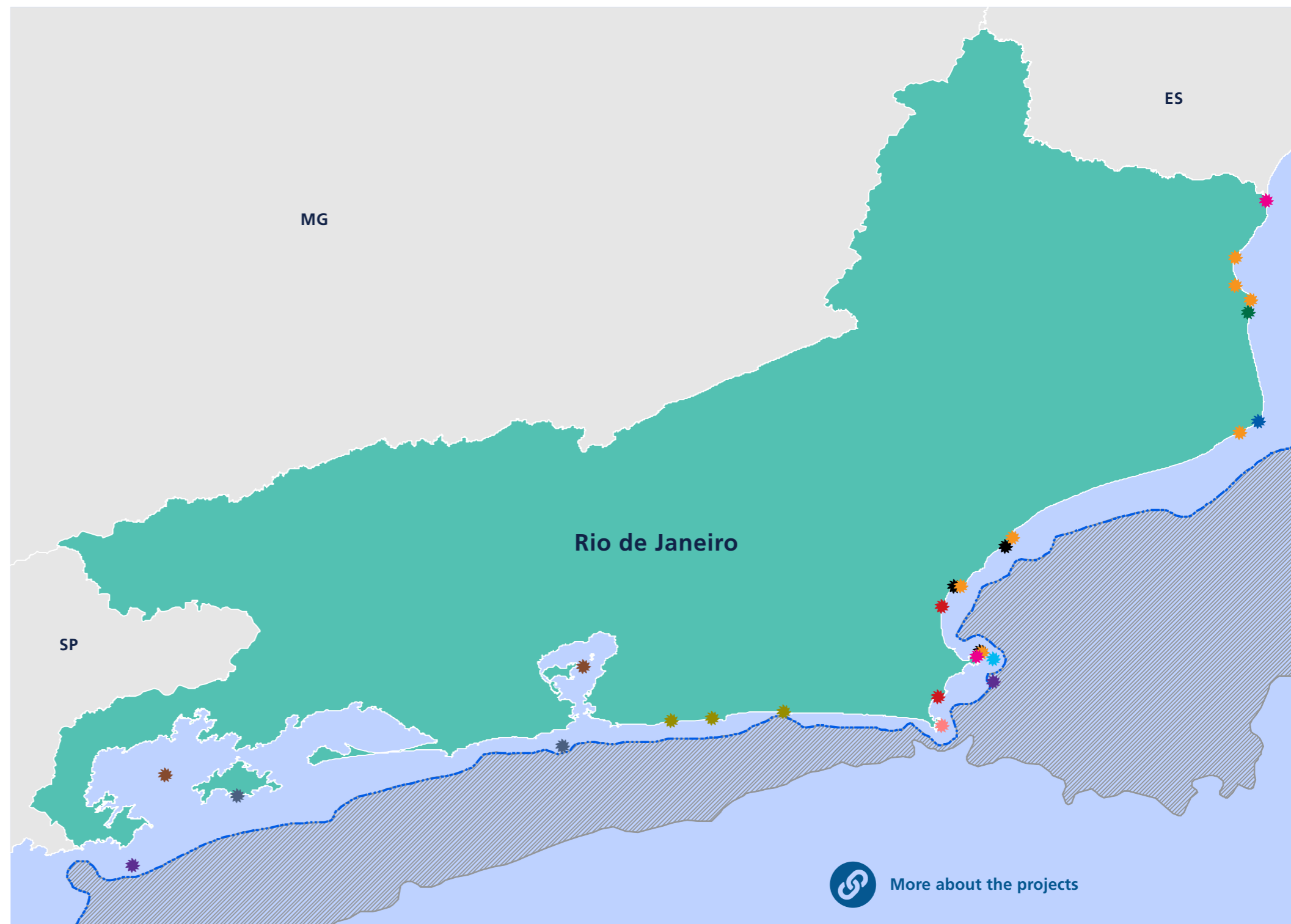


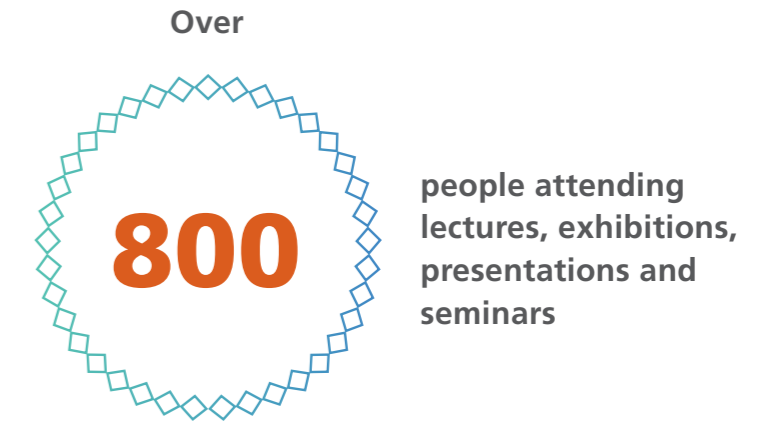
MPF
Ministério Público Federal



A knowledge network in the Rio de Janeiro State

-  **Otolith and Fish Stocks Research** – identifies migratory patterns of fish
-  **Social Impact Analysis** – assesses the possible social impacts of oil and gas operations on craft fishing
-  **Rocky Shore at Arraial do Cabo** – studies the reef system at the Arraial do Cabo Marine Extractive Reserve
-  **Rocky Shores of Northern Rio State** – multidisciplinary study of rocky shore biodiversity, ecology and impact
-  **Eco-Nutrition** – identifies and assesses the nutritional benefits of by-catch species that are thrown back into the sea for having no commercial value
-  **Women in Fishing** – maps the conflicts and challenges affecting women in seven fishing communities
-  **Multifishing** – studies the challenges facing fisheries biology in the state of Rio de Janeiro
-  **Multisar** – studies the distribution and abundance of the Brazilian sardine and the factors that determine its concentration
-  **Petrosardine** – studies tissue samples from the Brazilian sardine in order to detect possible contaminants
-  **Northern Rio PMAP** – studies marine fisheries and monitors activities related to extractivism
-  **Skipjack Tuna Project** – studies the ecology and socioeconomics of skipjack tuna fishing in Rio de Janeiro state
-  **Sun Coral Project** – hones management, environmental education and monitoring methods for this invasive coral species
-  **Ecocorals Project** – evaluates and monitors the health of coral environments in the Búzios peninsula
-  **Fisheries Resources** – assesses the impact fishing has on the marine ecosystem of Northern Rio state
-  **Lacustrine Ecosystems** – studies the mechanisms that control the presence of fish species in the state's Lake District
-  **Sustainable Sardine Use** – diagnostics on dragnet fishing, population and stocks of the Brazilian sardine





