FASB

ANNUAL REPORT

2025

iNovaland

FASB in Numbers

Restoration

459 HA
Sustainable Agriculture

964,545
Trees Planted

1,073 HA
Reforestation

462,571
Seedlings Produced

902
Tree Matrices Marked

5,889
Tonnes Of Seeds Collected

Nursery for native Atlantic Forest seedlings produced by project developers

FASB in Numbers

Social

243
Training Courses

274
Community Work Projects

4,710
Participants in Training

6,583
Participants in Community Work Projects

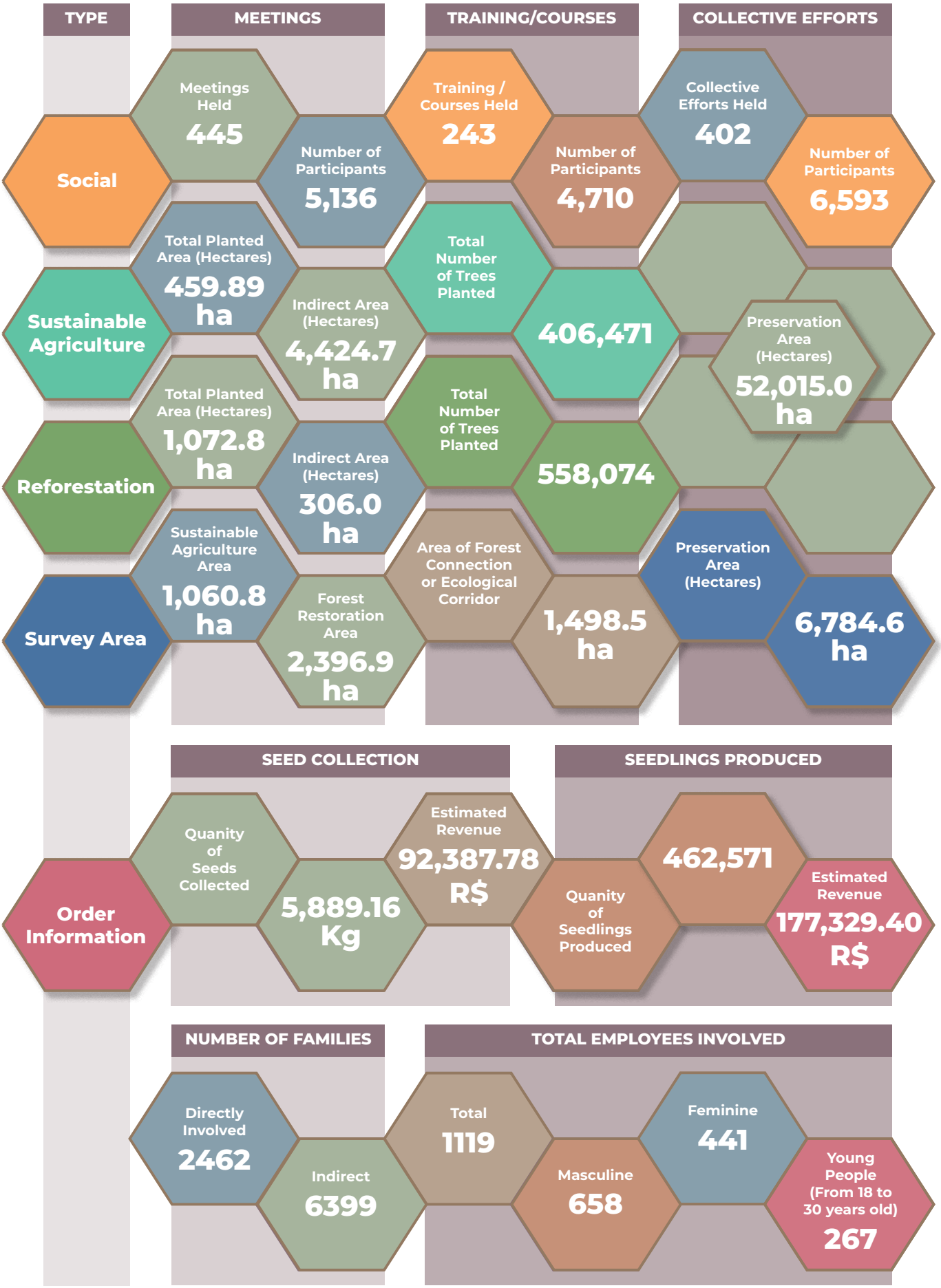
2,462
Families Directly Involved

1,119
Jobs Created

6,393
Families Indirectly Benefiting

Connecting Landscapes Project in the Alegria Nova Indigenous Community, developer Natureza Bela Environmental Group

FASB MRV Results



Messages from management

Like a father looking at his child, one could proudly say, “How you have grown.”

As our FASB programme marks its 5th anniversary, it stands at the threshold of maturity. This is evident in its sustained growth, doubling in area each year, completing its first cycle, advancing to the second-cycle, conducting rigorous internal quality assessments, and implementing long-term permanence strategies. And, last but certainly not least, just look at those social impacts! That’s FASB for you.

Figure 1. *Anauá Nursery Project before planting began in 2023.*

Figure 2. *Anauá Nursery Project after planting implementation in 2025..*

Witnessing this from the inside, the feeling is one of pride. Proud of the team that made this possible, driven by continuity and unwavering dedication, and believing in the transformative impact this programme is delivering on the territory. Proud of the trust among partners, who have created the conditions for building something lasting. And proud of the legacy we will leave together in the landscape.

It is with this same pride that we will return to the landscape with our Study Tour, this year 2026 after a forced interruption in 2025. With boots on the ground and minds on the future, we invite you to join us, to learn by doing and to dream of a better future when it is most needed. Together, we are so much stronger.

Luis Neves Silva,
iNovaland® CEO

Messages from management

Facing and overcoming challenges in the management of iNovaland's programs is the company's technical team routine.

Due to innovative characteristics and ambitious goals, the challenges are numerous. Aiming to fulfill the aspirations, dreams, and needs of traditional communities and build the largest ecological corridor in the Atlantic Forest through socio-environmental projects, FASB is focused on the development of activities based in sustainable land use and forest restoration.

Figure 3. Aerial view of the ecological corridor in Hileia Baiana, municipality of Teixeira de Freitas, Bahia/Brazil.

Demonstrating resilience and competence, the iNovaland team has raised the bar of socio-environmental responsibility and consolidated the FASB Program in the Hileia Baiana region, with a unique, co-participatory, and transparent methodology.

With several "lessons learned", the FASB team remains firm and confident in structuring and carrying out its third cycle, opening paths and building bridges so that more investors believe in the economic return and/or positive impacts generated.

Márcio Braga,
iNovaland Brasil Director

Contents:

Project overview

If FASB's year 2025 could be summarised in a single word, it would be continuity. Unlike 2024, which was characterised by the launch of the Forest Corridor and Connecting Landscapes programmes, 2025 was marked by the consolidation and advancement of all FASB sub-programmes, albeit at different stages of implementation.

FASB first cycle is already in its final countdown. A few projects projects still have planting activities underway, and efforts are mainly focused on evaluating completed projects, monitoring the development of plantations and identifying the main challenges related to maintaining restored areas.

Figure 4 & 4.1. . *Technical visit by the iNovaland Brazil team and planting in the project area of the Boca da Mata Village Women's Association.*

Figure 5. *Restored area under development, Fábio Santos Project.*

Figure 6. *COOPLAJE's Nursery, Boca da Mata Village.*

Figure 7. *Seed selection.*

The **Forest Corridor Programme** contracted two more projects this year, which are moving forward with their implementation, promoting forest restoration and connectivity for the Hileia Baiana Corridor, in addition to directing efforts in prospecting new areas throughout the year.

Finally, the **Connecting Landscape Programme** successfully concluded its second call for projects, receiving 17 proposals for the selection process, which is now in its final phase. In addition, all projects selected in the first call were contracted and have begun their activities.

