

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	4
Indicative Project Overview	4
PROJECT COMPONENTS	4
PROJECT OUTLINE	7
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	7
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	10
Project description	10
Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project	18
Core Indicators	19
Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation	23
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	25
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	26
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:	26
Stakeholder Engagement	26
Private Sector	27
Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks	27
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	28
Knowledge management	28
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	28
GEF Financing Table	28
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	28
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	29
Indicative Focal Area Elements	29
Indicative Co-financing	29
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	30
GEF Agency(ies) Certification	30
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):	30
ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION	30
ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	32
ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS	33
ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET	33

General Project Information

Project Title

Biodiversity Wildlife Territories

Region

Brazil

GEF Project ID

11268

Country(ies)

Brazil

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

Funbio

GEF Agency ID

Executing Partner

Ministry of Environment

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area (s)

Biodiversity

Submission Date

4/12/2023

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biomes, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Species, Invasive Alien Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Threatened Species, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Consultation, Type of Engagement, Participation, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Access and control over natural resources, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Tropical Rain Forests, Tropical Dry Forests, Grasslands

Type of Trust Fund

GET

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Grant: (a)

16,872,477.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

1,518,523.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

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

18,391,000.00

Total Co-financing

51,000,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

100,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

9,000.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)

109,000.00

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

18,500,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The project will address the continual degradation of the conservation status of species in Brazil. The objective is to enhance biodiversity conservation on integrated landscapes/seascapes. Based on Brazil's recently updated red list of endangered species, the project will act in the most critical areas for species conservation. The strategy is to use existing and new PAs as anchors for enhanced species conservation inside PAs coupled with conservation measures outside of these PAs, creating a larger landscape or seascape where conservation initiatives take place to achieve long-term results. The conservation instruments will differ for each critical area but range from improved PA management with integrated fire management plans, invasive alien species control, species action plans (PANs and PATs) implementation, connectivity of PAs with other PAs or forest fragments by forest restoration, and others. The project uses lessons learned from other projects, especially the GEF-funded Pro-Species, which financed many PANs and PATs and the updated red list. This project is timed to start as the Pro-Species finish its implementation. Aside from these critical areas, the project will support the update and mainstreaming of species conservation in public policies, knowledge sharing with non-supported areas/PAs, and the two first-ever species regional agreements with neighboring countries that share Pantanal and Pampa biomes with Brazil. The global environmental benefits of the project are 1,5 million ha of new PAs, 500 hectares of restored land connecting critical species areas, 12 million ha of landscapes with mainstreamed biodiversity measures implemented, and 1500 people (50% women) benefiting by sustainable use of biodiversity. The impact of the project in the long term is to make governmental agencies able to substantially diminish the conservation status degradation Brazil has faced in the last decades.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To enhance biodiversity conservation on integrated landscapes/seascapes in critical areas to mitigate large scale habitat loss.

Project Components

1. Biodiversity conservation and connectivity

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
9,282,000.00	23,000,000.00

Outcome:

- 1.1 Assessment of species conservation status and extinction risk updated
- 1.2 Species action plans implemented in critical areas for species conservation

1.3 Developed impact reduction plans (PRIM)

1.4 Connection of critical areas for biodiversity conservation established

Output:

(1.1) 15 spp. Green Status Assessment and 6,000 spp. extinction risk assessed

(1.2) 12 million hectares with improved conservation practices

(1.3) 1 PRIM elaborated

(1.4) 500 hectares of ecological corridors restored

2. Improvement of biodiversity conservation inside PAs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
5,917,026.00	21,000,000.00

Outcome:

2.1 Creation and implementation of PAs

2.2 PA management of threatened species improved

2.3 Sustainable use of biodiversity implemented

2.4 Species monitoring in PAs implemented²

Output:

(2.1) creation of 540,000 hectares of new terrestrial PAs and 960,000 new marine PAs

(2.2) 1 million hectares of PAs with improved management

(2.3) 5 PAs with sustainable use plans implemented and improving livelihoods of 1500 people (50% women)

(2.4) Monitora Program implemented in 10 PAs

3. Public Policies and Knowledge

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
750,000.00	4,000,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Revision of national threatened species policies

3.2 Knowledge and Dissemination

Output:

(3.1) Update/integrate threatened species on 3 national policies

(3.2) # knowledge products disseminated among PA managers (federal and State level)

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
120,000.00	500,000.00

Outcome:

Monitoring

Output:

Monitoring

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Biodiversity conservation and connectivity	9,282,000.00	23,000,000.00
2. Improvement of biodiversity conservation inside PAs	5,917,026.00	21,000,000.00
3. Public Policies and Knowledge	750,000.00	4,000,000.00
M&E	120,000.00	500,000.00
Subtotal	16,069,026.00	48,500,000.00
Project Management Cost	803,451.00	2,500,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	16,872,477.00	51,000,000.00

Please provide justification

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PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

In recent decades, the world has recognized that biodiversity is important, and its preservation is essential to ensure a healthy and sustainable planet for present and future generations. Some of the main reasons why the importance of biodiversity has been recognized are the functioning of ecosystems, the production of food and medicine, the maintenance of hydrological cycles, the supply of raw materials such as biofuels, fibers, construction material, protection against disasters natural resources, carbon sequestration, pests, and diseases.

Nevertheless, global biodiversity is declining at an unprecedented rate, and the pressures driving this decline are intensifying. None of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be fully met, in turn threatening the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and undermining efforts to limit the global warming process and mitigate the effects of climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the importance of the relationship between people and nature (GBO5).

Brazil is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world, with a considerable degree of endemism. In recent years, the country has made an extensive effort to assess the conservation status of species. With the support of the GEF-funded Pro-Species project, more than 8,000 species had their conservation status assessed in all Brazilian biomes, resulting in 2022 in an update of the red lists of threatened species in Brazil. The results demonstrate a challenging scenario, especially for biomes outside the Amazon, as shown in the table below.

Categoria de ameaça	Endêmicas da Amazônia (restritas ao bioma)		Ocorrem na Amazônia (ao menos uma coleta)		Extra-Amazônicas (Total - End. Amazônicas)		Total		
	Fauna	Flora	Fauna	Flora	Fauna	Flora	Fauna	Flora	Geral
Criticamente em Perigo (CR)	27	24	37	27	318	661	433	685	1.118
Em Perigo (EN)	31	131	53	150	373	1.716	738	1.847	2.585
Vulnerável (VU)	70	67	149	84	317	614	687	681	1.368
Extinta (EX)	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	4
Extinta na Natureza (EW)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Regionalmente Extinta (RE)	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	3
No. spp. ameaçadas	128	222	240	261	1.015	2.991	1.866	3.213	5.079
% spp. ameaçadas	6,9%	6,9%	12,9%	8,1%	54,4%	93,1%			

Table 1. Number of species and subspecies of Brazilian fauna and flora threatened with extinction that occur outside the Amazon region (extra-Amazon) or that also occur in the Amazon (at least one sample) and those restricted to the Amazon (endemic). Source for endangered species of fauna: ICMBio, 2023. Biodiversity Extinction Risk Assessment System – SALVE. Available at: <https://salve.icmbio.gov.br> - Accessed: Feb 9, 2023. Data source on endangered species of flora: CNCFlora/JBRJ (Mar 15, 2023).

