



Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia - Vertentes Project

Part I: Project Information

Name of Parent Program

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program

GEF ID

10468

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT No

NGI No

Project Title

Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia - Vertentes Project

Countries

Brazil

Agency(ies)

World Bank

Other Executing Partner(s)

National Rural Learning Service (SENAR)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Agriculture, Ecosystem Approach, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Climate Change, Complementarity, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Tropical Dry Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Large corporations, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Local Communities, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Education, Strategic Communications, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Sustainable Commodity Production, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Integrated Landscapes, Landscape Restoration, Food Value Chains, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange, Enabling Activities, Targeted Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation

Sector

AFOLU

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date

1/28/2022

Expected Implementation Start

8/31/2022

Expected Completion Date

9/30/2027

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

2,212,018.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
IP FOLU	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration	GET	24,577,982.00	172,000,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			24,577,982.00	172,000,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Project Objective: To increase the area under sustainable land management in selected beef cattle and soybean landscapes in Brazil and promote the integration of food systems and sustainable landscapes, conservation of biodiversity and recovery of degraded areas.

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Development and promotion of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Approach	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1.1.1.Stakeholder ownership, stakeholders effectively participating in project activities;</p> <p>1.2.1.1.SLM capacity and governance of local communities and institutions enhanced.</p> <p>1.3.1.1.Local landscape consortia engaged to support sustainable land management interventions</p> <p>1.4.1.Public policies and land use incentives linked and enhanced</p>	<p>1.1.1.Key stakeholders identified and engaged in project activities;</p> <p>1.2.1.SLM capacity and governance knowledge provided to local communities and institutions;</p> <p>1.3.1.Local landscape consortia strengthened.</p> <p>1.4.1.Public policies strengthened.</p>	GET	1,515,279.00	14,717,395.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible value chains	Technical Assistance	<p>2.1.1.1. Rural producers and community members knowledgeable on SLM and environmental recovery and conservation practices;</p> <p>2.1.1.2. Land areas under SLM in production systems expanded;</p> <p>2.2.1.1. Rural producers and community members able to implement Project initiatives</p> <p>2.3.1.1. Sustainable market linkages enhanced.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Training and technical assistance for producers on SLM and environmental restoration and protection practices provided;</p> <p>2.2.1. Private sector engagement strategy implemented</p> <p>2.3.1. Producers accessing sustainable market protocol and certifications</p>	GET	9,916,575.00	67,472,300.00

Project Component	Component Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats and mainstreaming biodiversity	Investment	3.1.1.1.Native vegetation areas in recovery process expanded; 3.2.1.1.Landscape areas under improved management to benefit biodiversity expanded; 3.3.1.1.Environmental service, landscape carbon stock and LDN measured.	3.1.1.Support to restore/protect native vegetation, degraded soil and water resources provided; 3.2.1.Assessment and monitoring for biodiversity protection carried out; 3.3.1.Environmental service, landscape carbon stock and LDN assessments/studies carried out.	GET	7,998,076.00	56,616,535.00
Component 4. Knowledge management	Technical Assistance	4.1.1.1.Project effectively implemented; 4.2.1.1.Knowledge generated and exchanged; 4.3.1.1.Project lessons, tools and innovations captured and shared with stakeholders.	4.1.1. M&E data collected reported; 4.2.1. KM strategy implemented; 4.3.1.Comms. strategy implemented component cost includes cost of M&E (US\$1,559,948)	GET	4,310,509.00	27,111,770.00
Sub Total (\$)					23,740,439.00	165,918,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	837,543.00	6,082,000.00
Sub Total(\$)	837,543.00	6,082,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	24,577,982.00	172,000,000.00

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA)	Loans	Investment mobilized	100,000,000.0 0
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment (MMA)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
Civil Society Organization	National Rural Learning Services (SENAR)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Infrastructure	Grant	Investment mobilized	64,400,000.00
GEF Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	5,000,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				172,000,000.0 0

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

MAPA's ABC Program Loans: The ABC Program (Low Carbon Agriculture) is a GoB credit line available for producers. It is expected that the direct beneficiaries of the Vertentes Project will access blended finance including ABC Credit line, in order to achieve environmental regulation compliance as well as productivity gains. Technical assistance provided by the project will allow producers to better prepare project finance proposals for ABC Program. Ministry of Infrastructure Grants: The provision of support by the Ministry of Infrastructure will be for agrolistics investment; the further details are still under negotiation. Government recurrent expenditures: MAPA and MMA will also support project strategy and implementation through specialized staff and provision of office and logistical costs. GEF Agency: The Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome Project (P164602), a CIF / FIP project currently under implementation, supports livestock producers located in targeted watersheds in the Cerrado biome to strengthen the adoption of environmental conservation and restoration practices, and low-carbon emission agricultural practices.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,981,651	898,349	10,880,000.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	6,403,670	576,330	6,980,000.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	8,192,661	737,339	8,930,000.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					24,577,982.00	2,212,018.00	26,790,000.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)

183,486

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

16,514

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	74,518	6,707	81,225.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	47,806	4,302	52,108.00
World Bank	GET	Brazil	Multi Focal Area	IP FOLU Set-Aside	61,162	5,505	66,667.00
Total Project Costs(\$)					183,486.00	16,514.00	200,000.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	49800.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	40,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	9,800.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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)
0.00	578000.00	0.00	0.00

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)
	78,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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)
	500,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted
-------	-----------

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	19822929	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (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 CO ₂ e (direct)		19,822,929		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting		2022		
Duration of accounting		20		

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 CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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)
-------------------	--	--	--	---------------------------------------

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		2,100		
Male		8,400		
Total	0	10500	0	0

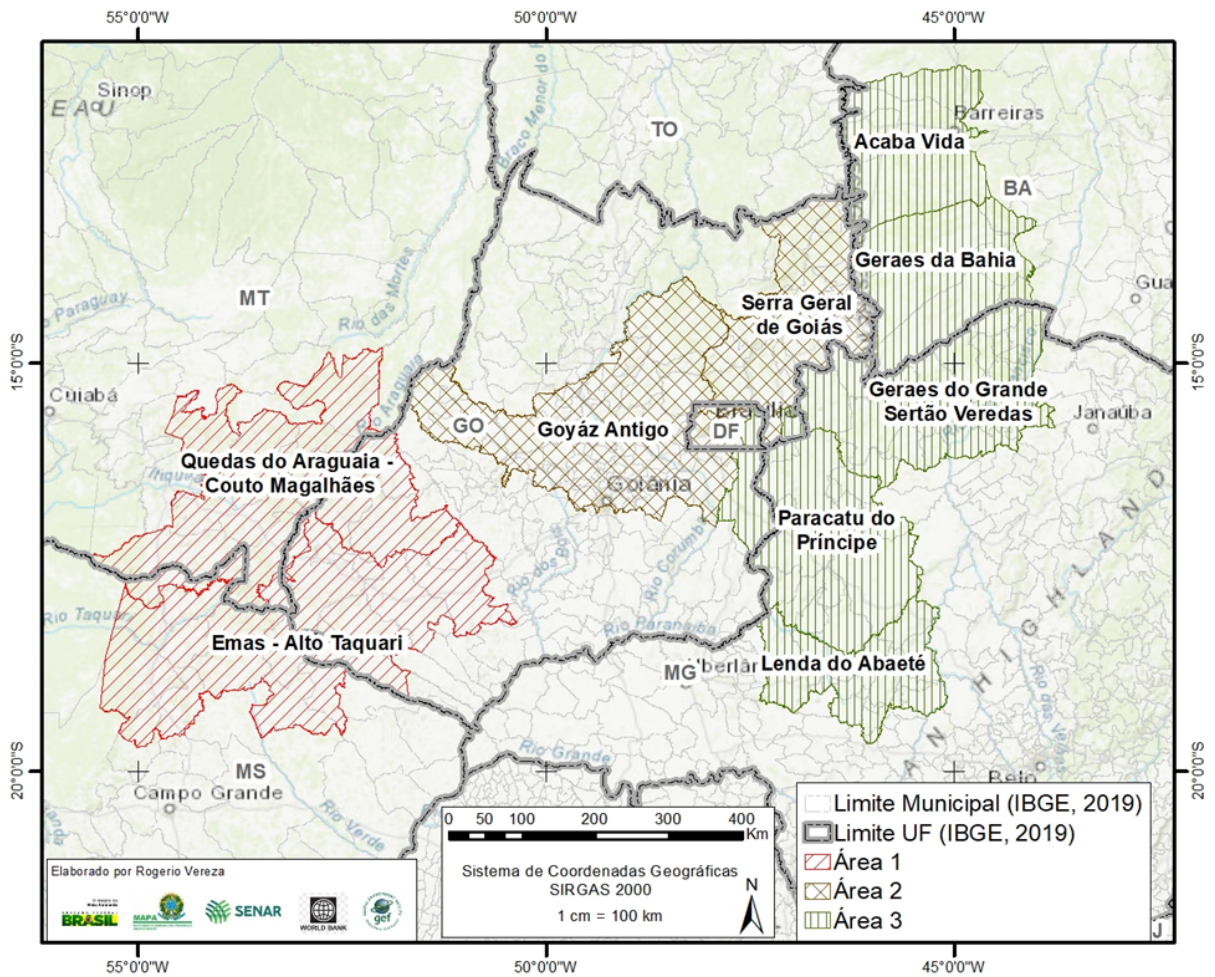
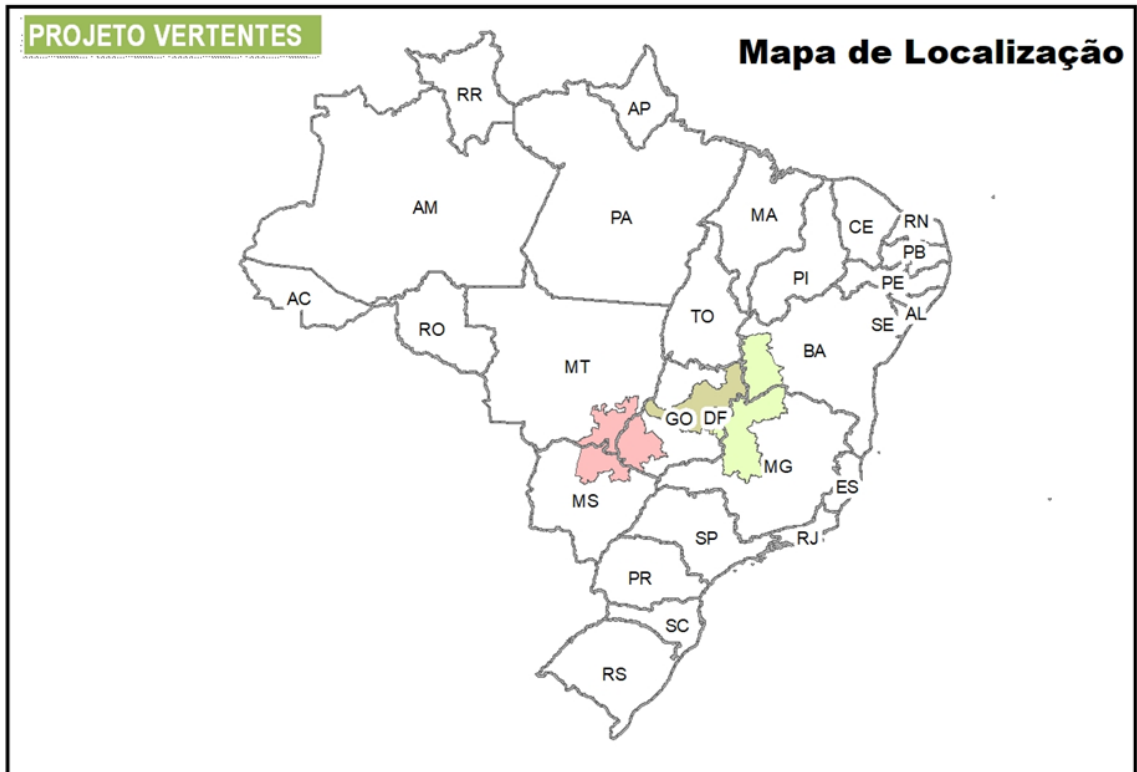
Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