Map 1. Projects by programme

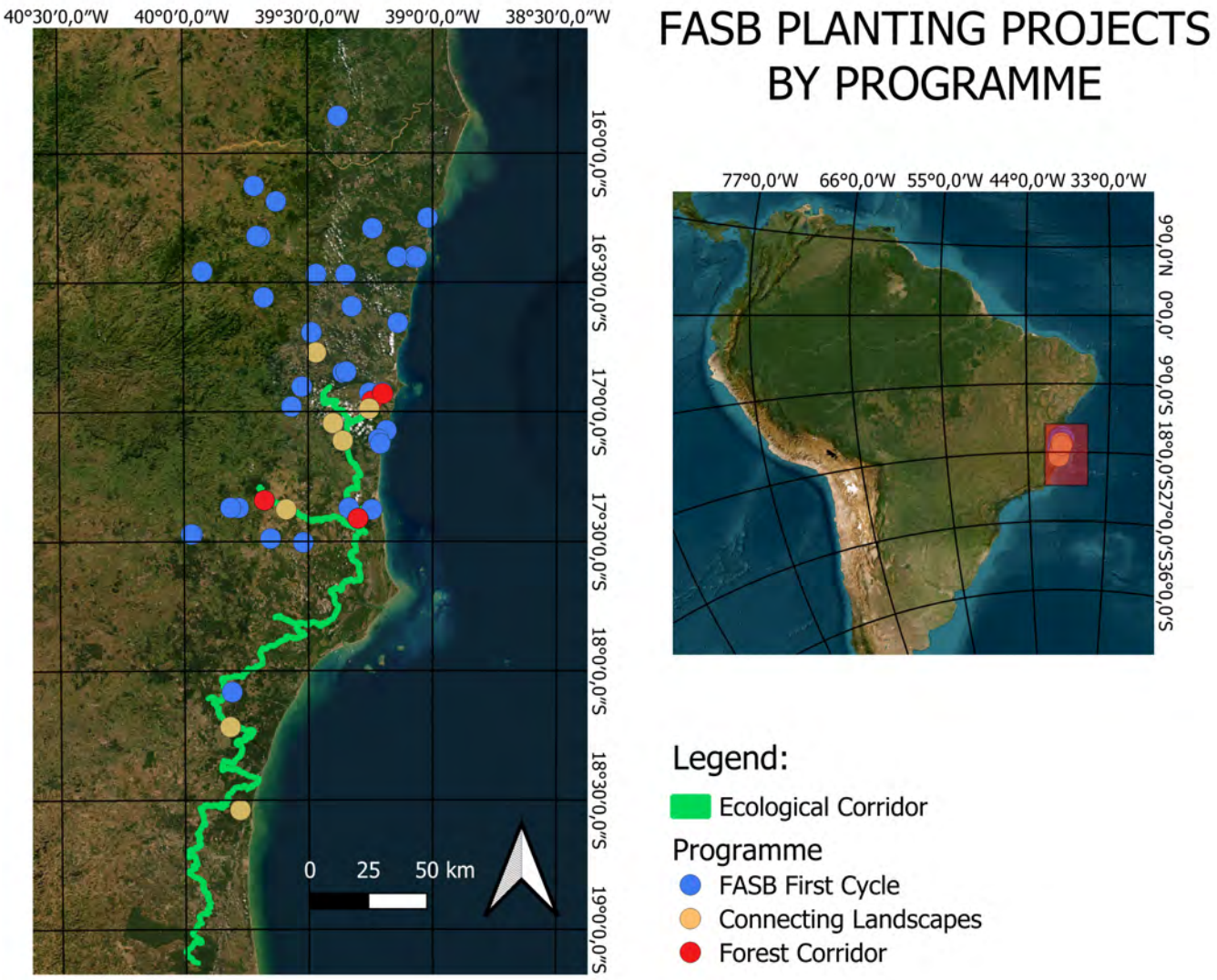
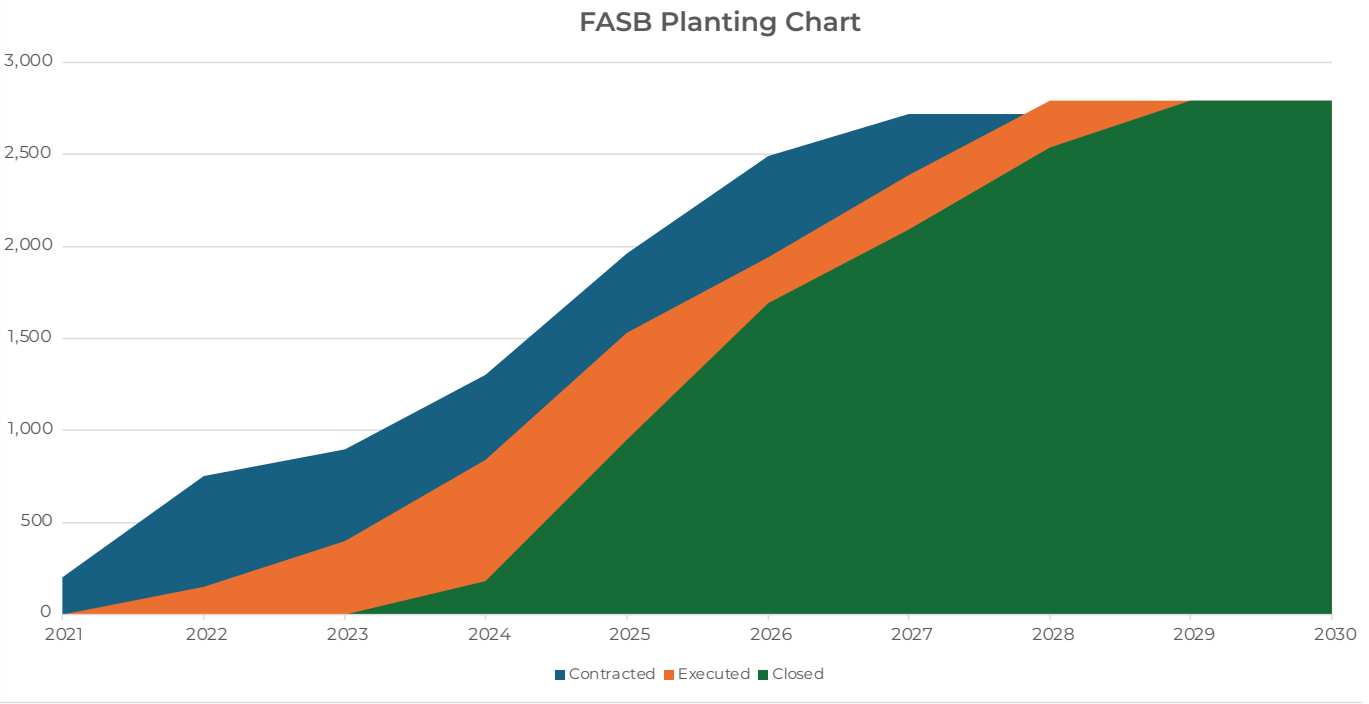


Figure 8. *Construction of a fence to delineate and protect the planting area in the Fábio Santos Project.*

Table 1. *FASB plantings in all programmes*

	Achieved (cumulative area)					Expected			
Area (ha)	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Contracted	200	750	900	1,301	1,911	2,490	2,720	2,720	2,720
Implemented	-	150	400	840	1,524	1,948	2,398	2,798	2,798
Concluded	-	-	-	182	933	1,698	2,098	2,548	2,798



Graph 1. *FASB plantings in all programmes.*

Progress and Achievements

Internal Assessment Process

With the conclusion of the first FASB cycle and at a strategic moment in the development of two new programmes, the iNovaland team decided to conduct an internal audit of results achieved so far. The objective was to obtain a clear and structured view of the implementation of the funded projects, analysing their alignment with previously defined objectives, established contractual commitments and iNovaland's institutional policies, as well as identifying relevant lessons learned for future cycles.