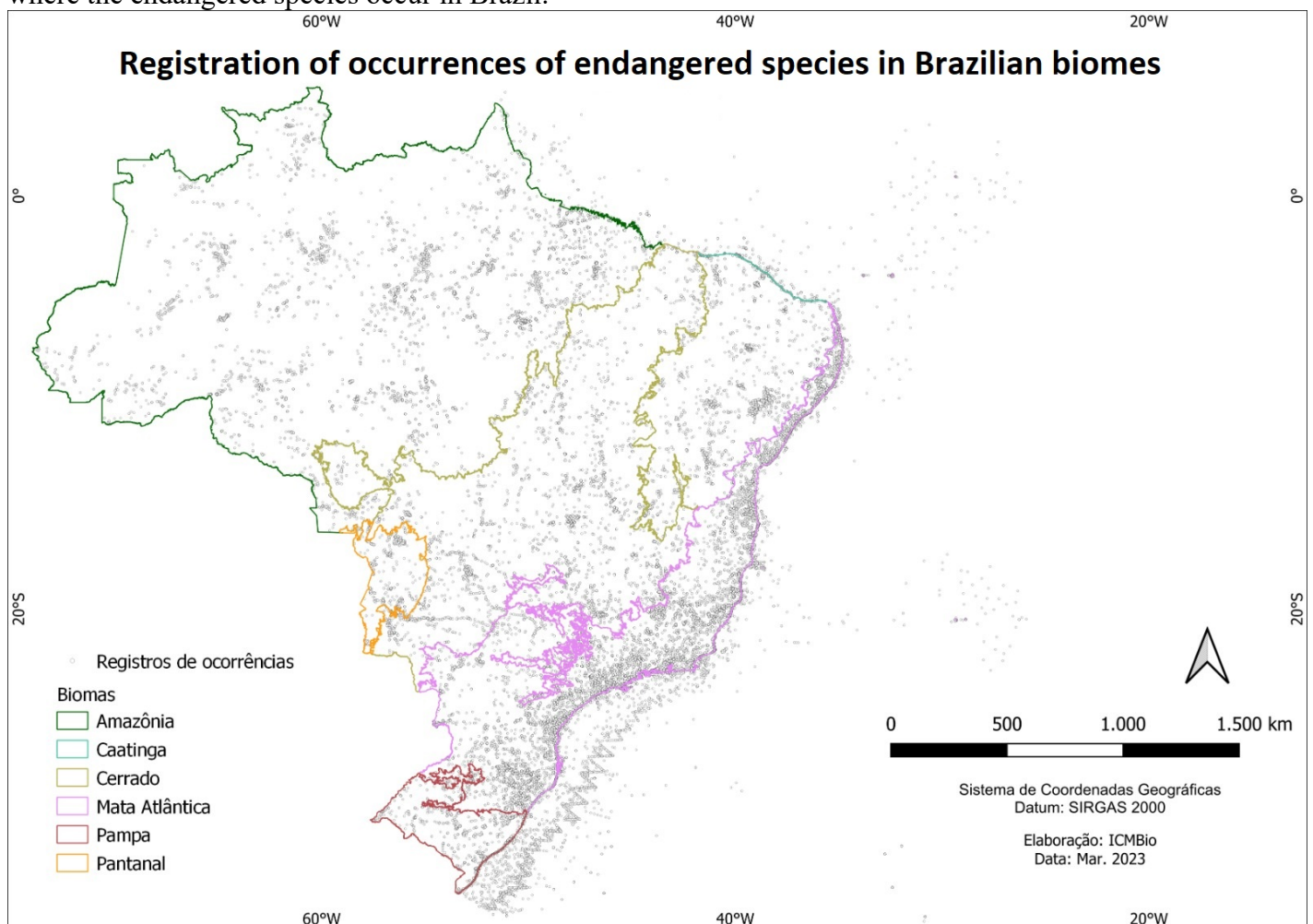
There has been a steady increase in the number and scope of endangered species in Brazil. Despite the great effort undertaken in elaborating and implementing actions for the conservation of threatened species, the current list of threatened species (MMA Ordinance 148/2022) has more species than the previous list of 2014. Although this apparent worsening in the situation can also be explained by the increase in the number of species assessed and the improvement of the information used in the current list, which closes many existing knowledge gaps, nevertheless, some of the species had a genuine change in their conservation status.

Despite the entry of new species and subspecies of fauna in the 2022 List, 220 species had improved their conservation status, going to lower risk categories than they were in 2014, including some that left this list. However, genuine worsening has been more frequent than genuine improvements.

As a result, the number of threatened species has been increasing in recent decades, and some may cease to exist in the coming years if effective actions are not taken. This loss of diversity, including genetic diversity, poses a serious risk to global food security by reducing important ecosystem services and the resilience of many agricultural systems to threats such as pests, pathogens, and climate change.

The drivers for this situation vary but are mostly related to unsustainable economic development and the expansion of cities and infrastructure, causing the loss or fragmentation of habitats. With the updating of the species list, the main vectors of habitat loss have also been identified, which have contributed to the increased risk of species extinction.

There are also important geographic differences regarding species conservation in Brazil. Presently 75% of the threatened species are found only outside the Amazon biome (SALVE, 2023), the map below shows where the endangered species occur in Brazil.



The last update of the list of threatened species (2022) also identified the main threats to these species in Brazil:

Main threats to biodiversity



1. Agriculture, cattle and aquaculture
2. Urban development
3. Deforestation
4. Energy production and mining
5. Fires
6. Barrages and water management
7. Transportation infrastructure
8. Pollution
9. Invasive alien species and diseases
10. Geological events

In the Brazilian environmental scenario, unregulated and predatory growth has resulted in the loss, fragmentation, and degradation of habitats in a very expressive way. As a result, the number of threatened species has been increasing in recent decades, and some may cease to exist in the coming years if effective actions are not taken. This loss of diversity, including genetic diversity, poses a serious risk to global food security by reducing important ecosystem services and the resilience of many agricultural systems to threats such as pests, pathogens, and climate change. Conflicts between humans and wildlife, as well as the introduction of alien species, further accentuate the loss of species. All this shows the need to establish measures that make it possible to order the country's economic development, combining social benefits with biodiversity conservation.

There are some important initiatives in Brazil that can be used as examples or leverage. The GEF has supported several initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity and Brazilian protected areas. The most recent initiative focused on endangered species was the Pro-Species project, which contributed to the increase of assessments, territorial action plans for endangered species, combating hunting and illegal trafficking of species, and prevention and early detection of invasive species. This project had as its main focus the critically endangered species that did not contain action plans or known occurrences in protected areas. The project is still ongoing and is responsible for most of the knowledge needed for the update of the red list but also for a great effort to engage with several stakeholders, including CSOs and academia at the local level, to discuss the actions needed to improve species conservation, which informs many of the activities included in this new project. It is also important to note that the creation of protected areas in Brazil strongly considers the information generated from the assessment of the species conservation status for more effective protected areas for biodiversity conservation. Thus, although the Pro-Species does not have specific goals for the creation of protected areas, the outputs of the project will be crucial for the creation of new protected areas in the future, even after the project finishes its activities.

At the national level, these initiatives are supported by the legal framework, such as the National List of Endangered Species (Ordinance 300/2022); Forest Code (Law 12651/2012); National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Decree No. 6040/2007), National Strategy for the Conservation of Endangered Species (ENCEA), Pro-Especies Program (Portaria MMA N° 43/2014), National Biodiversity Conservation Program (Ordinance GM/MMA No. 299/2022), the National Landscape Connectivity Program – CONECTA (MMA Ordinance No. 75/2018), the National Policy for the Recovery of

Native Vegetation (PROVEG), the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) (Decree 8,972/2017). There is no lack of policies to address the situation, but many are outdated, especially considering the new red list.