Sun coral (*Tubastraea sp.*) at the Arraial do Cabo Extractive Marine Reserve, RJ.
Photo: Cesar Cordeiro

The data will be used to generate a map of the Brazilian sardine's distribution and shoal sizes, and will also be employed by the project "Bioaccumulation and Exposure to Petrogenic Hydrocarbons and Organic Contaminants in Fish Stocks: Case Study on the Brazilian Sardine (*Sardinella brasiliensis*) in Rio de Janeiro State".

To analyze the impact fisheries are having on the marine ecosystem off the Northern Rio coast, and to understand and describe the main factors that control the presence of fish species in the State's Lake District two new projects were approved in 2018: "Ecotrophic and Socio-economic Focus as a Means of Subsidizing Fisheries Resource Management" (Fisheries Resources) and "Regulatory Mechanisms for Fish Production in the Lagoon Systems of Eastern Rio State: the Current Situation and Future Scenarios" (Lagoon Systems).

In Rio de Janeiro, fishing is an important commercial activity, for women as well as men. The project "Fisherwomen: Map of Socio-environmental Conflicts in the Municipalities of Northern Rio and the Lowlands" aims to qualify and contextualize the conditions facing women working the state's fishing grounds, with focus on the conflicts deriving from female participation.

In 2018, the project launched a website with news, information on events, a photo gallery and library of downloadable articles, photo essays and presentations. The site also hosts an interactive map of the conflicts fisherwomen have to grapple with, such as sexual harassment, gender discrimination, and lack of insurance coverage, just some of the issues raised by the project, which covers seven municipalities—São Francisco de Itabapoana, Campos dos Goytacazes, São João da Barra, Macaé, Quissamã, Cabo Frio and Arraial do Cabo.

MARINE AND FISHERIES RESEARCH

Atlantic Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) at the Arraial do Cabo Extractive Marine Reserve, RJ.
Photo: Moysés Barbosa



Gray Parrotfish (*Sparisoma axillare*) at the Arraial do Cabo Extractive Marine Reserve, RJ.
Photo: Moysés Barbosa

Also in 2018, the project “Rocky Coast—Subsidies for a Management Plan for the Arraial do Cabo Marine Extractive Reserve” became the first Brazilian endeavor to use Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations (BRUVS). A hundred and nine BRUVS forays plunged to depths of 48 meters in order to study the regions’ sea life, including such endangered species as the Greenback parrotfish (*Scarus trispinosus*) and the Crossband rockfish (*Mycteroperca interstitialis*).

In all, 85 species of fish were identified. The video will be used to monitor shoals and estimate population densities of the main

species, especially those hit the hardest by fishing. The project also monitors fish through sensor tags.

In 2018, the Marine Research project supported four events focused on sensitizing the population as to the importance of conserving lakes and oceans. Over 800 participants, among researchers, grant holders and public-school students attended lectures, workshops, exhibitions and seminars across three cities.

Macaé hosted the exhibition “World Oceans Day: The Sea Invaded NUPEM” and the lecture

“Pesticides in our Food, Soils, Animals and Headwaters”. Both events were attended by public-school students.

On Ilha Grande, Angra dos Reis, the Brazilian Biodiversity Institute (BrBio) held the event “Sun-coral Project Invades Abrão, Ilha Grande”, with an interactive exhibition on how invasive Pacific sun-corals encrusted on ship’s hulls visiting Brazilian waters in the 1980s have thrived and spread so prolifically that they have out-competed and replaced native corals, algae and sponges.

Búzios hosted the seminar entitled “Búzios in Dialogue: Supporting Marine Conservation”, created by local biologists and researchers to help shape public policy.

The Support for Marine and Fisheries Research in Rio de Janeiro project is an environmental offset measure established through a Consent Decree/Conduct Adjustment Agreement between Chevron Brazil and the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment, with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO as implementer.



FRANCISCANA CONSERVATION

Franciscana Conservation in Management Area I

 **Espírito Santo**
Paraná
Rio de Janeiro
Rio Grande do Sul
Santa Catarina

Millions of years ago, a marine mammal migrated from the Caribbean into South America and crossed the continent's inland sea. One population settled in what is now the Amazon and gave rise to the Amazon river dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*). The other continued south toward what is today the Plata River Basin, and out into the Atlantic, where it evolved into the franciscana (*Pontoporia blainvillei*), Brazil's most critically endangered dolphin species. Amazon river dolphins are, therefore, the sole surviving relatives of the shy franciscana, whose dwindling numbers are largely due to by-catch, pollution and habitat loss.

The project "Conserving the Franciscana" is the largest concerted effort to save the species in Brazil, supporting six initiatives that have resulted in valuable new knowledge about a range of subjects, including population size, genetics, distribution, biology, and causes of death.

As such, the project is helping piece together a complex and challenging jigsaw puzzle that could inform important decision-making on the species' future. The franciscana is found only in Brazil—from Rio Grande do Sul up to Espírito Santo—, Argentina and Uruguay.

