

Forests 
People 
Climate 

Philanthropy Reimagined

LASTING SOLUTIONS
FOR PEOPLE AND CLIMATE

2024 ANNUAL REPORT



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Backing Bold Leadership

*By Lindsey Allen, Executive Director, Forests, People, Climate (FPC) and
Fernanda Boscaini, Director of Engagement, Forests, People, Climate (FPC)*

Dear Community,

We stand at a pivotal moment for climate action, one defined not only by urgency but also by unprecedented opportunity. Forests are widely recognized as a vital climate emergency brake – all scientific models for a livable future rely on healthy ecosystems, delivering tangible benefits to people and biodiversity.

Now is the time for climate philanthropy to take action with vision and courage: to embrace the potential of forests, and back the bold leaders best suited to protect them.

The FPC collaborative brings the opportunity to bridge the gap between global donors and the experts driving transformative solutions on the ground. Since FPC's founding in 2022, we have been hard at work reimagining philanthropy by co-creating solutions with climate specialists and developing systems to rapidly move funds to support their strategic priorities.

Our funding model is unique – and so far it has helped us prove that enduring impact is possible when a clear path forward is backed by a flexible mechanism and a shared strategy.

While there is much work ahead of us, we are incredibly proud to share what has been achieved so far in the FPC's first annual report. In 2024, we built nine diverse committees to guide our work, supported partners working in tropical countries, and moved over \$173.2 million dollars to advance systemic solutions that help to pull the emergency brake on tropical deforestation and deliver a climate-resilient future.

To showcase how it looks like in practice, the stories that follow represent a snapshot of what has been done across FPC's three pathways – Safeguard Forests, Shift Markets, and Strengthen Public Support.

From the Brazilian Amazon and the Congo Basin to the Rainforests of Indonesia, we invite you to view every victory as part of a broader roadmap for what is possible.

To our funders: thank you for your commitment and trust. To our grantmaking partners and grantees: thank you for the leadership, creativity, and determination that drive this work forward every day. We are honored to be in this work with you.

With gratitude,

Lindsey Allen and Fernanda Boscaini

Why We Chose FPC

By Sam Ballmer, Co-Founder, Rainier Climate Group

In the last few years, my engagement in climate change took on a new level of urgency thanks to many experiences but two in particular. My wife and I had our first child; and last year, I was able to visit the Brazilian Amazon for the first time with members of FPC's leadership and American and Brazilian philanthropists. We met many people who live and thrive in the Amazon and I saw how efforts to protect forests and the communities in and around them are not just about a long term climate strategy – it's about improving livelihoods for millions of people right now.

I saw directly how the decisions we make today—about, how we fund solutions, and how we show up in our spaces of influence—can be transformative on a global scale. Regardless of where any of us live in the world, our lives are positively impacted by tropical rainforests. These critical ecosystems safeguard biodiversity, regulate regional and global water cycles, and sustain the livelihoods of millions of people. Most importantly it lit a fire of inspiration and motivation to protect these environments while promoting sustainable development in the process of doing so.

When our family started exploring climate philanthropy, we were looking for a quick mechanism to contribute and FPC allowed us to do that in a way that felt both strategic and deeply aligned with our values. What also stood out to me about FPC was the collaborative model. Climate philanthropy is complex, and no single funder can address these challenges alone. Through FPC, we've been able to learn from other donors, align our investments with a broader strategy, and take part in a funding community that shares resources, knowledge, and risk. This kind of collective action is innovative and powerful, and allowed us to take action at a scale that we wouldn't have been able to in our first year otherwise.

I'm grateful to be part of this community, and, because FPC is relatively young, there is so much more opportunity for other donors to join us and help in its evolution. I hope more funders will join us in scaling solutions that protect forests, support communities, and secure a healthier planet for families like yours and mine all over the world.

