

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Vituke Financial Mechanism Project

Region:

Latin America and the Caribbean

GEF Project ID:

12189

Country(ies):

Brazil

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

World Bank

GEF Agency Project ID:

TBC

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

FUNBIO (Brazilian Biodiversity Fund)

Anticipated Executing Type:

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

12/15/2025

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Communications, Local Communities, Civil Society, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, Learning, Knowledge Exchange

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

36

GEF Project Financing: (a)

6,547,500.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

589,275.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

7,136,775.00

Total Co-financing:

14,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

0.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

7,136,775.00

Project Tags:

GBF Target 3, GBF Target 9, GBF Target 22

Indicative Project Overview

To improve biodiversity conservation in indigenous lands in Brazil

Project Components

Component 1. Territorial Protection and Natural Resources

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,405,000.00	2,900,000.00

Project Outcomes:

1.1 ILs territories are better monitored and protected

Project Outputs:

1.1.1 New surveillance plans created or updated

1.1.2 People trained in territorial surveillance and monitoring

1.1.3 Number of ILs have ongoing monitoring activities

Component 2. Indigenous Governance and Participation

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,270,000.00	3,100,000.00

Project Outcomes:

2.1. Improved governance of ILs

Project Outputs:

2.1.1 PGTAs prepared or revised

2.1.2 Number of Indigenous organizations strengthened

Component 3. Prevention and Recovery of Environmental Damage (fires)

Component Type	Trust Fund
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Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
615,000.00	1,300,000.00

Project Outcomes:

3.1 ILs are more prepared to deal with fires

Project Outputs:

3.1.1 Number of fire brigades trained and operational

3.1.2 Number of fire brigades adequately equipped

3.1.3 Number of restoration pilot projects implemented

Component 4. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Indigenous Productive Initiatives

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,025,000.00	4,200,000.00

Project Outcomes:

4.1 ILs natural resources are used sustainably and provide income

Project Outputs:

4.1.1 Community Agents trained

4.1.2 Sustainable production systems implemented

4.1.3 Socio-bioeconomy production systems supported

Component 5. Exchange of Indigenous Experiences

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
100,000.00	200,000.00

Project Outcomes:

5.1 Lessons learned are spread to other ILs

Project Outputs:

5.1.1 Experience exchanges between ILs delivered

5.1.2 Communication and knowledge sharing products developed and disseminated

Component 6. Infrastructure

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
770,000.00	1,500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

6.1 ILs have the basic means to operate

Project Outputs:

6.1.1 Management and communication infrastructure implemented

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
51,000.00	150,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Project monitored regularly, allowing adaptative management (if needed)

Project Outputs:

Project supervision missions every 6 months, Mid Term Review, Terminal evaluation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1. Territorial Protection and Natural Resources	1,405,000.00	2,900,000.00
Component 2. Indigenous Governance and Participation	1,270,000.00	3,100,000.00
Component 3. Prevention and Recovery of Environmental Damage (fires)	615,000.00	1,300,000.00

Component 4. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Indigenous Productive Initiatives	2,025,000.00	4,200,000.00
Component 5. Exchange of Indigenous Experiences	100,000.00	200,000.00
Component 6. Infrastructure	770,000.00	1,500,000.00
M&E	51,000.00	150,000.00
Subtotal	6,236,000.00	13,350,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	311,500.00	650,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	6,547,500.00	14,000,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

Project Rationale

Indigenous Lands (ILs) in Brazil represent a fundamental pillar for both cultural identity and environmental conservation. They currently cover 13.9% of the national territory, amounting to 109.7 million hectares of native vegetation, which corresponds to 19.5% of Brazil's total native vegetation in 2020. A large share of these lands (58%) is located in the Legal Amazon, where they account for 23% of the regional area and nearly 99% of all Indigenous Territories (TIs) nationwide.

According to FUNAI records, Brazil has 628 recognized Indigenous Territories and 6 areas under ordinance with restricted use. The 2022 National Census (IBGE) identified 1,693,535 indigenous people, distributed across 305 ethnic groups and speaking 274 distinct languages. More than half of this population (51% or 753,357 individuals) resides in the Amazon, highlighting the strong demographic and cultural presence of indigenous peoples in the region.

Scientific studies and monitoring initiatives consistently show that ILs are among the most effective barriers against deforestation. They are the most preserved areas, maintaining high biodiversity and safeguarding ecosystem services. Data from Mapbiomas (2022) reveals that over the past 30 years, ILs lost only 1% of their native vegetation, compared to a 20.6% loss in private lands. Globally, the FAO estimates that 80% of biodiversity is found in indigenous territories and local communities, underscoring their critical role in sustaining life systems.