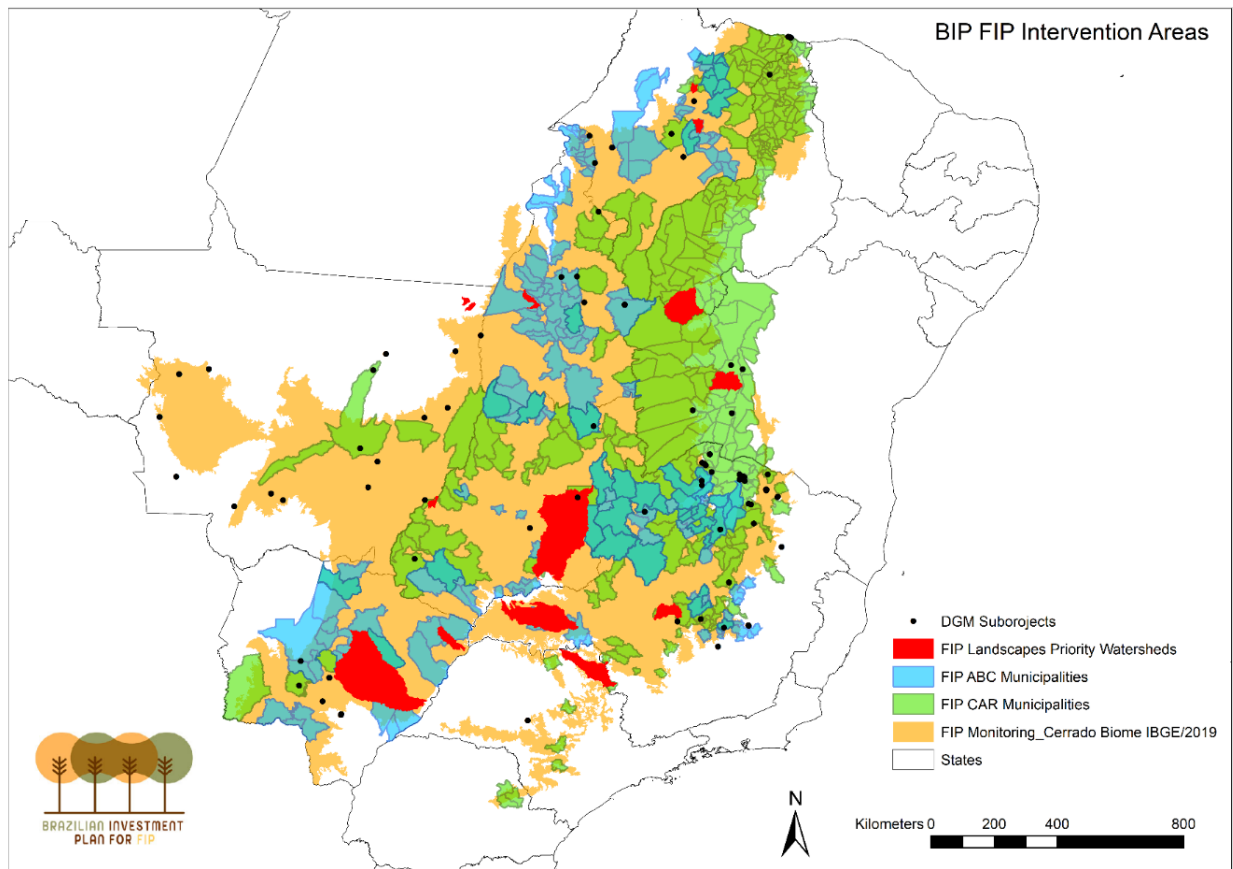
A GHG appraisal of the Vertentes Project was carried out using the ex-ante carbon-balance tool (EX-ACT), which quantifies the net carbon balance with regard to tCO₂e, resulting from GHGs emitted or sequestered during the project implementation and capitalization period (20 years) compared to the without-project scenario (see Annex 4). The GHG appraisal shows that the project will lead to estimated annual climate change mitigation benefits of 991,146 tCO₂e, when compared to a business-as-usual baseline scenario. This is equivalent to annually reduced GHG emissions per hectare of 1.6 tCO₂e. In total, an estimated incremental 19,822,929 tCO₂eq will be avoided in the area intervened by the project (627,800 ha) over 20 years. A detailed summary of the analysis can be found in the PAD Annex 4 and the full set of modeling files can be found in the Project Files.

Part II. Project Justification

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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





Project areas coordinates:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gbrde6UK38xkY1gq09y6Ufy8a8GEPx1j>

2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The overall objective of the Vertentes Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is to establish a systematic stakeholder engagement strategy - including processes for (a) disclosing information, (b) consulting and (c) responding to requests for information and complaints - throughout the Project cycle. The Plan describes the means being and will be used by SENAR for the dissemination of relevant information about the Project, for communication between the institution and interested parties and for receiving and responding to manifestations (requests for information, complaints, suggestions, complaints and compliments) of interested parties regarding the Project.

The SEP includes measures to ensure that: (i) the project activities - as well as the social and environmental risks associated with them and the preventive measures provided for - are communicated clearly and in a timely manner to all stakeholders with tools and content capable of reaching and address the concerns of various audiences (and particularly the most disadvantaged and vulnerable social groups); (ii) consultation channels, feedback from citizens and workers, and resolution of complaints in activities related to the project are well publicized and operate efficiently;

and (iii) the activities proposed for stakeholder engagement are properly monitored and reported to the Bank.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

The Plan will apply the following principles in the stakeholder engagement process:

? Informed participation, ensuring that information will be provided and widely distributed among all interested parties in an appropriate format and using channels for sharing information, such as website, electronic newsletters, disclosure in an official diary when relevant, among others .

? Continuous consultation, ensuring that channels will be available to receive requests for information, suggestions and complaints regarding the activities carried out and systems to detect and respond quickly and combat disinformation;

? Inclusion and sensitivity, ensuring the identification of all stakeholders and their specific needs in terms of access to information channels and encouraging their participation.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan will adopt information disclosure and stakeholder consultation strategies that are proportionate to the risk of each activity.

Measures to (i) maintain a constructive relationship with stakeholders in the Program, (ii) promote and provide means for the effective and inclusive involvement of stakeholders in the Program throughout its life cycle and (iii) ensure that appropriate information about the socio-environmental risks and impacts of the project is disclosed to the interested parties in a timely, accessible, understandable and appropriate manner, will be taken proportionally to the environmental and social risks and impacts of the activities and the subsequent effects that may be associated with its implementation, products and results.

The project's actions will facilitate sectoral and intersectoral processes to promote synergies with the theme of sustainable land management, in order to guide Technical Assistance for incorporating and multiplying improved agricultural production techniques that enhance the greater availability of environmental services, degraded land recovery actions and biodiversity mapping. This component will provide conditions for the performance of local actors from producer organizations, commercial companies, civil society organizations, public institutions through the training of managers and their familiarization with the principles of Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

Stakeholder engagement actions will be an ongoing process throughout the life of the Program. Semiannual reports on the progress of SEP-related activities will be prepared and submitted to the World Bank. Semiannual reports must be delivered within 30 days after the end of the semester considering the calendar year. That is, until January 31 and until July 31 of each year. During periods of public consultations and training, the presentation of reports will be quarterly.

Consultations will be held to provide interested parties with an opportunity to express their opinions also on the risks, impacts and mitigation measures, allowing for consideration and responses to the contributions made. Consultations will be carried out on a continuous basis, based on the definition of the design of the project.

The consultation with the wider public will be virtual, and carried out on a platform that has the capacity to operationalize the receipt of contributions. The virtual consultation period will be fifteen (15) days during which the environmental and social risk management documents and project documents will be available for consultation, and it will be possible to send contributions using a specific form. These contributions will be systematized according to the excerpt of the documents and / or themes to which they refer, and the team's evaluations will be recorded next to whether the

contributions will be accepted or not (with the corresponding justifications). After the systematization process, the result with the final version of the consulted documents will be released. SENAR and MAPA will be responsible for publicizing the consultation and sending an email message to the relevant actors already identified by the team. The PIU will also be responsible for conducting the consultation and systematizing the results. If necessary, specific consultants can be hired to support the team in this process.

Vertentes also developed a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) accessible to different stakeholders detailing clear procedures for managing claims and other feedback provided on the project, including standard time for responding to complaints or questions, levels at which the various complains should be addressed according to the severity of the complaint, mechanisms to record such complaints and clear roles and responsibilities for GRM management and maintenance.

Identified stakeholders, roles and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Roles and Responsibilities
Project coordination team (MMA, SENAR, MAPA, World Bank, Executing agencies).	Elaboration, implementation, management and monitoring of the project. Promote sustainable land management and the adoption (or improvement of existing ones) of agricultural practices and environmental restoration and low carbon conservation for the livestock and soy value chains in selected landscapes in Brazil.
Project Operative Units (State SENAR).	Planning of activities to be implemented in their territories and within their attributions. Responsible for monitoring the execution of activities in the field and report the progress of the indicators. Contribute to the implementation of the policies, programs of the agencies and actions of the project. Generate subsidies for decision making.
State and Municipal Governments, other public bodies.	They assist in defining the strategic lines of the project in line with the agency's policies. Contribute to the implementation of the policies and programs of the public bodies and actions of the project. Provide subsidies for decision making.
Farmers, ranchers, family and quilombola farmers organized into cooperatives.	They are direct beneficiaries of the project's actions and directly impact its results. They are involved in participatory processes in the execution of activities. Receive training and support through the actions of the project that will be carried out in their territories. Contribution with sharing of experiences, propositions for decision making, execution of new techniques promoted by the project and realization of new partnerships.

