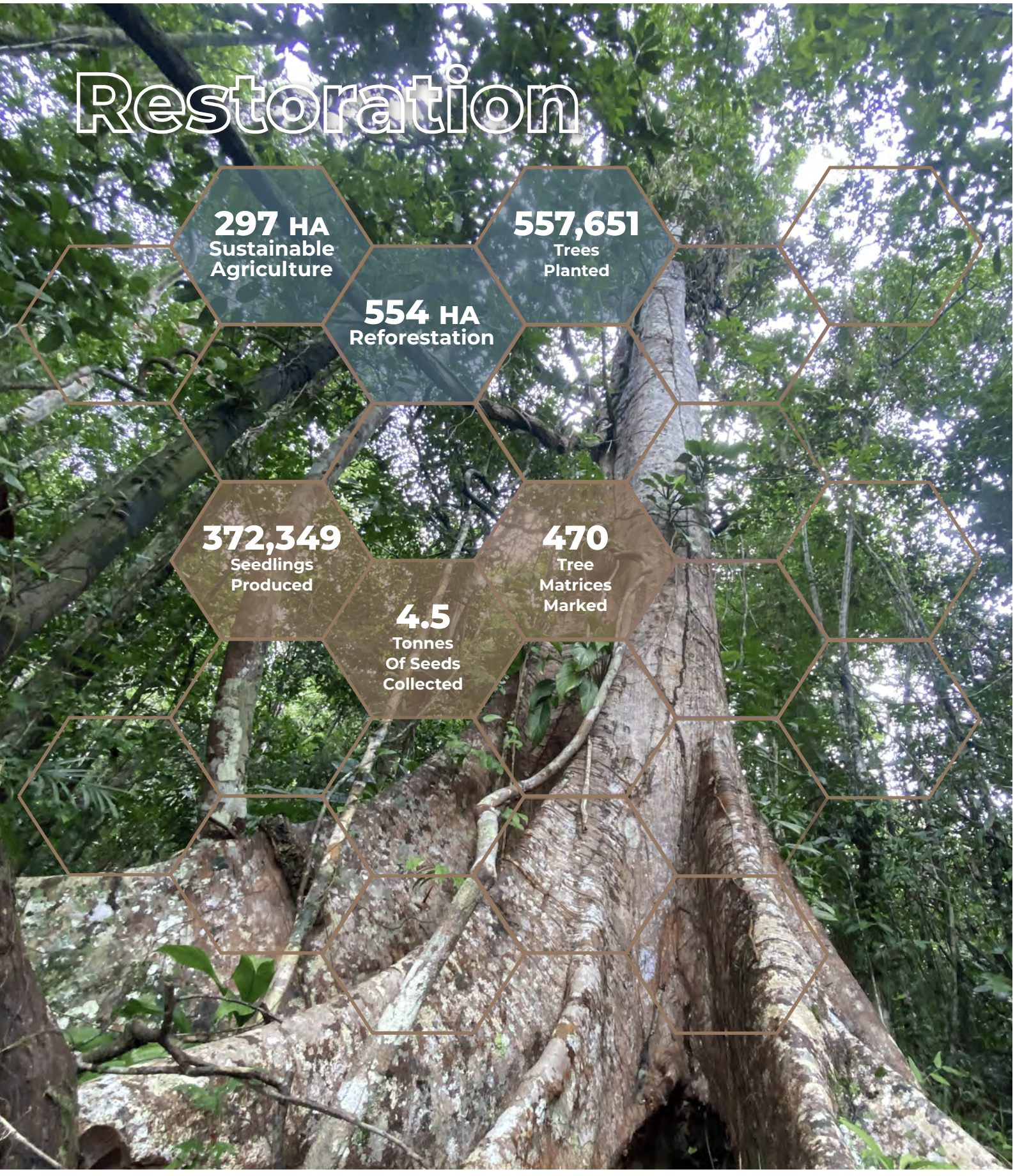
FASB

ANNUAL REPORT

2024

iNovaland

FASB in Numbers



FASB in Numbers

Social

207
Training Courses

274
Collective Efforts

3,459
Participants in Training

4,965
Participants in Collective Efforts

2,151
Families Directly Involved

886
Employees Involved

5,749
Families Indirectly Benefiting

Messages from management

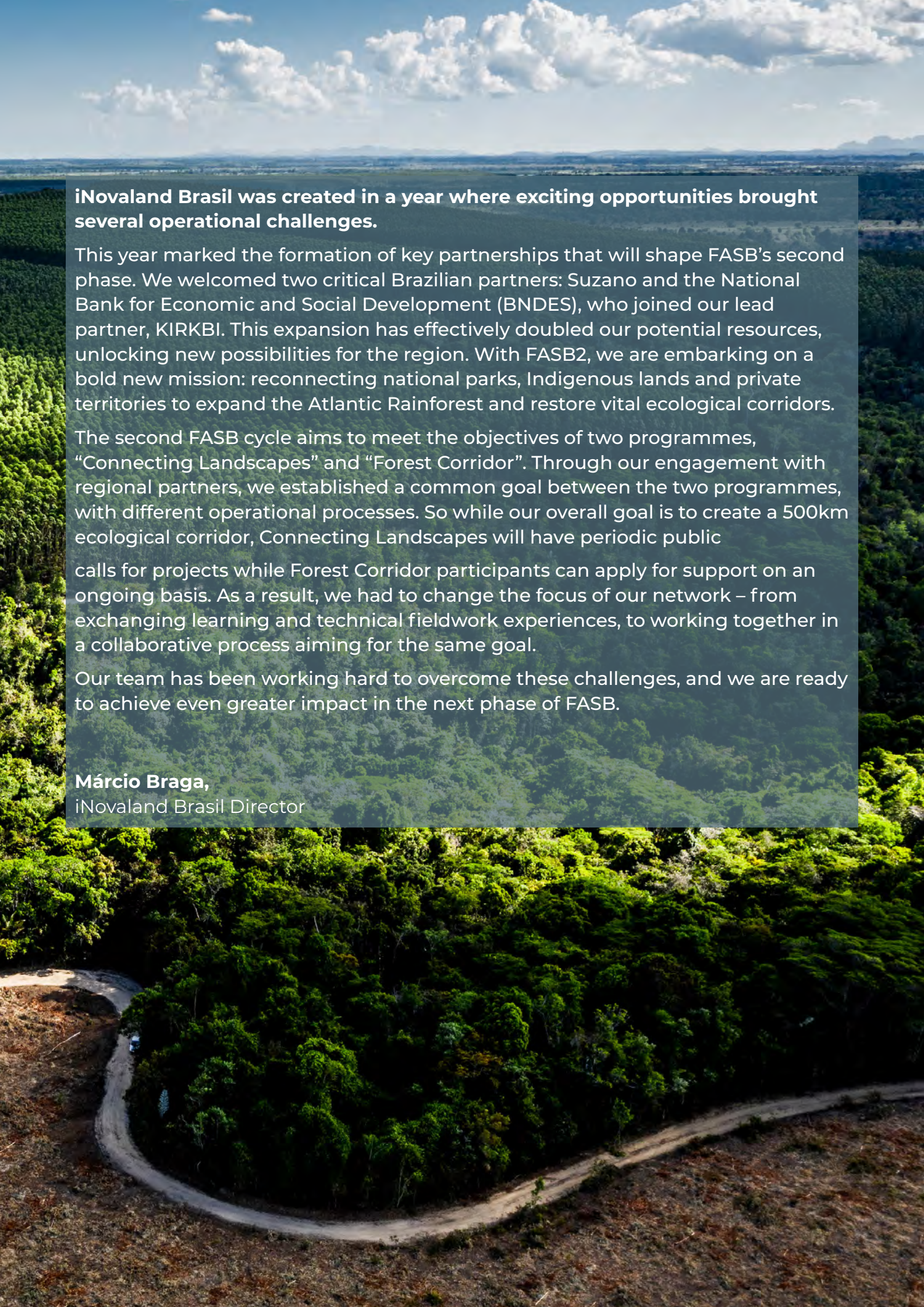
Over the years, we have witnessed remarkable achievements as part of FASB, but 2024 stands out as a defining moment, a turning point in our journey. This report showcases the transformative impact we are making on the landscape.