The ecological and social benefits of ILs are multifaceted. They ensure the preservation of ecosystems, provide safe habitats for endangered species, and act as ecological corridors that connect fragmented

landscapes. Indigenous communities contribute through traditional knowledge systems and sustainable management practices, which balance biodiversity conservation with local livelihoods. These practices strengthen climate resilience, as conserved ecosystems store carbon and regulate hydrological cycles.

Recognizing these contributions, Brazil established the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). Developed through a participatory process involving 1,200 representatives from indigenous communities, civil society, and government agencies, PNGATI provides tools for territorial planning and sustainable resource use. Supported by the GEF/UNDP project “SFM Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil’s Forest Ecosystems”, the policy emphasizes the value of indigenous heritage and ecological stewardship.

At the core of PNGATI are the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), dynamic instruments designed to promote conservation, recovery, and sustainable use of natural resources. These plans are guided by principles of indigenous protagonism, legality, sustainability, and the establishment of agreements/pacts that foster dialogue and strengthen public policies. More recently, the creation of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples in 2023 elevated indigenous issues to ministerial level, reinforcing Brazil’s commitment to protecting indigenous rights, lands, and cultures.

Problem(s) that the project will address

The effective implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands (PGTAs) remains a critical challenge in Brazil. Although the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) provides the framework, financing is insufficient and fragmented. The federal budget is the backbone of PNGATI, but it cannot alone sustain the scale of activities required. Many PGTAs already rely on non-governmental or mixed funding sources—in the Amazon biome, 39% were financed exclusively by private actors and 42% through combined public-private mechanisms (INESC, 2023).

At the same time, deforestation pressures within Indigenous Lands (ILs) have intensified since 2016, peaking in 2019 and remaining at historically high levels in 2022 compared to the previous decade. This ongoing pressure has led to socio-environmental vulnerability, eroding environmental quality and threatening the physical and cultural reproduction of indigenous peoples. For ILs to continue serving as barriers against deforestation and as providers of vital ecosystem services, it is essential to strengthen their management and consolidate their protection. PGTAs are the most effective tool to achieve this, as they integrate biodiversity conservation, cultural preservation, and sustainable resource use in a participatory and culturally appropriate manner.

Additionally, the limited financing that does exist is concentrated almost entirely in the Amazon region, leaving Indigenous Lands in other Brazilian biomes - the Cerrado, Caatinga, Atlantic Forest, Pantanal, and Pampa - with close to zero access to financing tools. This imbalance undermines the broader objectives of PNGATI, as ILs outside the Amazon also face deforestation pressures, biodiversity loss, and socio-environmental vulnerabilities. Addressing this gap by mobilizing new funding sources and ensuring equitable distribution across all biomes is therefore central to guaranteeing that Indigenous Lands nationwide can safeguard biodiversity, mitigate climate change, and uphold the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples.

Goals and Objectives

The project will support the establishment of an Indigenous Financial Mechanism, the Vituke Financial Mechanism, recently launched in UNFCCC COP30. This a new and innovative form of collaboration and coordination between government agencies, international donors, indigenous organizations and existing indigenous funds, an approach consistent with PNGATI’s own principles and guidelines, that will:

- establish a long-term (15-year horizon) strategy that will finance, in a structured manner, the axes of the PNGATI considered priorities by Indigenous peoples in all Brazilian biomes (Amazon, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest and Pampa);
- adopt a cost and investment projection model that will allow for the measurement, over the years, of the impact of the investments made across the various axes of PNGATI, indigenous territories and indigenous organizations, following lessons learned from the ARPA Program;
- address major gaps in the implementation of PNGATI;
- ensure direct access to financing for Indigenous peoples; and
- establish appropriate operational procedures for financing Indigenous funds and organizations.

The implementation cost for all PNGATI activities over a 15-year period is estimated to exceed \$1 billion. Therefore, selection criteria were adopted to prioritize Indigenous Lands to be supported by the Vituke. Due to the specificities encountered in the Amazonian context, different criteria were applied for the Legal Amazon and for the other biomes, as shown in the table below:

	Minimum native vegetation cover	Minimum IL size (ha)	# ILs	Total area (ha)	# people benefitted
Legal Amazon	95%	200,000	89	99,060,021	245,201
Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest and Pampa	80%	2,000	39	1,023,855	36,634
Total	--	--	128	100,083,876	281,835

Specifically, GBFF resources will be used for:

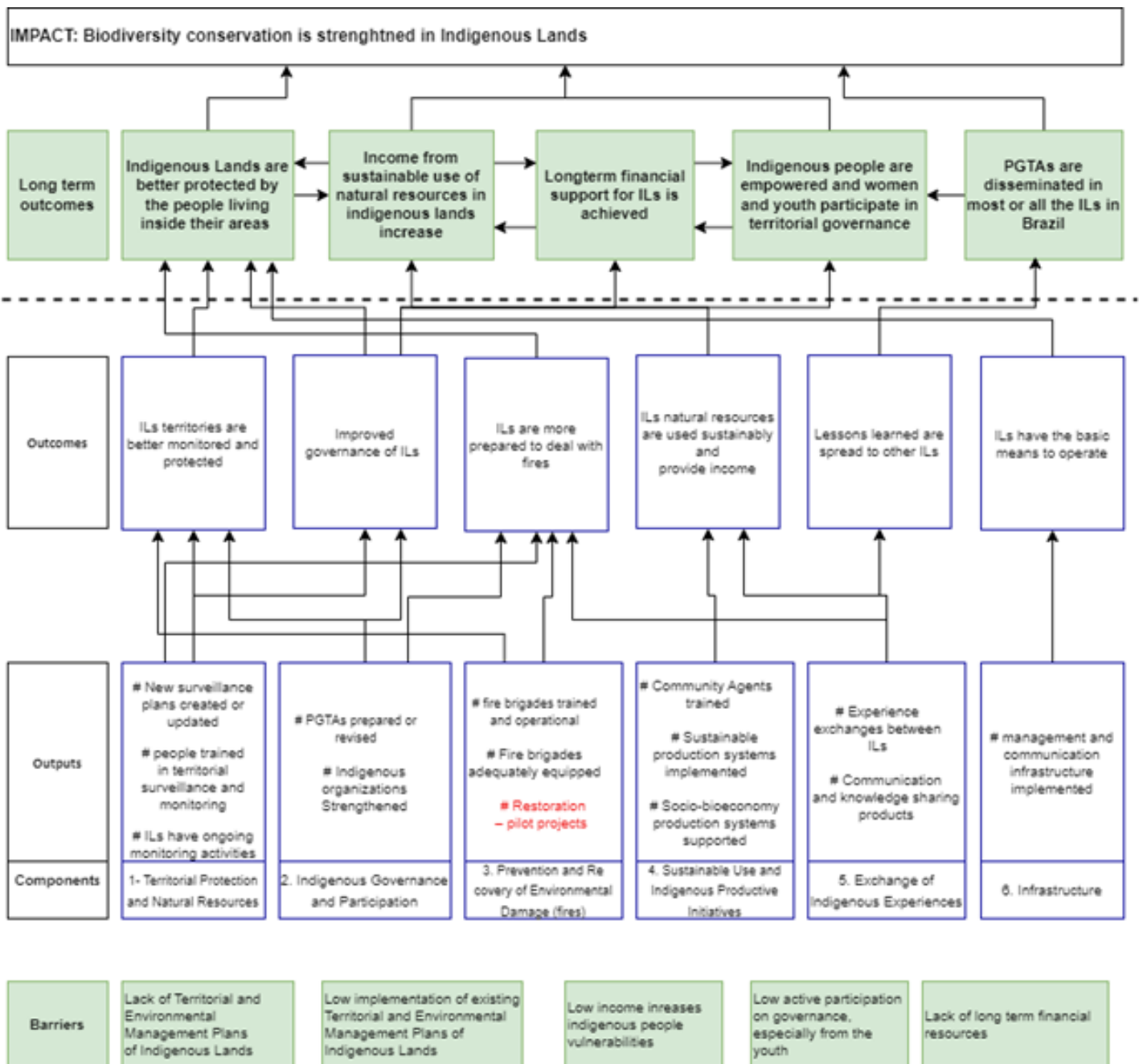
- Advance conservation and reduce threats in at least 100,000 ha among 39 Indigenous Territories in the Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest and Pampa biomes, through strengthening indigenous organizations and funds, environmental and territorial management of these areas, and promoting sociobioeconomy.
- Support technical assistance to strengthen indigenous organizations so they can access the Vituke directly.

Justification for the project intervention. The project is necessary to complement other sources of finance for the indigenous financial mechanism, especially for non-amazon ILs, as the first long-term financial solution for ILs in Brazil. This support will make ILs more effective and reverse the recent increase in deforestation and degradation.