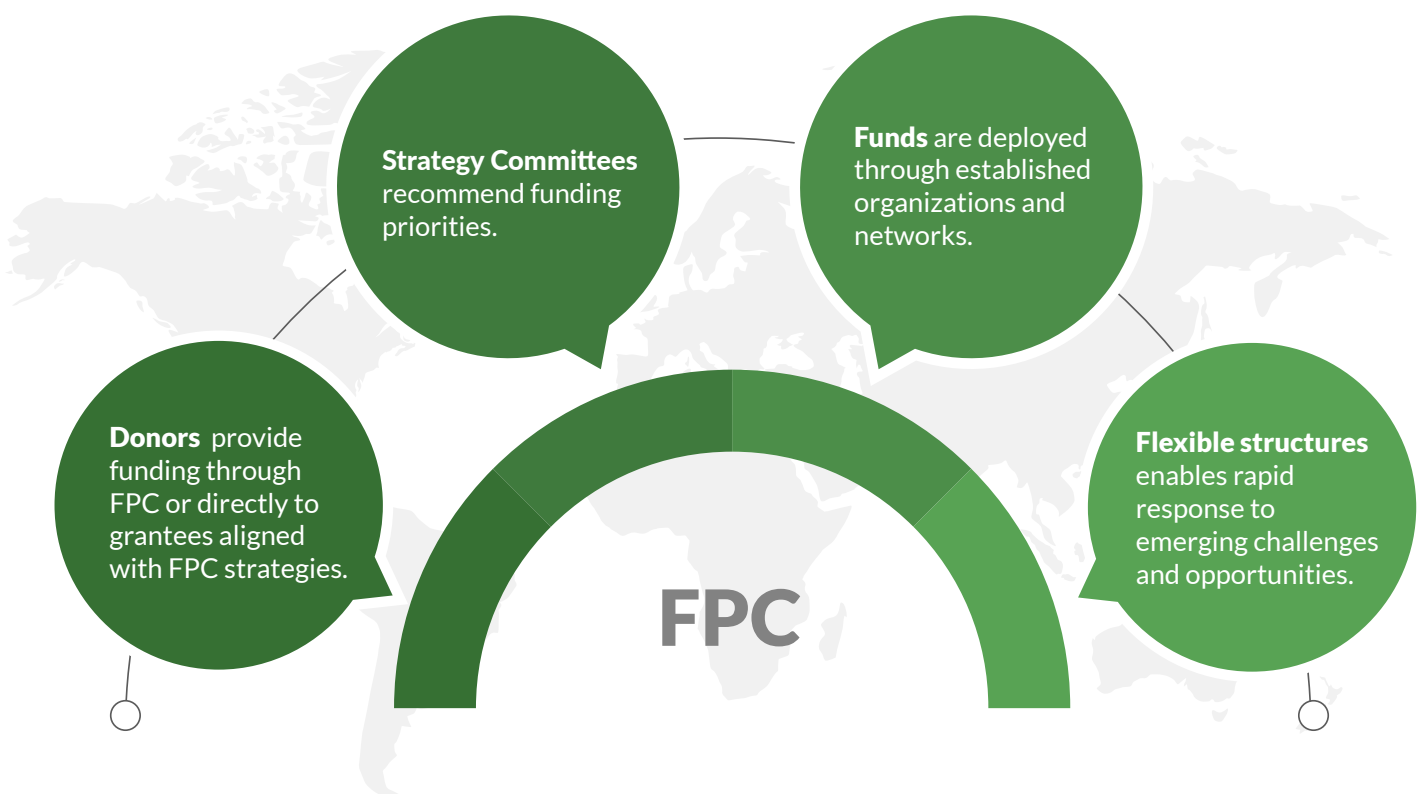
Sam Ballmer

A Collaborative Model Driving Systemic Change

Forests, People, Climate (FPC) is a global collaborative of philanthropic donors and civil society organizations designed to mobilize resources at scale to halt and reverse tropical deforestation while promoting just and sustainable development.

The collaborative operates as a decentralized and adaptive platform built around a simple, yet powerful idea: connect funders and frontline actors to co-define a strategic framework and provide equitable support to climate solutions. At the heart of this approach, there are nine FPC strategies, developed with over 600 experts, mainly from tropical forest countries. Funds raised by the collaborative flow in alignment with these strategies, enabling resources to the most impactful initiatives.

FPC is anchored on collective leadership. Each of its strategies is stewarded by a Strategy Committee, composed of a variety of donor and non-donor representatives. Together, committee members recommend investment priorities, identify key partners, and monitor progress. The composition of these groups is available on the [FPC website](#).



Pathways for Enduring Solutions

FPC’s work advances through three interconnected pathways, each one playing an essential role in securing a climate-resilient future. The nine FPC strategies were built around these three core pathways, with a focus on advancing equitable and enduring solutions.