In 2018, preliminary results from a franciscana population survey conducted by the Aquatic Mammals of Rio Grande do Sul Study Group (GEMARS) showed that numbers in the state's waters have plummeted to a little over 600 specimens. This was the first survey on franciscana numbers in Rio



Daniel Danilewicz

Rio Grande do Sul Aquatic Mammals Study Group,
GEMARS

"The emotional involvement we all feel towards the species is immense. On our first Espírito Santo flyover, we flew for three hours without seeing a single specimen. I was beginning to think: 'it's extinct here', and then I saw a pod of six franciscana and it gave me such a thrill!"

Franciscanas (*Pontoporia blainvillei*) off the Espírito Santo coast. Photo: Maristela Colucci/FUNBIO



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Ministério Público Federal



FUNDO BRASILEIRO PARA A BIODIVERSIDADE
FUNBIO

Grande do Sul, and the low figures—lower than those for franciscana pockets elsewhere—show that the area must now be considered a priority conservation hotspot. Furthermore, as there is a clear population gap between Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo, the Rio Grande population is now thought to be genetically distinct.

Also in 2018, the project was reinforced by a further initiative, selected through a call for projects. The new action will focus on surveys and research in the states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Paraná. Over a thousand of the region’s franciscana are thought to have died as by-catch during the first decade of the 21st Century.

In September, the project’s first seminar gathered representatives from all the supported institutions in Florianópolis. Preliminary results were presented at a debate that fostered an important exchange of ideas and experiences. Interviews conducted during the event resulted in a series of six short videos on the initiative’s projects. *(Click on the thumbnails to watch the videos).*

The Franciscana Conservation project is an environmental offset measure established through a Consent Decree/Conduct Adjustment Agreement between Chevron Brazil and the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment, with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO as implementer.



Eduardo Secchi

Federal University of Rio Grande, FURG

“Franciscana conservation is a real jigsaw puzzle. We know there’s a problem, but we don’t know how to address it. The basic information we need to make estimates, to ascertain the magnitude of the problem, is a solid idea of how many franciscana there are, and how many of them are removed from the environment through non-natural causes.”



Marta Cremer

Instituto Baleia Jubarte/Humpback Whale Institute and University of Joinville Area (Univille)

“The franciscana problem goes on out of sight, at sea. It plays out in a place where no-one can witness it. If people could see an animal thrashing around in a net, being choked to death, I have no doubt it would cause a major impact on society. But the most people see is a carcass washed up on the beach, and very often at an advanced stage of decomposition.”



Haydée Cunha

Aquatic Mammals Laboratory and Bioindicators of Oceanography Faculty (MAQUA/UERJ)

“If the franciscana disappears, it will be an irreparable loss, because they are totally unique, an exclusive evolutionary line. There is nothing else out there like the franciscana.”

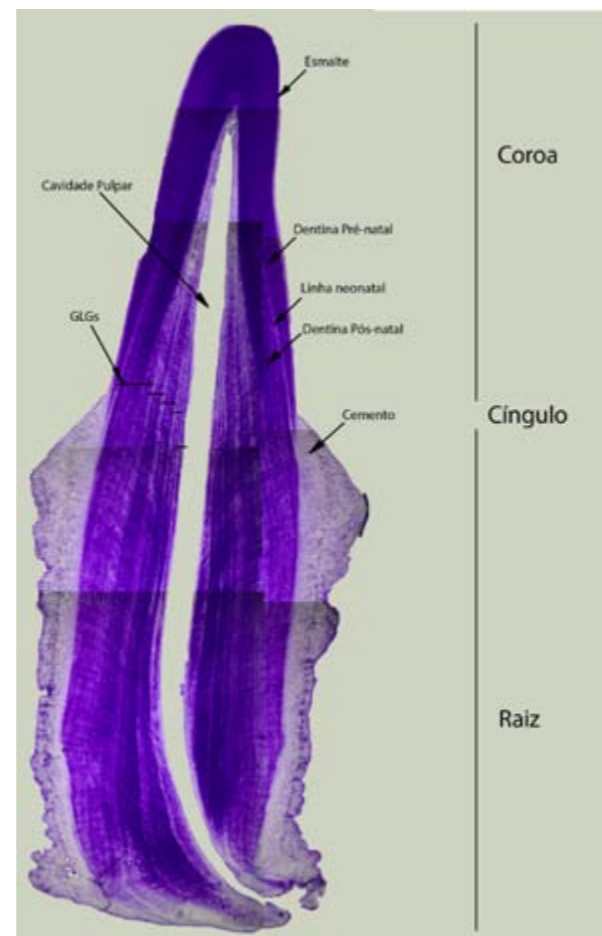


TEETH REVEAL THE AGE OF DEAD ANIMALS

The franciscana's 200 centimeter-long teeth are compact stores of valuable data on the animals. Like rings on a tree, tooth enamel reveals a lot about the age of individual specimens. The Aquatic Mammals and Bioindicators Laboratory at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, in partnership with the Humpback Whale Institute (IBJ), Environmental Awareness Organization (ORCA) and Professor Silvina Botta (FURG), has been analyzing teeth obtained from franciscana carcasses found along the Espírito Santo coastline to find out more about the local population.

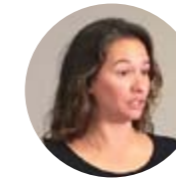
Thanks to this technique it was possible to ascertain that the average age of the dead dolphins was five, though some were as old as twenty. Worryingly, the study reveals that mortality was most common among dolphins of reproductive age, and so fundamental to the propagation of the species.

Once cleaned, the franciscana teeth are immersed in formaldehyde for a period of four hours, and then transferred to an acid solution for another four hours, to soften up the teeth. The softened teeth are then placed in a microtome, a device that shaves microscopic slices off biological samples. The slices measure between 1 and 10



micrometers thick (one micrometer equals a thousandth of a millimeter). These slices were then bathed in Mayer's hematoxylin and glycerine for the preparation of microscope slides.