<p>NGOs, Research Centers, Academia, Associations and Representations of the Sector.</p> <p>Local agencies and financial and technical assistance.</p> <p>NGOs related to the field and the environment.</p> <p>EMBRAPA</p> <p>INMET</p> <p>Other stakeholders working with similar themes in the project's landscapes.</p>	<p>They assist in some actions of the project with technical contributions. They are indirect beneficiaries in some actions of the project.</p> <p>Receive information that supports decision making. Receive diffuse support for actions related to the project.</p>
<p>Traditional, indigenous, quilombola communities living in the Project's areas of activity</p>	<p>Participation of the consultation that are part of the studies to refine the information about the selected landscapes.</p> <p>They benefit from the sustainable development promoted by the project.</p>
<p>General population living and working in the project's landscapes</p>	<p>They are indirect beneficiaries of the project.</p> <p>They benefit from the sustainable development promoted by the project and the generation of jobs and income.</p>

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Preliminary Gender-Sensitive Diagnostic

Over the past few decades, Brazil has experienced significant improvements along several dimensions of gender equality. However, some challenges remain in terms of women's access to economic opportunities, particularly in rural settings. Compared to men, women face many disadvantages. In rural areas, gender inequalities in access to and control over resources are persistent. Women have more limited access to tangible assets than men. The 2017 IBGE Agricultural Census counted 5,056 rural landholdings covering an area of 351,289,816 hectares. Family farmers control 77.1 percent of these landholdings, but only 22.9 percent of the area. Women are a minority among landholders, as well as among rural workers. In total, only 18.7 percent of landholders are women: 19.7 percent among family farmers, and 15.2 percent among non-family farmers. In total they also represent only 29 percent of rural workers: 32.8 percent in family farms, and 21.3 percent of in non-family farms. Landholdings headed by women control just 19.5 percent of the total landholding area: 13.1 percent of the area of family farms, and 21.4 percent of the area of non-family farms. On average, landholdings headed by women are slightly larger than those headed by men: 72.40 hectares compared to 68.80 hectares (+5.2 percent). When comparing family and non-family farms, we find that the average size of family farms headed by women is equivalent to 61.1 percent of those headed by men, whereas the average size of non-family farms headed by women equals 151.8 percent of those headed by men.

Women also have less access to information, technical assistance and extension services than men. According to the 2017 Agricultural Census, only 20.2 percent of all landholdings in the country had access to technical assistance, ranging from 27 percent in non-family farms to 18.2 percent in family farms. Relatively speaking, landholdings headed by women received less technical assistance than those headed by men: in the case of non-family farms, only 16.9 percent of landholdings headed by women received technical assistance, compared to 27.9 percent of those headed by men; whereas among family farmers, technical assistance benefited 11.2 percent of women-headed landholdings against 19.9 percent of those headed by men. In total, the rates were 12.3 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively. This gap hampers women's ability to learn about innovative and sustainable production practices. Traditional cultural norms and division of household labor are still prevalent among the rural population, and reduce women's mobility and available time to join learning events, meetings of producer organizations, and public planning consultation events.

Gender-related issues have a wide diversity and can be analyzed from different perspectives. In general, gender studies that analyze the rural context more frequently focus on the sexual division of labor, the traditional cultural norms of women's relationship with the land, work and family, often through qualitative methodology. Thus, dealing with gender relations in rural areas of the Brazilian Cerrado involves understanding the functioning of family farming in the biome.

Traditionally, the work of women in family farming in the Cerrado is linked to activities following the preparation of the land for the start of cultivation (such as some degree of deforestation and controlled fire), which, in theory, demands greater physical effort and is predominantly carried out by men. These are essential activities for the realization and maintenance of subsistence family production, without which production would not be successful, but which are made invisible and considered only support to the protagonist role of men in the property, an obligation imposed on women, to whom lies the commitment to care for the family.

In the Cerrado, women have been protagonists in the maintenance of agroforestry backyards, small integrated production systems that maintain continuous and diversified productivity, in addition to relying on forest and medicinal products, guaranteeing greater food sovereignty and access to traditional forms of herbal treatment and cure, in places with less access to public health services. It is also the space in which traditional knowledge is passed on between generations and collective tasks are carried out. In general, these are productions that do not use chemical inputs or pesticides. Activities related to extractivism also involve a large number of women, as well as its subsequent treatment and processing of the collected products. Extractive collection is sometimes also a collective activity and way of maintaining social and cultural norms among the rural population, especially among women. Agroforestry systems, commonly carried out in rural settlements that produce in their productive backyards, have a relationship that links small-scale agricultural production to the preservation of biodiversity, water sources,

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Engaging private agriculture sector actors is a critical part of the project's strategy for mobilizing collective action to implement its sustainable land management (SLM) approach. To this end, the project under Component 1 will establish multidisciplinary "consortia" to catalyze complementary private sector investments in sustainable agriculture (soybean and beef cattle), restoration, and biodiversity, and to generate and share knowledge to support Brazil's transition toward sustainable food systems. The proposed project accordingly will align with and build on existing public and private networks and activities, policies, and initiatives in the areas of beef cattle and soybean value chain development, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and natural resource restoration in the Cerrado.

Through the convening of actors created under the consortia, the project under Component 2 will help to create the preconditions for maximizing finance for development (MFD) by linking project-supported producers with buyers in beef cattle and soybean value chains, identifying constraints to private sector investment in sustainable value chains and providing incentives to overcome such constraints, sharing good practices, and building capacity. During project preparation, the project team identified key regional and local buyers, slaughterhouses, meatpacking facilities, and traders; and created a discussion forum to try to understand their market needs for sustainable products, the protocols and traceability processes they use, and the perceived risks related to committing to promoting productive alliances with local producers:

Private sector beef and soybean sector stakeholders consulted during project preparation

Beef cattle	Soybean
? ABIEC?Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries	? APROSOJA?Brazilian Soybean Producers Association
? Embrapa Beef Cattle?research entity responsible for the CCN and the Low-Carbon Protocol	? GAPES?Alternative Research Group of Southwest Goi?s
? ILPF Promotion Network?Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration	? GAAS?Sustainable Agriculture Associated Group
? GTPS?Sustainable Livestock Working Group	? IRRIGANOR?Association of Rural and Irrigating Farmers in the Northwest of Minas
? IMAC?Instituto Mato-Grossense da Carne	? Women in Agribusiness farmers unions in the states covered by the project
? ASSOCON?National Association of Intensive Livestock Farming; Brazilian Angus Association	? ABIOVE?Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries
? ACRIMAT? Mato Grosso Breeders Association	? COFCO
? WWF Pastures WG	? ANEC?National Association of Cereal Exporters; and AMAGGI/RTRS
? Meat Camp and BBQ Secrets	

To build on this assessment, the project will identify the main local buyers, slaughterhouses, meatpacking facilities, and traders to create a forum of discussion to understand their market needs for sustainable products, the protocols and traceability processes they use (for instance: Soja Plus, Embrapa?s Carbon Neutral Meat, etc), and the associated risks to harness their commitment to promote productive alliances with local producers. Drawing on the findings, the project will elaborate training materials and technical assistance modules on promising market protocols, enabling beneficiary producers to pursue compliance and establish market alliances with private sector actors interested in sustainable agricultural value chains. Based on the successful model of the FIB-ABC-Cerrado project, the Vertentes project design expects that, with the provision of effective technical assistance and training for practices that generate both productivity and environmental benefits, producers will be incentivized to contribute their own resources to implement the sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, and restoration practices promoted by the project.^[1] The project will also facilitate the participation of beneficiaries in market platform events promoted by the Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock (Confedera??o da Agricultura e Pecu?ria do Brasil?CNA) aimed to encourage relevant dialogue and business opportunities.

This engagement with the private sector will play a key role in implementing and consolidating a socio-environmental business model conducive to illegal deforestation-free traceability and mainstream sustainable efforts made by soybean and beef cattle producers in their production systems, such as applying standards enabling them to meet good practices and market protocols.

[1] Based on FIP-ABC Cerrado (Forest Investment Program?Low Carbon Agriculture) project results, the resources invested by the project were leveraged 8 times with contributions by producers (a ratio of 1:8), meaning that for every US\$1 invested by the project, farmers invested US\$8 to adopt improved

agricultural and restoration practices. This represents a significant potential for beneficiary financial contribution to the Vertentes Project results (World Bank 2020; FIP-ABC Cerrado ICRR).

5. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Environmental Risk Rating Moderate The project will address challenges posed to the environment by the expansion of agriculture and ranching and contribute to reduce the negative environmental impacts from soybean agriculture and beef cattle raising in the Cerrado biome, while promoting landscape connectivity. The three areas of intervention were selected based on hydrographic, edaphic, agricultural, and land use typologies criteria. These areas face systemic environmental and social challenges that are worsened by the growing demand for food commodities, which lead to vested interests in the commodity value chain that remains indifferent to the environmental impacts (soil loss, reduced water availability, illegal and/or unplanned deforestation, loss of vegetation cover, environmental services and biodiversity, etc.) accumulated along the production chains, and the dislocation of natural areas. The project is expected to yield environmental benefits, encompassing: increased productivity on agricultural and pasturelands through restoration of degraded pastures and expansion of productive landscapes under sustainable land management; reduced land degradation through the adoption and scaling up of improved land use practices and restoration activities; increased carbon sequestration and reduced greenhouse gas emissions; improved habitat for key biodiversity species through restoration of forest areas within rural properties and reconnection of fragmented habitats; increased sustainability and resilience of the agricultural value chain; and the promotion of responsible supply of commodities as well as enhanced sustainable market linkages. The supported

environmentally-friendly practices for soybean and beef cattle production still keep the use of significant amounts of agricultural chemicals, which represent the most relevant environmental risk of the Project, and directives consistent with ESS3 are clearly described in the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework and will be delivered in the training of rural technical assistants working under the project to ensure that adequate guidance reach beneficiary producers.

Project activities are unlikely to result in the further conversion of natural habitats in the significantly altered targeted landscapes; rather, through actions under Components 3 and 2, the project will support environmental conservation and restoration in a subset of target properties, as well as adjustments to comply with socioenvironmental traceability standards of certification programs objectives. The quality and content of the training events carried out under the project by SENAR and EMBRAPA will be key to form an environmentally aware group of rural technical assistants that will be responsible for engaging rural producers in project activities, assess the context of their properties and production practices and deliver technical assistance to improve sustainability of production and the environmental quality of the property, as well as ensure proper implementation of the supported practices, further mitigating the low risk of generating local negative impacts on soil, water or natural habitats through Project activities. Both agencies already deliver high-quality training that is mostly compatible with the ESF, requiring a stronger emphasis on the advantages of reducing dependence on the use of agricultural chemicals to comply with ESS3. Nevertheless, to reduce the risks of inadequate or excessive use of chemicals, habitat conversion, and inadequate adoption of prescribed production practices, the project will further enhance training contents and materials to better integrate and highlight the environmental sustainability aspects of ESS1, ESS3 and ESS6. In preparation for implementation, SENAR is at an advanced stage of designing a monitoring system to track indicators of performance and compliance in relation with environmental sustainability goals, which is expected to be operable by Project effectiveness.