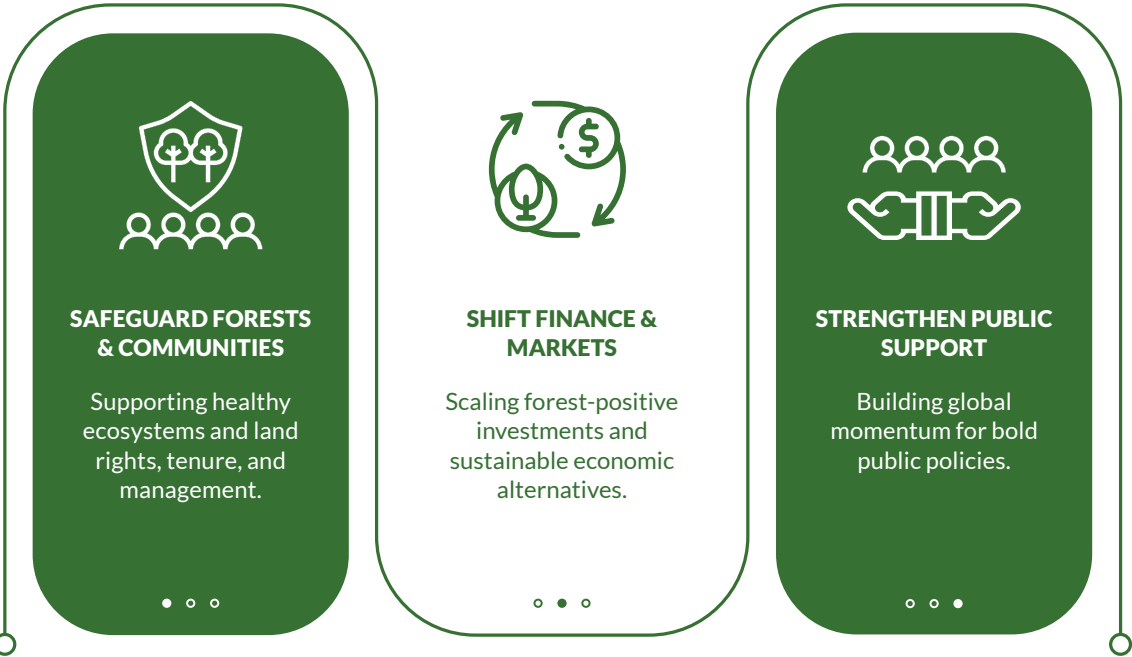


Photo by iStock

Overview

The following stories highlight efforts supported by the FPC collaborative in the Brazilian Amazon, Indonesia, and the Congo Basin. These snapshots demonstrate how strategic activities contribute to protecting forests and land rights, changing extractive supply chains, and advancing strong policies.

These initiatives are part of a diverse and broad landscape of civil society and community-led solutions, driving systemic change across tropical forest regions.

Science Against Forest Fires in the Brazilian Amazon



Photo by Acervo Brigada de Alter do Chão

Bold efforts focused on monitoring and governance have enhanced the proactive management of wildfires in the country.

Every year, forest fires in the Amazon destroy millions of acres, threatening Indigenous and local communities, biodiversity, and the global climate. Unlike natural events, many of these fires are human-induced, either as a result of land-clearing for agriculture or due to increasingly severe droughts. Once ignited, they spread rapidly, degrading vast areas of forest and weakening their ability to regenerate.

But prevention is possible. IPAM (Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia) is using science, policy, and local partnerships to stop fires before they start. By tracking patterns, training first responders, and strengthening national policies, IPAM is helping Brazil move from crisis response to proactive management. With support from FPC and other partners, IPAM has scaled fire monitoring systems and worked with government agencies to turn data into action.

Its fire risk models pinpoint endangered areas before ignition. These models analyze climate conditions, historical data, availability of firefighters, and

deforestation patterns, providing real-time intelligence to decision-makers. These tools use satellite information from MapBiomas Fogo, a national database that tracks environmental changes due to fires. Now, policymakers, brigades, and local leaders can access up-to-date fire risk maps, ensuring a faster, more targeted response.

IPAM also ensures that the people on the ground have the knowledge and resources to act. Last year, over 500 government officials, brigades, and community leaders were trained on using fire risk maps to prevent and contain wildfires. This work is especially critical in Amazon states like Acre and Rondônia – an area roughly the size of Montana – where fire alerts jumped by 46% last year.

To strengthen governance and policies in the long-term, IPAM is partnering with Brazil's national environmental agency (IBAMA/Prevfogo). This includes supporting plans to stop fires before they spread—not just responding to emergencies. IPAM also conducted fire governance assessments across multiple Amazon states, helping identify policy gaps and secure more funding for prevention efforts.

To scale solutions, IPAM launched Brazil's first national fire research network, bringing together scientists from across the country to collaborate on studies, inform policies, and improve prevention strategies. Their research has already shaped national policy debates and contributed to global discussions in international spaces.

This work demonstrates that data, collaboration, and smart policy can proactively reduce forest fires in the Amazon. But stopping them before the start requires sustained investment—especially in expanding prevention tools, training local fire brigades, and ensuring that communities on the frontlines have the resources to protect their territories.

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Integrated action has greater capacity to prevent and combat forest fires. There's a lot to do to coordinate institutions and ensure the sustainability of these actions.

Ane Alencar,
Science Director, IPAM

SPOTLIGHT

- **500+ government officials, fire brigades, and local leaders trained** to use fire risk models for prevention and rapid response.
- **IPAM's fire monitoring tools strengthened** Brazil's ability to track and stop fires by integrating MapBiomas Fogo data into public data platforms.
- **Federal and state agencies adopted IPAM-backed policy updates**, improving fire prevention strategies in the Brazilian Amazon.
- **Brazil's first national network of fire researchers launched**, driving science-backed policy solutions.



Securing Indigenous Rights in Indonesia



Photo by Ulet Ifansasti

For centuries, Indigenous communities across Indonesia have protected the country’s forests—managing ecosystems, preserving biodiversity, and sustaining cultural traditions tied to the land.

But despite their crucial role, many Indigenous territories lack formal legal recognition, leaving communities vulnerable to land conflicts, deforestation, and exclusion from decisions about their own land.

AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara), Indonesia’s largest Indigenous rights organization, is working to change that. By mapping their territories, securing legal recognition, and mobilizing direct funding for Indigenous-led conservation, AMAN is ensuring that communities have the legal rights and financial resources to continue protecting forests.

Their work with data and mapping is an essential first step in proving land tenure claims. So far, AMAN has mapped over 74.4 million acres of Indigenous land, working with communities to document their ancestral territories. Of this, nearly 440,000 acres are now proposed for formal government recognition, with 52,000 acres already designated as Indigenous forests. These maps serve as powerful advocacy tools, providing the legal evidence needed to challenge land disputes and push for stronger protections.



ACCESS TO FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Securing land rights is foundational. Indigenous communities also must have access to financial resources to sustain conservation efforts and support sustainable livelihoods. Recognizing this gap, AMAN co-created the Nusantara Fund, Indonesia's first Indigenous-led direct financing mechanism. This groundbreaking initiative ensures that Indigenous organizations receive direct funding for conservation, legal advocacy, and sustainable economic development, elevating their autonomy while channeling resources aligned with their needs and priorities.