Thus the teeth are analyzed to discern the individual's age, which can be read from the growth lines in the enamel (PHOTO). Each line corresponds to a year of life.



Camila Domit

Federal University of Paraná

"What we'll see if the franciscana disappears is an ecosystemic chain reaction, a domino effect. All it takes is for that first piece to fall and various others will follow and there's no telling where it will end."



km of flyovers



flight hours

Fewer than



franciscana left in Brazil



specimens in Espírito Santo

A long voyage to the Brazilian coast

Amazon river dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*), Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve/ICMBio, AM.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

Franciscanas (*Pontoporia blainvillei*) off the Espírito Santo coast.
Photo: Maristela Colucci/FUNBIO

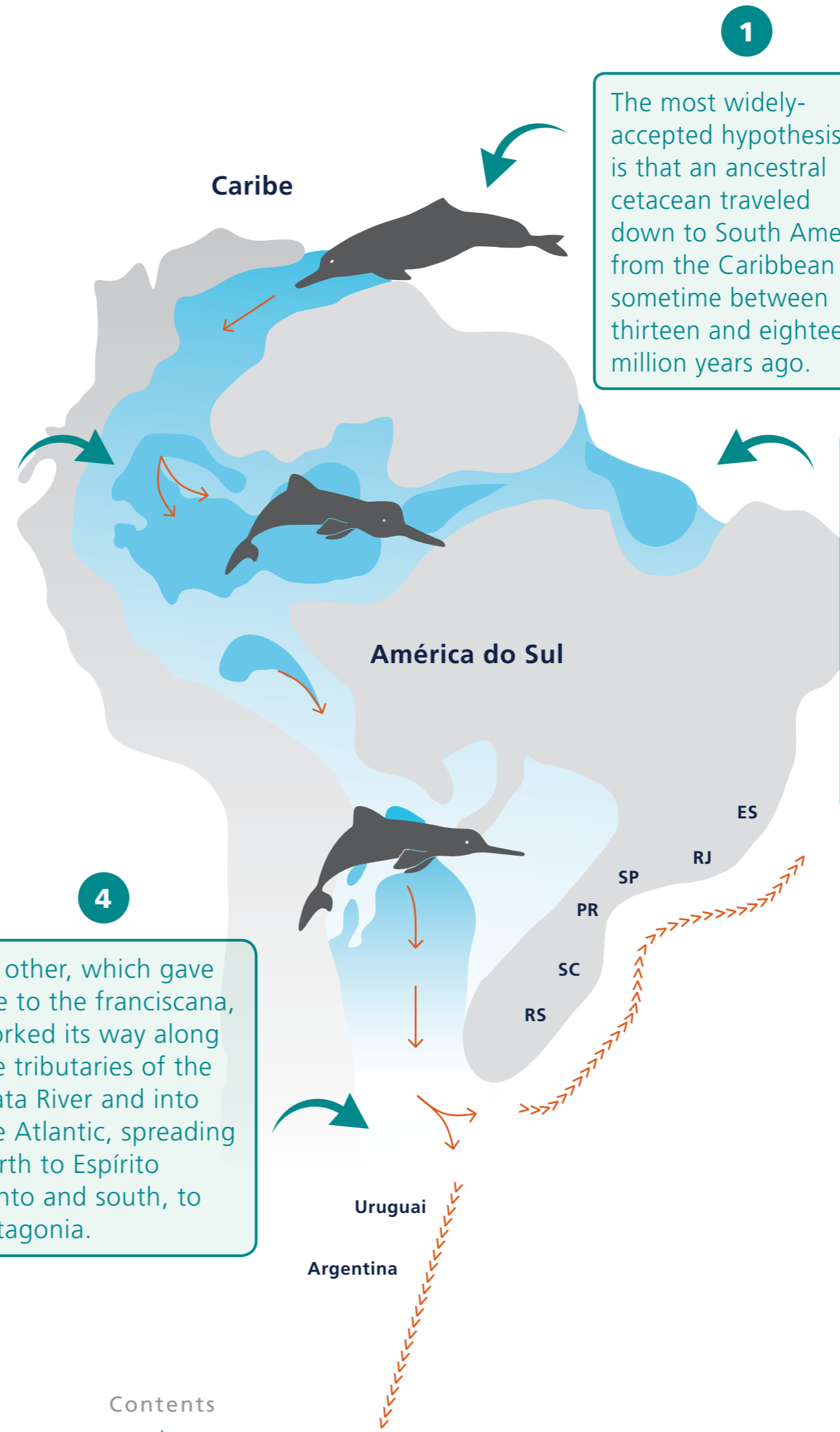


2
The animal arrived in two waves, via different routes.

4
The other, which gave rise to the franciscana, worked its way along the tributaries of the Prata River and into the Atlantic, spreading north to Espírito Santo and south, to Patagonia.

1
The most widely-accepted hypothesis is that an ancestral cetacean traveled down to South America from the Caribbean sometime between thirteen and eighteen million years ago.

3
One of these remained where the Amazon River Basin is today, but which was then an inland sea linked to the ocean by straights. When the oceans receded, this population evolved into the Amazonian river dolphin.



PA SUPPORT

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

Rio de Janeiro São Paulo

In 2018, the project Conservation and Sustainable Use at Federal Coastal and Estuarine Protected Areas in the States of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo commenced the acquisitions and hirings requisitioned by its PAs.

Over the course of the year, FUNBIO supported a cycle of six workshops delivered by environmental analysts stationed in Rio de Janeiro and attended by representatives from 23 local institutions, such as the Rio de Janeiro State Fisheries Institute Foundation (FIPERJ), the state's Environment Institute (INEA), and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).

The workshops were designed to create a Management Plan for the Ilhas Cagarras Natural Monument, a biodiversity sanctuary located only five kilometers from Ipanema. The plan was approved by the PA's advisory board in November.