Social Risk Rating Moderate The social risks and impacts are currently considered as Moderate. The Project will primarily act within the soybean and beef cattle production chains that are responsible for important economic results for the Cerrado region, but expansion has often been associated with some adverse social impacts. The project is expected to make direct and indirect contributions to revert these adverse social impacts by contributing to raising awareness and championship around a Sustainable Landscape Management approach, promoting a social coalition among the stakeholders within the selected landscapes, and fostering the adoption of a production system with environmentally friendly technologies and the respect for the Permanent Preservation Areas. The main social risks that may compromise the achievement of Project's development outcomes are: (a) potential conflict of interests and development views between different stakeholders; (b) disregard of the views and concerns of different social groups ? particularly the most disadvantaged and vulnerable ones (including traditional communities and indigenous peoples) ? in the comprehensive studies to understand the current characteristics of the 9 selected PLs; (c) the potential initial reluctance of rural producers to adopt the low carbon / climate-smart agriculture technologies or commit with natural resources restoration practices as these technologies and practices are not always profitable for the commercial sector; and (d) a potential low participation of women due to obstacles created by traditional cultural norms and, consequently, the disregard of their views in the proposed consortia. Context-related risks associated

with COVID-19 have also to be considered as they may hamper needed face-to-face interaction between the Project's rural extension technical staff and farmers as well as consultation activities.

The Project will mitigate these risks by (i) fostering the consultation with all interested parties (including traditional communities) during the studies of the PLs envisaged under the first component and citizen's engagement, and communication and outreach strategy envisaged under the fourth component, (ii) relying on virtual channels for carrying out all needed communication and mobilization activities; (iii) carrying out strong awareness-raising campaigns to (a) introduce and mobilize key stakeholders support to the SLM approach within landscape consortiums (b) promote innovative and sustainable agricultural practices on-farms involved with soybean and beef cattle production chains and (c) foster the adoption of natural habitats recovery practices; and (iv) ensuring that women producers are not left behind. For mitigating the risks described above, the Project will rely on: (a) a socially inclusive approach for carrying out the landscape studies, allowing that all relevant stakeholders that have an interest in environmental protection within the selected landscapes are heard and their views are taken into consideration; (b) a robust communication, awareness raising and outreach campaign for mobilizing and engaging stakeholders, creation and strengthening of the landscape consortia; (c) the selection of rural producers to pilot on-farm low-carbon agriculture practices as well as to conduct restoration practices on a volunteered basis and participatory methodologies for the development of studies of the landscapes; (d) the understanding of gender gaps and barriers that could hamper women producers participation in landscape consortia; and (e) the adoption of adequate protocols for preventing the spread of COVID- 19 as an unwanted outcome of project activities. Meaningful consultations, citizen engagement, gender-oriented activities, and a communication and outreach strategy have been embedded in project design. The SEA/SH Risk Screening Tool was filled by the task team and the risk level was low.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
Appraisal ESRS	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Development Objective Indicators

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_PDO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Promote sustainable land management and the adoption of sustainable practices			
Area of landscape under improved practices (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	578,000.00
Area of land restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	49,800.00
Greenhouse gas emissions avoided and carbon sequestered (Metric ton)		0.00	19,822,929.00
Conservation of biodiversity			
Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	78,000.00

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_IO

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Component 1. Development and promotion of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) approach			
Consortia created or strengthened by the project (Number)		0.00	9.00
Actors trained and participating in project activities under the scope of the Regional Consortia (Number)		0.00	270.00
Component 2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains			
Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	500,000.00

RESULT_FRAME_TBL_10

Indicator Name	PBC	Baseline	End Target
Farmers and rural workers who receive information on sustainable agriculture practices (Number)		0.00	2,500.00
Participants in distance education activities receiving information on sustainable agriculture practices (Number)		0.00	5,000.00
Participants attending project events, seminars, field days, and other meetings (Number)		0.00	2,730.00
Component 3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats and mainstreaming biodiversity			
Area of forest and forest land restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	9,800.00
Area of degraded agricultural lands restored (Hectare(Ha))		0.00	40,000.00
Component 4. Knowledge Management			
Number of direct beneficiaries of project activities (Number)		0.00	10,500.00
Number of direct beneficiaries of project activities - Women (Number)		0.00	3,675.00
Records of knowledge generated by the project on selected platforms (Number)		0.00	25.00
Project knowledge management annual events (Number)		0.00	5.00
Direct beneficiaries satisfied with technical assistance received under the project (Percentage)		0.00	80.00
Environmental and social risk management plan strengthened and adopted by the project (Yes/No)		No	Yes

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

**GEF-7, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) Impact Program
Appraisal Stage Response Matrix**

**As relevant to the Brazil: Sustainable Multiple-use Landscape Consortia in Brazil (P172497) ?
Vertentes Project**

Matrix includes response to: (i) GEF Secretariat Comments at the Decision Review Meeting to the Vertentes Project (February 2021), (ii) GEF Secretariat Comments at the Quality Enhancement Review (QER) meeting to the Vertentes Project (October 2020), (iii) GEF Council Comments (December 2019) to the FOLUR Impact Program Addendum as relevant to Vertentes, (iv) GEF Secretariat Comments (November 2020) to the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, (v) Comments (May 2019) by the GEF Council and Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) to the FOLUR Program Framework Document as relevant to Vertentes.

RESPONSE MATRIX

Comment	World Bank Response
(i) GEF Secretariat Comments to the Vertentes Project at the Decision Meeting (DM)	
I will say that from the quick scan I did of the PAD the Brazil team did a good job with the revision, which has improved the project storyline significantly. So well done to them for that. The project also now appears to be more aligned with the FOLUR design and I'm also glad to see that it's capturing more GEBs.	Thank you for this positive comment.
Table A in Part I "Project Information" should only include one FOLUR IP outcome, not multiple outcomes based on Focal Areas (which should appear in Table D). The team should edit the Table A Focal Area Outcomes field to read as follows: "Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration."	Thank you, the team will make this correction.
With regard to the COVID Strategy, please ensure that there is some verbiage on how the project has identified potential opportunities to mitigate impacts and contribute toward a green recovery and building back better with more resilience. This is something that we are being asked to ensure is included in CEO ERs. (The team may wish to refer to the note "Project Design and Review Considerations in Response to the COVID-19 Crisis and the Mitigation of Future Pandemics" shared by GEF Secretariat with the GEF Agencies on September 14).	Thank you, the team will revise accordingly.

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>While we have no doubt that SENAR has capacity to work with producers on agricultural TA, based on the response provided it still remains unclear if they possess the technical capacity to undertake restoration and biodiversity conservation efforts. As mentioned previously, if these are outside of the scope of SENAR, it might be useful to again consider the institutional approach, perhaps including identification of other institutions/organizations to carry out these activities.</p>	<p>Thank you. The team is confident that SENAR has the capacity to carry out the project approach together with MMA and MAPA. The PIU capacity for the implementation of restoration and biodiversity interventions will be enhanced with the recruitment of environmental specialists and specialized firms. Additionally, the role of the MMA will be crucial for providing technical leadership to supervise the field implementation of the project's environmental dimensions, in particular for Component 3, and its links with other project components. The team has added text on the relevant experience of SENAR as well.</p>
<p>The program logic remains sound and approaches the shift to sustainable intensification and low carbon production are reasonable.</p>	<p>Thank you.</p>
<p>The PDO should be more ambitious as the main goal of FOLUR is about transforming food systems. The project should be clearer how it is contributing to this, not just incremental improvements in production at the landscape level. This starts with the project objective.</p>	<p>Thank you for this observation, which relates to the scope</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>As mentioned in previous reviews, the focus of the project is still very production/on-farm adoption focused. Critical actors along the supply chain are now better described in the Private Sector Engagement section through Linking project-supported producers with buyers in beef cattle and soybean value chains. For other actors in the supply chain a discussion forum and trainings and TA will be developed. However, none of these activities are reflected in Figure 2 or Table B but should be. It's also unclear if this engagement will include actors outside of the local level. Is there a plan to engage with traders, processors, retailers (consumer facing companies, grocery stores, etc) who are located outside the local market in order to integrate horizontal and vertical global players? Could IFC be brought in to assist with actors further out in the supply chain including buyers, retailers, manufacturers located in sensitive foreign markets?</p>	<p>of the project and the alignment of the activities to the PDO. The team made the adjustments on Figure 2 of the PAD, as suggested.</p> <p>The project will absolutely contribute to the promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains through engaging with the private sector under Component 2. As explained in the PAD, based on that assessment, the project will produce training materials and technical assistance modules on promising market protocols, enabling beneficiary producers to pursue compliance and establish market alliances with national and international private sector actors. The project will also facilitate the participation of beneficiaries in market platform events promoted by the Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock (<i>Confedera??o da Agricultura e Pecu?ria do Brasil?CNA</i>) aimed to encourage relevant dialogue and business opportunities. This engagement with the private sector will play a key role</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Restoration efforts described in the PAD are good and clear, and as mentioned in the last review, the project's focus on strengthened compliance to the CAR and Forest Code might lead to more areas of forest conserved up to legal limit, which is certainly a positive. However, approaches to reduce legal deforestation will also be key but are currently missing from the design. Is there a way to incentivize farmers/ranchers not to clear forest even to the limits of the forest cost (eg payment and trading system for those who are required to restore lands?). Could this at least be explored?</p>	<p>Thank you for the attention to this critical issue. The team agrees that the narrative explaining the relationship of the project goals and activities to deforestation could be clearer. Accordingly the context has been revised to emphasize that in order to further reduce incentives to expand production into forested areas (i.e. even below the legal limit), it is necessary to demonstrate how already-occupied and already-degraded areas can be transformed into sustainable agriculture landscapes. Sustainably increasing productivity on existing crop and livestock production areas is a key solution to reconciling competing demands on land systems for food production and conservation of natural ecosystems. For instance, Strasburg et al (2017) emphasize that deployment of policies already in place could enable achievement of increase in crop and beef production without further conversion of original vegetation, and even allow restoration. This is</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>The project seems to lack a policy feedback mechanism. How will sustainability approaches be built into subnational policy to improve the enabling environment for sustainability and scale the results? It also needs to be clarified how efforts at the State level will feed national policy development. While the project has a good group of government partners and targets from the government institutions with whom it plans to work, a clear strategy needs to be incorporated if policy gains are to be made and sustainability scaled.</p>	<p>In terms of policy support, the project design has already influenced the reform of the low-carbon agricultural policy (ABC Plan, soon to be ABC+), which are in progress at MAPA. ABC+ strategy incorporates a landscape approach by enhancing the synergies between ABC+ and Forest Code policies. The project will continue to support the reform by financing strategic consultancies and piloting implementation under Components 2 and 3. The PAD will be revised to emphasize this policy engagement.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>As mention in previous reviews, while SENAR appears to be a good partner through which to execute, they don?t appear to bring environmental expertise to the project. The options for organizations that can play this critical role has not yet been clarified.</p>	<p>Thank you. The team is confident that SENAR has the capacity to carry out the project approach together with MMA and MAPA. The PIU capacity for the implementation of restoration and biodiversity interventions will be enhanced with the recruitment of environmental specialists and specialized firms. Additionally, the role of the MMA will be crucial for providing technical leadership of the project?s environmental dimensions, in particular for Component 3, and its links with other project components</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>The gender target of 20% of beneficiaries being women is low. This is based on female landholders, but it seems clear that many women not considered the landholders could be involved in the project. Women could be involved in trainings, technical assistance, field events, educational activities, and other capacity-building and knowledge-sharing activities. They might fall into groups targeted by the project outside of landholders from state and municipal governments, local communities, NGOs, and producers not classified as landholders. This target should be revised to reflect better efforts to engage women.</p>	<p>Thank you for this important comment. This gender target is proposed based on the proportion of landholdings owned by women in the three selected areas (around 15 percent according to the latest data available from the 2017 Agricultural Census). It is actually an ambitious target, given that the estimation includes numerous value chains such as sugar cane and coffee where women make significant portions of the producer and workers. In the case of the value chains targeted by the proposed project, beef and soybean, women in contrast make up a much lower portion of the individuals involved. The team proposes thus to maintain the 20% target for women beneficiaries.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Component 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The name of the component "Development of integrated and sustainable landscape management approach" seems inconsistent with project implementation as developing an approach shouldn't be a focus of the implementation phase. It may be clearer to state this as "Development and promotion of ?? as a better component name. o Component one should include details on "landscape planning and management practices," which is referenced in the narrative text. Key activities of these are missing in both Figure 2 and Table B where there is no detailing of any Land use planning activities or activities that support landscape management. In table B there is a need more explicit outcomes and outputs related to these. 	<p>Thank you for these proposed revisions. The team agrees with the suggestion to adjust the name of Component 1 to "Development and promotion of SLM approach."</p> <p>Regarding the details on SLM practices under Component 1, the team has added explanation of relationship between Component 1 and 2: Component 1 is focused on building capacity to implement an SLM approach and Component 2 is focused on the implementation of SLM practices, on the basis of the capacity built. The team has also included increased detail on the types of sustainable landscape management and planning practices to be promoted.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o As mentioned above, some of the activities in the PS engagement section need to be included in Component 2 as it's still very production focused. Some of the PS engagement should be with actors outside of the local level and create opportunities for vertical elements of the FOLUR design to be incorporated. o Also as mentioned above, policy engagement will be critical to move efforts to scale. Measures to feed and support policy development should be considered so that sustainability efforts don't stop at the farm gate and can be built into subnational and national standards and practice. 	<p>Thank you for this observation, the proposed PS strategy will engage not only with local buyers but also national and multinational companies. The project continues the discussion forum with them, initiated at preparation stage, to further understand market failures and business opportunities and to promote linkages between PS and producers investing on sustainable practices.</p> <p>Regarding policy engagement, please see response above on the ABC Plan reform.</p>
<p>Component 3: As discussed above, improving compliance with the forest code and CAR might lead to areas of Forest conserved up to legal limit, but not reduce legal deforestation; Restoration efforts look good but the net benefit to biodiversity of these activities is likely to be enhanced by efforts to reduce deforestation. This agency should consider and explore strategies to get farmers/ranchers not to clear forest even to the limits of the forest cost.</p>	<p>Thank you, please see above response to the comment on restoration efforts and the legal limits of deforestation.</p>
<p>Please see GEF comments made prior to decision meeting as most of these still apply.</p>	<p>Thank you for these comments, the team has reviewed and provided responses to those as well.</p>
<p>(ii) GEF Secretariat Comments to the Vertentes Project at the Quality enhancement Review (QER) Meeting</p>	