Figure 9. *iNovaland Team on an audit visit to FASB Projects.*

To conduct this process, two members of the iNovaland team who were not directly involved in the implementation of FASB, but who have the technical knowledge necessary to perform the assessment independently were assigned. The assessment combined remote sensing analysis, document review and field checks, with the support of the FASB programme team in providing information, documents and monitoring field activities.

The work began with a screening of projects using remote sensing, employing vegetation indices to identify general performance patterns. The next step was a detailed review of technical reports, contracts, monitoring databases, and cartographic materials, focusing on the consistency of information and the quality of available evidence. Finally, technical visits were made to some selected projects, allowing for field validation of remote and documentary analyses, as well as observation of the restoration practices implemented and a better understanding of local conditions and the level of engagement of the communities involved.

Figure 10. Drone monitoring, Farmácia Viva Project from Boca da Mata Women's Association.

Figure 11. Technical visit and meeting with developers of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor Project - Canto da Mata Village.

One of the main lessons learned from this process was the importance of strengthening the alignment between the areas reported by developers and the areas actually implemented or managed in the field. Although not many discrepancies were observed, in some cases there were differences mainly related to the diversity of restoration methods adopted and the natural adaptation of projects to local conditions, reinforcing the need for more standardised records and consistent technical validation mechanisms. This point is already being considered for the second cycle of FASB projects, as detailed in the methodologies explained in the "Forest Corridor" section of this report.

In the environmental component, the analysis showed that different indicators play different roles throughout the project cycle. Indicators such as planted area and survival rate proved adequate in the early years of implementation, while metrics related to canopy cover emerged as more robust alternatives for medium- and long-term monitoring. The use of remote sensing data was presented as a potential tool to support continuous monitoring, especially when used in conjunction with other sources of information.

Figure 12. Technical guidance for project developers in the community of Fábio Santos.

Figure 13. Technical visit and meeting with developers of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor Project - Canto da Mata Village.

Figure 14 and 14.1. *Stage in the process of growing native tree seedlings at the COOPAJÉ nursery, ECOAR Project.*

The restoration practices observed reflect the diversity of local realities and the technical capacity of different developers. Both more intensive approaches, associated with greater investment and high survival rates, and more extensive approaches, which require fewer initial resources and greater adaptation over time but also result in more losses, were identified.

Finally, the results highlight the importance of continuing to invest in strengthening the technical and operational capacities involved in project management, especially in areas such as the use of GPS tools and data organisation. This strengthening tends to directly improve the quality of monitoring and the consistency of FASB results in future cycles.

FASB First Cycle

Table 2. Plantings in the first FASB cycle.

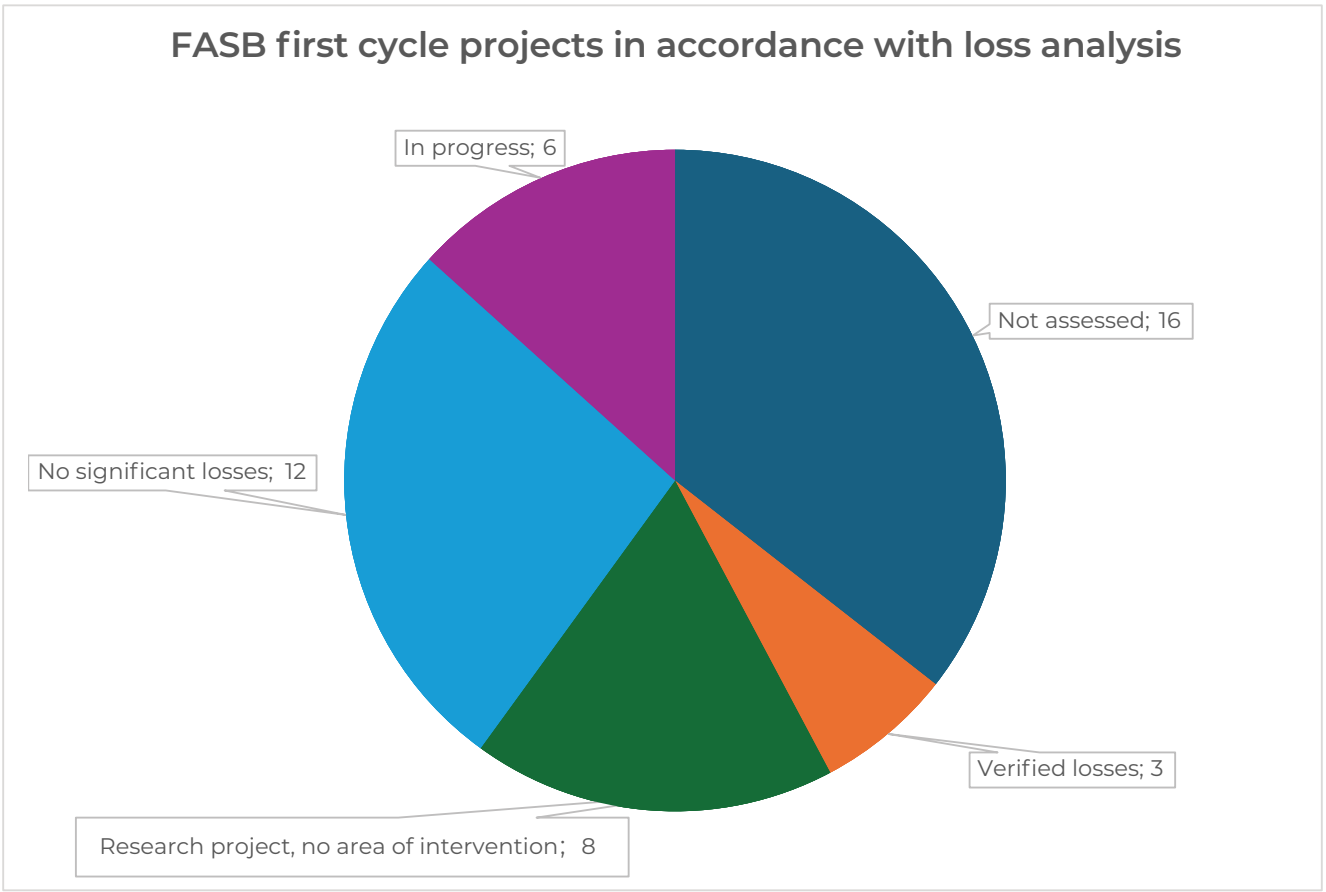
	Achieved (cumulative area)					Expected
Area (ha)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Contracted	200	750	900	1,220	1,220	1,220
Implemented	-	150	400	800	1,224	1,298
Concluded	-	-	-	182	870	1,298

2025 had a considerable increase from 2024:

- **From 182 to 870 hectares "concluded" project areas.**
- **428 hectares for conclusion in 2026 (6 projects).**
- **78 hectares more than the contracted total area.**
- **April 2026 scheduled for conclusion of 100% of the areas to be planted.**

This scenario highlights the transition of projects from the first cycle to a stage where efforts are focused less on new plantings and more on finalising activities, monitoring restored areas and consolidating results.

In 2025 we also dedicated ourselves to revisiting completed projects, seeking to verify the development of planted areas. With this, we were able to identify the beginning of the restoration process in some areas and, unfortunately, the loss of some planted areas.



Graph 2. FASB first cycle projects according to loss analysis.

In total, 15 projects have been evaluated to date, and a loss of 111 hectares related to three projects has been verified. One 100-hectare project lost about 80% of its planted area due to cattle invasion and lack of maintenance, and two other projects were unable to carry out their planting activities and were cancelled, totalling 31 hectares contracted and not planted. We still have 16 completed projects that have not been evaluated, in addition to the six projects in progress, so this analysis will continue throughout 2026 and be completed along with the end of the programme by April.