The PA Support project is an environmental offset measure established through a Consent Decree/Conduct Adjustment Agreement between Chevron Brazil and the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment, with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO as implementer.



Protected Areas supported



Management Plan creation workshops



local institutions participating

The Ilhas Cagarras Archipelago Natural Landmark/ICMBio, RJ.
Photos: Fernando Moraes/MNRJ



ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Implementation of Environmental Education and Income-generation Projects Geared Towards Enhanced Environmental Quality for Fishing Communities in Rio de Janeiro State

Rio de Janeiro State

“Implementation of Environmental Education and Income-generation Projects Geared Towards Enhanced Environmental Quality for Fishing Communities in Rio de Janeiro State” aims to run socioeconomic diagnostics and a suite of community-strengthening actions.

In 2018, a survey was conducted to identify gaps and potentials in the Environmental Education Projects (EEPs) and Fishing Compensation Plans (FCPs) in three regions of Rio de Janeiro State: Guanabara Bay, the Lake District and North Fluminense.

This study is the first phase in the planning and its findings will help define the lines of action to be pursued. That done, project calls will be launched with special emphasis on the generation of jobs and income for the state’s subsistence fishing communities. Among other activities, the project will support socioeconomic diagnostics, community-strengthening and environmental education.

The Environmental Education project is an environmental offset measure established through a Consent Decree/ Conduct Adjustment Agreement between Chevron Brazil and the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment, with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO as implementer.



CRAS RIO DE JANEIRO

Creation and Maintenance of a Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in Rio de Janeiro State

Rio de Janeiro State

The project “Creation and Maintenance of a Wildlife Rehabilitation Center in Rio de Janeiro State—CRAS” in the state of Rio de Janeiro is undergoing restructuring.

The CRAS project is an environmental offset measure established through a Consent Decree/ Conduct Adjustment Agreement between Chevron Brazil and the Brazilian Ministry for the Environment, with the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund – FUNBIO as implementer.



VOLTA VERDE (GREEN AGAIN)

TAJ CAÇAPAVA

Environmental Compensation Cash Payment for the Aerovale Development and the Municipality of Caçapava/SP



Volta Redonda

Only 11% of natural Atlantic Forest cover remains in the Middle Paraíba do Sul Valley, according to data released by the Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica. Volta Verde (Green Again) program was created to expand the area of native vegetation in the town of Volta Redonda using funds obtained through a Term of Environmental Commitment.

The main aim of the program is to create the Volta Redonda Botanical Gardens on the fluvial island of São João, located in the Voldac neighborhood on the northside of town. In addition to the Gardens, the project also provides for the restoration of 20 hectares of forest under a Permanent Preservation Area and targeted functional arborization, with the creation of native tree corridors on public land in order to reconnect forest fragments.

Linking these fragments is expected to enhance gene flow between scattered populations of birds, insects and small mammals. The program was signed into existence in December 2018 and is currently waiting for the funding to come through so it can kickstart its activities.

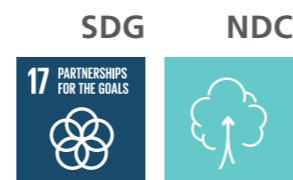
The resources are provided under a Term of Environmental Commitment signed between the Federal and Rio de Janeiro Public Prosecutors' Offices, Volta Redonda City Hall and FUNBIO.



Caçapava

The aim of the project is to channel R\$1.1 million in funding from a Term of Judicial Accord (TAJ) into conservation actions in Caçapava, São Paulo. The actions include the drafting of management plans and installation and maintenance of signage for two municipal Protected Areas (PAs): the Serra do Palmital Environmental Protection Area and the Mata da Represa Wildlife Reserve.

In 2018, the management plans were completed for the PAs, in-place since 2016.



SPIX'S MACAW IN NATURE



Spix's macaws hatched in 2018



specimens worldwide



specimens in Brazil



specimens will be brought home



hectares of land set aside for reintroduction

The Spix's Macaw in Nature project aims to reintroduce *Cyanopsitta spixii*, one of the world's most endangered species, into the wild by 2022. In 2018, two protected areas were created exclusively toward this end: the Spix's Macaw Environmental Protection Area in Curaçá, and the Juazeira Wildlife Reserve, both in Bahia.

In all, 120 thousand hectares of Caatinga are being used to improve the quality of the São Francisco River Basin by recovering degraded ciliary forest and shrubland cover. Restoring this vegetation has prevented massive quantities of sandy particulate from draining into the river and thus reduced the silting process.

At the Wildlife Reserve, a Spix's Macaw Reproduction and Reintroduction Center is under construction. The building is being funded by Jurong Bird Park, a sanctuary in Singapore,

home to two Spix's macaw specimens. Construction is scheduled for completion midway through 2019.

In June 2018, the Brazilian government signed an international agreement to repatriate 50 Spix's macaws from a batch of 114 which Germany's Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots (ACTP) had secured in April that year from Al Wabra Wildlife Preservation in Qatar, one of the species' main breeders.

Also last year, consultancy was hired through the Blue Macaw Institute to train 24 students and community members in research and environmental education activities. The aim is to equip the community so that it can help preserve the species once reintroduced into its natural habitat.



Spix's macaws (*Cyanopsitta spixii*) in captivity.
Photo: Camile Lugarini/ICMBio



SDG

SPECIAL PROJECTS UNIT



Contents



PROJECT K

Knowledge for Action Project

 **Africa
Latin America
Caribbean**

Project K (Knowledge For Action) was created to buttress the environmental funds represented by the Latin-American and Caribbean Network of Environmental Funds (RedLAC) and the Consortium of African Environmental Funds (CAFE) in their operations and in the creation and adoption of innovative financial mechanisms that reduce reliance upon conventional sources and diversify the supply of funding. Together, the two networks represent 42 funds: 24 in the LAC region and 18 in Africa.

This initiative plays out in capacitation workshops, mentorship between environmental funds and the provision of specialist consultancy to working groups on such issues as monitoring and financial sustainability. The focus, as always, is on knowledge exchange between the funds and on strengthening the Networks.