The proposed project aims to leverage and gain scale in the implementation of the main government tools for biodiversity conservation in the fight against habitat loss and fragmentation, which has proven to be the most relevant threat to native species. The specific threats will guide effective action in territorial management through the implementation of instruments for the conservation of species and protected areas, in addition to the use of biodiversity as a promoter of sustainable economic and social development with greater engagement of traditional communities.

The project's strategy considers the extensive network of protected areas in Brazil. These protected areas have an occurrence of 44% of the species of fauna threatened with extinction but do not necessarily have strong management to address this issue specifically. The proposed project aims to increase the effectiveness of management of protected areas, specifically for the conservation of threatened species and in the most critical areas. The supported protected areas will be used as anchors of conservation, and the project will support activities outside those areas to increase its effectiveness in larger wildlife territories. The adoption and improvement of these instruments in critical areas will then be disseminated to the entire network of protected areas in Brazil.

In this context, the project will have a territorial approach, using different conservation tools, concentrated on critical areas anchored by protected areas. The conservation of biodiversity will be linked to the mitigation of the drivers of species loss or population degradation, for example, the conversion of degraded areas into ecological corridors to link forest fragments, the support for the development of a bioeconomy, or the creation of new protected areas. This approach will allow amplification of the results and the possibility of strategic partnerships in each territory.

Allied to this, the project will influence public policies but that have suffered delays in implementation during the last years, being now resumed, such as reforestation programs that can be a very important instrument for connectivity using private areas. Finally, another problem of ecosystem fragmentation is poorly planned infrastructure projects, including transmission lines that pass through sites relevant to biodiversity conservation. Such lines will play a central role in the balance of supply/demand of the electricity grid with the increasing use of renewable sources such as solar and wind in the coming years. For this issue, the project will use an instrument to support the licensing of infrastructure works created by ICMBio and improved with the support of the Pro-Species project, which is ready to gain scale in the coming years.

The expected impact is to change larger, critical territories by an integrated approach to habitat loss or degradation, which has multiple drivers, sometimes more than one in the same territory, and further develop the country's capacity for integrated territorial planning where species conservation plays a substantial role.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The project will focus its actions on critical areas for the conservation of species in Brazil, based on the Red List of Endangered Species, and will focus on non-Amazonian biomes, as they concentrate 75% of the threatened species in the country.

The areas that are not directly affected by the project will benefit from the knowledge generated by the practice of the project in knowledge management actions for the entire ICMBio and potentially for States.

Lessons Learned from other initiatives

This project builds on lessons from previous GEF projects and the accumulation of knowledge in implementing Brazilian instruments for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. In addition, the projects supported by external partners and technical cooperation allowed ICMBio to improve its implementation models and partnership network.

The projects supported by GEF were essential for the species conservation strategies to gain scale and maturity. The Probio II project, for example, leveraged the expansion of the ICMBio's partner network, allowing for the integration of different actors and strategic initiatives in the environmental, agriculture, health, science, and technology areas, with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as the central element. Incorporating and conciliating these different actors and visions on biodiversity conservation and use is one of the premises incorporated into the elaboration and management of the PANs. The GEF-Mar and GEF-Terrestrial, the latter still under execution, brought the experience of integrating and applying instruments and strategies for the conservation of species in the context of protected areas management. The GEF - ProSpecies, with a specific approach to endangered species not covered by any conservation instrument, has added as a lesson learned the importance and the establishment of cooperation among the States and between the States and the Federal Government, aiming at the maximization of resources, best practices, exchange of experiences, and more effective actions for the conservation of endangered species.

In projects supported by the European Community (Sectorial Dialogues/2010) and the German Government (GIZ/BMU) it was possible to structure a biodiversity monitoring program in protected areas at the national level (Monitora Program). This program established a broad and diverse network of collaborators from the scientific community, governmental and civil society partners, and traditional peoples and communities of the protected areas.

The technical cooperation between ICMBio and CNPq has made it possible to aggregate to the ICMBio teams a large network of highly qualified collaborators, especially masters, and doctors, resulting in a gain in scale for the evaluation of the extinction risk of threatened species and for the action plans.

Another lesson learned from all the projects that intend to be replicated and expanded is the network of partners. In the case of the PANs and the extinction risk assessment, for example, more than 3,000 collaborators and 400 institutions from different sectors of society in Brazil participated in these processes, which contributed to legitimizing these instruments as State public policies and sharing with society the responsibility for biodiversity conservation.

Project Components

The project consists of 3 interconnected components:

The first component focuses on activities outside protected areas in locations critical to species conservation. The second component enhances the management of protected areas specifically for the conservation of endangered species occurring in their areas. The third component deals with public policies related to endangered species and the development of multilateral, regional conservation agreements. The goal of these three components is to act on the main driver of the worsening in the conservation status of species which is the loss of habitats, and stop the worsening trend that currently exists.

1. Biodiversity conservation and habitat connectivity

1.1. Assessment of species conservation status

The basic knowledge of the conservation status of species is the fundamental starting point for conservation actions. The Pro-Species project enabled a great advance in this knowledge, greatly increasing the size of the current list of threatened species in Brazil. However, there are still gaps and improvements that can improve the process and improve the monitoring of the conservation status of species in Brazil. The project will support in a pioneering way the adoption of the IUCN assessment called "Green Status," adopted as an option in 2020, which will allow verifying the recovery of populations of species vis-a-vis conservation actions. This assessment will be implemented for one species of plant and two species of animals for each of the five extra-Amazonian biomes (species to be selected), making it possible to assess the success of actions aimed at the recovery of populations of threatened species, thus influencing PANs, PATs and the National Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation. The project will carry out the first Brazilian assessments using this methodology and promote the training of ICMBio and JBRJ technicians so that these institutions can carry them out in the first and last year of the project. In addition, the project will make it possible to gain scale in the integration between the Brazilian and global assessments (IUCN Red List), especially concerning endemic species. Also, there is a need to advance in the integration between species conservation assessments at the state and national levels in Brazil. In this way, the project will support the process of assessing the conservation status of species carried out by experts under the coordination of ICMBio. The target to support the assessment process is 6,000 species assessed by 2028 and is an activity with equal participation of men and women.

1.2. Implementation of species action plans (PAN)

The project will prioritize the most effective actions of the Action Plans in the critical areas of species conservation defined in the PPG phase. The priority actions of the PANs and PATs will be implemented in a participatory and integrated way, involving different actors, such as communities, civil society organizations, companies, and government agencies from different administrative spheres. The execution of the actions will be monitored and assessed regularly with the support of the network of collaborators of the PANs and PATs, especially the members of the Technical Advisory Groups, who actively act in the implementation of the Plans. Although the PANs already have a systematic monitoring and participatory assessment, there is still a need to improve the governance model of the action plans, especially regarding implementation. In addition, the project foresees the development of a financial sustainability mechanism for the implementation of PANs and PATs, based on a plural conception of financial opportunities based on the complementary composition of private and public resources. This initiative involves a diagnosis of the financial demand for the implementation of the PANs and the existing financial gap, mapping of possible sources of funding, mechanisms for raising funds, and executing the resources. In this activity, the project will count on specific technical support from Funbio (without execution of the GEF resources of this project), which has experience in the development of funds such as the ARPA Transition Fund, the Kayapó Fund, among others, and increasingly accessing domestic resources for conservation. The PANs and PATs usually do not have gender considerations. The project will provide a guide on how to integrate gender considerations into the elaboration of such plans, especially how the proposed activities may have different impacts based on gender.