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Biodiversity approach Addressing conservation challenges to ensure that globally significant biodiversity is maintained is a key part of the GEF increment (the "with GEF project" alternative) but not well represented in the activities or benefits generated. Brazil is one of the most biodiverse countries in the world and the Cerrado is a CI biodiversity hotspot but this doesn't come out through in the PAD:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The PAD doesn't contain information about BD loss as a result of soy and cattle production. There is a need to understand impact on BD and have it accounted for in the PAD. 2. This is the richest savannah in the world, but the PAD seems to boil down the down the BD importance to there being "a high incidence of endemic species, some already threatened." What is the habitat being targeted? Which endemic species? 3. How will the habitats be targeted for improved BD management? In component 3 it appears that the only BD supportive activities will be mapping and monitoring of key biodiversity species. How will this generate BD benefits? 4. While the project targets 500,000 area of landscape under improved practice, only 30k hectares of this is for BD (Sub indicators 4.1., 4.2. and 4.4)? Given how important biodiversity benefit is for the "with gef scenario" we would expect this benefit to be considerably higher. 	<p>Thank you for this comment. The biodiversity context has been enhanced significantly in the PAD, in particular in paragraphs 5-9. Paragraph 9 details types of species and Annex 6 includes specific species found in each selected PL.</p> <p>Regarding the benefits of the project specifically for biodiversity, component 3 is devoted to conservation and restoration of natural habitats and biodiversity mainstreaming. Paragraphs 31-32 (description of component 3 activities) reference specific practices to be promoted including vegetation enrichment, fencing, natural regeneration, assisted regeneration, planting or direct seeding of native tree species, erosion control, and invasive species control. Moreover, the target for land area under practices specifically to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Indicator 4.1) has been increased to 78,000 ha.</p> <p>Regarding the description of the Cerrado biome, the Cerrado is considered to be</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Baseline</p> <p>5. The baseline is quite general at national level (national commitments and environmental policies) but the dynamic leading to deforestation and land degradation is not clear in the targeted landscape. To understand better the relevance of the proposed outputs as listed in the para 13, it would be useful to have more information on why and how the degradation process is happening despite the existing national dispositions to combat it in the targeted project area in particular.</p> <p>6. What are the investments in the targeted project area currently being made by the government and the private sector that are aligned with the FOLUR objectives? We only know about the ABC program at national level.</p>	<p>The description of the current dynamics leading to natural resource and habitat degradation has been enhanced in the PAD. Paragraphs 9 describes the key threats, and Paragraphs 13-14 describe the weaknesses in national efforts that are resulting in persistent degradation.</p> <p>Regarding other investments in the proposed project intervention area, Paragraphs 13-14 references national level plans/programs that are implemented at local level, and Annex 7 includes additional relevant projects with which Vertentes will align.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>FOLUR Design</p> <p>7. Supply chain actors training is good but all at local level. Are there plans for linkage further up the chain that includes major national and global actors? Large, multi-stakeholder platforms can also support the work of the project and can provide incentives and market linkages that would not be immediately apparent from the main local buyers. These platforms include the Cerrado Working Group (GTC), the Soft Commodities Forum (SCF) and also the Consumer Goods Forum. Much of the work proposed to be undertaken has been done by these groups in many instances and there is a great opportunity to incorporate this work, road maps, methods, supply chain analytics, traceability etc into planning and implementation.</p> <p>8. What role will sustainable financing play in the project? Where will the project target financing stakeholders?</p> <p>9. Outreach to FOLUR GP: Any potential for engagement regionally? Paraguay in particular may benefit from lessons on Beef & soy.</p> <p>10. Criteria for the selection of the 500.000 hectares where the project will be implemented: the deforestation is not mentioned. How will the project consider this important element of the FOLUR concept to ensure it will efficiently contribute to decrease it. The more the selected areas are linked to deforestation the greater is the expected impact.</p>	<p>The project will align with relevant global actors with which Brazil is engaged e.g. the Tropical Forest Alliance, Consumer Goods Forum, and Roundtable on Responsible Soy, Food and Land Use Coalition (Paragraph 31).</p> <p>While the project does not focus on targeting financing sector actors per se, engaging private sector actors to leverage agricultural finance is a key aspect of component 2 (Paragraph 30) and element of the financial sustainability of the project investments.</p> <p>The project's Knowledge Management strategy includes close collaboration with the FOLUR Global Platform (FOLUR GP), as described at the end of PAD section II. The project will contribute to generating lessons for wider replication of FOLUR IP actions and results, thus enabling scale-up and incentives for improved practices with greater landscape-level outcomes and greener beef cattle and soybean supply chains. As a complement to the quantitative</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Restoration</p> <p>11. Restoration being undertaken with native species and not monoculture plantations is mentioned but then a couple of paragraphs down it states that the project will support planting or direct seeding of natives or non-natives trees species. These two need to be reconciled and made consistent. Also please note that the GEF financing won't support planting of non-native species.</p>	<p>Thank you, this inconsistency has been resolved and non-native? removed from the PAD.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Private Sector</p> <p>12. There is a strong emphasis on the producer base and the supply chain for the commodities. This is essential and the approach with the SENAR offices (Appendix 1) is logical. However, the main investors in the regions are large agribusiness and agritechology. These companies include Syngenta (100 million commitment with TNC) and with Bayer ? large soil and productivity program. It would be useful to link in with these programs, in addition to the SENAR regions so that the scale of the project can be increased and that more resources can be dedicated to the priority regions.</p> <p>13. The section on the private sector rightly identifies the local buyers, traceability and the creation of a forum to hold discussions. It would be efficient to link to existing forums such as those run by ABIOVE and others to maximizes these opportunities.</p> <p>14. The term most often used is deforestation free or avoiding deforestation in the document. In the case of the Cerrado, many companies and NGOs have been supporting ?no native vegetation conversion? to incorporate other ecosystems such as grasslands and wetlands. Consideration of the Cerrado ecosystems must extend beyond forests if there is to be successful private sector engagement.</p> <p>15. Carbon ? carbon markets and nature based solutions should be mentioned also as many companies are now looking seriously into business plans for the region and creating carbon neutral farms and seeking to reduce scope 3 emissions through their supply chains.</p>	<p>The project is open to aligning with large investors in the region, although it is not stated explicitly in the PAD.</p> <p>During preparation, stakeholder engagement under the project consulted private sector actors such platforms, including APROSOJA BR, ABIEC, and others; more detail is mentioned in the footnote to Paragraph 31.</p> <p>This is an important point, and the broader ?land use change and deforestation? is used in the PAD, e.g. in Paragraph 29.</p> <p>While carbon markets are not a focus of the project activities, the private sector linkages under component 2 are amenable to business plans that seek to reduce emissions along supply chains including through emissions trading. Regarding nature-based solutions, component 3 of the project specifically aims to conserve and restore natural habitats and mainstream biodiversity.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>COVID strategy</p> <p>16. Good to see the COVID mitigation approach, but has there been any attempt to identify opportunities for the project to reduce the likelihood of future disease spread? Please indicate if the proposed project can help in reducing the risk of emerging infectious diseases in the future, while increasing the resilience of the ecologic and socio-economy systems.</p>	<p>While the project does not have a focus on disease prevention, it will promote improved livestock traceability through its engagement with the private sector under component 2. These activities contribute not only to the resilience and sustainability of food value chains in Brazil, but also to improved food safety and reduced likelihood of zoonotic disease spread.</p>
<p>Results Framework</p> <p>17. PDO indicator is missing GHG Indicator, which is a critical GEF Core Indicator. Please note that the estimate has to be done over a 20 years period (not 4).</p> <p>18. In addition to the BD indicator referenced above, the targets seem low considering the GEF investment, and especially when factoring in the co-financing of nearly \$200m.</p> <p>19. The text mentions that "by increasing the sustainability and productivity of their agricultural systems and environmental services, indirect project benefits will be reflected in increased levels of environmental and biodiversity gains." Is there a way that these project benefits be captured and measured?</p>	<p>The PDO indicators now include a GEF Core Results Indicator for GHG emissions.</p> <p>The targets for the PDO indicators "area of land restored" and "area of land under improved practices" have been increased.</p> <p>The project will focus on measuring direct benefits as reflected in the results framework, and will not aim to quantify indirect benefits.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Co-financing</p> <p>20. The WB co-financing is missing in the Datasheet</p> <p>21. Given the large amount of co-financing, we would encourage the WB to review the benefits generated.</p>	<p>Thank you, the co-financing has been clarified.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this is not a blended operation. Co-financing sources and amounts are included in the co-financing table in PAD section II.D.</p>
<p>Institutional Arrangement</p> <p>22. SENAR is main executing partner. Do they have the technical capacity and to be responsible for restoration and BD conservation efforts? If not than what institution(s) will be responsible for these critical activities?</p>	<p>Yes, SENAR has twenty-five years of experience in planning, carrying out and supervising projects and programs aiming at the training and education of rural professionals in Brazil, including both large and small producers, extension and technical assistance staff, etc. The agency has highly qualified staff in the fields of project planning, agronomy, training, technical assistance, financial administration and procurement. Its annual budget is currently about \$230 million. SENAR works under high standards of governance and under close scrutiny of auditors.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Key Risks</p> <p>23. Climate Change is not identified as a risk as is required for GEF financed projects. Please also see STAP guidance on climate risk screening (link below). At a minimum, the climate risks should be identified, listed and described. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Outlining the key aspects of the climate change projections/scenarios at the project location (or as close to it with data available), which are relevant for the type of intervention being financed (e.g. changes in temperatures, rainfalls, increased flooding, sea level rise, saltwater acquirer contamination, increased soil erosion, etc). o Time horizon if feasible/data available (e.g. up to 2050). Please refer to list of examples from STAP guidance. o Listing key potential hazards for the project that are related to the aspects of the climate scenarios listed above (describe how the climate scenarios identified above are likely to affect the project, during 2020-2050). o Describing plans for climate change risk assessment and mitigation measures during PPG. o (STAP publication: https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Climate%20Risk%20Screening%20web%20posting.pdf) 	<p>Thank you, climate change is now included as a risk under "other" in the Key Risks section of the PAD. A Climate and Disaster Risk Screening has been conducted (see Paragraph 36) in accordance with STAP guidance. The full screening will be available in the project files.</p>
<p>(iii) GEF Council Comments (December 2019) to the FOLUR Impact Program Addendum as relevant to Vertentes</p>	
<p><i>France Comments</i></p> <p>France of course supports this project which aims at the sustainable management of land and forests and the greening / sustainability of value chains by targeting large producer countries.</p> <p>It would be interesting to explore potential coordination with the French national strategy to combat imported deforestation (SNDI), the European strategies on the subject, and with the alliance for tropical forests.</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment.</p> <p>The project will coordinate with relevant donors to combat deforestation. In particular, the project component 3 will align with Brazil's existing activities under the Tropical Forest Alliance as well as under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Consumer Goods Forum, and Roundtable on Responsible Soy, Food and Land Use Coalition.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p><i>Germany Comments</i></p> <p>Germany asks to clarify the following aspects in the final project proposal: How will local governments and civil society organizations in the respective countries be strengthened as change agents of an enabling environment? What are country specific risks and mitigation strategies with regards to current political priorities and institutional capacities (esp. with regard to environmental, civil society and indigenous issues)? How is the LDN response hierarchy addressed (priority on avoiding land degradation) in order not to incentivize degradation through restoration support?</p> <p>In addition, Germany recommends taking into account ongoing initiatives of the German ONE WORLD - No Hunger Initiative regarding the Green Innovation Centres for the Agriculture and Food Sector (i.a. in Nigeria, India) as well as regarding Soil Conservation and Soil Rehabilitation for Food Security (India).</p>	<p>The project includes a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including a communication and social mobilization strategy able to reach all key stakeholders in each landscape (including the most disadvantaged and vulnerable social groups) and meaningful consultations with them. In addition, component 1 of the project aims explicitly to strengthen local governance, planning, and management capacity to implement the SLM approach. To this end, this component will provide technical assistance and capacity building to support local, multi-disciplinary coalitions of actors or Consortia in the nine selected PLs. These Consortia will serve to assess the existing status and remaining development needs, align and prioritize project activities in each PL, enable shared management of project activities by local private and public sector representatives, and promote synergies and partnerships for SLM.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p><i>Canada Comments</i></p> <p>We recommend that Fundacion para la Conservacion del Bosque Chiquitano (FCBC) be invited to be a stakeholder in this GEF project. FCBC is a non-profit organization based in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, whose geographic scope includes the entire department of Santa Cruz and focuses on the ecosystems with the greatest environmental vulnerability, especially the Chiquitano Dry Forest, the Cerrado and the Chaco. FCBC has promoted the design and implementation of around 500 projects and initiatives at different scales, especially in the Chiquitania region, both with the public and private sectors and in close collaboration with the social actors and authorities of the region and with different local and national and international partner organizations.</p>	<p>The project will consider engagement with relevant local NGOs including FCBC during implementation and welcomes expertise on forest conservation in project intervention areas.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p><i>United States Comments</i></p> <p>We support the FOLUR program and these addenda and have some additional comments for improvement. First, our understanding of the phrase and concept of 'food systems' and 'transforming food systems' refers to a holistic, systems-approach to food and agriculture, including very prominently, nutrition and diet. The lack therefore, of mention of nutrition and diet in the projects is of concern, and we recommend that these important concepts not be isolated from broader transformative work on the biodiversity and ecosystem, and overall environment sustainability considerations of food system transformation discussions.</p> <p>Additionally, we will closely track the performance of both Nucafe and the Bugisu Co-op, which we believe will benefit from close monitoring.</p>	<p>While the project does not have explicit nutrition and diet objectives, it is not isolated from broader transformative efforts to improve food security and food system sustainability. The project contributes to food security more generally through improving the resilience of soybean and beef cattle systems, mitigating COVID-19 impacts on food value chains through its COVID-19 risk mitigation strategy, and promoting improved livestock traceability through its engagement with the private sector under component 2. These activities contribute to the resilience and sustainability of food value chains in Brazil, contributing to greater food security.</p>
<p>(iv) GEF Secretariat Comments (November 2020) to the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase</p>	
<p>Child concepts Review: Responses provided are sufficient. Please address the below comments during the PPG phase.</p>	<p>Thank you for this comment.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>The project might be better supported by various stakeholders if some of the major business groups working throughout the Cerrado are directly involved. During the PPG phase, please work to engage such groups.</p>	<p>Thank you. During project preparation, the project identified the main regional and local buyers, slaughterhouses, meatpacking facilities, and traders and created a forum of discussion to understand their market needs for sustainable products, the protocols and traceability processes they use, and the risks they perceive related to committing to promoting productive alliances with local producers. As detailed in the component 2 description, the team engaged with the following private sector actors:</p> <p>Beef: ABIEC - Brazilian Association of Meat Exporting Industries, Embrapa Beef Cattle - Researcher responsible for the CCN and Low Carbon Protocol, ILPF Promotion Network - Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration, GTPS - Sustainable Livestock Working Group, IMAC - Instituto Mato-Grossense da Carne, ASSOCON-National Association of Intensive Livestock, Brazilian Angus Association,</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
The case for the biodiversity values of the selected landscapes should be strengthened during the PPG period.	Thank you, the team has significantly strengthened these aspects in the country and sectoral context.