Table 3. *Contracted, delivered and planned areas for the first cycle of FASB.*

		Area (Ha)		
Projects	**Quantity**	**Contracted**	**Implemented by 2025**	**Final Planned**
Completed by 2025	37	761	870	870
To be completed by April 2026	6	428	370	428
Canceled	2	31	0	0
Total	**45**	**1,220**	**1,240**	**1,298**

Even considering the non-delivery of the 31 hectares of the two cancelled projects, the area implemented is already larger than the contracted area and, with the completion of the last six projects, the outlook is to end the first cycle with close to 1,300 hectares implemented. With the completion of the assessments of the areas implemented and the losses, we will have a more robust final number to identify the areas effectively under restoration.

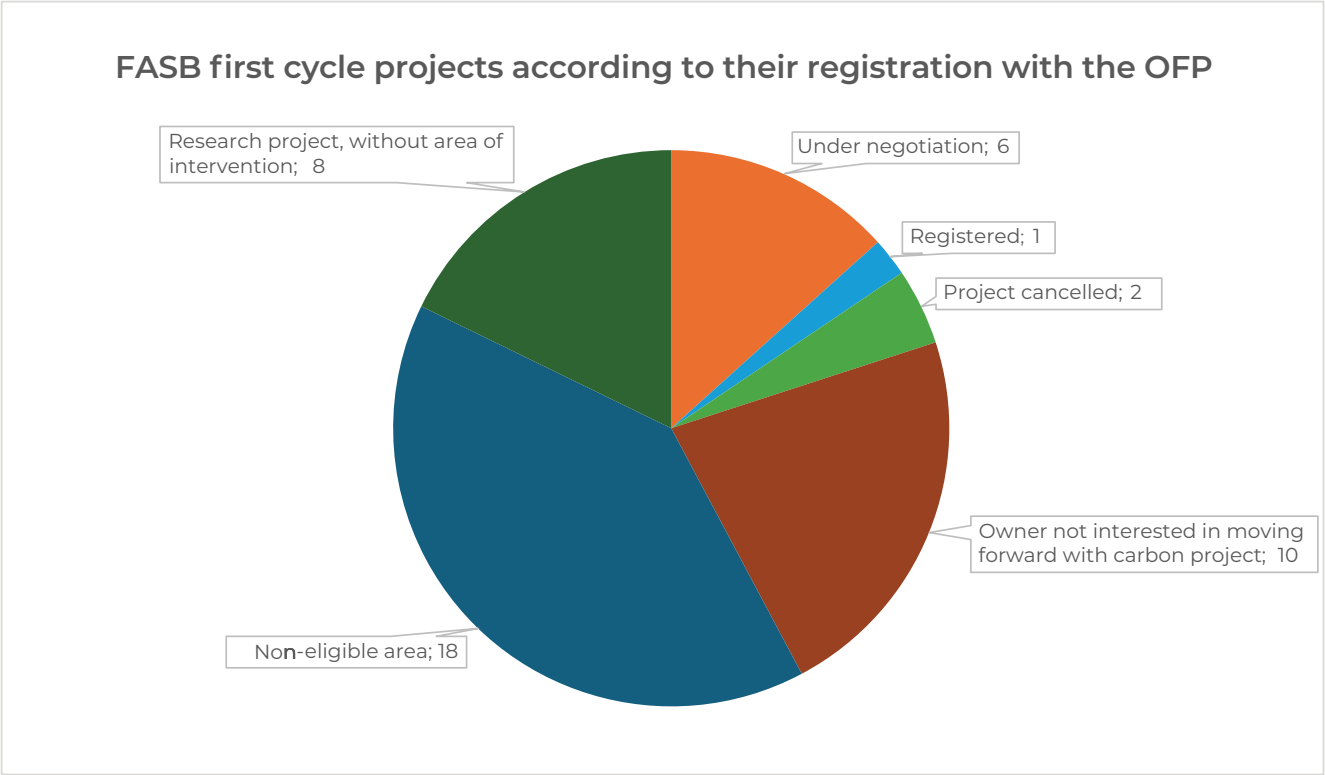
As such, we continue to monitor projects that have already been completed, with the aim of tracking the development of planted areas, identifying any losses and ensuring the restoration process. One of the strategies adopted for this monitoring is the registration of eligible projects in the Open Forest Protocol (OFP), a carbon certification platform that is more accessible to smaller-scale projects, such as those in the first cycle of FASB. This initiative allows us to monitor projects every six months, in addition to enabling the generation of revenue for the maintenance of the areas through the issuance of tradable carbon credits.

Initially, we worked with five pilot projects, of which only one actually advanced to the registration stage. Currently, after analysing the eligibility of all 45 projects, it was found that even with the broader OFP guidelines, most of the projects in the first cycle of FASB did not have areas suitable for registration on the platform, due to the following criteria:

- **Location in indigenous areas.**
- **Deforested areas within the last 10 years.**
- **Impossibility to allocate sample plots (due to the shape and width of the area).**
- **Native vegetation covering more than 20% of the project implementation area.**

In addition, some landowners contacted preferred not to proceed with the carbon certification process. As such, we are continuing negotiations with six projects that have interested landowners and eligible areas.

Figure 15. *Felipe Rocha, Field Officer at iNovaland, planting trees as part of the Alcoprado Corridor, Bahia, Brazil.*



Graph 3. *FASB First Cycle Projects according to their registration with the OFP .*

Forest Corridor

Table 4. Plantations in the Forest Corridor programme.

	Achieved (cumulative area)		Expected		
Area (ha)	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**
Contracted	81	206	520	750	750
Implemented	40	284	400	600	750
Concluded	-	71	250	500	750

The four projects in the Forest Corridor programme made good progress during 2025. The two projects that make up the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor were completed and two more projects were started, comprising the Alcoprado Corridor. In the case of the Maturembá Corridor, 81 hectares were contracted, 51 in the village of Canto da Mata and 30 in the village of Alegria Nova. The projects were completed with a small difference in hectares, with 43 hectares being implemented in the village of Canto da Mata and 28 in the village of Alegria Nova. This difference is mainly due to changes in the route of the fencing that had to be made to enable its construction, which resulted in a new calculation for the restored areas.

This in no way diminishes the impact of these projects on connectivity, since the corridors built maintained the minimum width criteria and promoted the connection of more than 50,000 hectares between the two interconnected National Parks. The same happened with one of the Alcoprado corridor projects, which is being carried out in the Fábio Santos Settlement, but in the opposite manner, i.e., with adjustments to the fencing passage area, the area being worked on is now 211 hectares, whereas initially 123 hectares had been contracted, so that overall the area implemented is larger than that originally contracted.

Table 5. Areas contracted and implemented in the Corridor da Mata Programme.

	Maturembá Corridor		Alcoprado Corridor		
	Project				
Area (ha)	**Canto da Mata**	**Alegria Nova**	**Fábio Santos**	**Ribeirão**	**Total (ha)**
Contracted	51	30	123	2	**206**
Implemented	43	28	211	2	**284**

With a focus on connecting forest fragments, the work carried out under the Forest Corridor programme uses a variety of methodologies in which fencing is an essential part. Given the need for isolation to ensure the regeneration of the area, virtually all projects within this programme rely on fencing as their initial stage and, in some cases, their only stage, since isolation is sometimes sufficient to ensure that the forest restoration process takes place. Thus, we have implemented all the areas contracted for this year, since the fencing of all of them has been completed. However, this raises the need to clarify the methodologies used, since the scope of 'implemented areas' can include both isolated areas where no seedlings will be planted and areas of direct planting, where more than 1,500 seedlings per hectare will be planted, since fencing is common to all of them, but different methodologies may be used within the areas. The table below outlines the main methodologies used in FASB programmes.