1.3. Development of impact reduction plans

The project will support the modeling of the impact on threatened species by contemplating the different biomes and generating scenarios of compatibility between the conservation of biodiversity and the development of socioeconomic activities. The same methodology will be used as the PRIMs, an instrument to support environmental licensing processes created by ICMBio that allows the early identification of impacts, facilitating the adjustment of projects in their initial phases. This tool was improved during the GEF-funded Pro-Species project and has received interest from state regulatory agencies and the private sector. This interest will be explored through the actions of engagement and dissemination of this instrument among interested parties.

1.4. Connection of critical areas for biodiversity conservation

Initially, the project will identify critical areas for biodiversity conservation. After that, the most important areas will be selected to promote greater connectivity between the critical areas, whether these are PAs or forest fragments of great relevance. The modeling will consider the cost-benefit and relevance of the identified areas to generate the greatest gain for the conservation of the species. The aim is to decrease the chance of extinction in the long term and to reduce the deleterious effects of fragmentation, such as the loss of genetic variability and the high chance of extinction of small and isolated populations. In this context, the future scenarios of the importance of the PAs will also be considered according to the climate models for 2050 and 2100.

The creation of ecological corridors will count on the legal obligation of private landowners, given that the main areas for this are the Permanent Preservation Areas and Legal Reserves. These areas can effectively improve the conservation status of endangered species if done with species conservation as a focus. For this to be done, the project will support the planning of restoration projects with the broad participation of local communities, environmental managers, and other actors involved in all stages of restoration, from the collection of native seeds to implementation, maintenance, and monitoring of results. These activities will be carried out through the launch of public calls for local or community-based organizations that perform the restoration of critical habitats. It is important to note that restoration activities in the Funbio experience involve women in different parts of the work and do have a positive impact on their livelihoods, from seed collection to work in nurseries, and this will be sought in the project.

In addition, Brazilian restoration policies such as Planaveg and Proveg will be engaged to promote an interrelationship with species action plans to apply restoration as a mechanism for the conservation of endangered species.

2. Conservation and management of biodiversity in PAs

2.1. Creation and implementation of PAs

The project will identify proposals for the creation of UCs that have areas of occurrence of threatened species that did not go ahead on the creation process due to the lack of any legal step or failure to advance in the consultation process. Such steps can be specific studies or public consultations that were missing and, if completed, can unlock these processes and leave them ready for the PAs to be created. In addition to these, new areas will also be proposed for the establishment of PAs. The process should go through studies focused on the definition of the area and category to be hired or carried out by the ICMBio team, and later the public consultation process will be carried out. In this process, the proposed area is presented to the population that inhabits the region and other stakeholders to improve the proposal. After this, the proposal is forwarded for signature and publication of the decree of creation. ICMBio estimates the potential to create 540 thousand hectares in new terrestrial UCs and 960 thousand hectares in the marine environment in the whole territory. It is important to note that new protected areas, in accordance with Funbio's environmental and social safeguards, need to have public consultation processes, as explained above, regardless of the category of the area. The project will ensure women's participation in these consultations is facilitated.

2.2. PA management of threatened species improved

The project will support improvements in PA management to address specific activities for the full capacity of PAs as conservation tools.

The project will provide for the implementation of Integrated Fire Management (MIF) plans in UCs located in the critical areas of the project to reduce the area affected by fires and increase the area with fire management actions (prescribed burnings, natural fire management, authorized controlled burnings and burned firebreaks), especially in the Pampas, Atlantic Forest (mainly in the grasslands), Caatinga and Pantanal. In addition to developing these plans, the project will promote the training of PA teams in critical areas for biodiversity conservation to implement them. The MIF as a strategy brings integration of ecological, technical, and cultural/social aspects and has been shown to be very effective in the management of fire in the territories. In addition, this project is in line with ICMBio Ordinance no. 1150/2022, which establishes principles, guidelines, purposes, equipment, and procedures for the implementation of Integrated Fire Management in

Federal Protected Areas, and with the proposal of the National Policy for Integrated Fire Management, which is currently being assessed in the Brazilian Senate. Integrated Fire Management is also a way to mitigate GHG greenhouse emissions. This will be assessed during the PPG phase.

Another activity to improve PA management will focus on the control of invasive alien species. Brazil has more than 440 species of invasive exotic fauna and flora (terrestrial, continental aquatic, and marine), with emphasis on biological invasions in the Cerrado and Atlantic Forest biomes. These are related to the high anthropization and occupation rate in these regions, added to the historical commercial pressures related to routes and vectors of the introduction of exotic species. This situation is also a reality of the federal protected areas where, currently, more than half suffer impacts resulting from the introduction of at least one invasive alien species. Despite the critical situation, only 20% of these protected areas have controls in place. In addition, there is also the need for particular attention to prevention to reduce or prevent new invasions, avoiding the establishment of invasive alien species and threats to nature, and economic and social activities. Prevention is the best strategy to combat biological invasions because of lower costs and greater efficiency, in addition to avoiding their impacts. The Pro-species project contributed to the advancement of actions of prevention and early detection of invasive alien species; however, it is still necessary to stimulate and improve the control of already established species. In this sense, the project will support the structuring of federal PAs in the planning and execution of the control of invasive species that are threatening native species, as well as the preparation and review of best practice documents for the management of invasive alien species in protected areas.

Thus, the project will help the PAs located in critical areas for the conservation of biodiversity to implement projects for the management of invasive alien species (prevention and control), as well as to improve the actions already initiated. Furthermore, the implementation of actions by management teams leads to learning, which, when shared, enables the replication of successful experiences and techniques, as well as avoids inefficient methods and measures that can negatively affect environments. Therefore, the knowledge acquired will allow the review, updating, and complementation of existing guides, in addition to the elaboration of new manuals and procedures, enabling the gain of scale in quality management.

Given this scenario, the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species, in close agreement with the CBD, provides specific lines of action for protected areas in their components, especially those related to prevention, early detection and rapid response, control, mitigation of impacts, scientific research, technical training, and communication. Therefore, the proposal subsidizes the structuring of the network of protected areas able to implement prevention and control activities with quality and scale.

2.3. Incentive for the sustainable use of biodiversity

In protected areas of sustainable use, there are traditional communities that make use of biodiversity for their subsistence and income generation. However, these communities often do not use the full potential that the sustainable use of biodiversity allows. At the same time, in order to be partners in the conservation of the PAs, these communities need to improve their living conditions. The project provides support to improve the sustainable use of these communities in critical PAs for conservation with the following actions:

1. Participatory planning of socio-productive activities and ordering of the sustainable use of natural resources from local management and conservation agreements and plans to be built locally with clear participation of women and the youth.
2. Enable infrastructure, logistics, and value-adding solutions to production to promote the economies of biodiversity associated with traditional peoples and communities in protected areas. This is usually an action that involves women and their role in community-driven work and will receive special attention to fully integrate gender considerations in the call for proposals.
3. Strengthen community enterprises and local socio-productive organizations for the development of biodiversity economies associated with traditional peoples and communities.
4. Promote productive arrangements and valorization of products and markets for socio-biodiversity products.