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>The concept states in the that the main beneficiaries of the project are rural producers with small to medium sized farms (production area between 4 and 70 fiscal units), their associations and communities who benefit from the landscape's natural resources. But it is also written that ?family farms (78% of farms) occupy only 14.7% of the total productive area; while the remaining 22% midsize and large farms occupy 85.3% of the productive area.? It would therefor appear that small-medium farmers are not the bulk of agricultural land use as compared to midsize and large farms. During the PPG phase it will important to develop a clear rationale for the targeting of small-medium farmers in areas where they appear to play a less of a role in production.</p>	<p>Thank you, the team has clarified the description of targeted beneficiaries at the beginning of the PAD section II. The project aims to support a total of 10,500 direct beneficiaries (including 2,100 women) through training and technical assistance provision to strengthen SLM capacities and governance (Component 1) and to implement sustainable agriculture, restoration, and biodiversity practices (Components 2 and 3). Under Component 1, direct beneficiaries will consist in soybean and beef cattle producers and their representative organizations, state and municipal governments, local communities, local technical assistance agents, NGOs, buyers, and investors benefiting from training and technical assistance provision to strengthen SLM capacities and governance in the 9 selected PLs. Under Components 2 and 3, direct beneficiaries are 2,500 soybean and beef cattle producers and farmworkers. In particular, the technical assistance</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>While the efforts to dispose safely of agrochemicals is certainly important, it perhaps should be a secondary focus of the efforts at the landscape level, as opposed to a 'major premise of the Project' as is stated in the concept. Please ensure that this balance of initiatives is reflected in the CEO endorsement.</p>	<p>Thank you, the team agrees and has adjusted the reference to agrochemicals in the PAD section IV.D.</p>
<p>While the five outputs identified in the last paragraph of section C contribute to the Global Environmental Benefits, they are not all what GEF considers GEBs themselves (except for GHG emissions mitigated). Please better reflect BD, LD, CC and CW GEBs in the CEO Endorsement.</p>	<p>Thank you, the team has enhanced the narrative in and around GEBs in the PAD, in both the context in section I and the description of project activities in section II. This includes stating the benefits for biodiversity, climate change (mitigation and adaptation/resilience), and natural resources (soil, water, ecosystem services).</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>During the PPG please indicate how the project will help to meet Brazil's LDN targets if finalized. If not finalized, explain how this project can contribute to that process.</p>	<p>The project contributes to all three levels of the LDN response hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reverse). The project promotes the adoption of sustainable landscape management practices on agricultural land under component 2 that "avoid" and "reduce" degradation. It also promotes the adoption of restoration practices under component 3 which "reverse" degradation by restoring agricultural and forested land.</p> <p>Currently, the National Action Program to Combat Desertification (<i>Programa de A??o Nacional de Combate ? Desertifica??o</i> or <i>PAN-Brasil</i>) is under implementation. Considering the large size of Brazil's territory, it is an enormous challenge for the country to achieve target 15.3, which is, "until 2030, combat desertification and restore degraded lands and soils, including areas affected by desertification, drought and floods, and implement efforts to achieve a neutral world in</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
(v) Comments (May 2019) by the GEF Council and Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) to the FOLUR Program Framework Document as relevant to Vertentes	