In all, the project is working with USD 2.7 million* earmarked by the FFEM, Mava and GEF.

In 2018, six pilot projects reached completion in Brazil, Peru, Costa Rica, Malawi, Cameroon and Mozambique. All of the funds in question have already submitted their case studies to the Coordinators. Once the translations and formatting

* Project sum converted into US dollar (as of the last day of the contract)

Carbon-neutral Organic Banana Project in Peru. One of the initiatives supported by Project K. Photo: Project K



Saplings being planted as part of a biodiversity compensation mechanism in Mozambique. Photo: Project K



Support for

13

projects of mentorship and innovation

17

countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa



FORESTRY INNOVATION

The Forestry Innovation initiative was one of the six selected for support under the innovation module of Project K. Earmarked for USD 200 thousand, Forestry Innovation consisted of the development of a long-term funding platform for territorial intervention projects in areas where the private sector is already very active.

The platform is based on multiple financial mechanisms, with different but complementary aims and funding sources, optimized in terms of range and timeframe.

The project will facilitate the improved use of funding and maximize the positive impacts in these territories by bankrolling a portfolio of projects geared towards local sustainability.

In 2018, Forestry Innovation was presented at the 20th RedLAC Assembly, held in Bolivia.

are complete, the studies and reports produced during the project will be made available for download on the Knowledge For Action website hosted by RedLAC.

Also last year, a series of fund mentorship arrangements were implemented involving 18 funds in all, 14 split into 7 pairs and one 4-fund group. The idea is to share experiences and learning about the processes funds routinely pursue.

Also in 2018, the Network Financial Sustainability Working Group, backed by

a consultancy, drew up some financial sustainability diagnostics for the two networks. These documents will go towards drafting a Marketing Plan for communication activities and campaigns to be rolled out early in 2019.

A monitoring and assessment working group was also assembled and met with both networks to discuss an impact-monitoring strategy for environmental funds, including the creation of new institutional indicators. Extending this impact-measuring drive to RedLAC and CAFE themselves, an updated version of the study was drawn up containing institutional, impact and

organizational indicators for performance tracking.

2018 also saw the creation of a RedLAC and CAFE knowledge platform, hosted on the RedLAC website. The platform will go online in April 2019, making content produced by the Fund's members available for consultation.

Scheduled for completion in April 2019, the project also funded the development and revision of strategic plans for the CAFE network.



Coffee produced under the Adapting to Climate Change program, tailored to small to medium-sized companies in Costa Rica. Photo: Project K



Presenting the Forestry Innovation project in Rondônia. Photo: Project K

Mozambique

Mozambique is a country with privileged natural resources and ecological regions considered of global importance, including the second-largest swath of mangroves in Africa. The country's protected areas cover approximately 26% of the national territory, with 19 parks and national reserves. In 2011, the Biodiversity Conservation Foundation (BIOFUND) was created to preserve this rich natural bounty.

A FUNBIO partner since 2014, BIOFUND is one of the first environmental funds on the African continent. In 2018, FUNBIO pressed ahead with its fundraising and mentorship work with the institution, mapping its processes, developing tools to calculate headcount requirements, drafting an operations manual for PA managers and structuring a project monitoring model for the institution.

In the second phase of the program, completed in 2018 (the first spanned 2016 and 2017), the focus was on administrative diagnostics and the design of a project-monitoring model for BIOFUND. In order to strengthen this exchange, a group of representatives from South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania came to Brazil to see FUNBIO in action, learn about its partnerships with the government and organized civil society and the multiple management models in place for ICMBio-run Protected Areas. The group also visited the Guapimirim EPA, the Arraial do Cabo Extractive Reserve and the Tijuca National Park, in Rio de Janeiro, and the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park in Goiás.



Luis Bernardo Honwana

Executive Director of BIOFUND

“This connection with FUNBIO enabled us to broaden our knowledge through contact with Brazilian institutions involved in conservation, such as the ICMBio. It was also through our colleagues at FUNBIO that we became engaged in the world of conservation and became participants in the rich legacy of experiences that the CTFs have amassed over the last 30 years”.



Pelican (*Pelecanus* sp.) photographed in Mozambique.
Photo: Suelen Marostica/FUNBIO

COLOMBIA PROJECT

Financial Strategy For Protected Areas In Colombia



In 2017, FUNBIO's experience with projects and financial strategies for protected areas led Colombia, the second most biodiverse country on the planet, to invite us to help develop the project "Financial Strategy for Protected Areas in Colombia".

The aim is to design a strategy in the molds of the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program Transition Fund (ARPA TF). ARPA TF is a strategy to sustain Brazil's protected areas over the long term by gradually phasing in governmental funding over a period of 25 years, making the PA system wholly unreliant on private donations.

In total, 126 Colombian PAs—68 national and 58 regional—covering a combined area of 24 million hectares will benefit from the program.

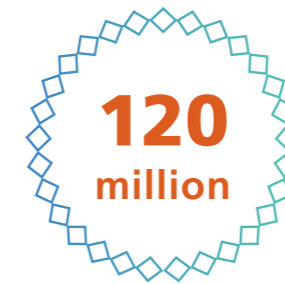
In 2018, workshops were held in Bogotá, with 70 participants, among managers and staff responsible for PA finance and specialists in financial mechanisms, to debate sustainable finance options for the country's PAs.

The project made progress in 2018 with the development of a tool tailored to the Colombian program's complex structure, estimating the costs of consolidating and maintaining its protected areas.

Studies were carried out to estimate the costs of implementing and maintaining this PA system, the amount of funding currently available and the possible sources of additional resources that could redress the shortfall between running costs and revenues.