2.4. Biodiversity and habitat Monitoring

Monitoring biodiversity – Monitora Program – brings important information for evaluating the conservation effectiveness of the federal areas of the National System of Protected Areas. However, this Program needs to be strengthened to answer questions about the achievement of the objectives of the management of the Protected Areas, and, in a more targeted way, with the management of fisheries, faunal and forest resources, aiming at environmental and social sustainability. The Program's approach focuses on social participation in all stages and expands the legitimacy of actions, as well as the feeling of belonging, scientific literacy, and the dialogue of knowledge. Among its assumptions is the adaptation to the great diversity of environmental, socioeconomic, and management contexts of the PAs in the various biomes, with the greatest possible simplicity and articulation between initiatives and approaches, as well as good data management, the elaboration of products that inform the management instruments at various scales and social participation. It is in this scenario that ICMBio assumes a prominent role as manager of federal PAs, but also as an institution to promote and encourage scientific research, with emphasis on the generation of useful knowledge for the management of these protected areas. Given this context, the objective of this output is to enable the necessary means to ensure the consolidation of strategic initiatives to promote the implementation of the Monitora Program in the critical areas of the project.

Thus, in addition to using the standard indicator groups of the Monitora Program in selected PAs in the critical areas of activity of the project, protocols will also be developed directed to the monitoring of endangered species, in the same proportion indicated for the other actions of assessment of species conservation status, that is, one species of plant and two species of animals for each of the five extra-Amazonian biomes.

3. Integration of Public Policies

3.1. Revision of national threatened species policies

Public policies, laws, and regulations will be strengthened by the mainstreaming of wildlife conservation parameters in existing policies, like PLANAVEG, Conecta, and the update of endangered species policies like the EPANB, and the ENEEI, in the face of new conservation goals and knowledge.

To maximize the benefits of conservation investments, the project aims to support the engagement with vegetation recovery plans (PLANAVEG), considering the opportunity to set aside natural areas for the establishment of ecological corridors based on the Forest Code (Law 12.651/2012), with Permanent Protection Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs), the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PROVEG), and the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) (Decree 8.972/2017).

Additionally, in this component, the project will support the engagement with stakeholders for the dissemination and use of tools for biodiversity conservation by other institutions and sectors, such as PRIMs, which application can be expanded to other state licensing bodies and to the productive sectors to subsidize the business licensing process.

3.2. Knowledge management and dissemination

Project activities will generate substantial information that must be managed and disseminated to enhance project impacts further. Some of the results include tools to identify threats, assess and spatialize the conservation needs, as well as the actions necessary to stop or reverse the loss of biodiversity will serve to support other institutional processes such as enforcement, habitat restoration, and connectivity, licensing, biodiversity monitoring, creation of UCs, among others. Thus the potential of using the project knowledge is high.

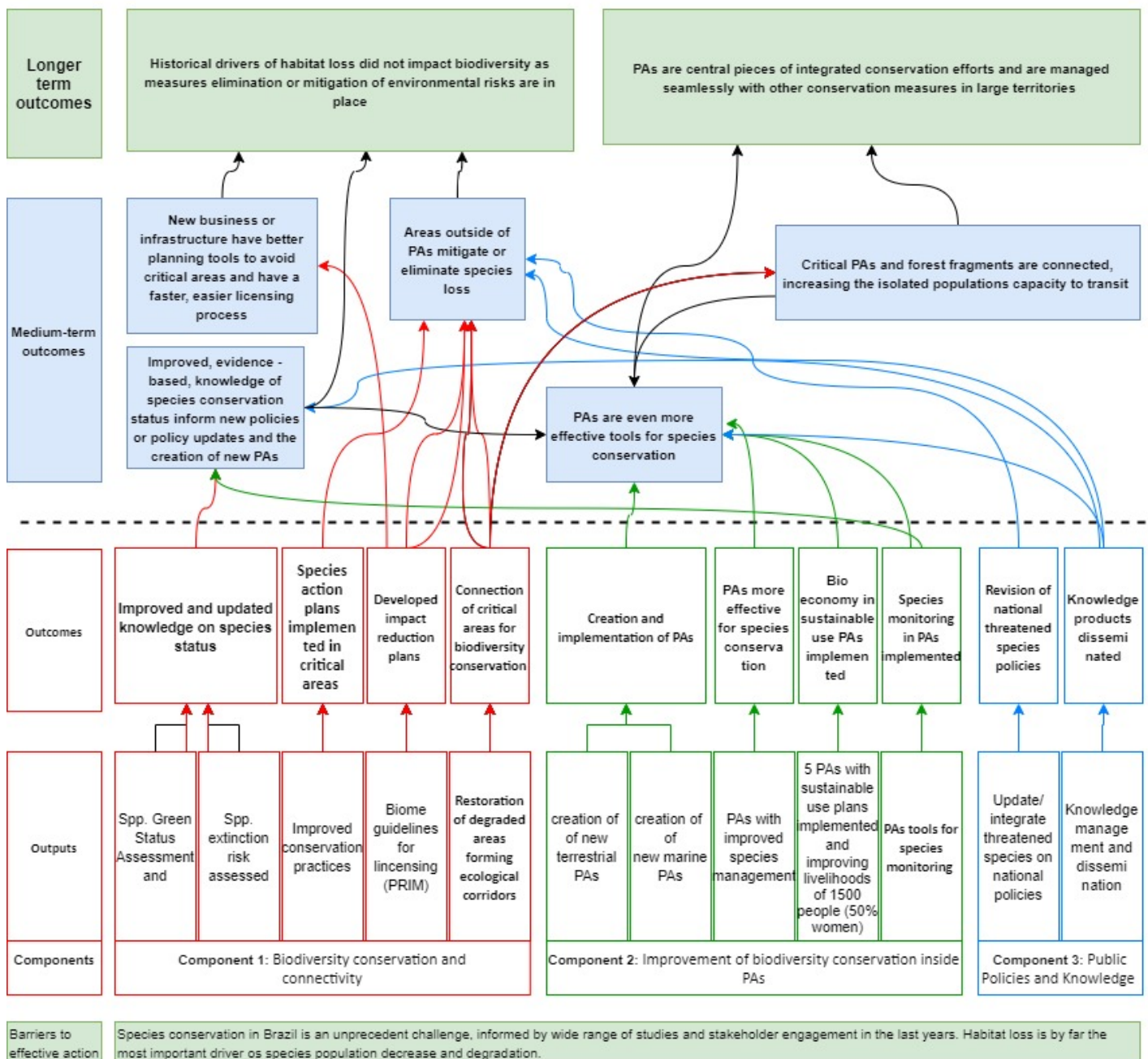
Using lessons learned from other initiatives, the project will replicate the “Encontro de Saberes” (knowledge meetings) developed by the Monitora Program. This tool consists of a dialogical and participative strategy for the results dissemination stage, intending to create spaces where the different stakeholders can dialogue, debate about the results, build knowledge together, and apply it in their decision-making. The project will

encourage the use of already existing platforms for sharing knowledge, such as information integration portals like the Biodiversity Portal. Another additional strategy may be the communities of practice aimed at the expansion of knowledge, sharing of experiences, and innovation, which will be further explored as a potential tool during the PPG phase.