Expected results and increment compared to the baseline without the GBFF. The project focuses on the implementation of the first phase of Vituke over a three year period, prioritizing the Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, Atlantic Forest, and Pampa biomes. Up to 39 Indigenous Lands that meet the criteria of having more than 80% native vegetation cover and a minimum area of 2,000 hectares are eligible for support. The final selection of territories will be determined by the Vituke Deliberative Board, ensuring a participatory and transparent process.

It is estimated that the project will directly benefit approximately 3,600 people and provide support for the management and conservation of around 100,000 hectares of Indigenous Lands currently under high socio environmental pressure. GBFF will support the biomes where there is a funding gap (non-amazon biomes), considering all the funds already available for the Vituke.

Project Description



The project is designed to strengthen the management and overall effectiveness of the Indigenous Lands (ILs) it supports, enhancing their resilience against external pressures such as deforestation and environmental degradation. Achieving this goal requires the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), which serve as the central instrument for consolidating territorial protection. The specific ILs to be funded depends on the selection by the project committee, following the minimum criteria established by the Vituke and the goals of this specific project.

In practice, the initiative will directly advance the activities outlined in PGTAs. The preparation of these plans follows a participatory approach, ensuring that priorities are defined collectively and that the cultural values and decision-making processes of each Indigenous People are respected. Project actions will emphasize consolidation, sustainable income generation, territorial monitoring and surveillance, and governance structures.

Execution will be led by the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund - Funbio, a civil society organization and also a GEF Agency with extensive experience working alongside Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Brazil, and with the operational capacity required to deliver the project successfully.

In addition, considering that some of the activities within PNGATI's thematic axes 1) are state attributions (for example, health and education), or have resources guaranteed by the Constitution; 2) are exclusive to the state (for example, public safety); and 3) do not have adherence to the mission of the GEF (for instance, cultural traditions, etc.), consultations were conducted with indigenous leaders to prioritize thematic axis, with the following selected:

- Territorial and natural resource protection
- Indigenous governance and participation
- Prevention and restoration of environmental damage
- Sustainable use of natural resources and productive initiatives
- Capacity building, training and environmental education

Project components. The project has six components:

Component 1. Territorial Protection and Natural Resources

- Preparation and updating of surveillance plans
- Training in territorial surveillance and monitoring
- Monitoring and surveillance expeditions
- Maintenance of territorial boundaries

Component 2. Indigenous Governance and Participation

- Preparation and revision of PGTAs
- Institutional governance (meetings, assemblies, training, events, etc.)
- Strengthening of Indigenous organizations and funds

Component 3. Prevention and Recovery of Environmental Damage (fires)

- Training and operation of fire brigades
- Creation and maintenance of infrastructure for fire prevention and firefighting

Component 4. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Indigenous Productive Initiatives

- Training of Indigenous Community Agents (agroforestry agents, environmental agents, etc.)
- Capacity building and training for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, food security, production, and income generation
- Technical assistance and extension services
- Sustainable production, food security, and sovereignty to guarantee traditional diets
- Socio-bioeconomy (Indigenous Economy) and implementation/maintenance of productive infrastructure

Component 5. Exchange of Indigenous Experiences

- Experience exchanges between ILs
- Communication and knowledge sharing

Component 6. Infrastructure

- Implementation/maintenance of minimum management infrastructure
- Implementation/maintenance of communication/connectivity systems

Stakeholders. The project will involve Indigenous peoples living in Indigenous Lands that will be selected to receive support from the project by the Vituke Deliberative Board. The ethnicities are the beneficiaries and will also be the direct executors of the project's actions, based on the PGTAs that were prepared by them.

In addition to the indigenous peoples themselves, MPI and Funai are also project's primary stakeholders and both will have a seat in the Deliberative Board. MPI and FUNAI will also link the project actions and goals to national policies that are under governance of different governmental bodies.

GBFF Action Area(s). The project directly contributes to Action Area Two by advancing IPLC-led stewardship of biodiversity and is designed to help achieve Targets 3 and 22 of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). Through its activities, the initiative will reinforce the capacity of Indigenous Lands (ILs) to safeguard biodiversity, act as effective barriers against deforestation, and function as ecological corridors that connect ILs with other protected areas.

In addition, the project is consistent with Action Area Five, Target 9, as it promotes the sustainable use of biodiversity within Indigenous Lands. By integrating conservation with sustainable practices, the project ensures that biodiversity protection is closely linked to the long-term well-being of Indigenous communities and their territories.

Global environmental benefits (GEBs). The project seeks to strengthen Indigenous management of territories through the implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs), ensuring biodiversity protection and reinforcing the role of Indigenous peoples as conservation stewards. These lands are vital barriers against deforestation and reservoirs of traditional ecological knowledge, while PGTA activities also improve community well-being through sustainable livelihoods and healthier environments.