**Protected
Areas**



**hectares
protected**



**specialists attending
workshops on
funding options**



Sierra de La Macarena Protected Area, Meta, Colombia.
Photo: Andres Hurtado/Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia



Amazon

The Moore Sustainability project originated out of Commitment to the Amazon – ARPA for Life, launched during Rio+20, and designed to create a long-term funding mechanism for the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), (see page 38). The initiative initially consisted of five components, pursuing distinct but interconnected activities to identify and reinforce the different funding sources. Among the project's target themes are environmental compensation, tax credits, and the creation of a new financing strategy for biodiversity protection networks, seeking to complement the traditional avenues of donation and public budget with non-conventional sources.

In 2018, the project pressed ahead with the partnerships established in previous years, especially the Pro-PA Coalition, which campaigns among society and the government to drive home the importance of Protected Areas. At the 9th Brazilian Congress of Protected Areas, held in Florianópolis in August, FUNBIO hosted a debate with representatives from the government and Public Prosecutors' Office and screened informative videos on environmental compensation, explaining the various ways it can be used, the challenges it faces and the opportunities it raises.



Free Trade Zone of Manaus

Initially designed to support the implementation of environmental compensation mechanisms in the Amazon, the project identified the existence of another potential and as yet little explored source of funding coming from a set of opportunities involving the Free Trade Zone of Manaus.

In 2018, the consultancy firm hired by the project presented a panorama on the various forms of financing in the Free Trade Zone, including the existing funds and counterpart funding arrangements, and floated a proposal for how this could be commuted into environmental conservation. Based on the findings, FUNBIO has been taking a strategic look at these sources.

The study was presented at the 1st Forum on Impact Investments and Sustainable Business in the Amazon (FIINSA), held in Manaus, Amazonas state, in November 2018.



GORDON AND BETTY
MOORE
FOUNDATION



GEF AGENCY FUNBIO



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PRO-SPECIES

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- Tocantins

With over 100 thousand species of invertebrate, nearly 9 thousand species of vertebrate and 46 thousand species of flora across six biomes— Amazon Rainforest, Cerrado savana, Pantanal wetland, Caatinga scrubland, Atlantic Forest and Pampa grasslands—Brazil is the most biodiverse nation in the world. However, this natural bounty is endangered by human activities that have driven three thousand species to the brink of extinction.

The National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species, Pro-Species, is the first project undertaken by GEF Agency FUNBIO, and its remit is to ensure that all critically endangered species are under some form of conservation by 2022. Launched in May, with WWF Brazil as the executing agency, the project covers half of the states of the federation.

The initiative's goal is to oversee the implementation of public prevention, conservation, management and stewardship policies to minimize the threat to and risk of species extinction across 13 Brazilian states.



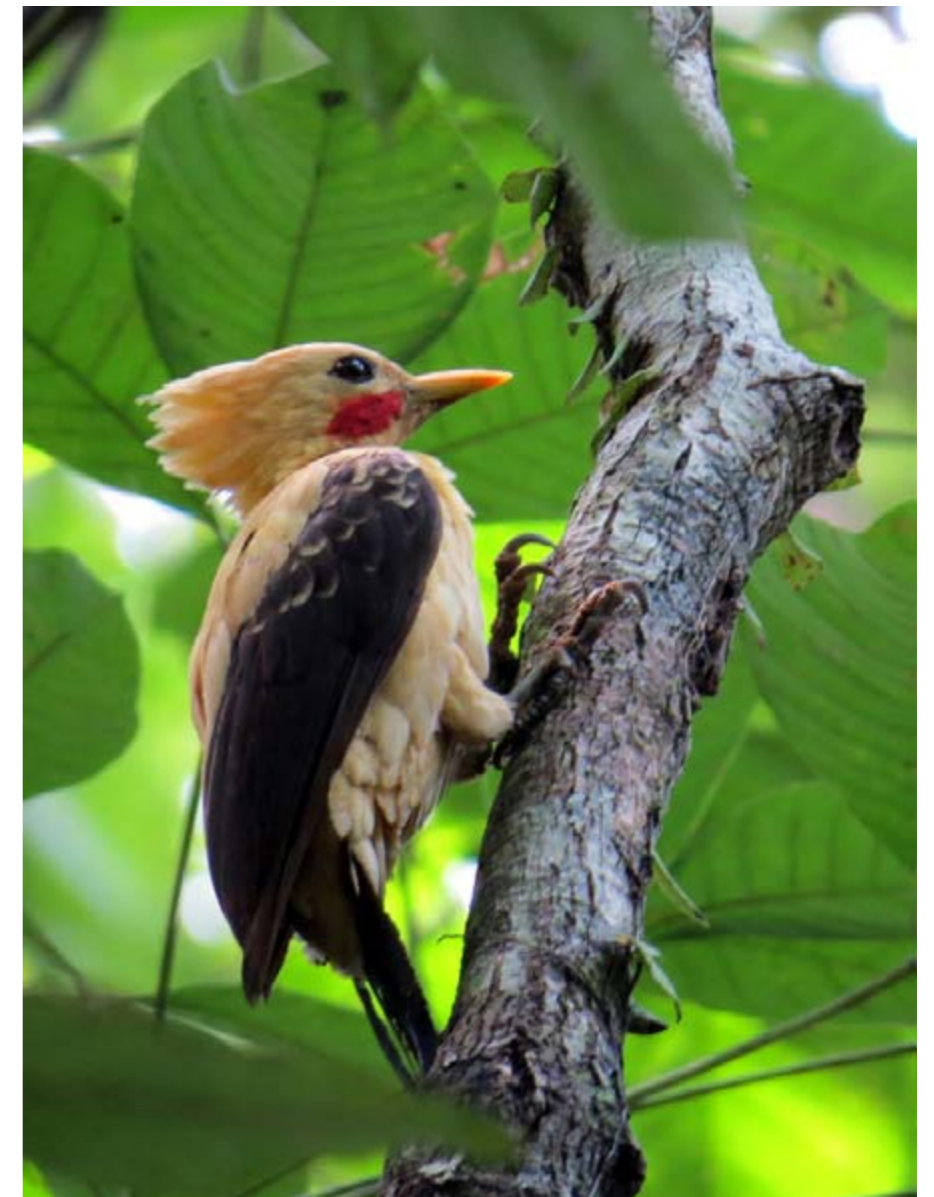
states



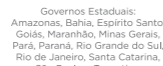
species directly benefited from the plan



participants in two workshops for the conservation of endangered species



Cream-colored woodpecker (*Celeus flavus*), an endangered species. Photo: André Aroeira/FUNBIO



Brazilian Threatened Species

THE MAP OF HOPE

On November 25, a Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction Site List was unveiled at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD/ COP 14), in Egypt. The document locates 146 priority conservation hotspots for 725 species of vertebrate and invertebrate classified as Endangered or Critically Endangered by the Brazilian Red List for Fauna.