The primary target audience of this dissemination of lessons learned is other ICMBio officials and regional government staff working in PANs or PAs not prioritized by the project, including in the Amazon region. Outside of Brazil, these results can get attention and be useful for other countries officials and venues to disseminate to an international audience will be further developed during the PPG phase. Communication with other stakeholders and the general public about the importance of biodiversity conservation will be sought. The project will develop a communication strategy plan to reach these audiences meaningfully.

The project Theory of Change summarizes the logical linkages between the components, outputs, and outcomes of the project to reach medium and long-term goals and its contribution to the final impact being sought.

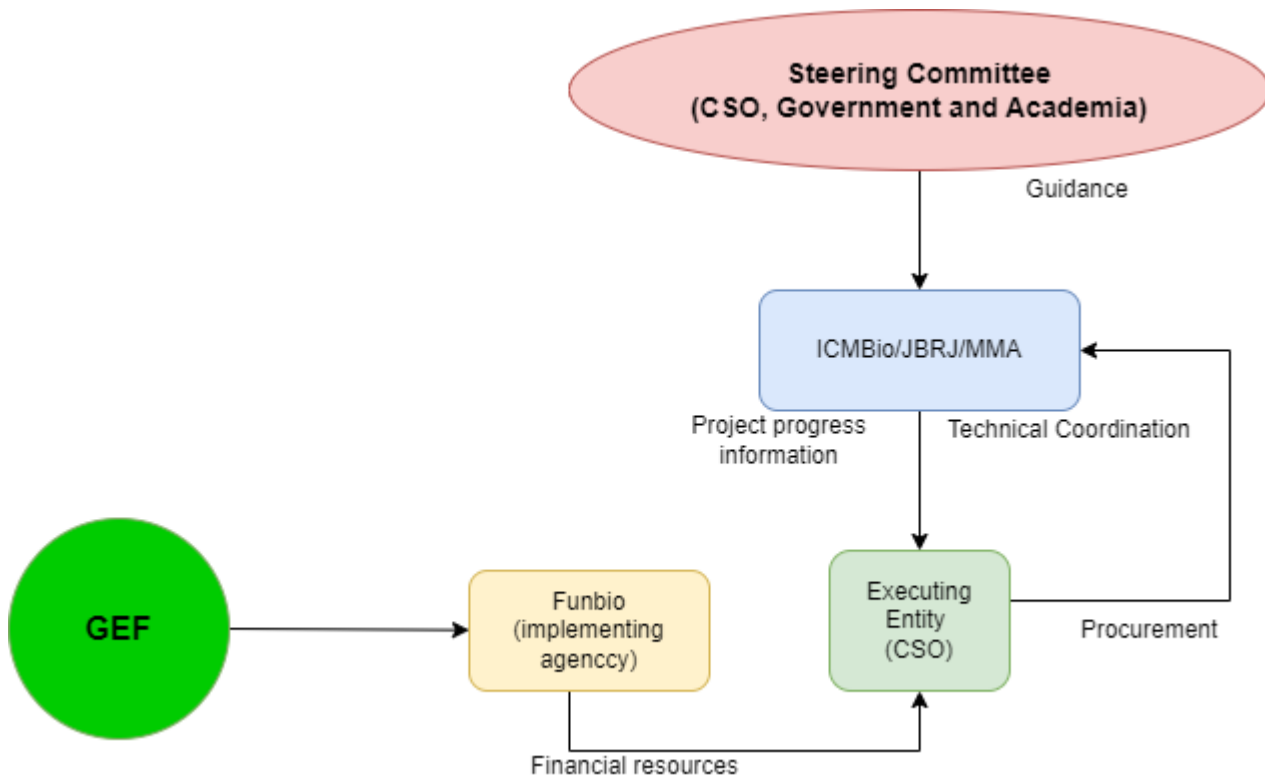
IMPACT: Species conservation status improved instead of degrade over time co-existing with people, business, infrastructure and agriculture



Implementation and Execution arrangements

Funbio will not execute the project, and during the PPG phase, an execution partner will be selected and go through an institutional appraisal over fiduciary and legal issues. This arrangement is well known by Funbio and also to ICMBio and other government bodies. Although Funbio will not execute the project, Funbio has expertise in financial mechanisms and will provide technical assistance for the financial assessment and long-term strategy for the implementation of the PANs and PATs.

The project governance will be based on a steering committee with the participation of government officials, civil society organizations, and members of academia. The roles, number of members, and general structure of this committee will be detailed in the PPG phase. The figure below shows how this committee will work.



Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The projects supported by GEF were essential for the species conservation strategies to gain scale and maturity. The Probio II project, for example, leveraged the expansion of the ICMBio's partner network, allowing for the integration of different actors and strategic initiatives in the environmental, agriculture, health, science, and technology areas, with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as the central element. The incorporation and conciliation of these different actors and visions on biodiversity conservation and use are one of the premises incorporated into the elaboration and management of the PANs. The GEF-Mar and GEF-Terrestrial, the latter still under execution, brought the experience of integration and application of instruments and strategies for the conservation of species in the context of protected areas management. The GEF - ProSpecies, with a specific approach to endangered species that are not covered by any conservation instrument, has added as a lesson learned the importance and the establishment of cooperation among the States and between the States and the Federal Government, aiming at the maximization of resources, best practices, exchange of experiences, and more effective actions for the conservation of endangered species.

In projects supported by the European Community (Sectorial Dialogues/2010) and the German Government (GIZ/BMU) it was possible to structure a biodiversity monitoring program in protected areas at the national

level (Monitora Program). This program established a broad and diverse network of collaborators from the scientific community, governmental and civil society partners, and traditional peoples and communities of the protected areas.

The technical cooperation between ICMBio and CNPq has made it possible to aggregate to the ICMBio teams a large network of highly qualified collaborators, especially masters, and doctors, resulting in a gain in scale for the evaluation of the extinction risk of threatened species and for the action plans.

Another lesson learned from all the projects that intend to be replicated and expanded is the network of partners. In the case of the PANs and the extinction risk assessment, for example, more than 3,000 collaborators and 400 institutions from different sectors of society in Brazil participated in these processes, which contributed to legitimizing these instruments as State public policies and sharing with society the responsibility for biodiversity conservation.

Finally, there is potential to coordinate with other Funbio-financed, non-GEF, projects like the COPAIBAS project, which has one component supporting State protected areas in the Cerrado biome, TAJ Paranagua, which provides support to Atlantic Forest protected areas in the State of Parana and Floresta Viva which supports the ecological restoration of degraded lands in all Brazilian biomes. During the PPG phase and after defining the areas the project will focus it will be more clear how these collaborations will be able to start.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
540000	0	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
540000	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
undefined		Protected Landscape/Seascape	540,000.00			

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDP A ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
960000	0	0	0

Indicator 2.1 Marine Protected Areas Newly created

Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
960000	0	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
undefined		Protected Landscape/Seascape	960,000.00			

Indicator 2.2 Marine Protected Areas Under improved management effectiveness

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

Name of the Protected Area	WPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500	0	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture	500.00			

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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

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)
12000000	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)
12,000,000.00			

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 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	50254000	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	54,000			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
Duration of accounting	4			

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	50,200,000			
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025			
Duration of accounting	4			

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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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	750			
Male	750			
Total	1500	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 project will use the most recent information on threatened species in Brazil to define the critical areas for the conservation of these species on a large scale. It is the same information used for the process of updating the Brazilian red list, which included comprehensive consultations with experts from NGOs and academia. This multicriteria modeling work will be carried out during the PPG phase and will be done mainly by ICMBio experts allowing for the precise location of the project intervention area. At this stage of the PIF, estimates were made using existing information and consultations with ICMBio specialists. For that reason, it is not possible to know the IUCN categories at this point, but it is reasonable to believe that it will be a mix of strict protection and sustainable use areas.