Through the Nusantara Fund, Indigenous communities are already scaling solutions that balance environmental protection with economic opportunity. Over the past year, AMAN has supported the creation of 35 Indigenous-owned enterprises, providing sustainable alternatives to industries that drive deforestation. These businesses—ranging from community-led ecotourism to forest-friendly agriculture—demonstrate that economic development and conservation can go hand in hand.

AMAN has also prioritized Indigenous leadership and knowledge-sharing, launching 51 Indigenous schools to ensure that future generations continue traditional land management practices. These schools, embedded in their communities, integrate ancestral knowledge with modern conservation science, strengthening both cultural identity and environmental stewardship.

The organization continues to push for further action. Next, they aim to expand the Nusantara Fund, scale up Indigenous-led green economy initiatives, and hold policymakers accountable for following through on their commitments. By securing land rights, channeling direct funding, and fostering economic independence, AMAN is ensuring that Indonesia's forests—and the communities that have protected them for generations—have a strong future.

SPOTLIGHT

- **74.4 million acres of Indigenous land mapped**, creating legal documentation for recognition.
- **440,000 acres of mapped Indigenous land now proposed for official status.**
- **52,000 acres already recognized as Indigenous forests.**
- **35 Indigenous-owned enterprises launched**, creating economic alternatives to deforestation.
- **51 Indigenous schools created**, preserving traditional knowledge and forest management practices.
- **Direct funding mechanism established** with the Nusantara Fund, channeling resources to Indigenous communities, aligned with their needs and priorities.



Transforming the Brazilian Beef Supply Chain

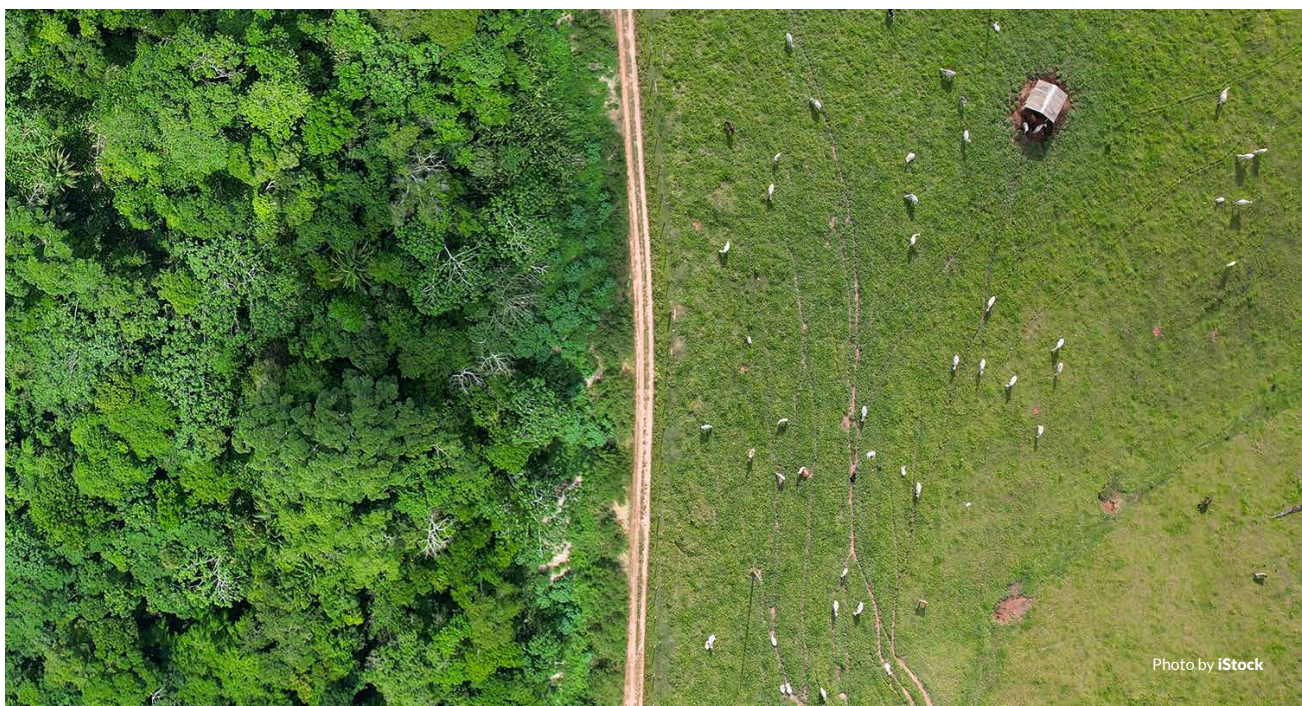


Photo by iStock

Civil society in Brazil is leading different fronts to change how meat is produced in the country while increasing sustainability and productivity.

As cattle ranching remains the leading driver of deforestation, vast areas of the Amazon are cleared each year to make way for pasture, threatening Indigenous territories, biodiversity, and global climate stability. Although agreements exist to prevent illegal beef from entering supply chains, loopholes in traceability allow ranchers to move cattle between farms, disguising their origin before they reach slaughterhouses and supermarket shelves.

Closing this loophole requires a number of organizations to play to their strengths. A combination of real-time data, investigative reporting, and corporate accountability are critical components of changing this system. Across Brazil, CIT (Centro de Inteligência Territorial), Repórter Brasil, and Imazon are among those leading efforts to expose illegal cattle flows, strengthen enforcement, and hold major retailers accountable.



Photo by iStock

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Solutions need disruptive innovation. That's where science and technology come in. Generating intelligence is an important step for governments to take action.

Felipe Nunes,
Director, CIT

CIT is using data and technology to track cattle movements with unprecedented precision. The organization has built a geo-database that maps slaughterhouses across all nine states of the Brazilian Amazon, allowing enforcement agencies to cross-check cattle sourcing records with satellite images and land-use data. This system strengthens the Term of Adjustment of Conduct (TAC)—an agreement that requires slaughterhouses to exclude cattle from illegally deforested areas. In Pará, the state with the highest levels of cattle-driven deforestation, CIT helped launch Selo Verde (Green Label), a certification program that verifies whether cattle are sourced from legally compliant farms. Today, 47,000 farms in Pará are covered by Selo Verde, demonstrating that supply chain traceability at scale is possible. And now that technology is developed, additional support can expand this certificate to other Amazon states.

Yet illegal cattle still find their way into supply chains. That's where Repórter Brasil steps in. Through in-depth investigations, the team has uncovered direct links between deforestation and global supermarket chains. Their groundbreaking report, “Nome aos Bois” (“Naming the Cattle”), traced beef from Amazon slaughterhouses back to farms tied to illegal deforestation. The findings sent shockwaves through the industry, prompting six of the largest European supermarkets to cut ties with suppliers linked to deforestation and pressuring Brazilian retailers to improve their sourcing policies.

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We reinforce that there's room for improvement and jobs generation within livestock farming. There are many underutilized and low-productivity areas.

Paulo Barreto,
Associate Researcher,
Imazon

Meanwhile, Imazon is ensuring that supermarkets and meatpackers take responsibility for cleaning up their supply chains. Their Radar Verde initiative assesses whether companies are monitoring their suppliers to prevent deforestation-linked beef from reaching consumers. The results are troubling: in 2024, Imazon found that 95.5% of retail companies and 91% of slaughterhouses had little or no oversight of their sourcing practices. These findings expose the widespread failures of corporate supply chain management and highlight the urgent need for stronger commitments from industry leaders. Given that, their initiative also supports federal prosecutors with data and assistance, and engages stakeholders toward increased, sustainable beef production.

With support from FPC and other partners, these organizations are proving that greater transparency can transform an industry that has long operated in the shadows. By leveraging data, media pressure, and corporate engagement, they are closing loopholes that have allowed illegal cattle to flood the market for years. Expanding monitoring systems, strengthening retailer commitments, and continuing investigative work will be key to ensuring that Brazil's cattle industry no longer comes at the cost of its forests.

SPOTLIGHT

- **47,000 farms in Pará are covered by Selo Verde**, a certificate that ensures legal sourcing.
- **Six major European supermarkets cut ties with deforestation-linked beef suppliers** due to Repórter Brasil's investigations.



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Amid mounting pressure from extractive economic interests, Sigi continues to hold fast to its natural resources—its forests, land, and cultural heritage—while building a nature-based economy through multi-stakeholder collaboration, supported by local communities, including young people.

Rizal Intjenae,
Head of District, Sigi

Championing Environmental Policies in Indonesia



Photo by LTKL

A new approach has emerged across Indonesia to sustain healthy forests while strengthening livelihoods and ecosystems.

Known as the restorative economy, this model has pushed for strong policies that benefit people, biodiversity, and climate, as opposed to the reliance on extractive industries like logging, palm oil, and mining.

Lingkar Temu Kabupaten Lestari (LTKL), a coalition of nine district governments, is leading this transformation. By integrating conservation into district policies, supporting sustainable businesses, and unlocking investment for nature-based industries, LTKL is proving that economic success doesn't have to come at the cost of environmental destruction. With support from FPC and other partners, LTKL is helping Indonesia scale this model across the country.

In **Sigi District**, where 70% of the land is covered by forests, the local government has chosen a path of sustainability by utilizing the remaining



Photo by LTKL

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We were born, raised, and live here. If not us—the sons and daughters of Siak—who else will protect and manage these resources? What started as a wild idea with just a few people is now a community of nearly 30 young people working together to make Siak more sustainable and free from forest fires.

Cindy Shandoval,
Pinaloka

30% of land for community-managed agriculture. Building on the potential of the region, a nature-based model has been initiated to manage its natural resources while building an inclusive, community-based economy.

Data shows that restoring 15% of critical lands in the district—through the cultivation of vanilla and coffee using agroforestry and regenerative agriculture—could create job opportunities for 1,355 farming households annually and generate additional income for local farmers while increasing tax revenues.

Currently, Sigi is developing its agro-industry in collaboration with two companies: **Java Kirana**, for coffee, and **Conservana**, for non-timber forest products. The district has been piloting this model for nearly a year by establishing a trading hub (Gampiri Bumi Lestari) and creating a revolving fund system to help farmers access markets and remain committed to agroforestry systems. A local business incubator has also been established to build the capacity of small and medium businesses, cooperatives, and social forestry enterprises—unlocking \$100,000 in public funds from the national government.

Meanwhile, **Siak District**, where over 70% of the area consists of vulnerable peatlands prone to forest and land fires, is charting its own restorative path. The district is developing a peat-friendly commodity-based economy through fisheries and paludiculture—focusing on high-value products like

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snakehead fish, pineapple, and sago. These commodities are developed by local talents using locally grounded technological innovations to produce marketable products and create new jobs.

One standout innovation is Albugo, a health supplement derived from snakehead fish, developed by **Alam Siak Lestari**, the first local company of its kind. Similarly, **Pinaloka** is producing high-quality pineapple products through a business incubation center called **SKELAS**.

Healthy peatlands act as vital carbon sinks, reduce wildfire risk, and support water systems—all while supporting a thriving economy. Today, nearly 20,000 acres of peatlands have been protected through this initiative, empowering 200 farmers and women’s farming groups. Albugo is now distributed to 141 pharmacies, and more than 30 studies have been conducted to develop further products from peat-friendly commodities.

Indonesia’s shift toward a restorative economy is no longer just a theory—it’s happening. With district governments, businesses, and communities working together, the country is proving that economic growth and environmental protection can go hand in hand.

What’s happening across the nine LTKL member districts is not instant. It takes time, energy, thought, and strong intention to carry out this process collectively. At the Secretariat, we serve as the ‘weavers,’ connecting the pieces. We believe that if each district knows what it wants—through thoughtful planning and clear approaches, real change will happen. Systemic complexity is a challenge, but within it lies the art that pushes us to stay dynamic and adaptive.

Ristika Putri Istanti
Head of Secretariat, LTKL

SPOTLIGHT

- **768.498 acres of forest in other used areas (APL)** have been managed by the communities for agroforestry and regenerative agriculture.
- **189.638 acres of peatland protected** while supporting sustainable livelihoods.
- **9% increase in farmer incomes** through nature-based business models.
- **\$22.7 million in investment commitments** secured for nature-based businesses, with **\$2.7 million dedicated to Sigi District**.



Amplifying Women's Leadership in the Congo Basin

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We need to engage in multi-stakeholder dialogue with communities and the State so that they can come together, so that we women can reclaim our rights.

Marie Dorothée Lisenga
President, Coalition of Female Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD)



New policies to protect ecosystems in the region have emerged thanks to the determination of women to uphold rights in their territories.

For strong leaders like Marie Dorothée Lisenga, the Congo Basin is more than a forest — it's home. Born in the Tshopo province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), she grew up with deep knowledge of the region's natural resources.

“The forest is our supermarket. We don't wake up and go to the store; we wake up and pick fruit, vegetables, and mushrooms”, says Madame Dorothée.

This is what is meant when people say the Congo Basin supports the livelihoods of more than 75 million people. It is not an abstract idea — it's a tangible reality for over 150 ethnic groups, including Indigenous communities, who have called this region home for thousands of years.

Lisenga became an educator early in her career and realized how Indigenous women, though central to forest stewardship, were excluded from land ownership and decision-making. She set out to change that — helping found the Coalition of Female Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD) to amplify their rights and voices.

“I saw it as my role to awaken the collective consciousness of Indigenous women. That’s why I keep going — not just to change policy, but to change what women believe is possible for themselves.”

It took years for CFLEDD’s fierce dedication to be officially recognized. Two years ago, the DRC passed a precedent-setting law granting Indigenous Peoples formal rights to the territories they have safeguarded for generations. This breakthrough came after decades of grassroots engagement and multi-stakeholder dialogues led by CFLEDD and its partners.

The coalition continued to advance land tenure recognition through education on policy development, resulting in new legislation in eight DRC provinces formally recognizing women as landowners – a legal right they had long struggled to access.

With support from FPC, CFLEDD mapped 390,000 acres of forest to help secure land ownership and trained 1,000 women on climate change, gender, tenure rights, and sustainable development. In addition, new women-led agroforestry pilot sites were established across the DRC, enabling women to plant fruit trees, raise livestock, and identify illegal industrial activities on their land.

Yet challenges remain — from extractive industries threatening biodiversity to violence against women landowners where new protective laws are not enforced.

“The law now gives us space. The law gives us rights. But now, the law is being violated. That’s why we need many awareness-raising and information sessions for local communities and Indigenous Peoples.”

With continued investment to support their efforts and center women’s leadership, she believes the Congo Basin can fully achieve its climate mitigation potential. The vision of CFLEDD is to encourage the sustainable development of industries that enable economies and communities to flourish, and to raise awareness of the opportunities of this region so global funders can take direct action.

CFLEDD is a platform with over 200 members working to promote the effective participation of women in the sustainable management of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Photo by iStock

SPOTLIGHT

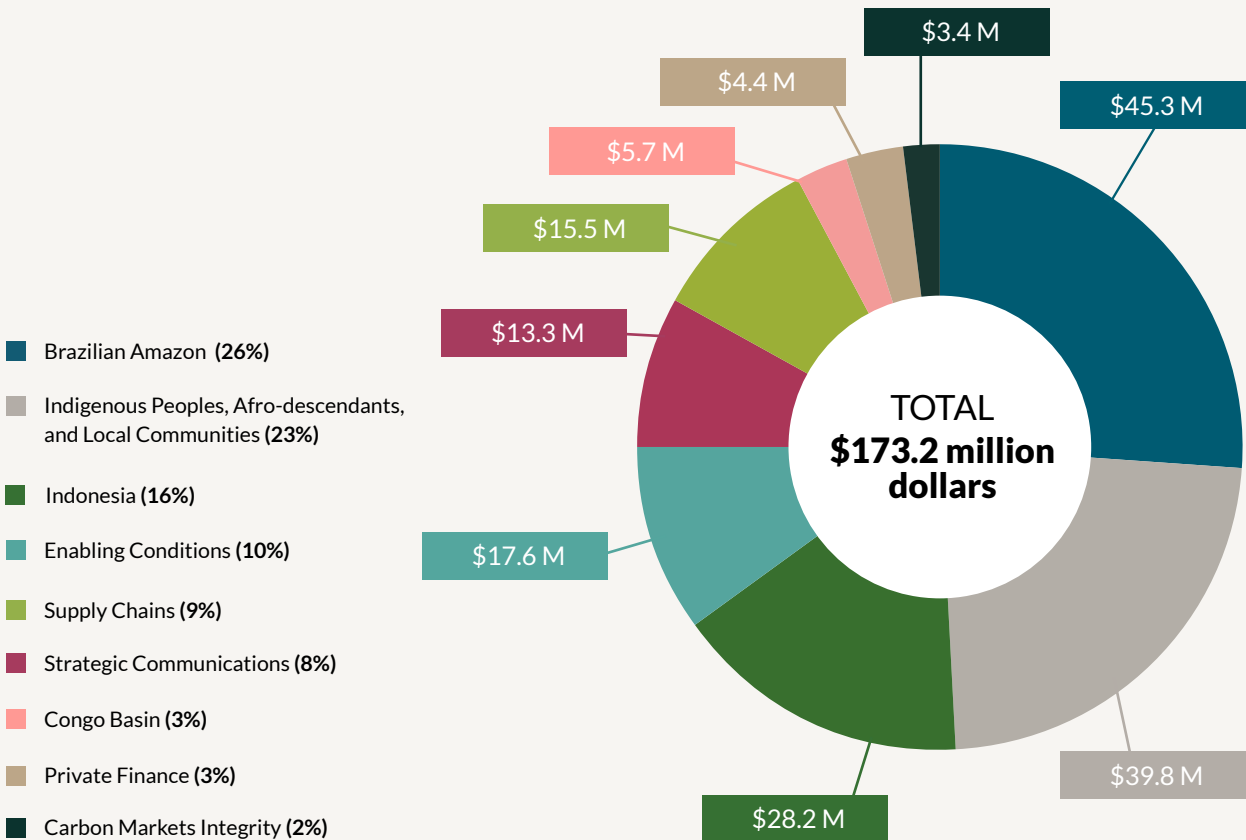
- **8 DRC provinces adopted** new legislation formally recognizing women as landowners.
- **390,000 acres of forests mapped** to help secure land ownership of women.
- **1,000 women trained** on climate change, gender, tenure rights, and sustainable development.
- **New women-led agroforestry pilot sites established** across the country.

Investing in Long-Term Impact

In 2024, FPC directed **\$173.2 million dollars** to advance its people-centered approach across the set of nine strategies. The totals include both aligned and direct contributions from FPC donors in 2024.

The Brazilian Amazon received the largest share of funding (26%), followed by 23% focusing on Indigenous Peoples, Afro-descendants, and Local Communities, reinforcing the leadership of those most impacted and most critical to delivering lasting climate solutions. This is the first year of detailed funding analysis. Going forward, FPC’s target allocations for Congo Basin, Private Finance, and Carbon Markets Integrity will increase significantly.