We are proud of our work restoring the Atlantic Rainforest and driving meaningful social-environmental progress. What makes this even more inspiring is that communities, historically lacking financial capacity and technical expertise, are now at the forefront of these restoration efforts, fully owning and leading their projects. Today, we have 45 active initiatives dedicated to restoring and rehabilitating degraded land, striking a balance between natural resource use and the demands of the production chain. Ultimately, these efforts are improving livelihoods and benefiting hundreds of families. At FASB, landscape transformation is both ecological and social.

Another milestone in 2024 was the successful conclusion of our programme's first cycle of investment. To celebrate the success stories emerging from southern Bahia, we launched FASB: Growing from the Grassroots, an impact report reflecting on three years of empowering local communities to lead landscape restoration efforts.

We believe that true landscape transformation is achieved through collaborations and synergies that bring together different stakeholders and project developers with diverse technical and strategic knowledge, experiences and skills. We will continue to build our network and solidify FASB's commitment to collective action and sustainable development that benefits people and nature.

Luis Neves Silva,
iNovaland® CEO



iNovaland Brasil was created in a year where exciting opportunities brought several operational challenges.

This year marked the formation of key partnerships that will shape FASB's second phase. We welcomed two critical Brazilian partners: Suzano and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), who joined our lead partner, KIRKBI. This expansion has effectively doubled our potential resources, unlocking new possibilities for the region. With FASB2, we are embarking on a bold new mission: reconnecting national parks, Indigenous lands and private territories to expand the Atlantic Rainforest and restore vital ecological corridors.

The second FASB cycle aims to meet the objectives of two programmes, "Connecting Landscapes" and "Forest Corridor". Through our engagement with regional partners, we established a common goal between the two programmes, with different operational processes. So while our overall goal is to create a 500km ecological corridor, Connecting Landscapes will have periodic public

calls for projects while Forest Corridor participants can apply for support on an ongoing basis. As a result, we had to change the focus of our network – from exchanging learning and technical fieldwork experiences, to working together in a collaborative process aiming for the same goal.

Our team has been working hard to overcome these challenges, and we are ready to achieve even greater impact in the next phase of FASB.

Márcio Braga,
iNovaland Brasil Director

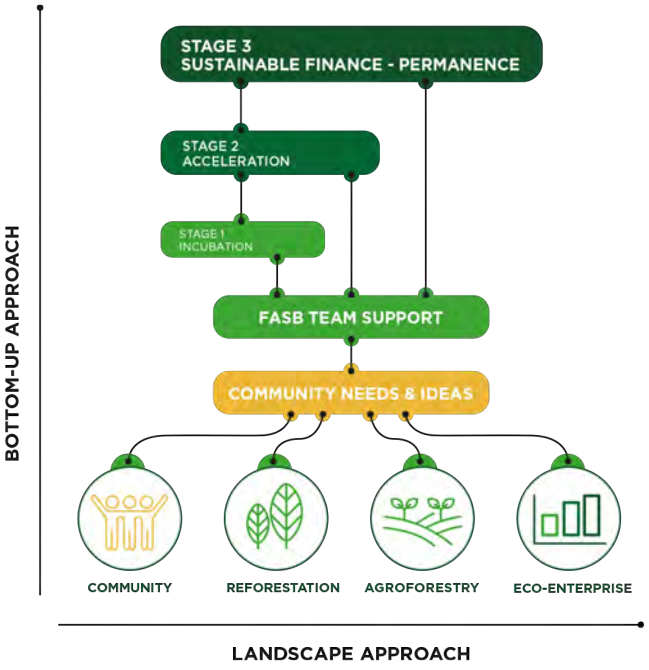
Contents:

Project overview

This year marked the beginning of a new chapter for FASB. What started as a partnership between KIRKBI, iNovaland® and Fórum Florestal da Bahia is now three different programmes with even more partners. From highly localized projects with communities in the far south of Bahia, we are now focusing on building a 500km-long ecological corridor between two states. This Hileia Baiana ecological corridor will restore and reconnect areas of biodiverse forest in the tablelands of southern Bahia and northern Espirito Santo, joining together around 150,000 hectares of Atlantic Forest.

For the second FASB cycle, we are joined by two of Brazil's biggest investors in environmental projects. Suzano, one of the world's largest pulp producers and a leading actor in sustainable forest management and reforestation, is working with us to plan and implement the Forest Corridor programme. BNDES, a public bank that finances economic and social development in Brazil, is our partner in the Connecting Landscapes programme, along with FUNBIO, the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund. This supports the bank's mission to promote sustainable development, create jobs and reduce inequality, and its focus on investments that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support adaptation to climate change.

This means we now have three different but complementary programmes. From our original programme, we have discovered people, institutions and communities committed to building greener and more sustainable landscapes. The final plantings from the first cycle are now taking place, but many of these projects continue. The Forest Corridor programme is already under way, with 50 hectares planted in the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor between two national parks: these forest restoration actions are being developed entirely inside Indigenous areas, and will connect more than 50,000 hectares of forest. Meanwhile, Connecting Landscapes is following a similar project origination process to the first phase of FASB, and is currently selecting the first round of projects from the sixteen proposals submitted.