Importantly, the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) resources will not be directed to Indigenous Lands in the Amazon biome. Instead, they will focus on ILs in other Brazilian biomes - Cerrado, Caatinga, Atlantic Forest, Pantanal, and Pampa - where financing opportunities are scarce. This ensures that vulnerable Indigenous territories outside the Amazon also gain the support needed to conserve biodiversity and safeguard cultural heritage. Considering the co-finance, the project will support 100 million of hectares of well conserved areas and 281,000 people.

The alignment of the project with national priorities. The project is fully aligned with PNGATI, as it focuses on implementing one of its most important instruments: the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs). These plans not only operationalize the policy but also expand its reach by enabling more territories to be managed and by generating a valuable body of knowledge and lessons learned. In addition, the initiative is consistent with the National Policy for the Environment, the National Policy on Climate Change, and with key deforestation control strategies such as PPCDAM (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon) and PPCerrado (Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado). Among these, PPCerrado is particularly relevant, as the GBFF resources will prioritize Indigenous Lands outside the Amazon.

The Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), launched on December 8th, recognizes Indigenous Peoples as key actors in biodiversity conservation and in many KMGBF targets, valuing their traditional knowledge and cultural practices, ensuring that conservation goals are achieved in harmony with Indigenous rights and livelihoods.

Policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support. The Vituke Fund was designed by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples in partnership with Funbio, and is fully aligned with PNGATI. Coordination with civil society is a central pillar of the project, reflected in its governance structure, which ensures majority representation of Indigenous peoples and organizations, with strong participation of Indigenous women. In line with its objectives, the private sector is not foreseen as a primary stakeholder.

It is also important to note that the GBFF has already approved an ongoing project implemented by Funbio, supporting 15 Indigenous Lands across Brazil. In the Vituke, Funbio will act as the project executor, ensuring seamless coordination between the two initiatives. Funding information will be transparently disclosed to avoid duplication, and lessons learned from the Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands project (GEF ID 11508) project will be incorporated into the Vituke to strengthen its effectiveness and impact.

Resources Mobilization. The project already has mobilized resources from philanthropies and bilateral grants, although the fundraising is still ongoing the prospects to complete the fundraising goals are positive.

Support to IPLCs. The Vituke will support Indigenous Lands, making the indigenous people living in these areas the main beneficiaries of the project. Nevertheless, the project governance will have a Deliberative Board composed of 13 members, which 11 will be indigenous and 2 will be government officials (Indigenous People Ministry – MPI and Brazilian Indigenous Agency – Funai). This governance structure puts indigenous people with the clear majority for decision making. Finally, project activities will mostly be executed by indigenous people through their own organizations.

Core Indicators

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100000	0	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
100,000.00			

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,800			
Male	1,800			
Total	3,600	0	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The financial model developed by MPI and Funbio to support the 39 non-Amazon Indigenous Lands estimates a total need of USD 60 million, which would cover approximately 1 million hectares and benefit around 36,000 people across all eligible ILs. Using a proportional approach, we calculate that an investment of about USD 6 million would achieve roughly 10% of these targets.

The specific definition of priorities and the selection of ILs to receive Vituke support will be determined by the Vituke Deliberative Board. As such, it is not possible at this stage to pre-select territories or aggregate their areas. These details will be refined and formally presented for CEO Endorsement.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
World Bank	GBFF	Brazil	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	4,532,500.00	407,925.00	4,940,425.00
World Bank	GBFF	Brazil	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	2,015,000.00	181,350.00	2,196,350.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)					6,547,500.00	589,275.00	7,136,775.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG (\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)						0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	4,532,500.00	9,800,000.00
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	2,015,000.00	4,200,000.00
Total Project Cost		6,547,500.00	14,000,000.00

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount
6,185,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				14,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Two sources of co financing have been identified and were announced at UNFCCC COP30. The first is a USD 4 million grant from the World Bank to support Vituke in the Amazon region, and the second is a grant from the Moore Foundation focused on non Amazon biomes. Both contributions will be channeled directly to Vituke through Funbio. Additional co financing sources are already under discussion and negotiation.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Elif Kiratli	12/4/2025	Elif Kiratli		ekiratli@worldbank.org
Project Coordinator	Daniella Ziller Arruda Karagiannis	12/4/2025	Daniella Ziller Arruda Karagiannis		darruda@worldbank.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
LIVIA FARIAS FERREIRA DE OLIVEIRA	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance	12/15/2025