Funding by Strategies: 2024

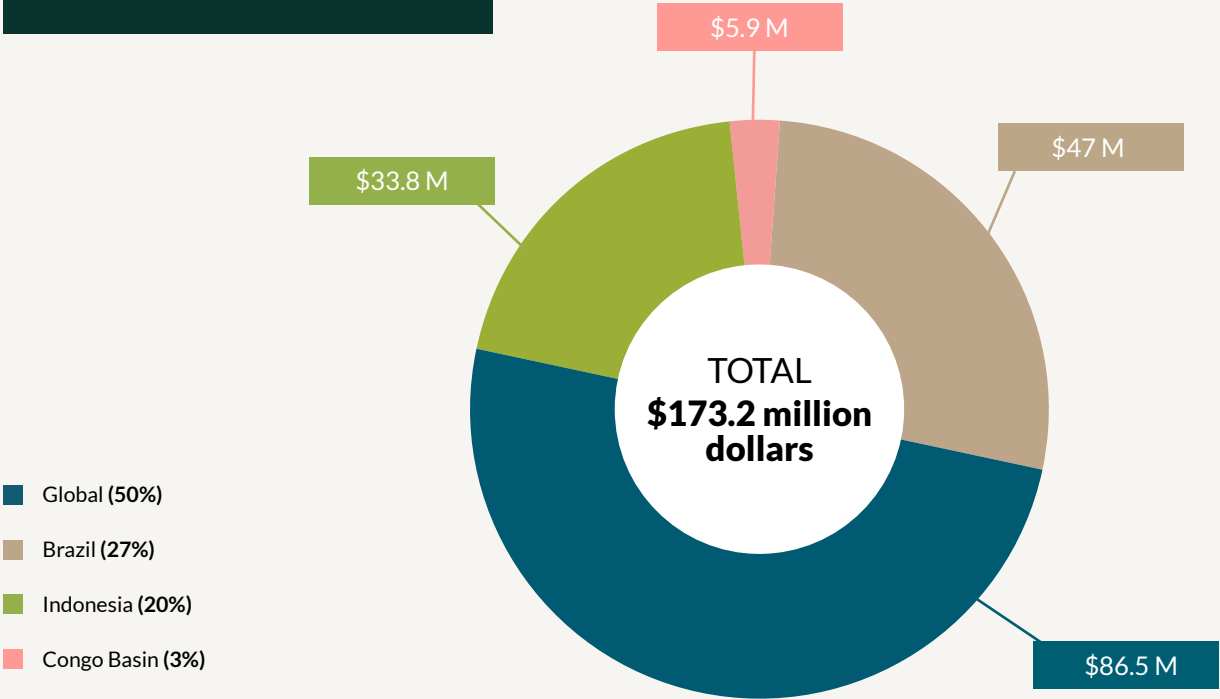


FUNDING BY REGION

FPC’s flexible model reflects a commitment to investing in both key tropical forest geographies and the international systems that support them. In 2024, half of funding supported global collaboration, research, and communications as well as geography-specific activities in multiple tropical forest regions.

The other half went specifically to Indonesia, the Congo Basin, and Brazil, which also received funding for activities beyond the Amazon region through cross-cutting strategies. Going forward, funding allocation is expected to shift based on real-time priorities.

Funding by Geographies: 2024

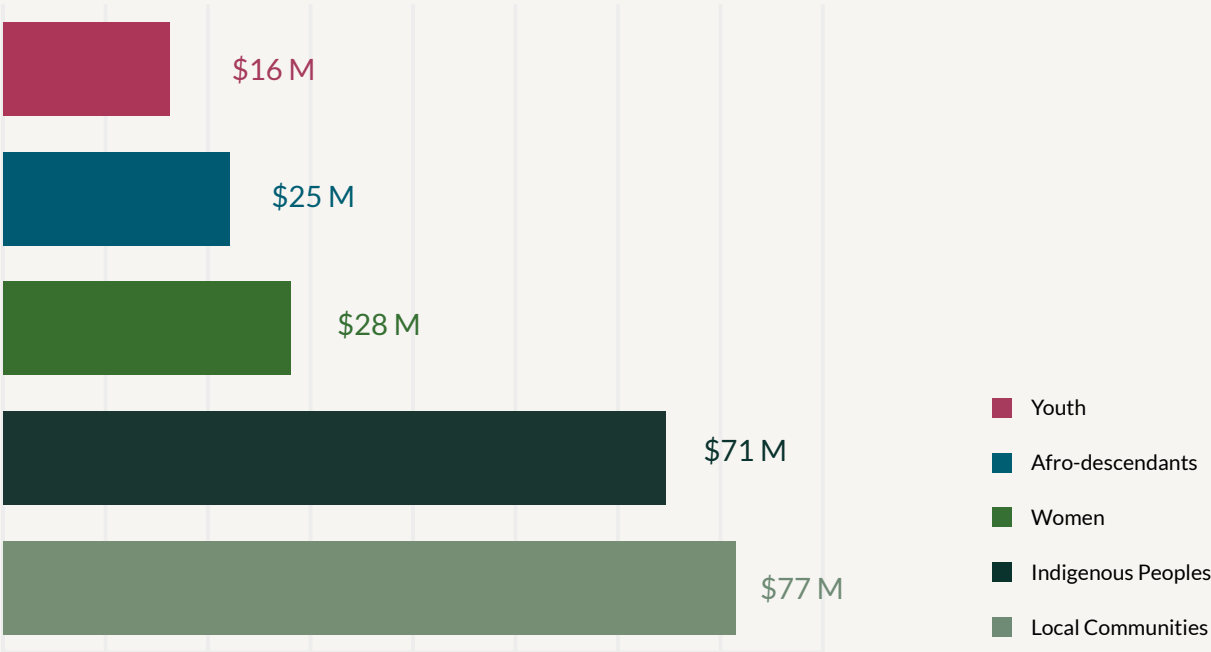


Note: Global includes collaborations, research, and communications as well as geography-specific activities in multiple tropical forest regions.

FUNDING GROUNDED IN EQUITY

Our mechanism allows funding to flow through multiple categories, evidencing that investments can simultaneously reach different groups working toward the shared goal of protecting forests for people and climate. Given our people-centered framework, most FPC-backed initiatives benefit two or more groups and, therefore, are counted in all related categories.

Funding by Beneficiaries: 2024

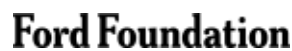


Note: Funding totals are non-mutually exclusive, and investments aimed at different beneficiaries are counted toward all related sub-totals.



Our Funder Community

FPC extends our deepest gratitude to the grantmakers who make our work possible. Your steadfast commitment to reversing deforestation and supporting sustainable development enables us to fully dedicate ourselves to reimagining philanthropy in 2024 and for years to come.





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