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>What activities will be implemented to increase the project's resilience to climate change? Climate resilience not addressed in detail, though mentioned in the section on risks. The proposed response to climate change is quite general at this level; more detail expected in development of country projects and in program-level monitoring and targeted capacity support functions.</p>	<p>The project underwent a Climate and Disaster Risk Screening (PAD end of section II) that highlights the inclusion of climate-smart agriculture practices under those promoted by the project. While the proposed project intervention areas face potential exposure to climate change hazards e.g. forest fires, the project is designed specifically to address them through both soft and hard components, significantly modulating the climate change risk. Moreover, the adaptive capacity of beneficiaries is thought to be high based on the experience of previous projects. At an institutional level, the Brazil Investment Plan (BIP) under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) is strengthening information systems on forest fire risk and GHG emissions estimation and land use monitoring (TerraClass Cerrado) mapping, which indicate changes in land use in Cerrado habitats.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors? Given the geographic and commodity coverage of this IP, scaling up beyond country-level outcomes is integral to planned program-level outcomes, targeting fundamental transformation in food systems. Achieving these outcomes at scale is likely to be more difficult than it seems to be depicted. In particular, the scaling potential relies significantly on shifting patterns of investment, with the intent that ?policy and coordination platforms will crowd-in investment,? but it remains unclear how this will be achieved. Barriers to adoption of innovations at landscape level and in value chains are addressed well, if still at a general level, in the discussion of governance issues and in program risks. But explicit barriers to scaling and transformation are less well-covered. The program design brings the advantage of planned engagement with key industry platforms, partnerships and global initiatives that, collectively, bring a vast range of experience, including experience confronting barriers to scaling and system transformation. The PFD notes plans for in-depth consultation during full program development. This should offer an excellent opportunity to probe this experience, including participatory processes to surface emergent lessons that may not yet have been explicitly identified and documented.</p>	<p>The project includes a Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy at the end of PAD section II that details plans for sharing, disseminating, and scaling up lessons and experiences. Within Brazil, strong monitoring and solid results can open up opportunities to scale up nationally, support reporting of global commitments such as for UNCDD, and potentially access green finance and/or carbon markets. Beyond the country-level, the KM strategy will help to enable scaling up through close collaboration with the FOLUR Global Platform (FOLUR GP). As a complement to the quantitative reporting, the project will document success stories and provide other inputs as contributions to annual overview progress reports of the FOLUR GP. The project leaders will also participate in an annual face-to-face Global Platform meeting with all FOLUR Agencies, Country Projects and partners. Lessons from these efforts will be captured and reported to enhance and</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences? Yes, including strong intention to develop action plans that address linked dimensions of access to productive assets, inclusive decision-making, and benefit sharing. Gender sensitive indicators are missing ? but dimensions above indicate a suitable framework. Consider applying indicators and measurement protocols of Women?s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI).</p>	<p>The PAD Annex 5 details the Gender Analysis and Action Plan for the project.</p>
<p>Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed? No hindrance indicated, but this merits deeper analysis during full program preparation, particularly regarding barriers to gender-equitable resource access and tenure rights, and to inclusive decision-making in landscape-level planning and policy formulation.</p>	
<p>Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project? Various kinds of policy, government and other stakeholder risks are mentioned (such as policy change, non-delivery of agreed contributions). While generic policy and governance risks are noted, there is inadequate explicit attention to political and economic interests that could (and are likely to) oppose desired changes.</p>	<p>The results of the project screening for environmental and social risks and impacts is detailed in PAD section IV.D. The screening indicates that both the environmental risk and social risk are Moderate under the Bank?s Environmental and Social Framework.</p>
<p>How will the project?s objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? Although various longer-term drivers are identified (as summarized in the ?contextual factors?, theory of change Fig.2), their implications are poorly analysed. FOLUR cannot expect to change these, but it can ensure that all projects are thinking about the significance of these factors and whether they mean different approaches might be more robust to future change. This would consider, for example, if future climate may undermine productivity of (or even demand for) a current staple in a region, then either improved management of that staple is addressed as an explicitly interim strategy while other solutions are developed; or improved management might be aimed at a different crop that is robust to the expected change in climate. Either way, at least the project level activities should include discussion of these possibilities early in design.</p>	<p>The project underwent a Climate and Disaster Risk Screening (PAD end of section II) that highlights the inclusion of climate-smart agriculture practices under those promoted by the project. While the proposed project intervention areas face potential</p>
<p>Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? No climate impact assessment is presented; only the possibility of climate change impacts on productivity and resilience is alluded to. Since impacts will be region and location-specific, climate impact assessments and response strategies will need to be developed in the country projects.</p>	

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with? Climate mitigation and adaptation goals are well integrated in the high-level program description, and climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies are integral to the planned landscape-level responses. Yet, assessment of program-level sensitivity to climate impacts is not presented.</p>	<p>exposure to climate change hazards e.g. forest fires, the project is designed specifically to address them through both soft and hard components, significantly modulating the climate change risk. Moreover, the adaptive capacity of beneficiaries is thought to be high based on the experience of previous projects. At an institutional level, the Brazil Investment Plan (BIP) under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) is strengthening information systems on forest fire risk and GHG emissions estimation and land use monitoring (TerraClass Cerrado) mapping, which indicate changes in land use in Cerrado habitats.</p>

Comment	World Bank Response
<p>What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used? KM is a central element of the program. One of the three pillars of the global platform is explicitly devoted to KM and communications. Yet no KM indicators and metrics are specified; these will be needed to prepare more specific KM plans and actions. As noted in the main STAP screen, KM is a central element of the program, and the explicit focus of one of the three global platform pillars. Yet no KM indicators and metrics are specified; doing so will be important to help prepare more specific KM plans and actions. Also, although learning is discussed, it is not yet clear how this learning will be applied to support adaptive management in program implementation, for example using a regular review of the nested theories of change at program and project levels as a structured approach to this. See, for example, Thornton et al (2017) for description of such an approach. Thornton, P.K., Schuetz, T., Forch, W., Cramer, L., Abreu, D., Vermeulen, S.& Campbell, B.M. 2017 Responding to global change: A theory of change approach to making agricultural research for development outcome-based. <i>Agricultural Systems</i> 152, 145-153.</p>	<p>The project includes a Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy at the end of PAD section II that details plans for sharing, disseminating, and scaling up lessons and experiences. The KM strategy will be undertaken in close collaboration with the FOLUR Global Platform and will proactively coordinate with FOLOUR GP communication officers.</p>
<p>What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience? Proposed plans for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results are presented at a general level. They include a global platform for transferring knowledge and information in multiple directions: from country programs up, from the global dissemination platform down, and through fostering South-South exchange. The planned focal activities (testing methods, learning, capturing, sharing lessons) are reasonably identified at this stage. The specified objectives are also sensible but a more detailed operational plan would be needed during full program development.</p>	<p>Thank you. As part of the project's KM strategy, the project will document success stories and provide other inputs as contributions to annual overview progress reports of the FOLUR GP. The project leaders will also participate in an annual face-to-face Global Platform meeting with all FOLUR Implementing Agencies, Country Projects and partners.</p>

**ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>
---	-----------------------------------

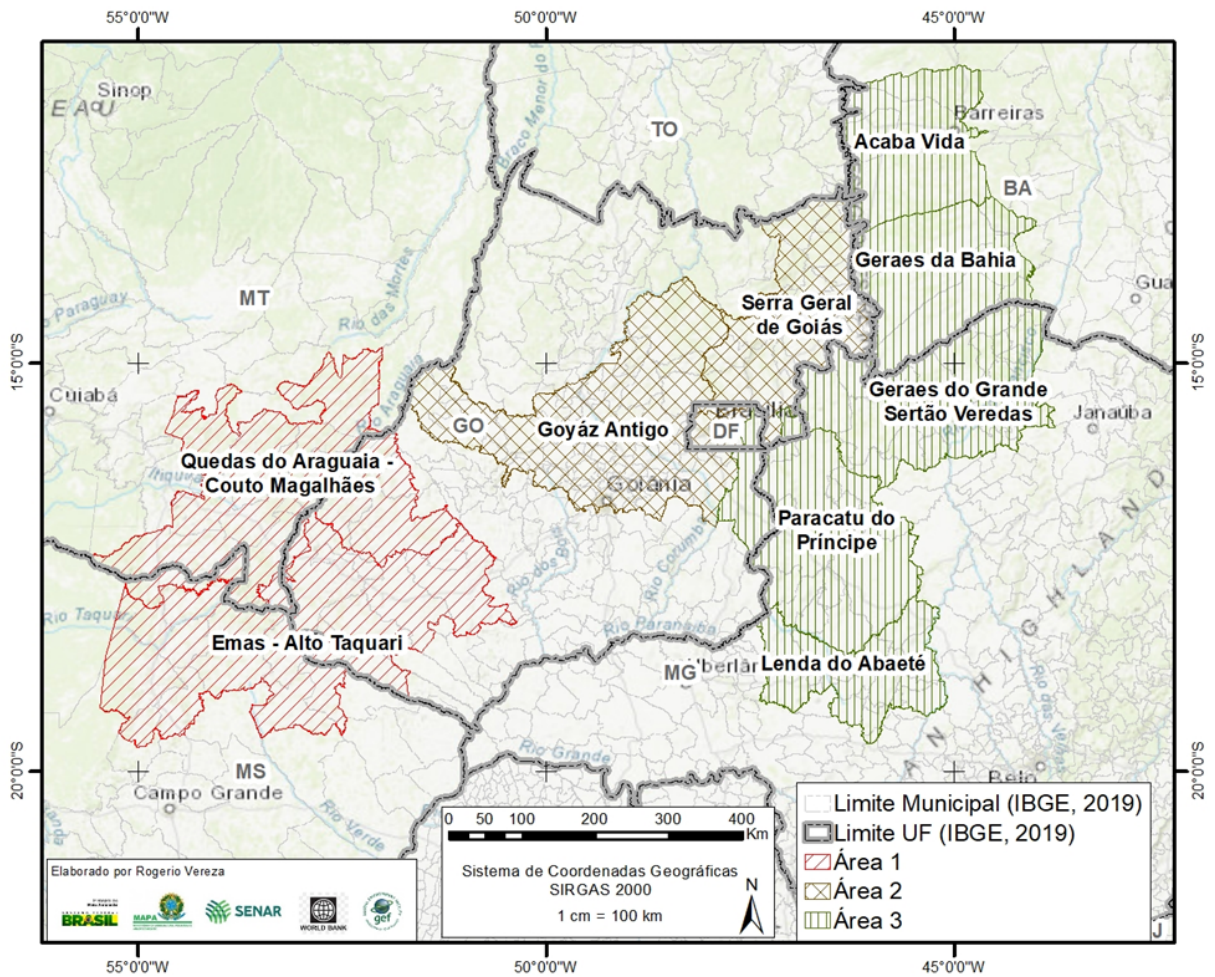
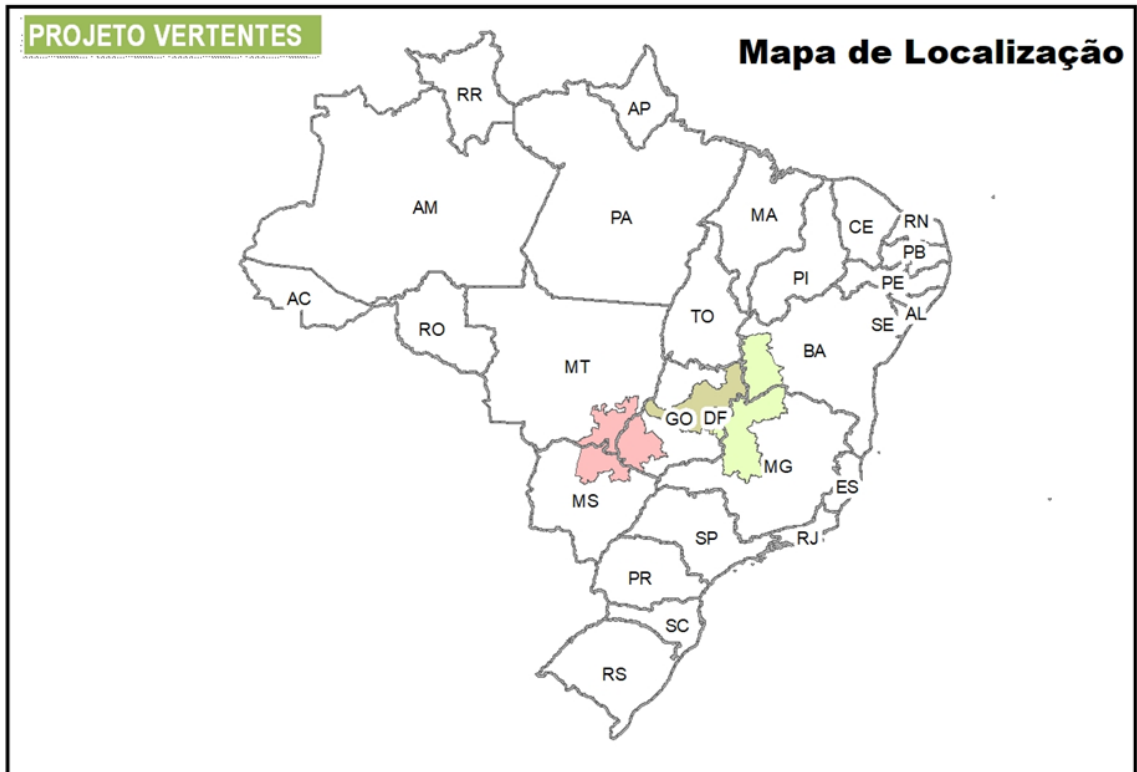
	<i>Budgeted Amount (a)</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date (b)</i>	<i>Amount Cancelled (a-b)</i>
1. Civil works	-	-	
2. Goods (01 laptop)	2000	1,408.58	
3. Consulting (individual consultants to elaborate: project proposal; Project Operational Manual; Actions plan for targeted areas; MGSA; value chains (soy and beef) diagnostics; socioenvironmental diagnostic for project areas; Information system expert)	100,138	70,525.28	
4. Operational costs (internet access; IT licenses; Banking fees)	18,348	12,922.15	
5. Training (for Online Procurement Solution tool)	5,000	3,521.40	
6. Others (services for adjustment on Moodle tool and PGP Portal)	58,000	40,848.44	
Total	183,486.00	129,225.85	54,260.15