Table 6. *Areas contracted and implemented in the Corridor da Mata Programme.*

Methodology	Description	Indication of Use	Average Planting Density
Natural Regeneration	Management and strengthening of existing ecological processes, with control of limiting factors such as fire, grazing, trampling and invasive alien species.	Areas with natural regenerants, viable seed banks, and proximity to sources of propagules.	0 to 300 seedlings/ha
Enrichment	Selective planting of native species to increase floristic, structural and functional diversity.	Areas undergoing regeneration with low ecological diversity and complexity.	300 to 1,000 seedlings/ha
Agroforestry	Integration of tree species with agricultural crops and, in some cases, animal husbandry, reconciling restoration and production.	Areas designated for restoration with sustainable land use and socioeconomic inclusion.	600 to 1,200 tree seedlings/ha
Direct Planting	Full implementation of vegetation through systematic planting of seedlings at regular intervals.	Highly degraded areas, without natural regeneration and with compromised soil.	1,200 to 1,700 seedlings/ha

It is also important to avoid double counting, i.e., the area considered implemented with its fencing will not be counted again when carrying out direct planting or enrichment within it. Thus, we currently have within the Forest Corridor programme projects all areas already fenced, with the following distribution of methodologies and stage of development within them:

Table 7. *Areas completed and in progress in the Forest Corridor programme, by methodology.*

	Projects									
	Maturembá Corridor				Alcoprado Corridor					
	Canto da Mata		Alegria Nova		Fábio Santos		Ribeirão		Total	
Activities	Comp*	In Pro**	Comp*	In Pro**	Comp*	In Pro**	Comp*	In Pro**	Comp*	In Pro**
Direct Planting	9	0	26	0	10	20	0	2	35	22
Enrichment	11.5	0	2	0	0	96	0	0	13.5	96
Natural regeneration	34	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	112	0
Agroforestry	1.5	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1.5	7
Total	**43**	**0**	**28**	**0**	**88**	**135**	**0**	**2**	**162**	**125**

***Completed**
**** In Progress**

We see that the Maturembá Corridor projects have already completed all their activities in the different methodologies, while the Alcoprado Corridor projects still have areas of direct planting, enrichment and agroforestry to be completed, having only finalized the areas of natural regeneration.

All these areas are expected to be completed in 2026, in addition to the prospecting of new areas that are still in progress.

Connecting Landscapes

Table 8. Plantings under the Connecting Landscapes programme.

	Achieved*	Expected			
Area (ha)	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2028**	**2029**
Contracted	485	750	750	750	750
Implemented	0	250	500	750	750
Concluded	0	150	300	500	750

***Cumulative area**

First Call (2024)

The projects approved in the first call for proposals of the Connecting Landscapes Programme had their contracts signed in the first half of 2025 and, although they have not yet advanced to the planting phase, they have made significant progress in their development, with the consolidation of the initial stages and the effective start of actions in the field. In total, seven initiatives are currently underway, covering 485 hectares.

The projects are at different stages of development, with significant progress in community mobilisation, environmental diagnostics, the structuring of nurseries and seed centres, the hiring of local teams, and the strengthening of institutional linkages, as shown in the table below. Of particular note is the engagement of indigenous communities, family farmers, and local organisations, which is central to the consolidation of ecological corridors and the strengthening of the restoration production chain.

First Call (2024) *- Continued*

Table 9. Projects approved in the first call for proposals for the Connecting Landscapes Programme.

Project	Institution	Stage	Area (ha)	Activities carried out
Building a sustainable future	Association of Rural Producers of the Pedra Bonita Settlement	1	6,83	Structural preparation and seedling production.
Sowing Atlantic Forest: forging participatory paths for ecological restoration in northern Espírito Santo	Marine Institute for Socio-Environmental Balance (MARÉS)	1	5	Diagnosis, mobilisation and training underway.
Harvesting to Sow	Friends of Itaúnas Society - SAPI	1	7	Institutional and community coordination in progress; awaiting commencement of fieldwork.
IMAMAKÃ TANARA: ecological restoration of Pataxó territories in Bahia.	MÃE TERRA INSTITUTE	2	64,5	Diagnosis completed; project structured and in initial implementation.
Reconnecting Forests: Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor	CICLOS Institute for Sustainability and Citizenship	2	52,7	Institutional and community coordination underway; diagnosis completed.
Reconnecting Forests: Imbirema Upâ Maturẽbá	Natureza Bela Environmental Group	2	278	Diagnosis completed; project structured and in initial implementation.
Integrated Forests: Ethnoecological Maturembá Corridor	José Silveira Foundation	2	70	Diagnosis completed; project structured and in initial implementation.
Total Area			**485**	

Second Call (2025)

The second call for proposals for the Connecting Landscapes programme was structured to expand the territorial and thematic scope of the initiative, incorporating lessons learned from the first call and deepening the logic of action in corridor connectivity. The second call is currently in the final stages of evaluation and contracting, having received 17 proposals, 15 of which were approved in the first document analysis, and it is estimated that up to 8 proposals may be approved for funding. It should be noted that, as in the first call, it is expected to exceed the 375 hectares contracted, surpassing the programme's initial target of 750 hectares.

Table 10. Projects submitted in the second call for proposals for the Connecting Landscapes programme.

Institution	Stage	Area (ha)	Location
Association of Women Farmers	1	10	ES
Ciclo da Terra Institute	2	181	BA
Pataxó Indigenous Association Kaí Village	2	59	BA
Association of Rural Producers of the Pau Brasil Settlement Project	1	5	BA
Marine Institute for Socio-Environmental Balance	2	51	ES
Peróa Institute	2	56	ES
Natureza Bela Environmental Group	2	75	BA
Muvuka Institute	1	8	BA
Institute of Agroecology and Environment	1	5	ES
Association for the Conservation of Biodiversity	2	77	ES
Association of Rural Producers of the Ribeirão Community	1	7	BA
Mãe Terra Institute	2	56	BA
Institute for the Defence and Study of the Remnants of the Atlantic Forest	1	5	ES
Mixed Cooperative for Labour, Services and Production	2	50	BA
ECOMARIS Institute	2	80	ES
Craveiro Village Community Association	2	75	BA
Association of Pataxó Women Farmers of the Village of Canto da Mata	1	5	BA
Total		**805**	

Engagement and Outreach

Communication

Engagement with the external public and dissemination of project developments included face-to-face meetings, either at Networking events attended by 157 people, prospecting and field monitoring, and online productions with greater project involvement, resulting in over 70,800 organic views.

Figure 16. Image from iNovaland Brazil's Instagram profile feed.

The most visible interaction for publicising iNovaland Brasil's initiatives are through its Instagram profile (https://www.instagram.com/inovaland_brasil/) and also through LinkedIn (https://www.linkedin.com/company/inovaland-group/). In 2025, our Instagram profile ended the year with 1,025 followers who were able to follow 55 different pieces of content through posts that reached more than 31,800 accounts. The audience interacted through comments, likes, saves and shares, which totalled the engagement of around 5,600 people. We highlight the importance of dissemination in collaboration with the profiles of the press, investors, and project developers.

We expanded our dissemination to iNovaland's LinkedIn profile, where we presented the impacts of projects, achievements, engagement with audiences, and valued the contribution of the team members.

Seventeen pieces of content were published involving actions in Brazil, which garnered over 13,800 audience impressions, 7,800 reactions from platform members, and more than 1,500 established engagement connections with the profile. There were 640 reactions to the published content, including 34 comments and 90 reposts.