The target for creating terrestrial and marine protected areas is an ICMBio internal estimate of around 20% of the area currently being evaluated for creating new areas. This is a realistic estimate of the possibility of creation in critical areas for conservation in the period of project implementation.

The landscapes under improved practices were calculated considering the areas covered by the action plans for species outside the Amazon region and considering only 5% of these areas. This careful approach was chosen because of the current uncertainty about where the critical areas will be.

Regarding restoration, the project defined the area based on ICMBio's experiences with restoration and also using Funbio's experience with the costs associated with this practice in Brazil in recent years.

Considering 500 hectares of ecological corridors restored and 540,000 ha of new PAs, initial estimates of carbon mitigation in this project is TCOeq 50,254,000. This number needs to be fine-tuned in the PPG phase when the exact location of project activities will be known and also to consider mitigation values for GHG emissions that may result from integrated fire management that have not been estimated.

Regarding the people benefiting from the project, only families residing in protected areas of sustainable use that will receive support for the sustainable use of resources were considered.

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation—such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the “Project description” section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Climate change can have substantial impacts on biomes and, therefore, on the species making part of that biome. But since the project is working in larger landscapes with the intent to lessen the threats to species, the project is actually mitigating one of climate change impacts. Also, by connecting fragments and increasing de area of protected areas, the project is also increasing the resilience of these territories
Environment and Social	Low	There are few issues identified in the ESS Screening and all are addressable
Political and Governance	Moderate	The project is well-regarded politically and aligned with the

		country's strategies and goals. Nevertheless, during the project implementation, a national election will take place (2026), and this usually means some changes in priorities but usually, ongoing projects are less impacted by this than projects in their initial implementation.
Macro-economic	Moderate	There is always a macroeconomic risk as the project is designed in a different currency than the country's currency. Brazil has seen a depreciation of its currency in the last years but at a steady rate rather than rash fluctuations, which are the ones that pose more risk to implementation. Funbio also tracks this risk at least twice a year.
Strategies and Policies	Low	The project strategy was built on the lessons learned from previous projects and is aligned with long-standing public policies.
Technical design of project or program	Low	The project will use the data already available at the Species Conservation Status Assessment System (SALVE) to generate the critical areas for biodiversity conservation. In addition, several conservation planning specialists already collaborate with ICMBio to identify conservation priorities.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	ICMBIO and JBRJ have institutional capacity to implement all components of the project. Internal changes in project teams can have some impact
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Moderate	As the execution entity is not defined yet, a fiduciary due diligence assessment was not made yet. Nevertheless, Funbio is well aware of the usual capacity of potential executing agencies in Brazil and has the experience and tools to guarantee

		good management, but depending on the institution, capacity building will have to take place, which may lead to project delays, especially in the beginning of project implementation.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Although not all stakeholders were engaged in the PIF preparation, the activities proposed are based on well-discussed issues in Brazil and are aligned with validated solutions for those issues. During the PPG phase, more consultations will be made to fine-tune the project and collect inputs for various categories of stakeholders.
Other		
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project is well within the country's technical and fiduciary capacities but need to be careful in some aspects to not delay implementation

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project objective is to enhance biodiversity conservation on integrated landscapes/seascapes and is aligned with the biodiversity focal area of the GEF. The project strategy is to use PAs as anchors of sustainability in critical species conservation areas and embed other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) outside the PAs to create more extensive areas of influence for conservation. The critical areas will be defined during PPG and will use as its core the same information used for the recent red list update.

In that matter, the project is directly aligned with Biodiversity Focal Area Element BD1-1 and Target 1 and 3 from Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework regarding the creation of new PAs and improving the management of PAs in critical areas. The project will use the existing processes for PA creation at ICMBio, but those were paralyzed in the last few years. Although it is not possible to know at this moment which areas will be created and what IUCN categories they fit into, there is little doubt that they would be in crucial areas for species conservation (aligned with GBF Target 4), as this is one of the main criteria for PA creation in Brazil. Also, improving the management of existing PAs, specifically to enhance species

conservation, will align the project with other biodiversity elements. Two of the activities inside PAs will be the control of invasive alien species (aligned with BD1-5 and GBF Target 6) and sustainable use of biodiversity by Sustainable Use PA resident communities (aligned with BD1-2 and GBF Target 9).

Coupled with the PA support, the other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) will include the implementation of species action plans (PANs and PATs), as those are activities already discussed and validated with stakeholders (aligned with GBF Target 4). One important activity is PA connectivity with other PAs or forest fragments by forest restoration, aligned with BD1-3 and GBF Target 3, and the development of biome-level tools to include species conservation concerns in the licensing process of business and infrastructure. These activities fall under BD1- 4 and will integrate and complement the PA activities. In addition, the project will provide a guide on how to integrate gender considerations into the elaboration of such plans, especially how the proposed activities may have different impacts based on gender (aligned with GBF Target 23)

Furthermore, the Monitora program (an instrument of the Brazilian government to measure the effectiveness of the conservation units), is based on the sharing of information and the formulation of questions, involving researchers, area managers and communities, and the establishment of a set of procedures to collect data using simple techniques, with low financial and operational costs, favor the participation of local players, accompanied by the sharing of analyses and collective interpretation of results (aligned with GBF Target 21)

Additionally, the project will support a PANs and PATs financial sustainability assessment. One potential source is domestic resources which have been untapped in recent years. Funbio as a Conservation Trust Fund is increasingly a conduit of domestic resources for PAs, especially in the non-amazon biomes, but channeling resources for species-related activities are still a challenge, and improved plans for PA management, including IAS management and integrated fire management can be essential tools to use domestic resources. This specific activity is aligned with BD3-1 and GBF Target 19.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: No

Private Sector:

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

This project is the direct result of a substantial process of consultations with scientists to assess Brazilian species, their degrees of threat and the vectors that lead to this threat. This process, largely funded by the Pro-Species project, also includes Brazilian civil society organizations involved in species conservation. There is also an internal dialogue at ICMBio with several experts involved and the Botanical Garden of Rio de Janeiro. Specifically, for the PIF, a workshop to develop the Theory of Change was held in March 2023, and an evaluation by the Ministry of the Environment was also carried out. Engagement with States and civil society will continue to be stronger in the PPG phase.

- The project is built from the species assessment that led to the red list, which is a comprehensive effort that engages multiple stakeholders from local, regional, and the federal government, CSOs, and academia. So, although there was not a specific engagement, the project is based on transparent and multiple processes with many stakeholders involved.
- The same happens with the species action plans that will inform most of the activities of the project outside the protected areas. These plans are made with extensive consultation. We included appendix I with a list of 202 institutions that are part of the management or technical groups for PANs implementation. The actual number of institutions that participate in the development of PANs is higher.
- The project will work in protected areas that have consultative or deliberative councils as defined by Brazilian law, and these are known forums for stakeholders' participation.