The Brazilian Alliance for Zero Extinction Site List is the result of work done by the Biodiversitas Foundation in partnership with the National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species—Pro-species, run by the Ministry for the Environment, and the organizations BirdlifeInternational and American Bird Conservancy, under the auspices of the GEF’s Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE): Conserving Earth’s Most Irreplaceable Sites for Endangered Biodiversity.

The map is an important tool for devising conservation strategies and allocating resources. It will also guide the creation of directives and public policies to combat species extinctions in Brazil. Of the sites listed, 25 fall under the Pro-Species Project, and are therefore in the process of having special National Action Plans drafted for them.

Pro-Species works towards the implementation of public policies in prevention, conservation, stewardship and management in order to minimize the threats and risk of extinction facing species across the 13 states in which the project operates. The idea is that a positive knock-on effect will end up benefitting other endangered species.

In September and October, the project held two workshops to present a new analysis methodology for endangered species conservation, with a total of 40 participants. The new methodology will hopefully afford a greater understanding of the needs of each endangered species and thus promote tailored action in each case.

In December, the National Commission for Biodiversity (CONABIO) held a Technical Chamber on the National Strategy for Endangered Species Protection as part of the 14th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP/CBD).

The meeting discussed such themes as progress toward attaining the Aichi Targets, invasive exotic species, the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators, coastal and marine biodiversity, and others. The proposals were approved and adopted as CBD Decisions.

3.286

species officially recognized as threatened in Brazil



Number of threatened species by biome*

* some species occur in more than one biome



Number of threatend species by category

1 Extinct in the Wild

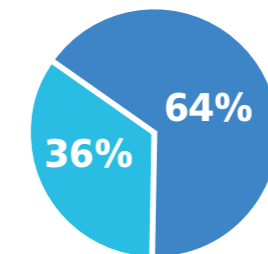
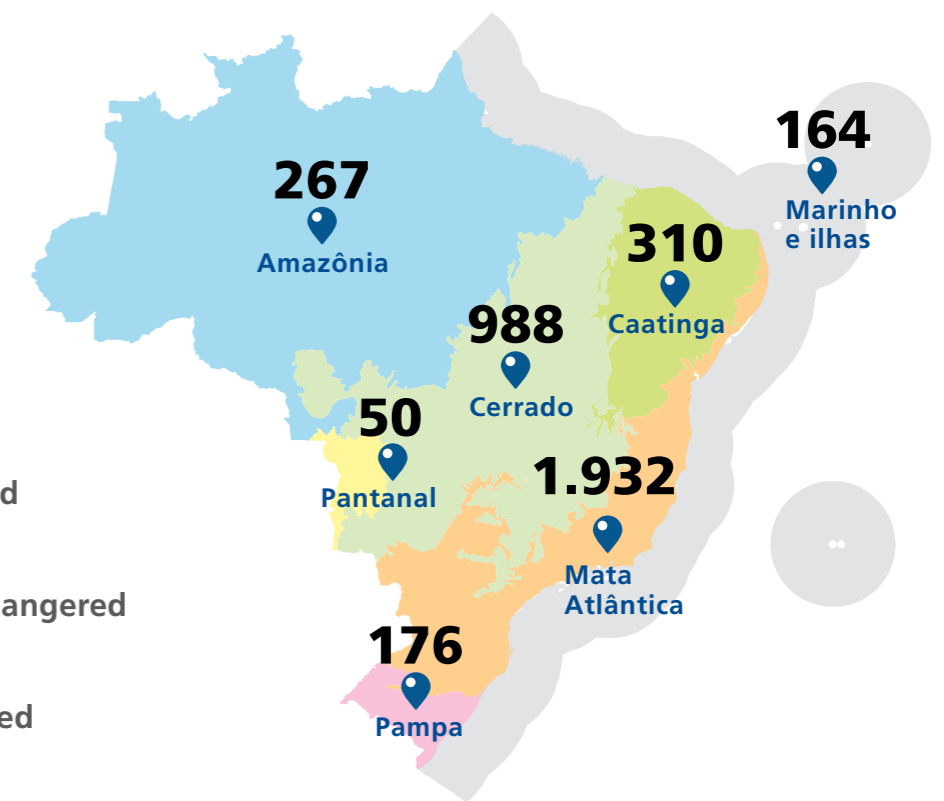
785 Critically endangered

1.553 Endangered

947 Vulnerable

10 Extinct

Source: National Strategy for the Conservation of Threatened Species (Pro Species)



1.173 species of Wild fauna

2.113 species of Wild flora



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ANNUAL REPORT
FUNBIO 2018

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Cover

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Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

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Juruena National Park/ICMBio, MT.
Photo: Victor Moriyama/FUNBIO

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Starfish (*Asteroidea* sp.).
Arraial do Cabo Marine Extractive Reserve, RJ.
Photo: Cesar Cordeiro

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Los Nevados Protected Area, Tolima, Colombia.
Photo: Andres Hurtado/Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colômbia

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Southern Muriquis (*Brachyteles arachnoides*).
Carlos Botelho State Park, SP.
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