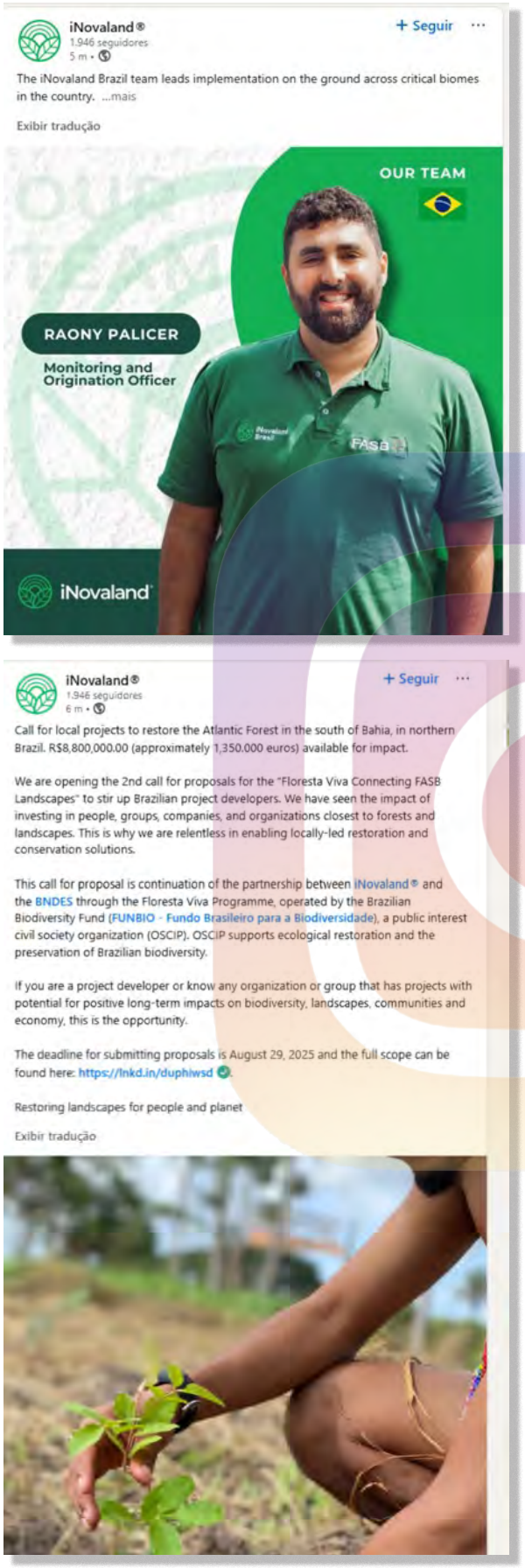


Figure 17 and 18:
Image of two posts with content from FASB Projects and the Brazilian team.

For the local, regional and state press, we had three interactions to publicise the second call for Connecting Landscapes and the results of the selected projects, as well as the Connecting Network meeting, held with the project developers in May. Another announce done by press was the FASB Annual Report contemplating important results from each project, the consolidation and evolution of the company's presence with the opening of iNovaland Brasil.

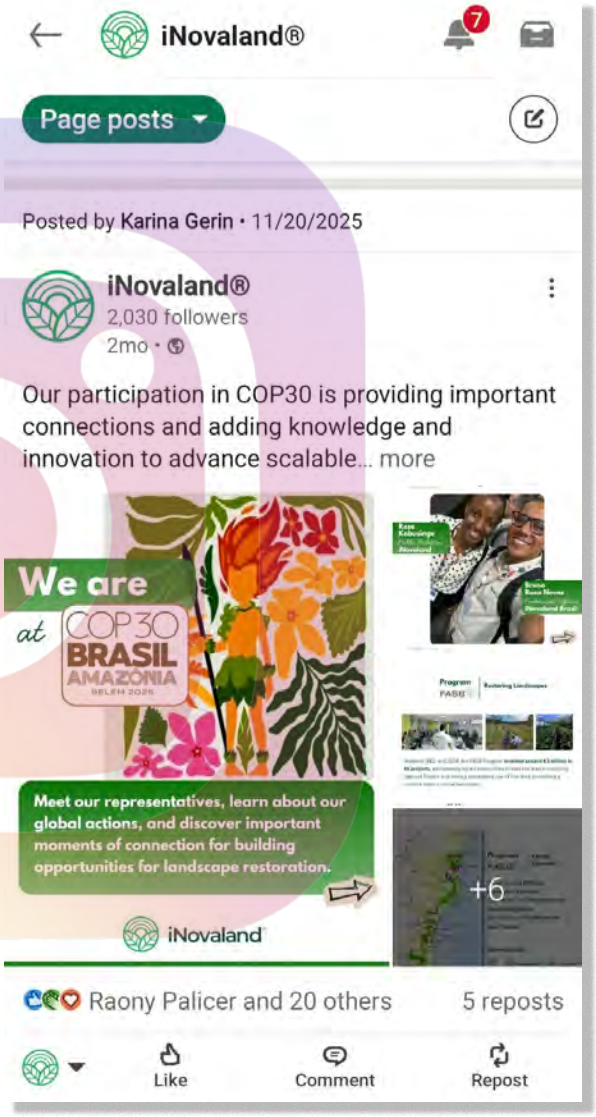


Figure 19. Article on the forestry sector news portal about the launch of the FASB Programme Impact Report www.maisfloresta.com

iNovaland Brasil's in-person engagement and presence at regional and national events were marked by the 5th Network Connection Meeting, held on 29 and 30 May at its headquarters in Porto Seguro, with project developers and invited guests.

The 20th anniversary of the Bahia Forestry Forum (FFBA) was celebrated at a special event held on 16 and 17 July in Porto Seguro, and was attended by Márcio Braga, director of iNovaland Brasil, who participated in the thematic panel 'Ecological Corridors as an Opportunity for the Future,' presenting the timeline and recalling his contribution to history as secretary of the FFBA.

Figure 20 and 21:
5th Network Connection Meeting held in Porto Seguro

Figure 22. *Developers present their work at the Project Fair held during the Network Connection Meeting.*

Figure 23. *Márcio Braga, director of iNovaland Brasil, at the ceremony celebrating 20 years of the Bahia Forest Forum.*

iNovaland at COP30 in Belém, Pará state

We attended COP30 held in the city of Belém, with our delegation formed by Breno Neves, Technical Officer, and Rose Kobusinge, Public Relations Officer, an important and strategic participation to establish important connections for iNovaland.

The delegation afforded the opportunity to formally present and discuss our institutional activities, technical expertise, and strategic plans, while engaging in substantive knowledge exchange with fellow participants. A significant highlight of the event was our active contribution to panel discussions addressing scalable landscape restoration initiatives, with emphasis on implementation frameworks and long-term impact.

Additionally, in recognition of our experience through iNovaland, we were invited to participate in the official panel photograph alongside the keynote speakers, reflecting the visibility and credibility achieved during the event.

Figure 24. *Breno Neves presents iNovaland's solutions for scalable forest restoration projects at a panel promoted by Stora Enso during COP30 in Belém, Pará.*

Figure 25. *Breno with speakers of the panel.*

Figure 26. *Breno visiting important panels during the COP30 event.*

Figure 27. *Rose Kobusinge, Public Relations at iNovaland, participates in a panel on the participation of female leaders at COP30 in Belém, Pará.*

Featured Project: Explaining the FASB model – The case of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor

Emerging from a project to survey areas in the first cycle of FASB, passing through the important connection promoted between two National Parks through the Forest Corridor programme, and continuing with three new projects in the Connecting Landscapes programme, the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor is an exemplary case of the FASB approach: forest restoration with community involvement and consolidation of partnerships.

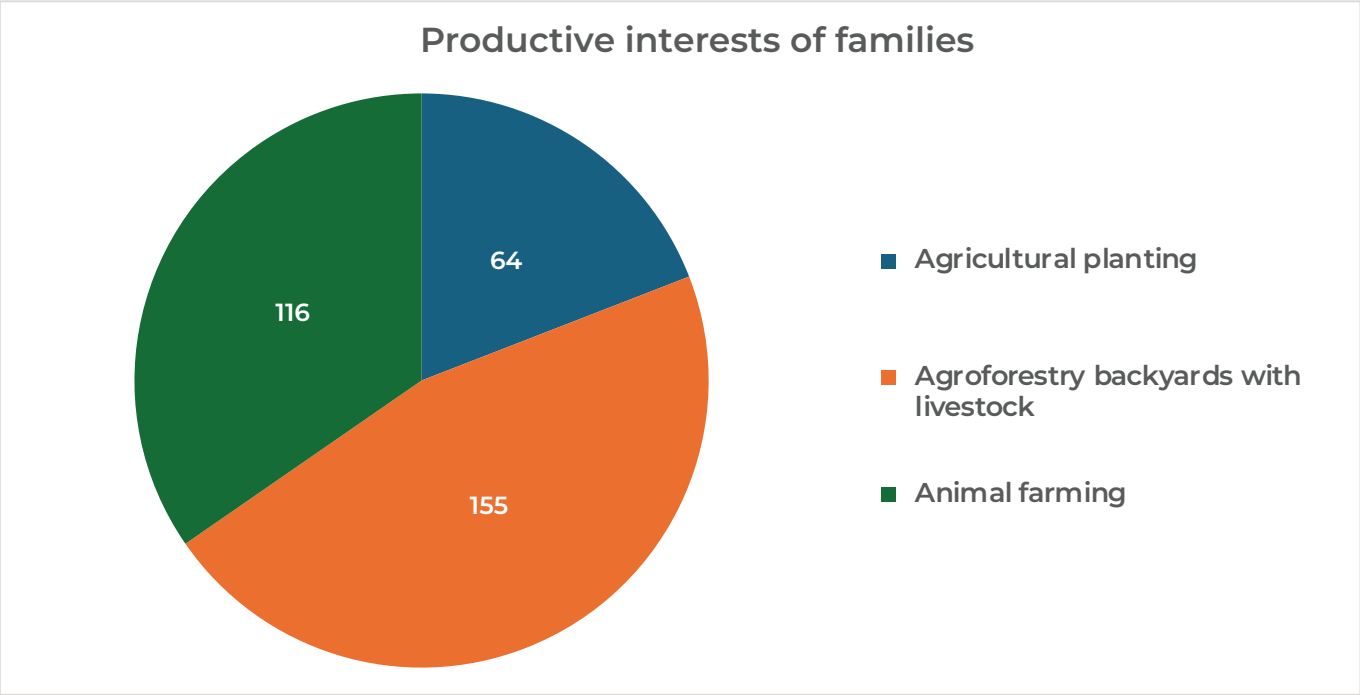
Approved in the fourth call of the first cycle of FASB, the project "Socio-environmental mapping in Indigenous Lands of the Mosaic of Protected Areas of the Far South of Bahia (MAPES)" was carried out by the Natureza Bela Environmental Group between March 2023 and April 2024 with the aim of identifying and mapping, in a participatory manner, areas for the restoration of native forests and the implementation of agroecological systems in Indigenous Lands (TI) in the extreme south of Bahia. The TIs Mata Medonha, Coroa Vermelha, Ponta Grande, Aldeia Velha, Imbiriba, Barra Velha do Monte Pascoal, Águas Belas and Comexatibá were included in this process, with the aim of identifying priority areas for forest restoration, preservation and implementation of agroecological systems, as well as surveying the interests, demands and productive vocations of Pataxó families.

The project used the participatory action research method in partnership with the local university, through the Research and Action Group Communities and Autonomy of the Federal University of Southern Bahia (UFSB), with the participation of students.

In addition, 15 local researchers, including three students from UFSB, received research grants from this project and spoke with more than 300 families throughout this self-investigation process, gathering information on the history and occupation of the territory, traditional knowledge about agroecology and, above all, the needs, demands and interests of the families, arriving at the following results:

Table 11. Areas mapped by type of use in the project 'Socio-environmental mapping in Indigenous Lands of the Mosaic of Protected Areas in the Far South of Bahia (MAPES)'

Area type	Área estimada (ha)	Main purpose
Sustainable agriculture	**758 ha**	Farms, vegetable gardens, productive backyards and agroforestry systems
Reforestation	**648 ha**	Recovery of degraded areas
Preservation and enrichment	**6,180 ha**	Conservation, ecological corridors and gene flow
Total mapped	**7,586 ha**	**Integrated socio-environmental use**

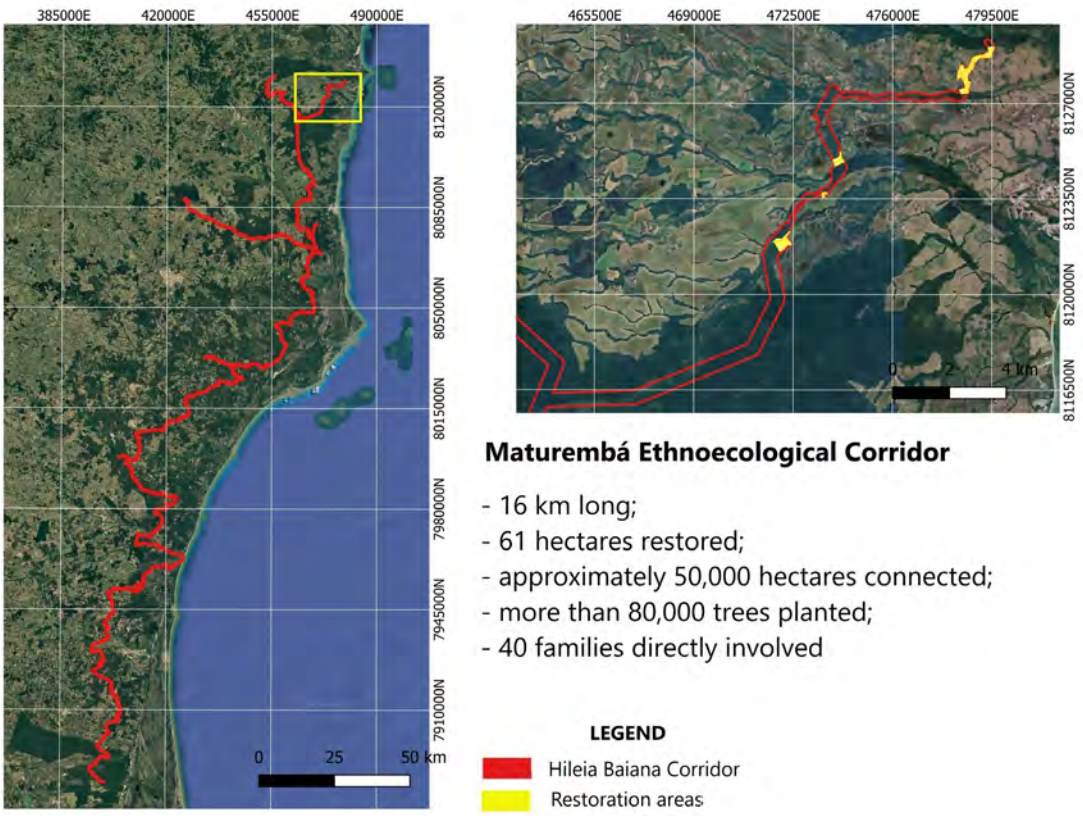


Graph 4. Productive interest of families according to a survey from the project "Socio-environmental mapping in Indigenous Lands of the Mosaic of Protected Areas of the Extreme South of Bahia (MAPES)"

Because it was carried out at the end of the first FASB cycle, the project could not advance to new funding, as there were no new calls for proposals when it ended. However, with the start of the Forest Corridor Programme and with the results of the survey in hand, the FASB team identified the potential for connectivity between the Descobrimento National Park and the Monte Pascoal Historical National Park, which could be achieved through the villages surveyed by the projects. From this convergence of interests, the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor emerged, a proposal to connect the parks through the villages of Alegria Nova and Canto da Mata. In addition to the Natureza Bela Environmental Group and the associations of the two villages, the Arboretum Programme was also involved in the construction of the project, being responsible for providing technical support to the Canto da Mata village.

The completion of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor has been extensively documented in previous reports, and its main achievements are listed on the map below. However, even though connectivity has been achieved with the implementation of this section, the construction of the Corridor does not end there. New partnerships were established and new projects were contracted with the aim of expanding the corridor's width and the project's socio-environmental impact, this time through the Connecting Landscapes program.

Map 2. Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor



In the first call for proposals of the “Living Forest – Connecting Landscapes FASB” program, three other projects were approved and are operating in the vicinity of the Maturembá Corridor. Both the Natureza Bela Environmental Group and the Arboretum Programmerenewed their efforts in their areas of operation and included even more villages to expand planting activities.

The Arboretum Programmeis planting in new areas in the Canto da Mata village (9.07 ha), in addition to adding actions in the Corumbauzinho (3.91 ha), Craveiro (5.04 ha), and Mucugê (17.14 ha) villages, totaling another 35.16 hectares to be planted within or near the corridor.

The Natureza Bela Environmental Group is refocusing on the Alegria Nova village (237 ha) and will also work in the Mucugê village (13 ha), adding another 250 ha of plantings, as well as using this new project to maintain the 28 ha planted along the Mata Corridor. In addition to these two projects, there is a third initiative, carried out by the Ciclos Institute, which will restore another 52.7 hectares within the Descobrimento National Park, helping to consolidate one of the fragments connected by the Corridor.

Table 12. Projects that comprise the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor

Program	Project	Area (ha)	Main activities
FASB1	Socio-environmental mapping in Indigenous Lands of the Mosaic of Protected Areas of the Extreme South of Bahia (MAPES)"	0	Survey of priority areas for forest restoration, as well as the interests, demands, and productive vocations of the Pataxó families.
Forest Corridor	“Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor”	61	Forest restoration and fragment connection
Connecting Landscapes	"Integrated Forests: Ethnoecological Corridor Maturēbá”	35	Forest restoration
Connecting Landscapes	“Reconnecting Forests: Imbirema Upâ Maturēbá”	250	Forest restoration
Connecting Landscapes	"Reconnecting Forests: Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor"	53	Forest restoration
	Total Area	**399**	

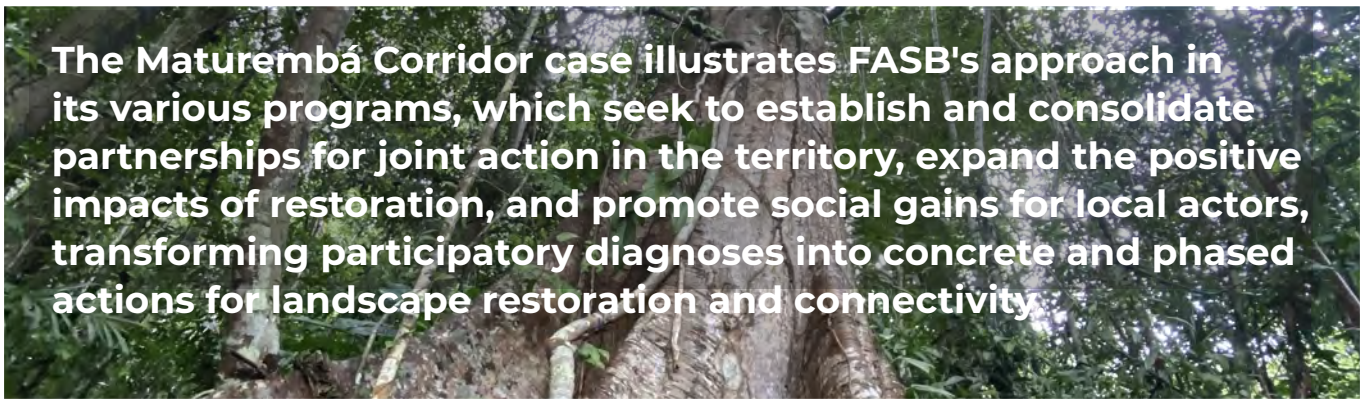


Table 13. Partners of the Maturembá Ethnoecological Corridor

Partner	Role	Programs
Federal University of Southern Bahia	Support in participatory research	FASB1
Natureza Bela Environmental Group	Project Developer	Forest Corridor; Connecting Landscapes
Arboretum Program	Project Developer	Forest Corridor; Connecting Landscapes
Ciclos Institute	Project Developer	Connecting Landscapes
Alegria Nova Village	Landowner; project execution	Forest Corridor; Connecting Landscapes
Canto da Mata Village	Landowner; project execution	Forest Corridor; Connecting Landscapes
Corumbauzinho Village	Landowner; project execution	Connecting Landscapes
Craveiro Village	Landowner; project execution	Connecting Landscapes
Mucugê Village	Landowner; project execution	Connecting Landscapes
Descobrimento National Park	Landowner; institutional support	Forest Corridor; Connecting Landscapes
Monte Pascoal Historical National Park	Institutional support	Forest Corridor; Connecting Landscapes

Reflections

Throughout the implementation and evaluation process of FASB, it has become increasingly clear that forest restoration is a continuous exercise in institutional and territorial learning. The transition from prioritizing the expansion of planted areas to consolidating field results has brought a more mature understanding of the real challenges of restoration, particularly when recognizing that not all efforts necessarily result in the long-term permanence of restored areas. The identification of losses in part of the first-cycle projects, although limited, reinforced the importance of viewing restoration as a dynamic process, strongly dependent on maintenance, adaptation to local conditions, and the effective engagement of communities and partners involved.

In this context, loss monitoring moves beyond being solely a technical requirement and becomes a strategic instrument for strengthening the programme. The accumulated experience shows that integrating remote sensing, document review, and field validation enables a more realistic and transparent interpretation of achieved results. Rather than simply quantifying restored areas, this continuous monitoring approach allows for a deeper understanding of patterns of success and vulnerability, guiding methodological adjustments and reinforcing the credibility of reported outcomes, while supporting evidence-based decision-making.

This process has been directly reflected in the structuring of new initiatives, especially in the call for proposals for the BNDES's Floresta Viva program, which incorporated positive elements from the partnership with FASB through the Connecting Landscapes program for its new edition. The practical experience with FASB brought concrete elements to improve selection criteria, monitoring requirements, and sustainability strategies for restored areas, in which the separation between Stage 1 and Stage 2 projects stands out, with its different dimensions and values, allowing greater attention to projects from smaller and emerging associations, without losing the impact of larger projects and more robust institutions.

By including this change in its new structure, BNDES recognizes the legacy of FASB's programs, which lies precisely in the consolidation of a more social and adaptive approach to forest restoration. This is an advance that reaffirms restoration as a collective and long-term process, in which learning from one's own results is an essential part of building lasting socio-environmental impacts.

FASB

What to expect in 2026?

If we consider 2025 as a year of continuities, 2026, on the contrary, will be a year of conclusions. Still in the first semester, we will have the formal closing of the first cycle of FASB, consolidating a strategic period of implementation, institutional learning, and maturation of the restoration methodologies supported by the program. As a milestone in this process, a closing Study Tour is planned, bringing together partners, project developers, and other strategic stakeholders for visits to representative areas, promoting the exchange of experiences and joint reflection on the impacts achieved and the challenges identified.

We will also have conclusions in the Connecting Landscapes program, with the progress of projects from the first call, especially those in stage 1. In parallel, the projects selected in the second call should be contracted and begin their activities, significantly expanding the programme's area of operation and strengthening the landscape connectivity strategy.

Also, within the scope of the Forest Corridor programme, the expectation for 2026 is the completion of the actions planned for the Alcoprado Corridor, with the completion of the direct planting, enrichment, and agroforestry areas currently underway. In parallel, prospecting activities for new areas will continue, focusing on territories already identified as priorities, reinforcing the long-term vision for the expansion and consolidation of ecological corridors.

Finally, 2026 should mark an important advance in the FASB's carbon certification agenda. The expectation is the closing of the first project registered in the Open Forest Protocol (OFP) with effectively marketable credits, enabling a concrete assessment of the cost-benefit ratio of certification for the programme's forest restoration projects. This result will be crucial in informing future decisions regarding the use of certification as a complementary tool for monitoring, generating revenue for the maintenance of restored areas, and strengthening the long-term sustainability of supported projects.

Figure 28. *Aerial view of the ecological corridor in the Hileia Baiana, municipality of Teixeira de Freitas, Bahia/Brazil.*

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