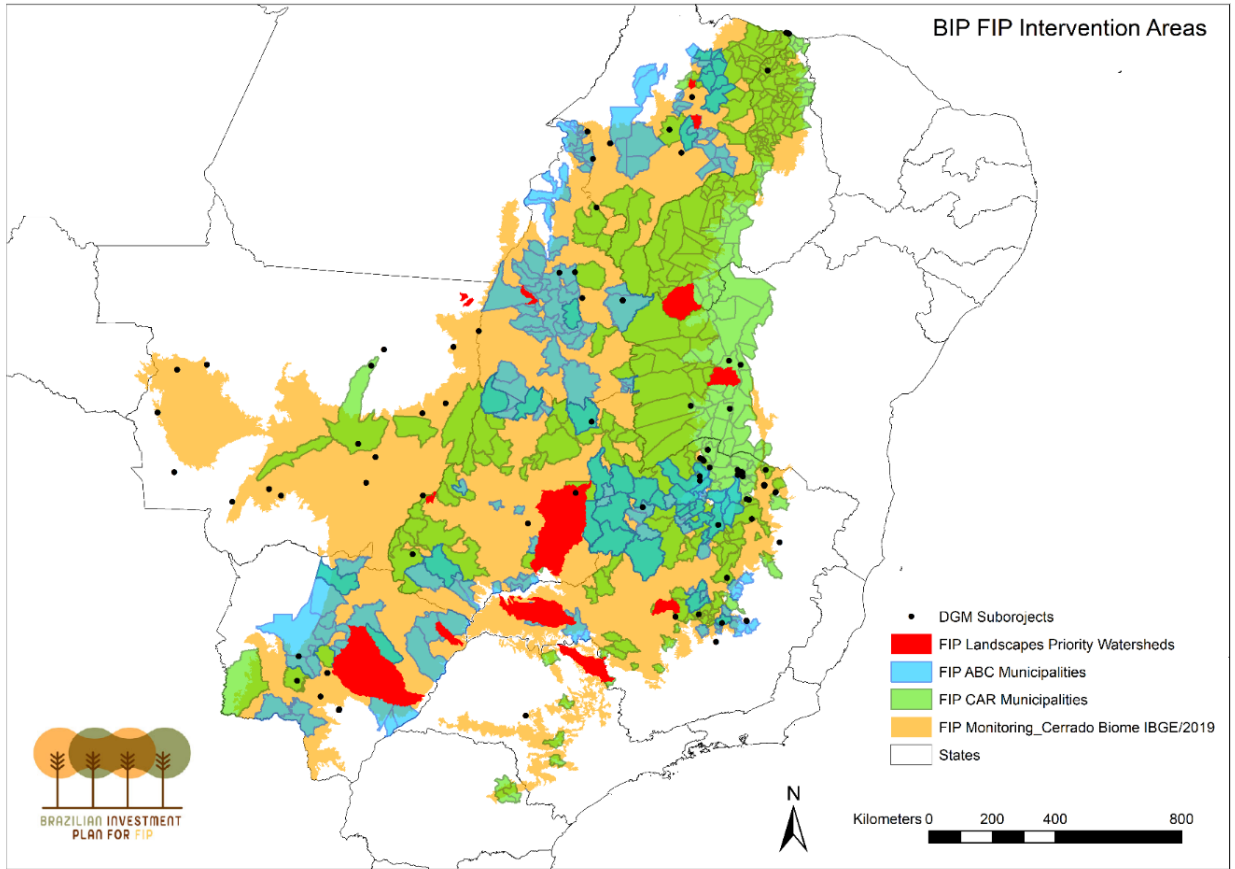
The PPG was closed on August 31, 2021 and final disbursement status is as follows:

Category Description	USD
(1) Goods, non-consulting services, consulting services, Operating Costs and Training under the Activities	131,946.99
Designated Account (DA-A)	-2,721.14
Total Disbursed	129,225.85
Cancellation value as of August 31, 2021	54,260.15
Original Grant Amount	183,486.00

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.





Project areas

coordinates: <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1gbrde6UK38xkY1gq09y6Ufy8a8GEPx1j>

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component [00Dec]									Component d Knowledge management	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (USDec.)	Responsible Entity (Authorized to receive funds from the GEF)
		Component 1 Development and promotion of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Approach				Component 2 Promotion of sustainable food production practices & responsible value chains			Component 3 Conservation and restoration of natural habitats and mainstreaming biodiversity							
		1.1 Stakeholder awareness, individuals effectively participating in project activities	1.2 SLM capacity and governance of local communities and institutions enhanced	1.3 Local landscape concepts engaged to support sustainable land management interventions	1.4 Public policies and land use incentives revised and enhanced	2.1 Land areas under SLM in production systems expanded by training and technical assistance for producers provided	2.2 Rural producers and community members able to implement Project activities	2.3 Sustainable market linkages enhanced	3.1 Native vegetation areas recovery process expanded	3.2 Landscape restoration improved management to benefit biodiversity	3.3 Environmental services, landscape carbon stock and LDN measured					
Works	--															
Goods	Notebooks for use by the project's team														\$ 41,000.00	\$ 41,000.00
Validation	--															
Grants/ Sub-grants	--															
Procuring Goods/ Send Goods/ Equity	--															
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	Recruitment of agriculture and environmental officers to support the implementation of the activities							\$ 5,966,214.40	\$ 584,900.00	\$ 1,446,962.00				\$ 7,998,076.40	\$ 7,998,076.40	
Contracted Services - Individual	--															
Contracted Services - Company	Project audits, graphic and visual design services, social media, distance education concepts, online broadcasting company, recording of meetings, videos of results, photographic collection, material for events and training, graphics printing, publishing, freight for distribution of the material, air ticket issuing agency, contracts specialized in soil recovery and degraded areas, superior fauna registration, information technology contracts, IR, AI, programming, georeferencing, research development, vehicle rental				\$ 563,000.00									\$ 431,050.00	\$ 992,050.00	\$ 1,374,500.00
International Consultants	--															
Local Consultants	All project consulting, mentor consulting for the production of studies and reports, specialized technical services, communication plan consulting, text and article translation services, dissemination translation services, preparation of progress reports, evaluation reports and final project reports, development of various studies for environmental issues. Some teams to be hired with dedication for the Project, such as SENAR employees (Contractors, benefits and labor chargeback)				\$ 203,029.64	\$ 144,000.00	\$ 502,875.00	\$ 306,000.00						\$ 1,806,551.04	\$ 2,962,455.68	\$ 845,647.68
Salary and benefits/ Staff costs	Staff - Senior Central base team	\$ 518,400.00													\$ 518,400.00	\$ 518,400.00
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Lessons learned workshops, workshops, seminars, educational actions for the transfer of knowledge - oral technical assistance, face to face and distance education training, holding events, seminars, meetings and lectures, development of courses, open rotation and experimentation of distance education platforms, including tutoring, training and technical updating of field teams; field trips, including logistics and infrastructure for carrying out the actions		\$ 98,000.00	\$ 635,850.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 7,802,700.00	\$ 600,000.00							\$ 9,196,550.00	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 9,268,550.00
Trip	Trips for project supervision and monitoring, institutional representation at national and international events, Vehicle rental and reimbursement of fuel and toll fees													\$ 512,960.00	\$ 512,960.00	\$ 317,850.00
Office Supplies	consumables for the regional administrations of SENAR and SENAR Central															
Other Operating Costs	bank fees, costs of publishing public notices, reimbursement of fuel and tolls														\$ 103,600.00	\$ 103,600.00
Grand Total	--	\$ 518,400.00	\$ 98,000.00	\$ 635,850.00	\$ 263,029.64	\$ 8,502,700.00	\$ 3,102,875.00	\$ 306,000.00	\$ 5,966,214.40	\$ 584,900.00	\$ 1,446,962.00	\$ 2,750,561.04	\$ 22,380,492.08	\$ 1,559,947.68	\$ 837,542.24	\$ 24,577,982.00

[1] In exceptional cases where GEF Agency receives funds for execution, Terms of Reference for specific activities are reviewed by GEF Secretariat

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencies is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement

with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).