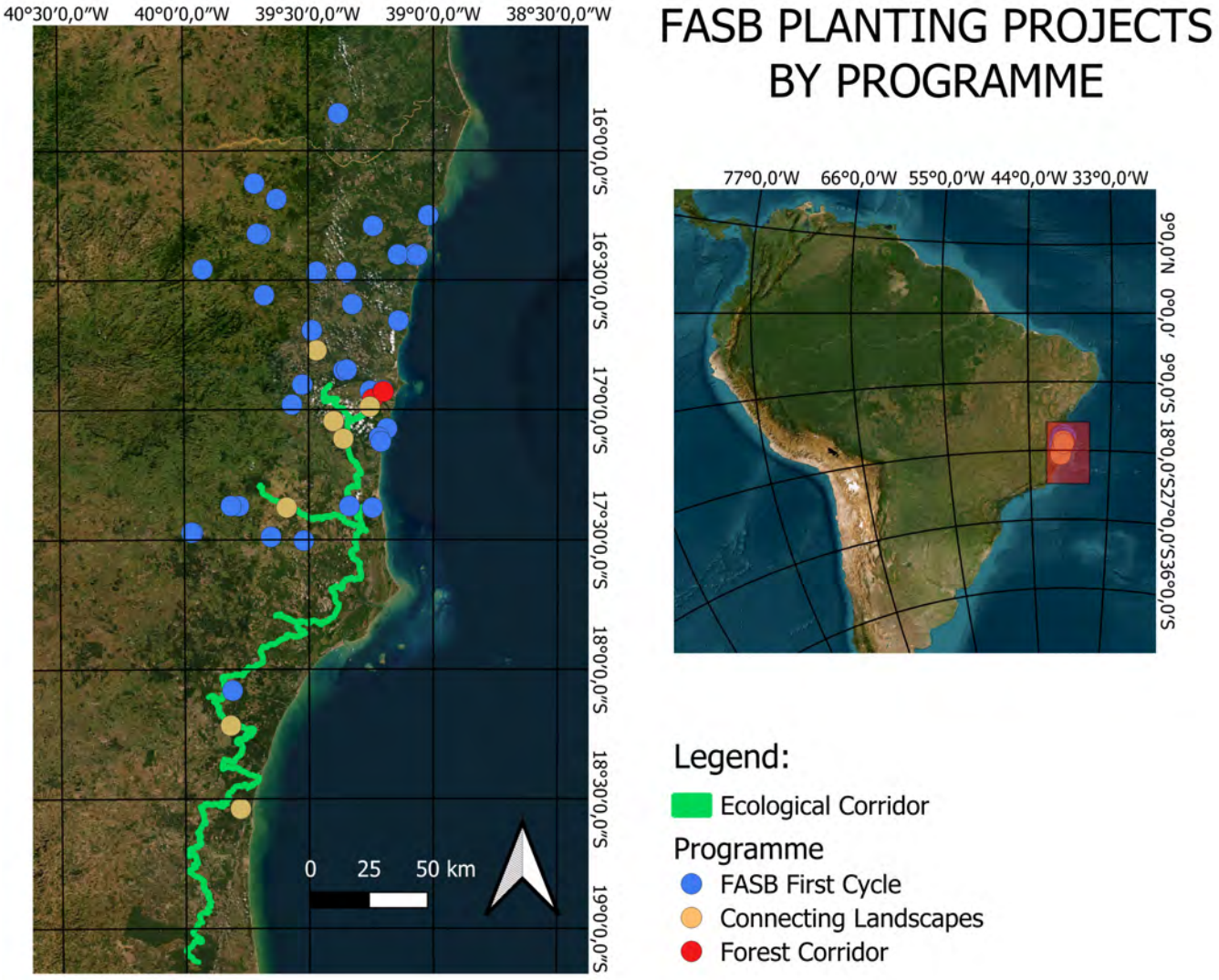


FASB projects planted a greater area in 2024 than in any year since we started operating in 2021. Almost 500 hectares were planted by 29 projects from the first cycle and two Forest Corridor projects. For 2025, we expect to have even bigger numbers, with 18 projects finishing planting from FASB's first cycle (leaving only two projects with small areas to finish in 2026), the conclusion of planting in the Maturembá Corridor and new projects being contracted under both Forest Corridor and Connecting Landscape programmes.

FASB has evolved – but evolution is a process that never stops. As we evolve as an organization, so does every aspect of our work: our relationships with the partners that make everything possible, our approach to communities and landowners who want to see the change in their landscapes, and our interventions on the field that are transforming landscapes and transforming lives.

Planting and implementing

Including the seven projects pre-selected for the Connecting Landscapes programme, FASB now has 54 projects in its portfolio. Of these, 46 have at least one implementation area, whether for forest restoration or sustainable agriculture (the remaining eight projects involve research and area surveys). Most of the projects have more than one implementation area, but to make it easier to visualize the distribution of the projects, they are represented by a single point on the map. While the decentralized approach of the first cycle of FASB projects allowed us to work in a range of territories, our new programmes will be focused on the construction of the Hileia Baiana ecological corridor.



Progress and Achievements

With new partners and more investment, our goals in this second cycle are more ambitious. This also reflects the increase in the planting capacity of the projects. After the challenges of the first cycle, FASB projects are now being implemented across a much larger area: in 2024, nearly 500 hectares of forest and sustainable agriculture were planted, more than in 2021, 2022 and 2023 combined.

This is partly due to the technical and organizational development of the institutions that have been growing and gaining capacity together with FASB. On the other hand, this is also the result of the project monitoring process, which has been helping to identify and solving problems. Keeping this increase and with the new programs getting traction, we expect to repeat this next year, namely, to plant in 2025 more than we planted in all years until 2024.

Table 1. FASB areas implemented 2021-24 (hectares)

Year	FASB First Cycle	Forest Corridor	Connecting Landscapes	Total
2021- 2023	369	-	-	369
2024	432	50	-	482
Total	**801**	**-**	**-**	**851**

Table 2. FASB areas to be implemented until 2027 (hectares)

Year	FASB First Cycle	Forest Corridor	Connecting Landscapes	Total
2025	447	235	250	932
2026	22	235	250	507
2027	-	230	250	480
Total	**469**	**700**	**750**	**1,919**

FASB First Cycle

Our original programme, with investment from KIRKBI, contracted 45 projects between 2021 and 2024 to restore 1,192 hectares, in addition to area surveys and social interventions. In 2024, these projects planted 431.9 hectares.

Projects from first cycle are well adapted to FASB's way of working. Although some challenges remain (see the section on monitoring), most developers are following the reporting schedules and are developing the activities as planned, with some projects even restoring more areas than expected. This year, for the first time, one project planted a smaller area than planned – but compensated for this in the number of seedlings planted, which resulted in a very rich and biodiverse agroforestry system. In total, we expect to finish the first cycle with approximately 70 hectares more than contracted.

Forest Corridor

This year also saw work begin on the Forest Corridor programme. As part of the ambitious plan to create a 500km ecological corridor, we began by looking at smaller initial corridors that would enable larger connections. The idea of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor was born after realizing that this offered an alternative to the original corridor route. It connects two large national parks and passes exclusively through Indigenous territory, including areas where communities have had contact with the FASB team or are already developing projects.

After some negotiations and several designs and redesigns of the new route, two projects were developed, and contracts signed with four institutions to start the work. So far, restoration work has begun on 50 hectares out of a planned 68. For more details, see the Project Spotlight on page 22.

Connecting Landscapes

2024 also brought the first call for proposals for the Connecting Landscape programme – the result of the partnership between iNovaland and BNDES, which is scheduled to run until 2027. As well as planting within the Hileia Baiana ecological corridor, the programme will also invest in projects such as tree nurseries that support restoration.

The first project call, open between June and August, was developed in partnership with FUNBIO, the operational manager of the programme selected by BNDES. The approach drew on elements from the first FASB cycle, such as dividing projects into two stages according to size and resource needs, and offering support to develop proposals.

A total of 16 projects were received, seven at stage one and nine at stage two. Of the 16 institutions that applied, five are located in Espírito Santo, 10 in Bahia and one works in both states, as seen in the table below.

Stage	Institution	Area (ha)	Location
1	Associação de Produtores Rurais do Assentamento Pedra Bonita	6.83	BA
1	Instituto Marinho para o Equilíbrio Sócio-Ambiental	6	ES
1	Sociedade Amigos por Itaúnas - SAPI	5	ES
1	Movimento de Defesa Preservação e Sustentabilidade - MDPS	5	BA
1	Instituto Peroá	5.4	ES
1	Cooperativa de Agricultores Indígenas Tupiniquim e Guarani de Aracruz – Coopyguá	5	ES
1	Fundação Quincas Neto	15	BA
2	Fundação José Silveira/Programa Arboretum	70	BA and ES
2	Associação dos Produtores Rurais do Projeto de Assentamento Pau-Brasil	50	BA
2	Grupo Ambiental Natureza Bela	358	BA
2	Instituto Mãe Terra	64.5	BA
2	Instituto Ciclos de Sustentabilidade e Cidadania	52.7	BA
2	Cooperativa Mista de Trabalho: Prestação de Serviços e Produção – Canteiros	160	BA
2	Escola Popular de Agroecologia e Agrofloresta Egídio Brunetto	200	BA
2	Associação dos Produtores Rurais da Comunidade Ribeirão	70	BA
2	Fundação Espírito-santense de Tecnologia - FEST	65	ES
	Total	**1,138.43**	

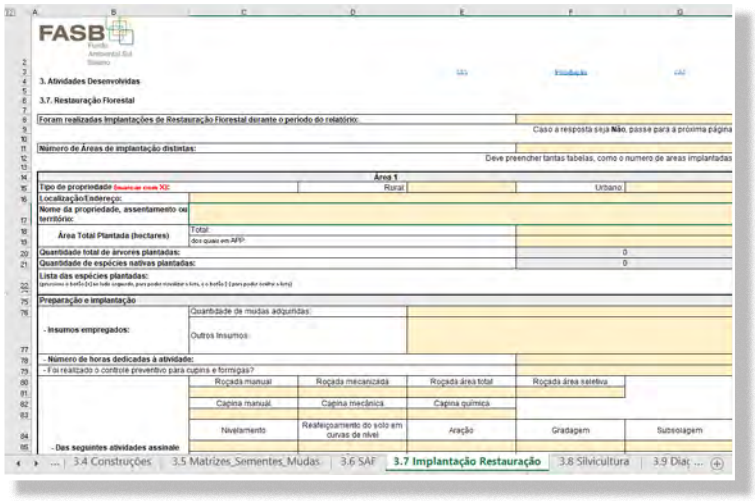
A selection committee of 13 people, including representatives of the financing institutions as well as restoration experts, evaluated and ranked the proposals. They also suggested some adjustments to the projects.

The selection process is almost complete, with seven projects selected (three stage one and four stage two). The official results will soon be announced and contracts finalised. A new call is scheduled for March 2025; some changes are already planned, as we aim to continuously improve the process.

Monitoring

Over the years, we have been improving our monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system. We started without a standard model, receiving a report from each developer according to their own models. However, we soon realized the need to standardize the reports so that all essential data could be reported equally across projects.

To gather the information about the projects, we send a spreadsheet to each developer containing all the data to be reported. Despite having a standard structure, each spreadsheet is specific to each developer, and already contains basic data such as the project number, goals and objectives and the sum of the information obtained so far. Although we try to maintain a simple structure for all developers to fill out, the process still brings many challenges, such as delays in sending reports or difficulties for some developers in using Excel. The FASB team monitors the submission of spreadsheets, chases late submissions, and assists those who are having difficulties.



FASB

3. Atividades Desenvolvidas

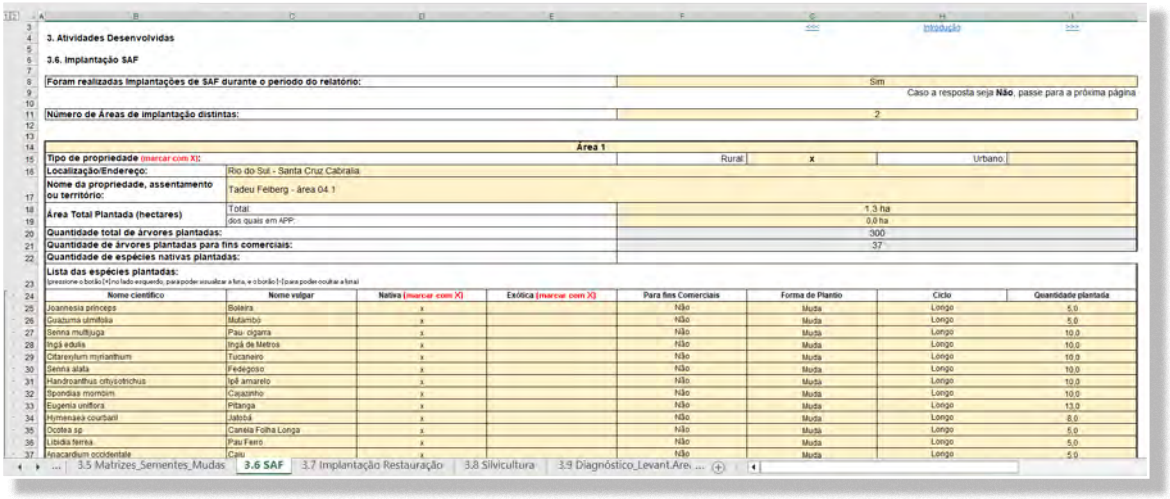
3.7. Restauração Florestal

Foram realizadas Implantações de Restauração Florestal durante o período do relatório:	
Caso a resposta seja **Não**, passe para a próxima página	
Número de Áreas de implantação distintas:	
Deve preencher tantas tabelas, como o numero de areas implantadas	

Área 1			
Tipo de propriedade (marcar com X):	Rural:		Urbano:
Localização/Endereço:			
Nome da propriedade, assentamento ou território:			
Área Total Plantada (hectares)	Total:		
	dos quais em APP:		
Quantidade total de árvores plantadas:		0	
Quantidade de espécies nativas plantadas:		0	
Lista das espécies plantadas:			
(pressione o botão [+] no lado esquerdo, para poder visualizar a lista, e o botão [-] para poder ocultar a lista)			
Preparação e implantação			
- Insumos empregados:	Quantidade de mudas adquiridas:		
	Outros Insumos:		
- Número de horas dedicadas à atividade:			
- Foi realizado o controle preventivo para cupins e formigas?			

Roçada manual	Roçada mecanizada	Roçada área total	Roçada área seletiva	
Capina manual	Capina mecânica	Capina química		
Nivelamento	Reafeiçoamento do solo em curvas de nível	Aração	Gradagem	Subsolagem
- Das seguintes atividades assinale				

3.4 Construções | 3.5 Matrizes_Sementes_Mudas | 3.6 SAF | **3.7 Implantação Restauração** | 3.8 Silvicultura | 3.9 Diag ...



3. Atividades Desenvolvidas

3.6. Implantação SAF

Foram realizadas Implantações de SAF durante o período do relatório:			Sim	
Caso a resposta seja **Não**, passe para a próxima página				
Número de Áreas de implantação distintas:			2	

Área 1				
Tipo de propriedade (marcar com X):		Rural:	x	Urbano:
Localização/Endereço:	Rio do Sul - Santa Cruz Cabralia			
Nome da propriedade, assentamento ou território:	Tadeu Felberg - área 04.1			
Área Total Plantada (hectares)	Total:		1,3 ha	
	dos quais em APP:		0,0 ha	
Quantidade total de árvores plantadas:			300	
Quantidade de árvores plantadas para fins comerciais:			37	
Quantidade de espécies nativas plantadas:				

Lista das espécies plantadas:

(pressione o botão [+] no lado esquerdo, para poder visualizar a lista, e o botão [-] para poder ocultar a lista)

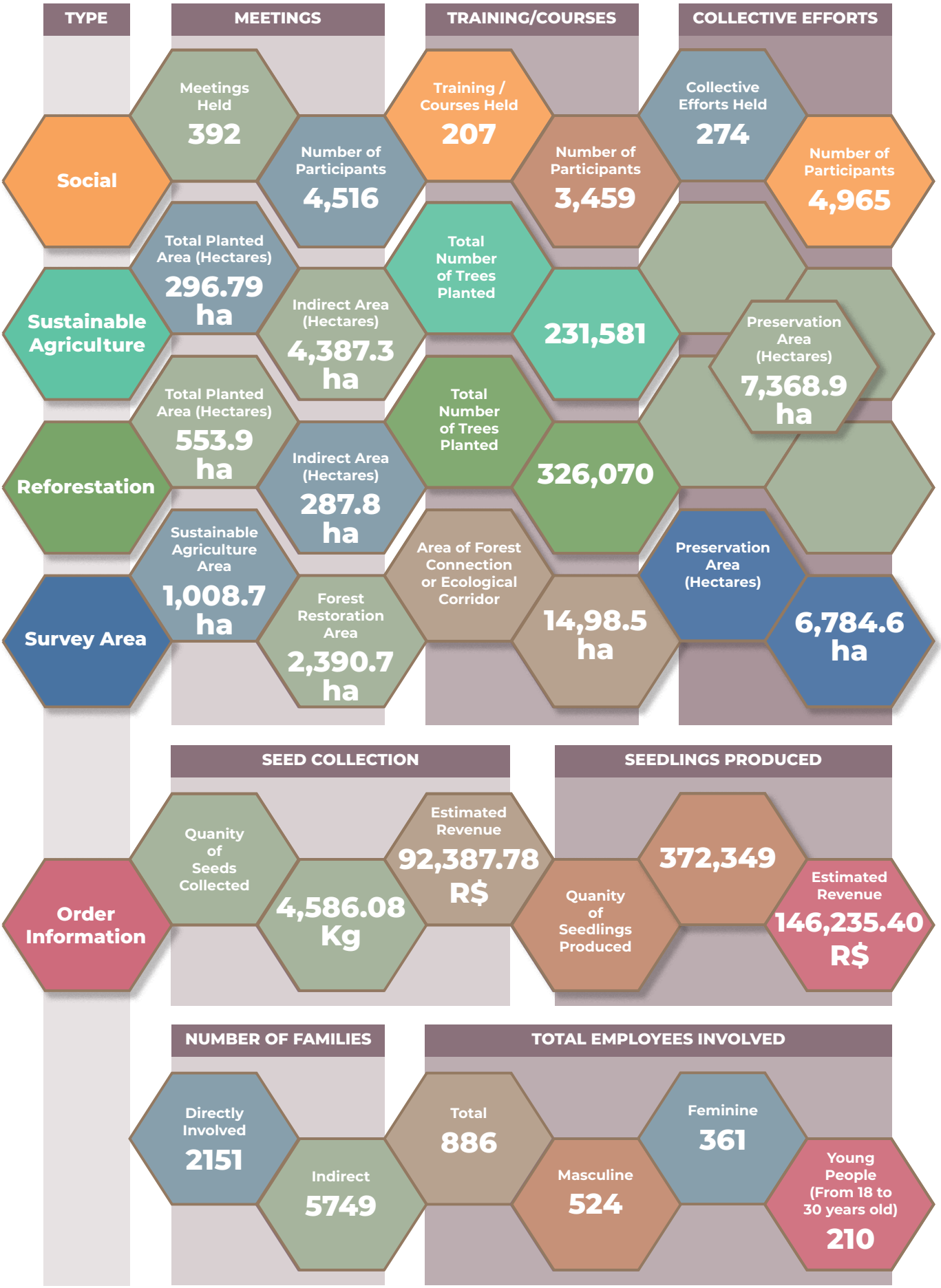
Nome científico	Nome vulgar	Nativa (marcar com X)	Exótica (marcar com X)	Para fins Comerciais	Forma de Plantio	Ciclo	Quantidade plantada
Joannesia princeps	Boleira	x		Não	Muda	Longo	5,0
Guazuma ulmifolia	Mutamba	x		Não	Muda	Longo	5,0
Senna multijuga	Pau -pgarra	x		Não	Muda	Longo	10,0
Ingá edulis	Ingá de Metros	x		Não	Muda	Longo	10,0
Citarexylum myrianthum	Tucaneiro	x		Não	Muda	Longo	10,0
Senna alata	Fedegoso	x		Não	Muda	Longo	10,0
Handroanthus ochyscrichus	Ipê amarelo	x		Não	Muda	Longo	10,0
Spondias mombim	Cajazinho	x		Não	Muda	Longo	10,0
Eugenia uniflora	Pitanga	x		Não	Muda	Longo	13,0
Hymenaea courbaril	Jatobá	x		Não	Muda	Longo	8,0
Ocotea sp	Canela Folha Longa	x		Não	Muda	Longo	5,0
Libidia ferrea	Pau Ferro	x		Não	Muda	Longo	5,0
Anacardium occidentale	Caju	x		Não	Muda	Longo	5,0

3.5 Matrizes_Sementes_Mudas | **3.6 SAF** | 3.7 Implantação Restauração | 3.8 Silvicultura | 3.9 Diagnóstico_Levant.Are ...

After collecting information, the work of validating the data begins. At this point, we look at the information submitted, checking it against the evidence sent and contacting the developers to clarify any doubts. When the information sent isn't enough to show the project's results, we schedule a field visit to verify the situation and find the best solution. It is rare to receive a report without some missing information – whether it's a simple case of the developer forgetting to fill out a simple field or the need for more evidence, there is always work to be done in validating the data.

Finally, validated data from each report is compiled to generate FASB's general data. We are currently working in aligning the data collected from each project with the respective shapefiles of the implemented areas

FASB MRV Results



Engagement and outreach

Communications

This year, we have raised FASB's profile through both face-to-face and online communications, including social networks, WhatsApp groups, our website, press releases and events. Our presence and brand recognition are increasing at regional, state and national level.

FASB's presence on social media has grown organically – we don't pay to boost posts or publicize events. On Instagram (instagram.com/fasb.oficial), we published 93 posts – either produced by FASB itself or with projects that have their own Instagram profiles. This generated significant engagement, with more than 97,700 impressions from followers and non-followers and a reach of more than 90,000 accounts. We received more than 6,000 likes, 55,300 video views and 350 comments, and our posts were saved by 121 people and shared 546 times.

In May, we announced the launch of the second cycle of the programme and new partnerships with important national investors, working together with their respective communications teams to create content for the media. Being alongside these major names strengthened our visibility within the ESG space, generating new prospects and potential partnerships.

Study tour

We strategically chose to announce the launch on the first day of the study tour, which was attended by high-level representatives from BNDES, Suzano and KIRKBI along with companies, institutions, government and project developers. State press, including television, from Espírito Santo joined the five-day event. .

In total, 60 people attended the study tour, which included field visits to potential sites within the ecological corridor supported by the two new programmes. Over the course of the event, multidisciplinary groups discussed questions around inclusive governance, innovative financial support and strengthening the restoration production chain. The results of these discussions were presented on the last day of the event, highlighting challenges and opportunities that will help shape FASB's decision-making.

FASB's study tours provide a safe space where different audiences – including Indigenous people, quilombolas, settlers, family producers, private companies, the public sector, institutions and academia – come together focused on the same goal. Participants explore experiences and challenges together, expand their knowledge and create connections, further strengthening FASB's unique network.

Some Instagram posts screens

Network connection

To further strengthen connections within the FASB network, we held two exclusive events for developers of FASB-funded projects on 17 July and 9-10 December. The meetings focused on a feasibility study and action plan for structuring the FASB nursery and seed collection network. Both events were attended by 50 project developers. The programmes included visits to nursery and seed collection projects, and group discussions on how to promote the exchange of knowledge, inputs and product and support the regional forest restoration chain.

Project spotlight: Primaflora – Seedlings Nursery Network

Some parts of the Atlantic Forest have been deforested for centuries, and the forest will not regenerate naturally. One of the greatest challenges in recovering these areas is having the capacity to produce enough seedlings of different species to ensure high-quality restoration.

FASB has been supporting projects to build a professional nursery network that meets the quality standards required by the Brazilian market. As well as enabling projects to meet their own restoration targets, this opens up opportunities to generate permanent employment and income for the families involved.

One example is a project being developed by Primaflora Nursery. “We decided to develop a specific project for nursery workers because it was our area of expertise,” says Mário Sérgio Santana Cruz from Primaflora Nursery. “We believed we could help strengthen the restoration chain and also generate income for the families benefiting from the establishment of nurseries by FASB.”

The project aims to develop the network of community nurseries and seed collectors for native species of the Atlantic Forest biome in southern Bahia. It seeks to increase the supply of local seedlings for current and future forest restoration and urban afforestation projects, while also promoting conservation and disseminating traditional and scientific knowledge about the region’s native species.

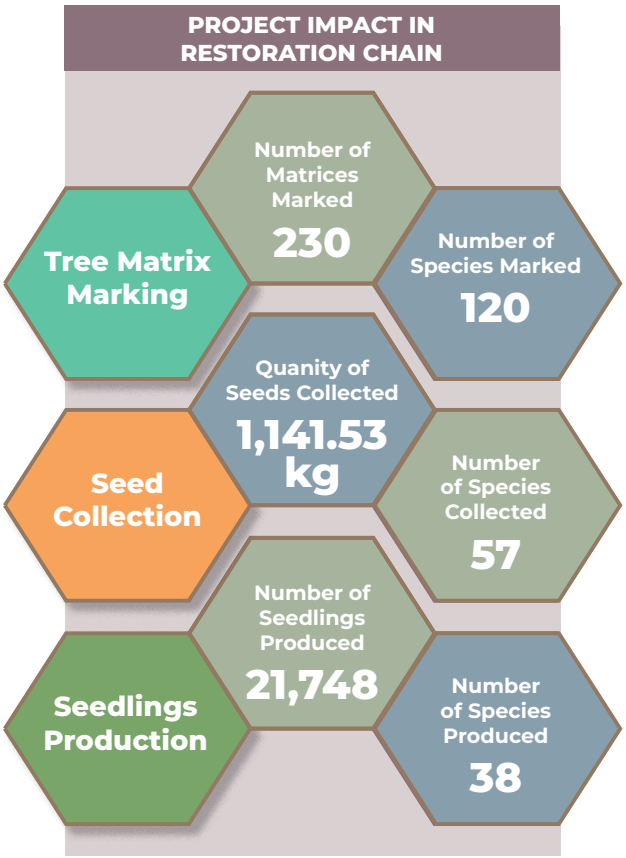
Primaflora Nursery had already worked with FASB, and was keen to develop the partnership on a larger scale. “With the FASB project we expanded our network of contacts with people and institutions that also work with ecological restoration and had the opportunity to learn a little more about project management,” says Mário.

The project has developed training courses – each lasting eight hours – on nursery management and seedling production for nursery workers from traditional communities, prioritizing those supported by FASB. It also encourages members of these communities to actively participate in collecting and exchanging native seeds, and enables them to generate income by selling the seedlings produced by the nurseries and the seeds collected by the trained collectors.

Another goal is to create to plant two enriched areas of forest, half a hectare each, with rare and endangered species from the region. These will serve as seedbanks to conserve these valuable species.

So far, the project has collected 1,142kg of seeds from more than 30 species and identified 230 matrices from 120 species (Matrix marking is the process of identifying trees that will be used to provide seeds or propagules for seedling production). Activities have included eight technical visits to community nurseries to help them with their questions, two workshops with 12 participants each and talks with young nursery workers from the Baixa Verde settlement. There was also a field day in Tibá village, which included planting seedlings around the community nursery and a talk to children from the village school.

Mário Sérgio Santana Cruz, a Primaflora Nursery member comments how working to protect and restore forest where he grew up gives him a sense of purpose: “Being able to go to bed at night proud of what you do and wake up f or work the next day with the satisfaction of working on something you enjoy and that can add environmental and social value to the region where you live is very gratifying.”



Project spotlight: Maturembá Etnoecological Corridor

An ecological corridor is a strip of natural vegetation that connects larger areas of habitat, enabling wildlife to move freely and helping to maintain ecological processes. In the next phase of FASB, we're aiming to create a 500km ecological corridor in a critical area of the Atlantic Forest. And the work has begun with the creation of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor between Descobrimento National Park and Monte Pascoal National Park in the extreme south of Bahia.

These national parks are important conservation areas. They are among the last refuges of Atlantic Forest in Brazil and are home to unique biodiversity, including endangered species. These areas also have strong historical and cultural value, as they have been inhabited by Indigenous peoples since long before European contact.

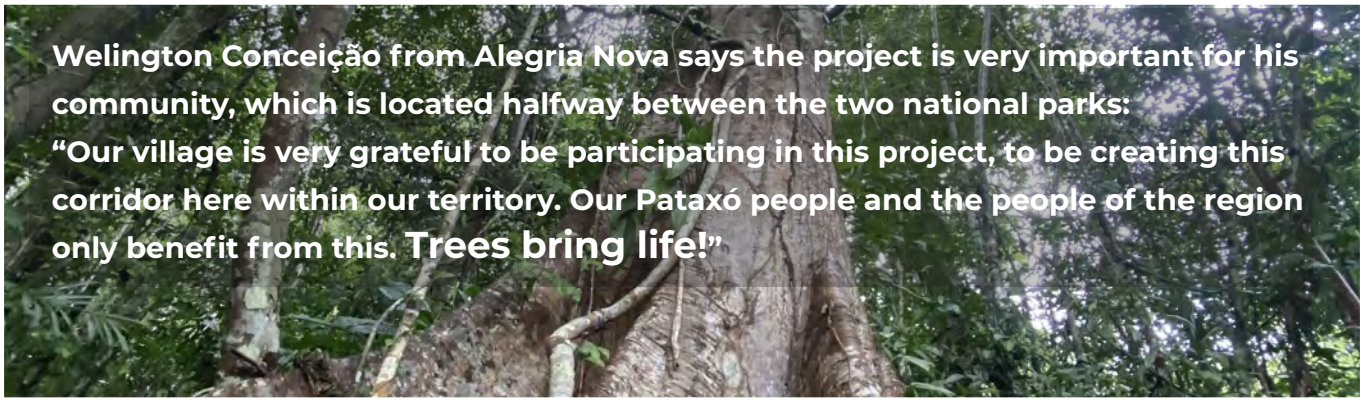
The Maturembá corridor (which means "dense forest" in the Indigenous Patxohã language) is around 16km long. By reconnecting fragments of forest it will also increase connectivity between two Indigenous territories, Comexatibá and Barra Velha, and help to restore the wildlife and natural resources that communities have traditionally relied on.

Indigenous communities are playing an active role in the construction and management of the corridor, working in partnership with specialized institutions. At the Descobrimento National Park end, the work is being carried out by the Alegria Nova community in partnership with the Natureza Bela Environmental Group, while the Canto da Mata community and the Arboretum programme are responsible for the areas near Monte Pascoal.

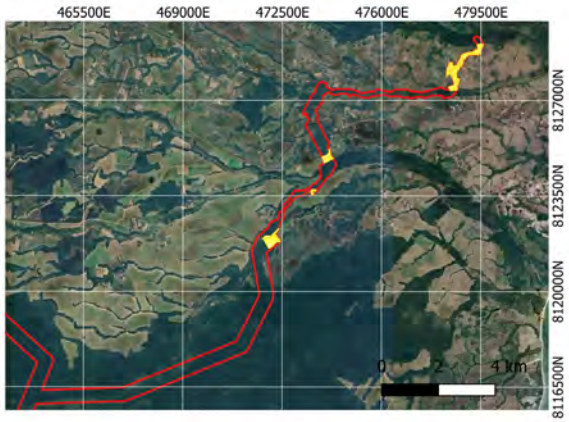
Establishing an ecological corridor involves significant technical and social challenges. Many areas between the two national parks are occupied by private properties, so the project required a detailed study with native leaders to identify the best path to connect the forest fragments. Importantly, the corridor also needs to be maintained in the long term.

So far, 50 hectares have been restored using a variety of techniques. Bureaucratic delays at the bank of the communities reduced the time available during the planting season, so the teams had to work very efficiently to plant seedlings at the right time.

The Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor represents a unique opportunity to promote the conservation of the Atlantic Forest and its inhabitants. More than an environmental initiative, it is an effort to unite biodiversity conservation, culture and sustainable development. With cooperation between funders, local communities and environmental institutions, this project has the potential to become a model for balancing environmental protection and quality of life, generating impact throughout the region.



Welington Conceição from Alegria Nova says the project is very important for his community, which is located halfway between the two national parks: "Our village is very grateful to be participating in this project, to be creating this corridor here within our territory. Our Pataxó people and the people of the region only benefit from this. Trees bring life!"



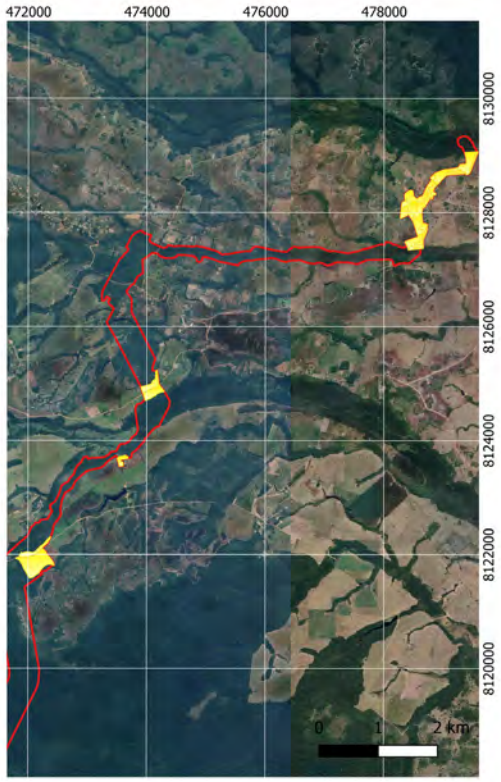
MATUREMBÁ CORRIDOR NUMBERS

16 Kilometers long
50 hectares implemented (fencing and planting)
50.929,89 hectares of forest connection impact
42.226 seedlings planted already

32 families involved
31 people from the communities directly working in the project

CAPTION:

Hiléia Baiana Corridor
FASB Projects



Aldeia Canto da Mata

40 Hectares implemented (fencing and planting)
6 kilometers of fence concluded
25.000 Seedlings planted

Aldeia Alegria Nova

10 Hectares planted
17 to be planted
17.226 Seedlings planted

CAPTION:

Maturembá Corridor
FASB Projects

Reflections

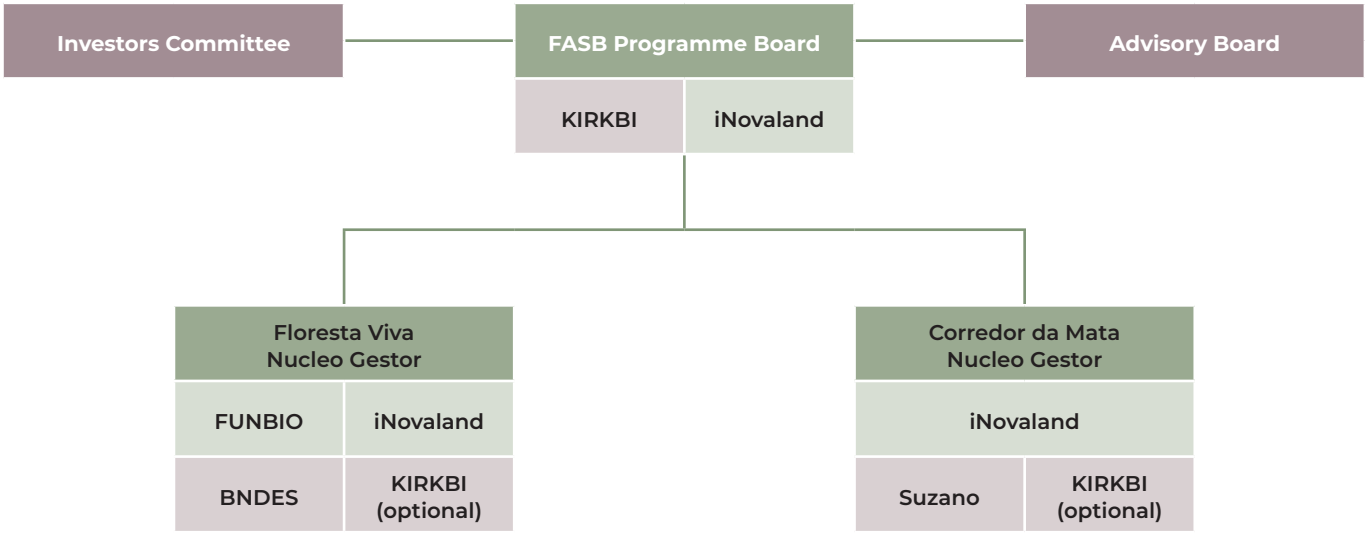
With the next phase of FASB, we have adapted our operational model and organizational structure, as shown below:

FASB2 Programme Board – The anchor-funder governing body, with the mandate to keep the integrity of the FASB concept.

Floresta Viva – Conectando Paisagens (Connecting Landscapes) and Corredor da Mata (Forest Corridor) núcleo gestores (management teams) – The programmes' governance bodies, responsible for evaluating and selecting projects as well as operational level decisions.

Advisory Board – made of regional organizations which will contribute to setting a mid-term strategy for FASB.

Investors' Committee – representing FASB2 funders, with an advisory role in developing the mid-term strategy.



At Suzano's request, the Forest Corridor team held follow-up meetings every two weeks, while the Connecting Landscapes team meets 4-6 times a year. Programme Board meetings are held monthly, as in FASB's first cycle. Not all planned meetings were able to take place, but they were sufficient to keep the investors informed and develop the work.

We have not yet organized any meetings of the Investment Committee or Advisory Board, as we are awaiting the first significant results of the new phase of the programme. Although we envisaged a role for two separate advisory bodies, we are still adjusting to the needs and demands of our new partners and may revisit the structure initially proposed. It may be that a single committee could provide this role more efficiently.

What to expect in 2025

We expect 2025 to be a year of growth as our new Connecting Landscapes and Forest Corridor programmes gain traction. We will see a substantial increase in the areas planted by Forest Corridor, which started with only 50 hectares planted this year but has already had a huge impact in connecting more than 50,000 hectares of forest and for the communities in the area.

Next year, our first cycle of projects will be coming to an end. By the end of 2025, we expect to see 99% of planting commitments completed, with just two projects having activities left to complete. Of course, the end of these contracted projects doesn't mean that our impact will fade: the communities and organizations we have worked with are continuing to expand their sustainable agriculture and forest restoration activities, and many will be working with us on new projects during the next phase of FASB.

Also in 2025, iNovaland will launch the FASB carbon project. iNovaland is partnering with Open Forest Protocol (OFP) to register the FASB1 project in its platform. This is a strategic development aiming at building a long-term financial solution to enable communities and landowners to guarantee the permanence of FASB restored areas. During the year, iNovaland will be working with OFP to access the feasibility of this strategy.

Finally, the COP30 climate summit will be held in Belém, Brazil in late 2025. On the road to COP, the next FASB study tour will visit the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor to see forest restoration in action. We will work with our partners BNDES and Suzano to bring FASB's achievements to COP as an example of an integrated and sustainable forest landscape restoration initiative.

Key Dates	
March - June	New call for projects Connecting Landscapes
May	FASB Study Tour
November	COP 30 - Brazil

FASB

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