Finally, there will be engagements for the definition, or fine-tuning, of the criteria to localize the critical areas for project implementation and public consultation of the whole project during the PPG phase. During this phase, meetings with NGOs, academia, state governments, and ministries will occur to discuss the project design and assess additional collaborations with ongoing and future initiatives. A Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be prepared before CEO Endorsement.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: 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	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
Funbio	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD- 1	Grant	16,872,477.00	1,518,523.00	18,391,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						16,872,477.00	1,518,523.00	18,391,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

100000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
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Funbio	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Non-Grant	100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						100,000.00	9,000.00	109,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Funbio	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	18,500,000.00
Total GEF Resources					18,500,000.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
BD-1-1	GET	7,590,477.00	25000000
BD-1-3	GET	1,300,000.00	5000000
BD-1-4	GET	7,982,000.00	21000000
Total Project Cost		16,872,477.00	51,000,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	ICMbio	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	27000000
Recipient Country Government	JBRJ	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18000000
Recipient Country Government	MMA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
GEF Agency	Funbio	Grant	Investment mobilized	1000000
Total Co-financing				51,000,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Funbio is currently funding many activities (non-GEF) in all biomes the project will target, much for PA improved management but also for restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity outside PAs. The co-finance included at the PIF stage is a conservative projection that can be directed to the same areas the project will target and be used to reinforce the project goals.

Also, the project definition of critical areas anchored by protected areas will make it possible to identify local organizations that can provide further investment mobilized but, more importantly, can be a tool for new resources, especially from domestic sources, to be raised.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Fabio Leite	4/12/2023	Fabio Leite	+5521996310309	fabio.leite@funbio.org.br

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
André Luiz Campos de Andrade	GEF Operational Focal Point	Economy Ministry	4/6/2023
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	GEF Operational Focal Point	Economy Ministry	4/28/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Critical Areas for Biodiversity Conservation

Coverage

The Map of Critically Important Areas for biodiversity conservation covers the entire continental Brazilian territory, excluding only those areas that overlap with the Amazon biome. It also includes the marine environment, with the entire coastal zone, the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the extent of the Continental Shelf. The project will use this map as a basis for the final selection of the most suitable areas for project implementation. This will be done in the PPG phase using the best available and updated data in a participatory way.

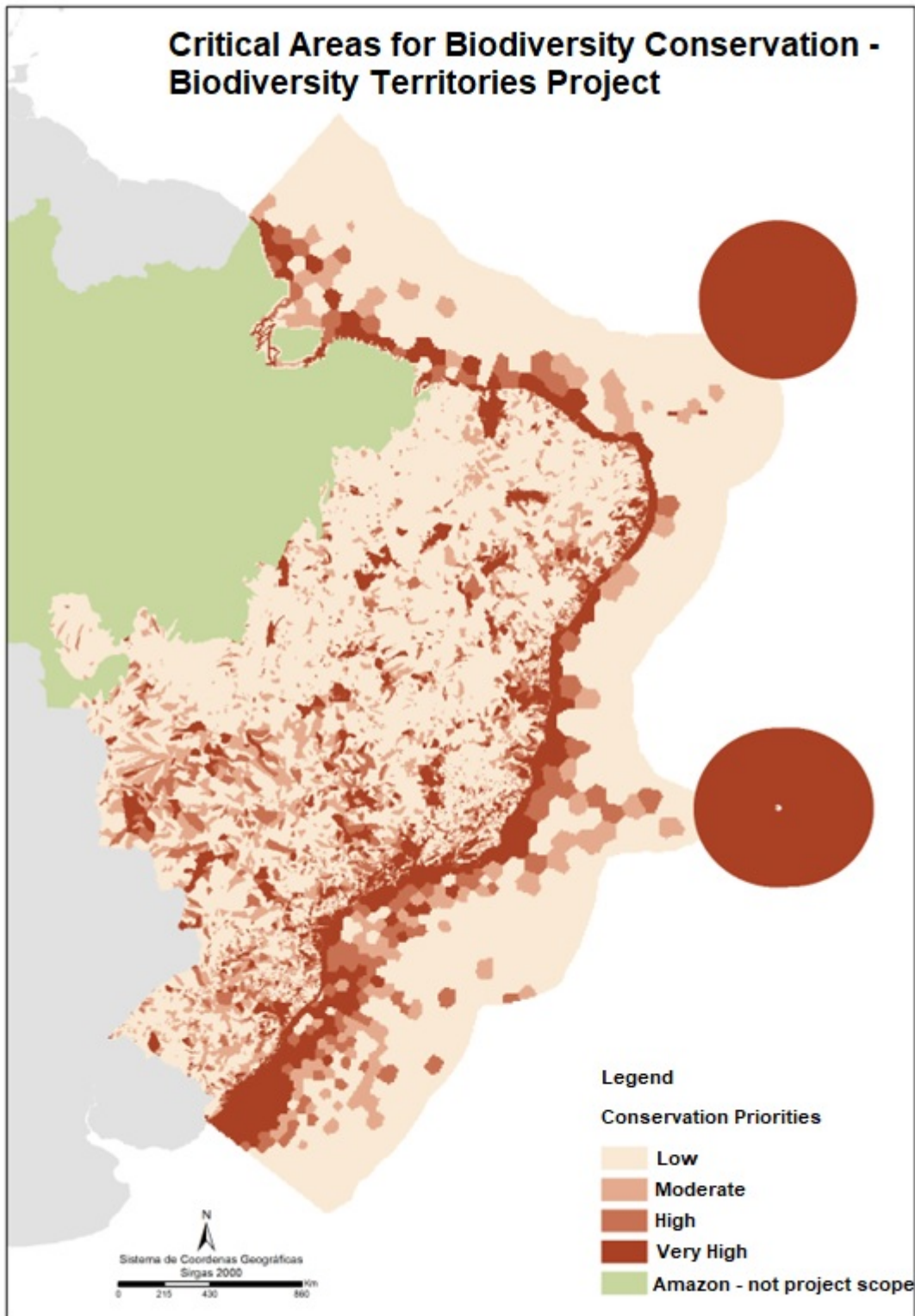
Methodology for Establishing Criteria for Biodiversity Conservation

The entire area was divided into Planning Units (UPs), assumed as minimum territorial units for decision-making. These units are delimited from a mosaic that includes, for the terrestrial environment, the level 6¹ Ottobasins and the limits of the federal Conservation Units (UCs)². In the marine environment, we considered, as UPs, those obtained through an abiotic spatial grouping analysis using bioclimatic and geomorphologic variables for their delimitation, plus the marine UCs³.

The analysis considered all threatened species present in the catchment area and that are included as beneficiaries in the PANs. The representation of the spatial distribution of these species was established by the occurrence records obtained in SALVE⁴, a platform that brings together information from the process of evaluation of the risk of extinction of Brazilian fauna, validated by experts and conducted by ICMBio.

The definition of the gradient that summarizes the urgency for the establishment of conservation actions was based on a Priority Index for biodiversity conservation, which represents the total number of threatened species in each UP, weighted according to the extinction risk category of each species (CR=3, EN=2, VU=1) (Figure 1). The index values were divided into quartiles that indicate four levels of priority for conservation: Low, Moderate, High, and Very High. To the areas considered of "Very High conservation priority" were added the UPs that recorded the occurrence of rare species (≤ 2 records), considering their importance for the maintenance of threatened species and restricted distribution.

This Map of Critical Areas for biodiversity conservation is subject to change, as it represents an initial effort to define strategic areas that will be targeted for conservation and restoration actions. Future efforts will be made to provide a refinement to incorporate the most updated information available, implement even more robust multi-criteria analysis, more accurate spatial representations of threatened species (e.g., potential species distribution models and expert polygons), and landscape integrity and/or use.



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

ESS Screening

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET