

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Union for Restoration - Enabling large-scale restoration through national policy in Brazil (GEF-PROVEG)

Region	GEF Project ID
Brazil	11124
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Brazil	FSP
GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
CI	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
WRI Brazil	CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/25/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	56
GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
13,397,248.00	1,205,752.00
PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
300,000.00	27,000.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
14930000	149,297,957.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Brazil faces significant environmental challenges, including land degradation, biodiversity loss, climate change, and water insecurity, primarily driven by factors such as deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices.

The proposed project, called “Restaura Biomas- Promoting large-scale restoration through the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery in Brazil”, aims to directly work on activities to support native vegetation recovery across all biomes of Brazil, aligned with national policy. The objective is to conserve biodiversity, enhance ecosystem resilience, and improve the socio-economic well-being of local communities. Restaura Biomas is a child project of the Global Coordination “Child” Project (GCP) that supports the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program’s (IP)

The project will focus on three key components that aim to: (i) strengthen national and subnational frameworks to promote cross-sector coordination, implementation and monitoring of public policies; (ii) enhance policies implementation and create a community of practice by strengthening coalitions of governments, companies and civil society organizations that lead the restoration movement and strengthening capacities at local level to coordinate restoration efforts; (iii) unlock financial flows and bridge different types of capital to support native vegetation recovery interventions.

By 2030, the project aims to achieve the following outcomes: achieve 600,000 hectares of forests under restoration; promote sustainable management practices on 1,200,000 hectares; mitigate 34 million tons of Greenhouse Gas Emissions; and impact 150,000 local beneficiaries across all biomes of Brazil.

The project will be implemented across all six biomes of Brazil^[1]. It will cover multiple sectors, including forestry, agriculture, environmental conservation, and community development.

The project emphasizes innovation and transformative change through unlocking financial flows, strengthening restoration supply chains, and aligning policies to support ecosystem restoration at a large scale.

^[1] Specific sites within the key biomes and 7 States will be defined during Y1 of implementation.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Promote structuring conditions for large-scale restoration in Brazil

Project Components

Component 1: Efficient public policies and coordination across governmental sectors (with information systems) allow transparency, decision-making and restoration at scale, attracting and unlocking public and private resources.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,704,526.00	30,764,266.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: The recovery of native vegetation on a large scale is promoted through the alignment and coordination of public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments

Indicator 1.1: Number of public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments that are supported, aligned, and coordinated.

Target 1.1 - 5 public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments supported, aligned, and coordinated.

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Collegiate bodies and participatory decision-making instances are strengthened, **considering a gender-responsive approach**, to enhance policy alignment and coordination.

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of collegiate bodies strengthened for policy alignment and coordination with an agreed workplan.

Target 1.1.1: At least 1 collegiate body strengthened with an agreed workplan.

Output 1.1.2: Coherent standards and regulations that support large-scale recovery of native vegetation are endorsed by the government.

Indicator 1.1.2: Number of standards and regulations endorsed.

Target 1.1.2: At least 2 standards or regulations endorsed.

Output 1.1.3: Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs) are under implementation and lessons learned shared across states.

Indicator 1.1.3: Number of states with PRAs under implementation and lessons learned shared.

Target 1.1.3: 3 states with PRAs under implementation and lessons learned shared.

Output 1.1.4: A recovery program or plan for native vegetation is established for Federal Protected Areas and under implementation.

Indicators 1.1.4: Number of recovery programs established and under implementation.

Target 1.1.4: 1 program established for Federal Protected Areas and under implementation in 2 protected areas.

Output 1.1.5: An official integrated monitoring platform/system for the recovery of native vegetation in Brazil is operational.

Indicator 1.1.5: Number of monitoring platforms/systems operational.

Target 1.1.5: 1 national platform/system operational.

Component 2: Strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, and multi stakeholder networks to implement large-scale restoration and improve production practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
4,402,836.00	34,135,293.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened engagement of governments, private sector, and multi stakeholder restoration networks - **considering a gender-responsive approach** - supporting the implementation of restoration and improved practices in priority landscapes.

Indicator 2.1: Number of initiatives supporting large-scale restoration and improved practices.

Target 2.1 - At least 6 large-scale restoration and improved practices initiatives supporting implementation on the ground.

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Biome-level restoration networks are strengthened with gender-responsive operational management plans under implementation and developing local capacities.

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of operational management plans and local capacity building programs.

Target 2.1.1: At least 3 operational management plans under implementation and at least 5 local capacity building programs implemented.

Output 2.1.2: Public and private Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) services are strengthened and available to support implementation of high-quality recovery of native vegetation, which includes a gender approach, and improved practices on the ground.

Indicator 2.1.2: Number of public and private ATER services strengthened and providing technical assistance to local implementers.

Target 2.1.2: 3 public and private ATER services strengthened.

Output 2.1.3: Demonstration landscape projects that generate benefits to biodiversity and local stakeholders (including women and men) through restoration and improved practices are implemented.

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of demonstration projects with clear benefits to biodiversity and local stakeholders (including women and men).

Target 2.1.3: 6 demonstration landscape projects.

Component 3: Unlock financial flows and institute innovative initiatives to make resources viable for long-term restoration and improved practices (e.g. carbon markets, PES schemes, rural credit, conversion of fines, tax reform and partnerships with local companies and organizations)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,673,067.00	70,765,265.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: New and/or improved public and private financing mechanisms investing in the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.

Indicator 3.1: Number of new and/or improved financing mechanisms.

Target 3.1: 6 new and/or improved financing mechanisms supporting the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.

Output:

Output 3.1.1: New and/or improved public and private funding mechanisms (e.g., investment funds, rural credit, ABC Plan, philanthropy etc.) financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.

Indicator 3.1.1: Number of public and private funding mechanisms financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.

Target 3.1.1: At least 2 new and/or improved public and private funding mechanisms.

Output 3.1.2: Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes and carbon markets (regulated and voluntary) financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices at the landscape level.

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of PES schemes and carbon projects implemented at the landscape level.

Target: 3.1.2: 6 PES and carbon projects established.

Output 3.1.3: Bilateral and multilateral arrangements increase funding commitments to the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices at the landscape level.

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of bilateral and multilateral funding commitments at the landscape level.

Target 3.1.3: At least 2 bilateral and/or multilateral commitments.

Output 3.1.4: Investments in value chains that promote the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices (agroforestry systems, silviculture of native species, and integrated crop-livestock and forestry systems) at the landscape level are secured.

Indicator 3.1.4: Number of investment portfolios/deals being funded.

Target 3.1.4: At least 3 portfolios/deals.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
985,110.00	6,523,714.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: The project monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and learning system is developed and implemented based on adaptive management approach.

Indicator 4.1: Number of plans and systems developed and implemented.

Target 4.1: 1 plan and system developed and implemented.

Outcome 4.2: A knowledge management, learning, and dissemination system is developed and shared through the Program-wide Online Platform to be created by the Global Coordination Project (GCP).

Indicator 4.2: Number of systems developed and shared.

Target 4.2: 1 systems developed and shared.

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Progress on the project workplan is measured through a robust M&E plan and system.

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of annual technical and financial progress reports published.

Target 4.1.1: 5 annual progress reports (1 per year).

Output 4.1.2: Project monitoring and evaluations conducted based on adaptive management approach.

Indicator 4.1.2: Number of evaluation reports published.

Target 4.1.2: Two evaluation reports (midterm and end of project) published.

Output 4.2.1. Knowledge management, learning, and dissemination performed by the project and shared through the Program-wide Online Platform on a continuous basis.

Indicator 4.2.1. Knowledge, learning, and dissemination system shared through the Program-wide Online Platform.

Target 4.2.1. Functional knowledge, learning, and dissemination system.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Efficient public policies and coordination across governmental sectors (with information systems) allow transparency, decision-making and restoration at scale, attracting and unlocking public and private resources.	3,704,526.00	30,764,266.00
Component 2: Strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, and multi stakeholder networks to implement large-scale restoration and improve production practices	4,402,836.00	34,135,293.00
Component 3: Unlock financial flows and institute innovative initiatives to make resources viable for long-term restoration and improved practices (e.g. carbon markets, PES schemes, rural credit, conversion of fines, tax reform and partnerships with local companies and organizations)	3,673,067.00	70,765,265.00
M&E	985,110.00	6,523,714.00
Subtotal	12,765,539.00	142,188,538.00
Project Management Cost	631,709.00	7,109,419.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	13,397,248.00	149,297,957.00

Please provide Justification

CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1. Brazil has experienced extensive forest and land degradation for decades. Despite recent declines in deforestation rates,^[1] the resurgence of illegal logging and unplanned land conversion signifies an ongoing struggle against land degradation.^[2] The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change recognize the growing threat of deforestation and land degradation to climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development and thus aim to restore 12 million hectares of degraded land by 2030. The National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (PROVEG) is the primary policy in place in Brazil for ecosystem restoration, reforestation, and natural regeneration (“native vegetation recovery”). PROVEG aims to articulate, integrate and promote policies, programs and actions that encourage the recovery of forests and other forms of native vegetation and to promote the environmental regularization of Brazilian rural properties, in accordance with the Forest Code Law, in a total area of at least 12 million hectares, until December 31, 2030.^[3] The main instrument for implementing the PROVEG is the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG). This is focused on improving awareness, supply chains, markets, financial mechanisms, institutions, rural extension, spatial planning, monitoring, research, and innovation for the recovery of native vegetation. PLANAVEG's objective is to expand and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural practices and other measures necessary for the recovery of native vegetation of at least 12 million hectares by 2030, mainly in permanent preservation areas (APP) and legal reserves (RL), but also in degraded areas with low productivity. PROVEG is meant to enable cross-sector coordination with other policy instruments. PLANAVEG was developed to guide sectoral dialogues and to connect restoration interventions with other policies.

2. In partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change and the Brazilian Union for Restoration, consisting of CI-Brazil, TNC, WRI, and WWF-Brazil, Restaura Biomas - Promoting large-scale restoration through the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery project aims to support Brazil's restoration commitments. The GEF funded project will directly support activities aligned with PROVEG and PLANAVEG. Conservation International is the GEF Agency and WRI the lead Executing Agency. The global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities that the project will address are explored in more detail below.

Environmental context and global significance

3. Brazil is the most biologically diverse country in the world and has the second-largest forest area. Brazil's forests represent a national and global public good due to the wide array of ecosystem services they provide including water, biodiversity, and carbon sequestration and storage. The country has a total area of 851 million hectares and is composed of six biomes: Amazon (49%), Cerrado (23%), Atlantic Forest (13%), Caatinga (10%), Pampa (2%), and Pantanal (1%).^[4] From 1985 to 2022, native vegetation in the country reduced from 638 to 543 million hectares (-15%) (or 3x the size of Germany). The pasture area for cattle ranching grew from 103 to 164 million hectares (+59%), and agriculture from 19 to 61 million hectares (+221%).^[5]

4. Table 1 below presents an overview of the land use dynamics, underlying drivers of environmental change, and current situations in the major biomes of Brazil, including the Atlantic Forest, Amazon, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal, and Pampa. The data spans from 1985 to 2022 and highlights the extent of native vegetation loss, key drivers of change, and the status of restoration efforts in each biome. This is a summarized version as we go into more detail on the specific environmental problems and drivers of environmental change in subsequent sections.

Table 1: Summarized environmental context by biomes

Biome	Native vegetation loss (1985-2022) ^[6]	Environmental context	Global environmental problem	Drivers of environmental change
Atlantic Forest	7% (2.4 Mha)	It is one of the most biologically diverse forests globally ^[7] but has suffered extensive degradation, with only 28% of its natural vegetation remaining.	Extensive deforestation and habitat degradation threaten biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by the Atlantic Forest.	Extensive land clearing historically for agriculture, (e.g. cattle ranching, soybean production, logging) leads to habitat fragmentation and loss. Encroachment of urban areas into forested areas, leads to further fragmentation and loss of habitat. ^[8]
Amazon	13% (53.2 Mha)	The Amazon is the world's largest rainforest. ^[9] It is the largest biome in Brazil and has lost the greatest amount of vegetation in terms of area.	Deforestation, primarily for logging purposes, poses a severe threat to the Amazon rainforest, leading to habitat loss, biodiversity decline, and impacts on regional and global climate patterns.	Logging, deforestation, and agricultural and pastoral expansion are the primary drivers of environmental change.
Cerrado	25% (32.1 Mha)	The Cerrado biome is the second-largest Brazilian biome and is the world's most biodiverse savannah. Alongside the Pampa it has had the greatest native vegetation loss proportionately.	Agricultural expansion and habitat conversion threaten the biodiversity and ecological integrity of the Cerrado, leading to habitat fragmentation and loss.	Expansion of farming, especially pasture and agriculture.
Caatinga	11% (6.0 Mha)	The Caatinga is a unique semi-arid region home to specialized flora and fauna ^[10] .	Deforestation, agriculture, and livestock farming pose significant threats to the Caatinga biome, leading to habitat degradation and loss of biodiversity.	Economic activities such as logging, agriculture, and livestock farming, combined with climatic factors, are the primary drivers of environmental change.
Pantanal	10% ^[11] (1.5 Mha)	The Pantanal is the largest freshwater wetland in the world. ^[12]	The ecological integrity of the Pantanal is threatened by deforestation, agricultural intensification, and	Deforestation and agricultural intensification, along with infrastructure development, drive habitat degradation and pose risks to the ecosystem.

			construction of hydropower plants	
Pampa	24% (2.8 Mha)	The Pampa is a vast grassland biome rich in biodiversity (the Brazilian Pampa holds, in just over 2% of Brazil's area, about 9% of its total biodiversity). ^[13]	Agricultural expansion and livestock farming pose significant threats to the Pampa biome, leading to habitat conversion and degradation.	Economic activities such as agriculture and livestock farming are primary drivers of environmental change, leading to habitat loss and fragmentation.

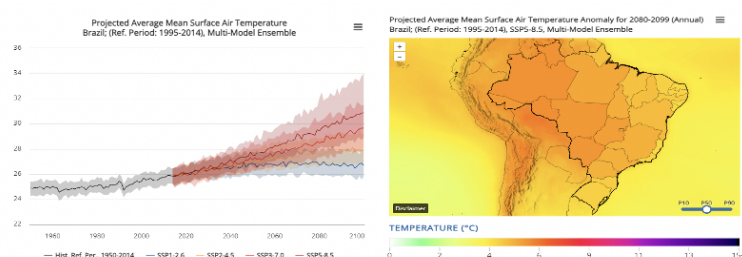
The global environmental problems and/or drivers that the project will address

We have broken down these environmental problems by the GEF 8 focal areas,^[14] recognizing that several of these issues are interconnected and influence each other. Below, we describe the specific challenges related to climate change, land degradation, desertification, biodiversity loss, and water insecurity in Brazil.

Climate Change

- Brazil's average annual temperatures are expected to rise by 1.7°C to 5.3°C by the end of the century. Temperatures are expected to increase from the country's western interior to its eastern coast. Central regions are expected to experience the most significant temperature increases. The interior of the country is expected to warm at a faster rate than areas along the coast, however, rising sea surface temperatures may adversely impact the normally cooling ocean air flow for coastal regions. The frequency and duration of heat waves over the Amazon are projected to increase by as much as an additional 214 days by the 2090s.^[15]
- Across all emission scenarios, temperatures in Brazil will continue to rise throughout the end of the century. Under a high-emission scenario (RCP 8.5), average temperatures will increase rapidly by mid-century. Increased heat and extreme heat conditions will result in significant implications for human and animal health, agriculture, water resources, and ecosystems.^[16]

Figure 1: Projections of average mean surface air temperature for Brazil.^[17]



Land Degradation and Desertification

- Land degradation and soil erosion, exacerbated by recurrent floods and drought will adversely impact agricultural production, and thus the livelihoods of people, in particular the rural poor. Small rural farmers are more vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters because they have limited resources to prevent and respond to the impacts of these events.^[18] According to MMA, in 2016 there were around 140 million hectares of degraded lands in Brazil (or 16.5% of the national territory).^[19] Pasture ranching represents the single largest economic activity with 163 million hectares in Brazil. Of these, 100 million have low and moderate levels of pasture yield for animal feed and 22 million are pasture lands with severe levels of pasture degradation.^[20]
- For example, the Cerrado biome in Brazil is facing severe desertification and land degradation, with alarming implications for biodiversity, water security, and agricultural productivity. Deforestation and conversion of native vegetation to croplands have led to a significant increase in temperatures and a reduction in air moisture, exacerbating climate change effects. As a result, the Cerrado is becoming hotter and drier, with monthly increases of 2.24°C in average maximum

temperatures observed between 1961 and 2019. If this trend continues, temperatures could be 6°C higher by 2050 compared to 1961. The removal of trees has disrupted the natural water cycle, leading to decreased water availability and deeper droughts. This loss of water sources threatens the biome's biodiversity, with experts warning of a potential collapse within the next 30 years. ^[21]

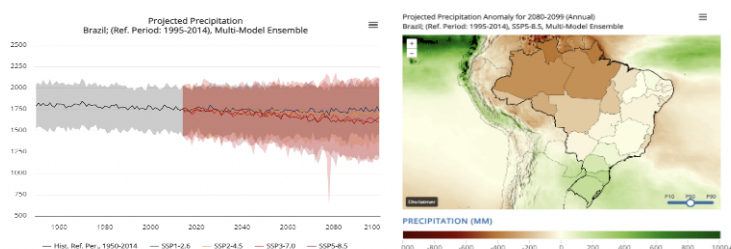
Biodiversity Loss

9. The WWF 2022 Living Planet index tracks almost 32,000 populations and shows that different regions of the world have been experiencing biodiversity loss at different rates. The regions with the highest biodiversity loss from 1970 to 2020 are Latin America and the Caribbean (94%), Africa (66%), Asia Pacific (55%), North America (20%), Europe and Central Asia (18%). Biodiversity loss in Latin America is driven in part by habitat loss, agricultural expansion, and a high dependency on natural resources that leads to impacts like vegetation removal, water and soil pollution and contamination. ^[22]
10. Deforestation is a major threat to biodiversity loss in Brazil. According to the (INPE), a total of 2.7 million forests were cleared in 2022 alone. The biomes with the highest forest removal were Amazon (44%), Cerrado (37%), Caatinga (10%), Mata Atlântica (4%), Pampa (3%) and Pantanal (3%). ^[23] The conversion of native forests, especially for soy production and livestock, has reduced the habitat of most species in the Amazon and Cerrado. One study from WWF assessed 486 species (183 birds, 101 amphibians, 118 mammals and 84 lizards and snakes) and found that some have lost more than half of their original distribution area. The biggest losses are in the Cerrado which is particularly worrying since these species do not occur anywhere else. The study also found that of the total number of species analyzed, 136 are endemic to the region. ^[24]
11. According to the IPBES, the direct drivers of biodiversity loss are land-use change; direct exploitation of organisms; climate change; pollution; and invasive alien species. These drivers are caused by demographic factors (e.g., human population dynamics), sociocultural (e.g., consumption patterns), economic (e.g., trade), technological, or relating to institutions, governance, conflicts, and epidemics.

Water Insecurity

12. Rainfall is highly variable across Brazil. By the end of the century, annual precipitation is projected to increase in northern (including parts of the Amazon), center-west (including parts of the Cerrado), and southern areas of Brazil (including parts of the Atlantic Rainforest and Pampas). Decreases are expected for the north-eastern (including the Caatinga), central (including parts of the Cerrado), and south-western areas of the country (including parts of the Pantanal). The dry season in the Amazon will likely last longer as precipitation values decline, notably for the traditional dry season (August to November). El Niño, La Niña, and the Southern Oscillation (ENSO) events will bring stronger and more frequent precipitation events, with an increased likelihood of longer drier periods in between. ^[25] These climate change impacts will have negative knock-on effects on water security in Brazil.
13. The country's tropical wet region (including parts of the Amazon) is projected to also experience a significant increase in dry spells. Figure 2 below shows the change in the projected annual average precipitation for Brazil. Water routing, storage, and other management options will vary depending on the precipitation input that comes frequently or with long periods of aridity in between rainfall. At a nationally aggregated scale, annual average precipitation is expected to remain similar to historical observations, but with the Amazon states becoming drier than the southern and eastern parts of Brazil. ^[26]

Figure 2: Projected Precipitation in Brazil ^[27]



14. Decreased water availability in those regions is likely to reduce yields and the reduction in soil moisture may alter suitable areas for agriculture or crop production. Increased heat and water scarcity conditions are likely to increase evapotranspiration, which is expected to contribute to crop failures and overall yield reductions.^[28]
15. As well as climate change, this environmental problem is closely linked to land degradation and desertification. For example, the Cerrado serves as a vital water source for eight out of twelve Brazilian river basins, making its degradation a significant concern for both rural and urban populations in terms of water security, as well as for agricultural production and energy generation. Urgent action is needed to address the drivers of desertification and land degradation in the Cerrado and protect this critical ecosystem for future generations.^[29]

Root causes of the environmental problems

16. Root causes stem from the global environmental problems and are the foundational issues for native vegetation recovery and environmental degradation in Brazil. These root causes lead to numerous barriers (detailed in the next section) that prevent native vegetation recovery at scale. Below are the root causes of environmental degradation and native vegetation loss that Restaura Biomas seeks to address.

Limited implementation of Forest Code (CAR and PRA) and lack of interest from landowners to restore forests

17. The Forest Code, updated in 2012, requires landowners to maintain certain percentages of the property as native vegetation. The Forest Code includes the Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), a set of actions to ensure compliance of rural properties with the Forest Code, and the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), an electronic registration system that landowners must use to join the PRA and therefore be compliant with the Forest Code. Despite these policies, there is limited implementation of these policies. There is limited oversight and enforcement to ensure that landowners comply with these policies. Landowners rarely face penalties for not registering with the CAR and not complying with the Forest Code. Even when landowners are fined for not complying with the Forest Code, they rarely pay these fines. Additionally, because of the high costs of restoration (detailed in paragraph 19), there is a lack of interest amongst landowners for native vegetation conservation and recovery. Landowners often prioritize short-term gains of deforestation over the long-term benefits of restoration and Forest Code compliance.

Lack of articulation and alignment between government entities, and lack of coordination of public-private actions for common objectives

1. Key institutions and policies for native vegetation recovery, including PROVEG collegiate bodies, were dismantled between 2019 and 2022. Due to this dismantlement, there is a lack of cohesion between restoration policies and institutions that enforce environmental policies at the federal and state level. Additionally, a lack of coordination of public-private actions for restoration, including weak restoration networks and insufficient financial incentives is a root cause of the barriers related to networks and financial mechanisms.

High cost of restoration and the low opportunity cost of land, favoring the conversion of native ecosystems

2. The high cost associated with intensive restoration activities (such as direct seeding and planting), coupled with the relatively low economic returns from restoring native ecosystems, reduces the willingness of farmers to restore native vegetation. Additionally, landowners tend to prefer agriculture over native vegetation recovery because of the high short-term returns and low-risk nature of agriculture.

Lack of incentives and “legal enforcement” to comply with the Forest Code, PROVEG, and PLANAVEG

Because of the high cost of restoration compared to traditional agriculture and land use techniques, there need to be incentives for restoration as well as increased enforcement of restoration policies. However, incentives remain inadequate and there are limited enforcement mechanisms. Without effective incentives and enforcement, landowners are likely to prioritize short-term economic gains over long-term environmental sustainability. Lack of information and monitoring systems specific to forest restoration

There is a lack of accurate and updated information on native vegetation recovery and restoration in Brazil. There is also no systematic monitoring system of secondary vegetation (plant growth in previously deforested or degraded land), which is crucial for forest regeneration. Because of this, policymakers lack essential data to design and implement

effective conservation measures. Additionally, the lack of models and best practices guidelines for native vegetation restoration (including through natural regeneration) in both private properties and Protected Areas leads to various problems such as inefficient use of resources, ineffective restoration efforts, and potential harm to ecosystems in Brazil. Because of these issues, it is difficult to adequately allocate resources, identify degraded areas, implement effective restoration interventions, and track progress.

Barriers for Native Vegetation Recovery

20. Within the context of the Restaura Biomas project, several barriers emerge as central to understanding the complex dynamics of environmental problems in Brazil. From the lack of alignment, coordination and strengthening of public policies, poor implementation of the Forest Code, lack of unified monitoring systems, poor restoration supply chain strengthening and insufficient investment and finance for restoration and conservation activities. Below are the primary barriers to the environmental problems that Restaura Biomas will be addressing.

Barriers related to public policies:

21. **Lack of alignment, coordination and strengthening of public policies:**
- PROVEG collegiate bodies and instances of participatory construction and decision-making are being re-established after being dismantled between 2019 and 2022. This dismantlement has caused poor articulation and harmonization and coherence of public policies aimed at native vegetation recovery. The main instances requiring strengthening are: the Consulting Technical Committees (CCTs) and the National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (CONAVEG). Their interaction with State and Municipal councils also need to be strengthened
 - Laws and legal norms are not coherent leading to difficulties in native vegetation recovery. For example, there are regulatory barriers that impact the restoration chain, such as the National Plant and Seedling Registry System (RENASEM), which imposes rules that make the production of seeds and seedlings more difficult and/or more expensive. In addition, legal controversies involving the Forest Code, such as the application of the Atlantic Forest Law, ecological identity criteria for Legal Reserve compensation, the possibility of computing Permanent Preservation Areas (APP) in Legal Reserve, among others, are the subject of legal actions in higher courts thus making it difficult to implement native vegetation recovery
 - The lack of a recovery program in Conservation Units makes it difficult for UCs to restore degraded areas. The absence of a program makes it difficult to define restoration strategies, priority areas and restoration models.
22. **Poor implementation of Environmental Regularization Programs (PRA):** Inadequate implementation of forest-related regulations, such as the Forest Code and the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), along with a lack of incentives for landowners to engage in restoration, contributes to deforestation and degradation. Legal Reserve (LR) deficits exist across biomes, with the Amazon alone showing a 25.5 million hectare deficit.^[30] Despite the Forest Code, private lands in the Amazon experienced deforestation rates of 7.1% (2003–2012) and 3.9% (2012–2020). The CAR analysis stage is the main bottleneck due to high registration volumes, low quality, reanalysis, communication difficulties with landowners, and limited resources. Governance challenges at federal and state levels also impede progress, with issues at the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) and SICAR causing delays and technical problems. State bodies need to regulate, implement, monitor the CAR and PRA, and assist small producers, including traditional communities. Without effective enforcement and incentives, landowners may prioritize other land uses over native vegetation recovery.
23. **Lack of incentives and 'legal enforcement' to comply with the Forest Code:** Inadequate incentives and enforcement mechanisms to encourage compliance with forest-related regulations, such as the Forest Code, undermine efforts to prevent deforestation and promote restoration. Without effective incentives and enforcement, landowners may prioritize short-term economic gains over long-term environmental sustainability. While the Brazilian Forest Code permits land conversion under specific conditions, non-compliance prevails, with a study revealing irregularities in 99.9% of Amazon deforestation cases in 2020.^[31] Despite deforestation alerts, 1.2% led to enforcement actions in 2020.^[32] Consequently, the persistent non-compliance and lax enforcement of the Forest Code fosters continuous loss of

Amazonian vegetation, underscoring the urgent need for improved support mechanisms and strengthened enforcement measures.

24. **Lack of information and monitoring systems specific to native vegetation recovery:** Insufficient data and monitoring systems tailored to native vegetation recovery hinder effective decision-making and monitoring of restoration progress. Without accurate and up-to-date information, it is challenging to assess the extent of the environmental problems (the restoration needs), track progress, and allocate resources efficiently. The lack of information and monitoring systems specific to native vegetation recovery exacerbates various environmental problems in Brazil. For instance, without systematic monitoring of secondary vegetation (plant growth in previously deforested or degraded land), which is crucial for forest regeneration, policymakers lack essential data to design and implement effective conservation measures.^[33] This contributes to continued habitat loss, biodiversity decline, and ecosystem degradation, as areas in need of restoration remain unidentified and unprotected.

Barriers related to a lack of networks and collective action for restoration:

25. **Lack of restoration production chain strengthening:** (i) Some restoration networks in Brazil remain weak due to inadequate staff, strategic planning, and communication, resulting in poor representation in State and Municipal Councils for the Environment, Water Resources, and UC Management Councils. (ii) Rural Technical Assistance and Extension Services (ATER) are underfunded, limiting support to family farmers. This affects their ability to improve production systems, access subsidized credit lines like PRONAF (National Program for the Strengthening of Family Farming), and sell to institutional markets like the Programa Nacional de Alimentação Escolar. Most ATER services lack a focus on native vegetation recovery, hindering PLANAVEG implementation. (iii) Poor coordination among restoration actors leads to inefficient resource allocation, inconsistent restoration quality, and difficulties in achieving PLANAVEG's targets.
26. **Lack of strategies and models for ensuring economic viability on native vegetation restoration:** The high cost associated with intensive restoration activities (such as direct seeding and planting), coupled with the relatively low economic returns from restoring native ecosystems, reduces the willingness of farmers to restore native vegetation. The project team's interviews with key stakeholders corroborated this finding. As such, there is a need to improve the effectiveness of restoration models across all biomes of Brazil by considering ecologic and economics parameters to enhance the feasibility of scalability of restoration initiatives to foster PLANAVEG.
27. **Insufficient models and good practices on restoration:** The lack of models and best practices guidelines for native vegetation restoration (including through natural regeneration) in both private properties and Protected Areas leads to various problems such as inefficient use of resources, ineffective restoration efforts, and potential harm to ecosystems in Brazil. Without established guidelines and strategies, restoration projects may not achieve their intended goals from the PLANAVEG.

Barriers related to financial mechanisms:

28. **Insufficient investments in forest restoration:** (i) Poor institutional coordination between government bodies to direct investments towards the recovery of native vegetation impacts the PLANAVEG implementation, (ii) Low access to credit is an obstacle for native vegetation recovery, (iii) insufficient landscape-scale multilateral financing commitments are further hindering the availability of finance. Without sufficient financial resources, communities and organizations may struggle to fund the necessary activities for restoration, maintaining forests, and implementing sustainable practices.
29. **Lack of revenues from carbon-related and PES programs:** Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and especially carbon markets in Brazil face many uncertainties, thus leading to high risks to investors and farmers. As a result, few restoration projects are currently in operation throughout the country. Hence, studies, technical contributions and multi-stakeholder engagement is needed to develop the voluntary and regulatory markets with a particular focus on native vegetation recovery.

30. **High cost of restoration and the low cost of pastureland conversion, favoring the conversion of native ecosystems:** The high costs of intensive restoration activities like direct seeding and planting, combined with low economic returns from maintaining native ecosystems, encourage land conversion for agriculture or urban development. Brancalion et al. (2019) found that less intensive methods, such as assisted natural regeneration, are more cost-effective. For instance, costs in the Amazon range from around \$50 per hectare for natural regeneration to \$2,000 for total replanting.^[34] However, there is a perception that restoration comes with intensive planting, rather than natural regeneration.^[35] Redefining restoration to include natural and assisted regeneration can reduce costs and make large-scale projects more feasible. The study also highlights a mismatch between short-term restoration funding and the long-term recovery period needed for ecosystems, contributing to perceptions of high restoration costs. Slash-and-burn agriculture, with its low initial investment and high short-term returns, remains more profitable for farmers.^[36] Addressing economic barriers and enhancing the value of ecosystem services is crucial to prevent ongoing conversion of native ecosystems.

Socioeconomic issues in the project context

31. The main socioeconomic issues contributing to environmental change in Brazil that are relevant to the project context are outlined below. These issues represent the external and internal factors that directly influence the dynamics of the environmental problems and root causes identified earlier and exacerbate their effects. While these issues are important to the project context, we did not include them in the project's Theory of Change.

Increasing agricultural area and demand for agricultural commodities

32. Brazil's large arable land and increasing global demand for agricultural commodities have driven significant agricultural expansion, making it a top producer and exporter. In 2022, agricultural exports reached \$159 billion.^[37] It is a top-5 producer of 34 commodities and is the largest net exporter in the world.^[38] Rising land prices deter landowners from restoring native vegetation due to high opportunity costs, exacerbating deforestation and land degradation. Policy shifts, such as the 2012 Forest Code amnesty for pre-2008 illegal deforestation, further favor agribusiness over forest protection.^[39] The changes to the Forest Code law alone have provided amnesty of 29 million hectares (almost the size of Germany).^[40]

Climate change

33. Climate change impacts, including rising temperatures, droughts, insect outbreaks, and increased wildfires, threaten forest restoration success. For example, the Brazilian Atlantic Forest faces potential reductions in tree species' range by up to 50% under high emissions scenarios.^[41] Adaptive measures, like selecting resilient tree species and promoting silvicultural techniques, are essential for effective restoration.^[42]

Poverty and socioeconomic inequality

34. Despite declining extreme poverty, rural poverty remains high, particularly in the Northern and Northeastern regions.^[43] Rural poverty drives unsustainable land use practices, contributing to deforestation and environmental degradation. Limited access to basic resources can lead to illegal logging or unsustainable agriculture (94% of deforestation and habitat destruction in Brazil's Amazon and Cerrado is associated with illegal activities). The economic incentives for forest loss, and deforestation levels, are likely to rise during periods of economic recessions or low growth.^[44] Economic barriers prevent impoverished landowners from engaging in restoration activities, perpetuating the cycle of degradation.

Gender disparity

35. Brazil ranks 57th in gender equality, with significant disparities in political empowerment, economic participation, and education.^[45] In rural areas, women's economic dependence and limited land ownership hinder their involvement in sustainable land management. Addressing gender inequality is crucial for effective restoration efforts. More detailed analysis of this gender disparity is explored as part of the Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

Marginalized rural groups

36. Agrarian reform settlements face challenges like lack of infrastructure, limited access to credit, and land conflicts. Insufficient data and monitoring systems tailored to native vegetation recovery efforts hinder effective decision-making and monitoring of restoration progress, particularly in marginalized rural areas. Land conflicts and inadequate training

prevent the effective implementation of restoration initiatives, hampering the potential for these areas to contribute positively to environmental restoration.^[46] These issues hinder sustainable farming practices, leading to deforestation. Studies have linked rural settlement with deforestation, particularly in Amazônia. Despite occupying only 8% of the Amazon's productive area, 28% of all deforestation in Amazônia between 2012 and 2022 occurred in rural settlements.^[47] Over this period, 17% of deforestation occurred only in 5% of settlements (116 projects). Despite these issues, the Amazon region is well-positioned for forest regeneration initiatives. In 2019, approximately 2.1 million hectares were naturally regenerated, occupying almost 25% of the entire cleared area in Amazonian settlements. This indicates that, even in settlements with high rates of deforestation, there is an opportunity for native vegetation recovery initiatives.^[48]

Future scenarios in Brazil

37. Based on GEF STAP Guidance,^[49] this section includes a shortlist of the most uncertain issues that the project has less direct influence over:
 1. Increasing agricultural area: The rate at which agricultural expansion occurs is uncertain and crucial to the balance between economic development and environmental conservation.
 2. Poverty and socioeconomic inequality: The extent to which poverty and socioeconomic disparities persist or diminish will greatly impact land use practices and community resilience.
 3. Marginalized rural groups: The empowerment or marginalization of rural communities will influence their ability to engage in sustainable land management practices and contribute to environmental restoration.
38. Increasing agricultural expansion and marginalized rural groups are two correlated issues as agricultural expansion can either empower or further marginalize rural communities depending on the national and state-level policies and practices implemented. We note that these issues are largely beyond the influence of the project, although measures can be taken to address the threats they pose to the long-term success of the project.
39. Based on these two correlated issues, Table 2 sets out four simple narratives showing the different combinations of high in both, low in both, and opposing low–high combinations. While climate change is not listed as a separate issue, it is included as an overarching environmental problem that interacts with the identified narratives and significantly influences their outcomes.

Table 2: Outcome narratives of the interactions between agricultural expansion and the marginalization of rural groups.

	High agricultural expansion	Low agricultural expansion
High marginalization	Agricultural expansion continues at a rapid pace to meet global demand for commodities. Simultaneously, marginalized rural groups face significant challenges in accessing resources and implementing sustainable practices. This leads to increased pressure on land, higher rates of deforestation, and heightened environmental degradation. This also could lead to 'tipping points' for some biomes such as the Amazon transitioning into a dry, degraded savanna. ^[50] Climate change exacerbates these issues, further stressing vulnerable ecosystems and communities.	Limited agricultural expansion occurs due to subdued global demand, while marginalized rural groups continue to face challenges in accessing resources and implementing sustainable practices. Despite reduced pressure on land, environmental degradation persists due to the inability of rural communities to adopt sustainable practices effectively. Climate change compounds these challenges, amplifying pressures on vulnerable communities and ecosystems.
Low marginalization	Extensive agricultural growth driven by global demand, coupled with effective support and infrastructure for rural	Limited agricultural expansion, but there is significant support and resources for marginalized rural groups leading to

	communities. Despite agricultural expansion, sustainable practices are prioritized, leading to better land management and reduced environmental impact compared to the first scenario. While climate change poses challenges, effective adaptation strategies help mitigate its impacts on ecosystems and livelihoods.	reduced poverty and improved access to sustainable practices such as restoration and natural regeneration.. Climate change remains a concern, but proactive mitigation and adaptation measures help minimize its adverse effects on ecosystems and livelihoods.
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How this project can address the socioeconomic issues

40. Restaura Biomas seeks to enhance the implementation of the existing policy in place by enabling the promotion of restoration initiatives, fostering national policy coherence, and aligning stakeholders to achieve Brazil's restoration objectives (recover 12 million hectares by 2030) across the biomes. As described above, outlined future scenarios for Brazil depict heightened climate vulnerability, biodiversity loss, and land degradation, emphasizing the imminent risks to ecosystems and agricultural activities. A suite of climatic impacts—altered rainfall patterns, escalating temperatures, and amplified frequency of extreme events like droughts and floods—directly threaten agriculture, water resources, ecosystems, and infrastructure. These predictions signal a critical need for proactive measures to mitigate and adapt to these impending changes.
41. Ecosystem restoration plays a crucial role in addressing environmental degradation and climate vulnerabilities through several key mechanisms such as biodiversity conservation, carbon sequestration, improving soil health and water security, resilience to climate events, livelihoods and food security, and enabling local communities and indigenous peoples to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Some of the climate adaptation benefits are outlined in Table 3 below.

Table 3: How project activities will address the socioeconomic issues

Socioeconomic issue	How the project will address this issue	How the project will endure in the face of effects from this issue
Increasing agricultural area	- Establishment or improvement of specific regulations for native vegetation recovery (RVN) will ensure that agricultural expansion occurs within defined boundaries, preventing encroachment into forested areas and promoting sustainable land use practices. - Capacity-building for rural extension workers and engagement of traditional peoples and communities will promote the adoption of agroforestry systems and sustainable agricultural practices, allowing for agricultural expansion without further deforestation. - Multilateral financing commitments and investment portfolios will incentivize agroforestry and sustainable land management practices, providing alternative sources of income for farmers without the need for further expansion into forested areas.	Restoration activities will mainly happen in protected areas that are protected from agricultural expansion.

Poverty and socioeconomic inequality	● Training and capacity-building initiatives, particularly targeted at marginalized rural groups and women, will empower communities economically and socially, addressing the root causes of poverty and inequality. ● Access to credit mechanisms and innovative financing options will provide financial resources to marginalized communities for investment in sustainable livelihoods and land management practices, reducing dependence on environmentally destructive activities driven by poverty.	Income generation, training, and capacity-building will provide sustainable poverty alleviation.
Gender disparity	● Training programs specifically designed for women and the promotion of gender equity in decision-making processes within restoration networks will address gender disparities in access to resources and opportunities.	By including women in decision-making processes, the project aims to overcome gender inequalities in Restaura Biomass activities.
Marginalized rural groups	● Implementation of Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs) and support for native forest recovery programs in Federal Conservation Units will benefit marginalized rural groups by providing legal recognition and resources for sustainable land management. ● Access to credit mechanisms and innovative financing options will provide financial resources to marginalized rural groups for investment in sustainable livelihoods and land management practices, reducing their vulnerability and dependence on environmentally destructive activities.	The project seeks to include marginalized rural groups in project activities and will support these communities in improving their livelihoods.

Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario

Progress to date for restoration policies in Brazil

42. In 2016, Brazil ratified the Bonn Challenge and joined the 20x20 Initiative, pledging to restore, reforest and recover 12 million hectares of forests and to implement 5 million hectares of integrated agricultural systems, as included in Brazil's first NDC national emission reduction target. Brazil's commitment is 85% of the 20x20 Initiative's total restoration target and 11% of the global Bonn Challenge contribution. At the UNCBD COP-15, the Trinational Atlantic Forest (Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay) was nominated as a UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration flagship landscape. Brazil's Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact has pledged 1 million hectares of restored forest.
43. Reaching Brazil's commitments requires an innovative and transformational process across multiple key ministries, with strong civil society buy-in to ensure enforcement, planning, and improved techniques to recover degraded lands at a much higher scale to produce the expected targets and committed global environmental benefits (GEBs). To help implement the Forest Code Law (12,651/2012), the Federal Government of Brazil established the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery, known as PROVEG (Decree 8,972/2017).
44. As detailed in the introduction, PROVEG is Brazil's primary policy for native vegetation recovery, focusing on native vegetation recovery and environmental regularization of rural properties in a total area of at least twelve million hectares by 2030. PLANAVEG serves as the main instrument for implementing PROVEG, aiming to expand and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, and good agricultural practices for the recovery of native vegetation, particularly in permanent preservation areas and legal reserves, while also connecting restoration efforts with other policies through sectoral dialogues.
45. The two main types of native vegetation recovery approaches contributing to the PLANAVEG are natural regeneration and restoration. Regeneration refers to the natural process by which an ecosystem is renewed or restored through the re-establishment of tree seedlings and other vegetation after a disturbance, such as logging, fire, or other natural

events.^[51] Regeneration occurs naturally without direct human intervention, while restoration is a purposeful and human-driven effort to recover the ecological integrity, biodiversity, and functionality of a degraded or deforested area.^[52] A mapping exercise organized by civil society indicated that these approaches might account for a total of 11.1 million hectares in Brazil. Regeneration is the largest type representing 10.9 million hectares^[53] from 2009 to 2021.^[54] However, these are not official data validated by the government.

46. Most natural regeneration occurs in the Amazon biome. These areas are mostly abandoned pasture areas that have the potential to become native ecosystems again. Restoration, on the other hand, is an expensive and labor-intensive method that normally costs USD 1,000-4,000 per hectare. *Alliance for Restoration in the Amazon* found that there are 113,500 hectares from 2,773 initiatives in the Amazon biome^[55] and the *Observatório da Restauração e Reflorestamento* found that there are 79,000 hectares of restoration in Brazil, mostly in the Mata Atlântica (93.6%) and Cerrado biomes (5.4%).^[56]
47. Commercial forest plantations are another important aspect of forestry in Brazil, covering 9.35 million hectares. Commercial forest plantations are mostly large-scale monoculture operations that grow non-native species such as Eucalyptus and Pine. Despite the scale of commercial plantations and their importance in the Brazilian forestry sector, PLANAVEG activities do not include commercial activities because PLANAVEG focuses solely on restoring and regenerating native vegetation ecosystems.^[57]

Table 4: Restoration, regeneration and plantation areas and biomes by type based on non-official data^[58]

Type	Description	Area (hectares)	Biome	States	PLANAVEG
Natural Regeneration	Natural forest growth	10.99 million	87.7% Amazon 7.2% Mata Atlântica 3.6% Cerrado 1.1% Caatinga 0.2% Pampa 0.1% Pantanal	Pará: 3.6M ha Maranhão: 1.8M ha Mato Grosso: 1.6M ha	Yes
Commercial plantations	Monoculture plantation (pulp, paper)	9.35 million	56.4% Mata Atlântica 34.6% Cerrado 4.9% Pampa 2.3% Amazon 1.8% Pantanal 0.1% Caatinga	Minas Gerais: 2.2M ha Paraná: 1.9M ha Santa Catarina: 1.1M ha São Paulo: 1M ha	No
Restoration	Native planting, agroforestry	113,500 ²	100% Amazon	Pará: 55k ha Mato Grosso: 30k ha Amazonas: 15k ha Rondônia 10k Others 1.5k	Yes
		79,000 ¹	93.6% Mata Atlântica 5,4% Cerrado 0.9% Amazon 0.1% Caatinga	São Paulo: 23k ha Espírito Santo: 19k ha Bahia: 13k ha	

48. Despite there being a large area of vegetation already under natural regeneration in Brazil (10.9 million ha), experts still urge a substantial increase in efforts to support native restoration.^[59] The rationale is to develop a new business model for the country that is based on nature-based solutions. Given that natural regeneration is subject to future risks of deforestation (since the forest is seen by farmers as having “no commercial value”), restoration approaches such as “agroforestry systems” will have the capacity to generate economic returns for farmers through forest-based products (e.g. cocoa, fruits, nuts), thus ensuring a long-term sustained forest economy.
49. For this project to be effective, it will need to strategically prioritize sites for restoration within key biomes in Brazil, which will be defined in Y1 of implementation (this process is explained in the Project Description Section). Brazil's commitment to initiatives like the Bonn Challenge and the 20x20 Initiative necessitates a focused and coordinated effort to achieve ambitious restoration targets. Leveraging the progress made with PROVEG and PLANAVEG, which serve as vital instruments for native vegetation recovery, Restaura Biomas can build upon existing policies, financial incentives, and market mechanisms to accelerate restoration efforts. By targeting areas with significant potential for native vegetation restoration, particularly in Protected Areas, permanent preservation areas and legal reserves, this project can maximize its impact on ecosystem recovery and biodiversity conservation. Additionally, promoting forest restoration approaches such as agroforestry systems can create economic opportunities for farmers while ensuring the long-term sustainability of restored landscapes. However, addressing persistent systemic challenges, such as limited land use data, lack of financial resources, incentives and weak institutional capacity, will be essential to overcoming barriers to effective implementation and achieving sustainable land use practices at scale. Thus, integrating site prioritization strategies into the project's design and implementation will be crucial for realizing its objectives and driving transformative change in Brazil's restoration efforts.
50. There are persistent systemic challenges that hinder the implementation of the project and effective restoration and sustainable land use practices. The baseline in the absence of an effectively functioning restoration policy, some of the outcomes that this project aims to achieve, how these will change the baseline, and what the key barriers and enablers are to achieving those outcomes are outlined in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Barriers and Project Responses

Baseline Description and Key Barriers/Enablers	Desired Project Outcomes
Policy coherence: Political dynamics often result in inconsistent implementation of environmental policies, particularly the Forest Code, due to competing interests and limited resources.	Improved policy coherence: Strengthen political commitment to environmental protection and sustainable land use practices through collaboration between government authorities, civil society, and the private sector.
Financial resources: Limited funding for restoration efforts hampers the scale and effectiveness of native vegetation recovery, with substantial shortfalls in investment compared to ambitious restoration targets.	Enhanced financial resources: Identify and leverage financial mechanisms to increase funding for restoration, ensuring sustainable financing for native vegetation recovery efforts.
Forest Code implementation: Challenges with implementing and enforcing the Forest Code, including the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and Environmental Regularization Program (PRA), hinder compliance and restoration activities.	Effective Forest Code implementation: Strengthen enforcement mechanisms and promote dialogue between state and federal institutions to enhance compliance with environmental regulations and support restoration activities.
Land tenure issues: Insecure land tenure and unclear property rights create barriers to enforcing environmental regulations and incentivize unsustainable land use practices.	Addressed land tenure issues: Prioritize engagement with farmers who have clear land titles and work towards consolidating efforts in protected areas to facilitate restoration activities.

Market structure: Lack of access to seeds and seedlings, coupled with an unconsolidated market, impedes restoration efforts, particularly in regions without a reliable supply chain.	Developed market structure: Facilitate access to seeds and seedlings through regulatory support and engagement with downstream suppliers and financial sectors, promoting a robust and reliable market for restoration inputs.
Technical Assistance: Limited availability of technical assistance and extension services, especially for smallholder farmers, hinders engagement in restoration activities and adoption of sustainable practices.	Expanded Technical Assistance: Enhance access to technical assistance and extension services, particularly for smallholder farmers, to promote sustainable land use practices and active engagement in restoration activities.
Data availability: Insufficient centralized and accurate data on restoration efforts inhibits monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making, leading to fragmented information and ineffective reporting.	Enhanced data availability: Establish a comprehensive monitoring system to collect and organize data on restoration efforts, ensuring transparency, accountability, and informed decision-making.
Coordination: Limited coordination and interaction across institutions and stakeholders in the restoration sector result in suboptimal utilization of resources and efforts.	Improved coordination: Strengthen restoration networks and actor articulation networks to optimize coordination and collaboration across stakeholders and institutions, maximizing the impact of restoration efforts.

Relevant stakeholder and private sector engagement

51. Restaura Biomas will engage stakeholders at the national, regional, and local levels to identify how PROVEG and PLANAVEG can be more effectively implemented in a way that benefits communities and the environment during project implementation. Some of the local-level stakeholders include farmers and community leaders. The project will primarily engage stakeholders at the national and regional levels, including government agencies, NGOs, agribusinesses, and interest groups. An indicative list of stakeholders that may be involved in Restaura Biomas are described below.

Government and Local Authorities

- **Brazilian Forest Service (Serviço Florestal Brasileiro - SFB):** SFB, under the Ministry of the Environment, promotes sustainable forest management and conservation. Restaura Biomas aims to collaborate with SFB on forest restoration and conservation efforts, supporting policy implementation such as PROVEG.
- **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária - MAPA):** MAPA oversees agricultural policies and practices, including sustainability. Restaura Biomas seeks to align with MAPA's goals by promoting sustainable agriculture practices.
- **National Indigenous Peoples Foundation (Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas - FUNAI):** FUNAI protects indigenous rights and territories. Restaura Biomas aims to collaborate with FUNAI to restore degraded lands near or within indigenous territories, ensuring resource conservation.
- **Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima - MMA):** MMA coordinates environmental actions in Brazil. Restaura Biomas supports MMA's environmental commitments, including those outlined in PROVEG and PLANAVEG.

- **Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - ICMBio):** ICMBio manages federal conservation units. Restaura Biomas aligns with ICMBio's mission to protect and restore habitats crucial for biodiversity.
- **Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário e Agricultura Familiar - MDA):** MDA promotes sustainable development and supports family farmers. Restaura Biomas aims to assist MDA in mitigating rural poverty through sustainable agricultural practices.
- **State Environmental Secretaries (Secretarias Estaduais de Meio Ambiente - SEMA):** SEMA oversees environmental policies within states. Restaura Biomas activities will support SEMA in implementing Forest Code and environmental policies related to native vegetation recovery.
- **Executive Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Comissão-Executiva para Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa - CONAVEG):** CONAVEG coordinates native vegetation recovery initiatives. Restaura Biomas will engage with CONAVEG to ensure project alignment and coherence.

Technical Assistance and Extension Service Institutions

- **National and Subnational Technical Assistance and Extension Service Institutions (Empresas de Assistência técnica e Extensão Rural - ATER):** ATER institutions provide on-farm training to farmers. Restaura Biomas aims to enhance ATER capacity in restoration-focused technical assistance.

Development Banks and Financial Institutions

- **Brazilian Development Bank (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social - BNDES):** BNDES finances projects contributing to Brazil's development, including forest restoration. Restaura Biomas seeks co-financing from BNDES for PROVEG implementation.
- **Financial Institutions (Instituições Financeiras):** Financial institutions play a crucial role in funding forest restoration. Restaura Biomas will strengthen policies related to carbon markets and Forest Code incentives to attract financial sector interest.

Large CSOs/NGOs

- **Conservation International Brazil (Conservação Internacional Brasil - CIB):** CIB promotes biodiversity conservation and restoration. Restaura Biomas collaborates with CIB on project design and implementation. Conservation International is also the GEF partner agency for this project and the CIGEF team will be involved in the project oversight in close coordination with CIB team.
- **The Nature Conservancy Brazil (TNC Brazil):** TNC focuses on protecting natural areas and promoting sustainable practices. Restaura Biomas engages TNC as a delivery partner.
- **WWF-Brazil:** WWF-Brazil works with communities to restore landscapes sustainably. Restaura Biomas collaborates with WWF-Brazil on project design and execution as one of the delivery partners of the project.
- **WRI-Brazil:** WRI-Brazil partners with stakeholders to address environmental challenges. Restaura Biomas engages WRI-Brazil for project execution. WRI is the lead executing agency of the Restaura Biomas project and will coordinate with key stakeholders and the delivery partners.

Restoration-focused CSO/NGOs/Networks

- **Alliance for the Restoration of the Amazon (Aliança pela Restauração na Amazônia):** The Alliance supports Amazon restoration efforts. Restaura Biomas collaborates with the Alliance to understand challenges and scale up restoration initiatives.
- **Brazilian Society for Ecological Restoration (Sociedade Brasileira de Restauração Ecológica - SOBRE):** SOBRE promotes ecological restoration in Brazil. Restaura Biomas supports SOBRE's mission through information sharing and network building.
- **The Cerrado Restoration Articulation (Articulação pela Restauração do Cerrado - ARATICUM):** ARATICUM supports Cerrado restoration efforts. Restaura Biomas collaborates with ARATICUM to understand challenges and develop effective restoration actions.

- **Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Forest (Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica):** The Pact aims to restore the Atlantic Forest. Restaura Biomas supports the Pact's goal of restoring 1 million hectares in the Mata Atlântica biome.
- **Pact for the Restoration of the Pantanal (Pacto pela Restauração do Pantanal):** The Pact promotes Pantanal restoration. Restaura Biomas collaborates with the Pact to restore native vegetation in Pantanal water basins and conservation areas.
- **Caatinga Ecological Restoration Network (Rede de Restauração Ecológica da Caatinga):** The network focuses on ecological restoration in the semi-arid Caatinga region. Restaura Biomas collaborates with the network to restore degraded areas in the Caatinga biome.
- **Southern Ecological Restoration Network (Rede Sul de Restauração Ecológica):** The network supports restoration in the Pampa biome. Restaura Biomas engages with the network to develop and implement restoration projects.
- **Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests, and Agriculture (Coalizão Brasil Clima, Florestas e Agricultura):** The Coalition promotes sustainable land use. Restaura Biomas engages with the Coalition's financial institutions and companies to develop effective restoration actions.

Private Sector

- **Leaf Coalition:** Leaf mobilizes finance for tropical forest conservation. The coalition has the potential to be a significant contributor to Restaura Biomas by buying carbon credits from restoration projects in Brazil.
- **Re.green:** Re.green restores forests through partnerships and technology. Re.green can support Restaura Biomas with matchmaking funds for forest restoration in private lands and by connecting the project with local communities.
- **Mombak:** Mombak focuses on forest restoration and carbon credits. Mombak could support Restaura Biomas with matchmaking funds for forest restoration in private lands and by connecting the project with local communities.
- **Belterra:** Belterra specializes in restoring forests through agroforestry systems. Belterra can support Restaura Biomas with matchmaking funds for forest restoration in private lands and by connecting the project with local communities.

Alternative Scenario to the BAU

52. Brazil has a variety of financial mechanisms and initiatives focusing on sustainable agricultural production, forest conservation and climate mitigation/adaptation. Many are grant-based programs, but there is growing interest from the government and the private sector to scale-up investments in native vegetation recovery through innovative financial structures such as public and private initiatives, blended finance instruments, carbon market, payment for ecosystem services, Green Bonds, and others.
53. Below is a summary of the landscape of existing financial mechanisms and incentives in Brazil with synergy with Restaura Biomas:^[60]

Table 6: Summary of the landscape of existing financial mechanisms in Brazil with Restaura Biomas synergy.

Group	Typology	Examples	Territorial scale	Volume per supported initiative (All figures in USD)	Synergy with Restaura Biomas
International Cooperation	Multilateral	GEF; IDB; World Bank; GCF; HUH; CAF; FCPF; CEPF.	National	At least \$9,291,435-\$18,582,870	High

Public funds	Bilateral	USAID; KFW; BMU; NORAD; NICFI; JBIC; FFEM; FGEF; AFD; IKI; ICF(UK).	National	At least \$4,645,717	High
	Foundations	Moore; Rockefeller; Packard; Macarthur; Mava ; Avina ; Ford; Oak; Toyota; Blue Moon; Alcoa; General Electric; Bezos.	Regional to National	Up to \$185,828	Medium
	NGOs and international initiatives	CLUA; SwedBio; Environmental Defense Fund; Partnerships for Forests.	Regional to National	Up to \$185,828	High
	Environmental focus with public funding	FUNBIO	National	Up to \$2,787,430 with a majority less than \$92,914)	Medium
	Forest focus with public funding	National Forestry Development Fund.	National	At least \$371,657 (with potential to grow)	Medium
	Environmental with private and international resources	Amazon Fund	Regional (Amazon)	\$3,214,836 (average of 107 projects) - largest project of \$26,016,018	High
	Environmental with private and international resources - state	Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO); Amapá Fund.	State	Up to \$2,787,430 (few reference projects)	Medium
	Climate with non-refundable public resources	National Climate Change Fund (Fundo Clima) - non-refundable portfolio.	National	Between \$74,331 and \$148,663 (announcement 2023);	High

Public sector	State - environmental agenda	State Environmental Funds State Water Resources Funds (ex : FUNDÁGUA-ES).	State	Varied	Low
	Municipal - environmental agenda	Municipal Environmental Funds Municipal Water Resources Funds	Municipal	Varied	Low
	Multithematic	FDD; State diffuse rights fund; Socio-environmental Fund (Caixa Econômica Federal); BNDES Socio-Environmental Fund	State or National	Up to \$2,787,430(but most projects are up to \$371,657).	Low
	Federal budget	ICMBio, Ibama budgets (in addition to public funds)	Federal	No information available	High
	State budget	Budget of state environmental agencies	State	No information available	High
	Municipal budget	Budget of municipal environmental agencies	Local	No information available	High
	Green bonds	Federal Sustainable Bonds	National	First national issue raised \$371,657,400;	Low
	Parliamentary amendment	Budget allocation via project in Congress and equivalents in the States	National	Average total volume: \$83,622,915 annually in 2022/2023	Low

Public funds/credit	Climate with reimbursable public resources	National Climate Change Fund (Fundo Clima) – refundable portfolio.	National	Average of \$4,831,546; Highest value \$14,866,296	Low
Third sector	National and regional institutions	CI; TNC; WRI; WWF; IUCN; Funbio, ISA, FAS (many others).	Regional to National	≅\$65,040,045 for projects (higher values for programs: >\$1,858,287)	High
Private funds	Large size funds from the private sector	Fundo vale; Fundo JBS	Regional to National	Up to \$185,829 per project (higher values for programs: >\$1,858,287)	High
Private sector	Legal obligations	Conversion of fines	National	2023: \$24,157,731 Ibama's potential estimate: \$111,497,220 per year if 100% of infraction notices were converted	Low
	Legal obligations	Compensation provided for in the SNUC Law	National	\$12,376,191 executed in 2023 (85% in land regularization) \$284,317,911 available (68% allocated to land regularization)	Medium
	Legal obligations (others)	Forest Code compensations; Termos de Ajustamento de Conduta	National	Varied, reaching \$4,645,717	Medium
	Voluntary contribution from large companies	Petrobras; OK; Alcoa; Hydro; Nature; Cargill; Mercado Livre (among others).	National	Potentially >\$185,829	High

Payment for ecosystem services	Charge for water use (via basin committee)	Paraíba do Sul, PCJ, São Francisco, Doce do Paranaíba, Grande, Verde Grande and several state basins.	National	Examples of disbursement from the main interstate basins PCJ: \$3,252,002 (average 20/21); San Francisco: \$10,722,316 (average 22/23); Paraíba do Sul: \$8,306,543 (average 21/22).	Low
	Diverse markets (projects in progress)	Water Conservator (Extrema-MG); Reforest (ES); Water Producer (ANA)	Local to National	No information available	Low
	Diverse markets biodiversity, water, others) with federal public governance	In regulation (Decree 14,119/2021)	National	\$1,254,344 per year (average between 2008 and 2015) - various services and land uses	Low
	Carbon market Jurisdictional	REM MT; SISA Carbon (AC)	National (potential)	Potential depends on regulation (defining demand and supply).	Low
	Private voluntary carbon market - via projects	Forest Carbon Project (MT); Mantiqueira Conservation Program; Emas-Taquari Biodiversity Corridor Carbon Project (MT); Symbiosis (BA); Cerrado Carbon Project - Suzano; ARR SLB Paraná (PR); Reforestation and Nature Conservation – Caatinga Biome (CE)	National	AC: \$53,693,550; MT: \$45,899,689	Low

	Carbon market regulated national	In process legislative (PL 182/2024)	National	Potential depends on regulation (defining demand and supply)	Medium
Credit	Impact investing	Conexsus, Sitawi, Gaia, Astella , CX, Vox Capital, Kaeté, IFC, Fundo Vale; Mirova and several others	National	\$20,441,157 in biodiversity (2021); \$31,590,879 in agriculture (2021).	Medium
	Rural credit	Main lines for restoration (and type of property benefited): Pronaf (small), Pronamp (medium), Renovagro (medium), ABC Program (small and medium), FINEM (large), constitutional fund lines + free lines private financial sector	National	\$18,582,870 contracted for adaptation via the 2022/2023 Harvest Plan	Low

How the project will build on the ongoing restoration programs and initiatives

54. In the last few years a number of programs and initiatives started to emerge in Brazil, thus fostering the native vegetation recovery in the country. These programs and initiatives emerged as a response from governmental and corporate commitments, regulatory pressures and requirements as well as opportunities from entrepreneurs interested in investing in nature-based solutions.
55. Below are the main restoration programs and initiatives underway in Brazil with the potential for Restaura Biomas replicability and/or scalability:
 - **BNDES Floresta Viva Program:** In 2021, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) created a match funding to invest up to R\$500 million in forest restoration with support from partners. The Bank will participate with up to 50% of the resources invested in the initiative through non-reimbursement funds. The expectation is to reforest between 16,000 and 33,000 hectares with native species and biodiversity and capture 9 million tons of CO₂. The project will target protected areas, private farms, and smallholders. Each project will receive an investment of at least R\$5 million and will be used, for the acquisition of seeds, seedlings, inputs, equipment, nurseries, training, and labor, as well as the preparation of carbon credits. Petrobras, Coopercitrus, Heineken Group, Itaipu Binacional, Government of Mato Grosso do Sul, Philip Morris Brasil, and Fundo Vale have already joined as members.^[61] Restaura Biomas can build on the Floresta Viva Program by improving the overall public policy environment; capacity building through technical assistance and extension services as well as the availability of seeds and seedlings in all biomes of Brazil.

- Re.green:** In 2022, the Brazilian start-up re.green committed to restoring 1 million hectares of tropical forests in the Amazon and Atlantic forests. The fund raised R\$389 million from private equity funds and seed capital including Good Energies Foundation and the impact fund Positive Ventures.^[62] The company plans to generate revenue through the sale of premium carbon credits, timber, and non-timber products from the regenerated forests, while also capturing 15 million tons of CO₂ per year. The goal is to restore Forest Code liabilities in degraded pasture lands on vegetation recovery, establish partnerships to restore large areas on private and corporate properties and restore areas in Conservation Areas.^[63] Currently re.green is working on five areas totaling 11,000 hectares with 1,000 hectares already planted. Restaura Biomas can build on the investments from Re.green by improving the overall public policy environment with particular focus on accelerating the CAR analysis from subnational state secretaries; strengthening capacity building with particular focus on forest restoration as well as fostering the voluntary and regulated carbon markets.
- Fundo Vale:** In 2018, Brazil's largest mining company "Vale" committed to restoring 100,000 hectares of forests by 2030 outside of its business boundaries as well as helping to conserve 500,000 hectares of native forests. The commitment is being carried out by Fundo Vale (or "Vale Investment Fund") to achieve a wider goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050. Vale aims to invest at least R\$ 2 billion to achieve this commitment.^[64] Specific to the restoration goal, by 2022 the fund has invested in 35 initiatives and 7,396 hectares restored mostly in the Caatinga (48%) and Amazon (26%) biomes.^[65] Restaura Biomas can build on Fundo Vale's commitments by improving the overall regulatory framework with particular focus on accelerating the CAR analyses from subnational states and consequently increasing the capacity of farmers invested by Fundo Vale to restore native vegetation. The project will also improve seed and seedlings production chain for restoration scalability from Vale's investees.
- Fundo Amazônia:** The Amazon Fund is a REDD+ mechanism created to raise donations for non-reimbursable investments in efforts to prevent, monitor, and combat deforestation, as well as to promote the preservation and sustainable use of the Brazilian Amazon. The Fund is currently financing various restoration projects including the "Reflorestamento no Sul do Estado do Amazonas" and "Plantar Rondônia." Restaura Biomas can build on the Fundo Amazonia projects by providing complementary finance for public policy coherence and strengthening, capacity building and extension services, fostering the restoration production chains as well as helping to develop new revenue streams for the Fundo Amazonia through PES and carbon finance.
- Floresta + Recuperação:** Led by the MMA, the program aims to recover Permanent Protection Areas (APPs) on small properties through Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) in order to help farmers comply with Forest Code law in the Amazon. The program is financed by the Green Climate Fund and has a total available budget of USD 12.6 million. Each family owner will receive a minimum of USD 30 per hectare per year for APP restoration.^[66] Restaura Biomas can build on the Floresta + Recuperação program by providing additional finance for the restoration of riparian areas (APP) for the Forest Code implementation in small farmers located in the Amazon biome as well as by facilitating technical assistance and extension services.
- Fundo da Amazônia Oriental (FAO):** Created in 2019 by the government of Pará, the Eastern Amazon Fund (FAO) is an innovative private financial mechanism based on collaborations to strengthen public policies and social initiatives focused on the environment and development in the state, on a permanent basis, with special attention to the commitments made by the State until 2036. By 2025, an initiative aims to mobilize private resources to invest in actions linked to the Amazônia Agora State Plan, such as the fight against deforestation and the decarbonization of economic activities in Pará, forest restoration and investments in bioeconomy assets and environmental services in the state. FUNBIO was selected by the Government of Pará in 2021 to capture, manage and provide accounts for FAO resources.
- Biodiversidade e Mudanças Climáticas na Mata Atlântica:** The project aims to support biodiversity conservation and forest restoration in the Mata Atlantica biome in 30,000 hectares. The total funding is €7.8 million from KfW.^[67] Restaura Biomas can build on the Biodiversidade e Mudanças Climáticas na Mata Atlântica by providing complementary finance for the Mata Atlântica biome in public policy strengthening and seeds and seedlings production chain strengthening in the region.

- **Condições de desestatização da Eletrobrás:** Revitalization of the river basins in the area of influence of two Brazilian state-owned energy companies (Chesf and Furnas), as well as the structural reduction of energy generation costs in the Legal Amazon. In addition there will be improvements of the navigability of the Madeira and Tocantins rivers. The project goal is 69,583 hectares and the source of resources are Furnas: R\$ 230 million; Eletronorte: R\$295 million and Chesf: R\$350 million^[68]. Restaura Biomas can build on by improving the overall public policy environment; capacity building as well as the availability of seeds and seedlings in the Legal Amazon states of Brazil.

GEF Projects in Brazil

- **Amazon Sustainable Landscape Project (ASL):** The initiative was launched in 2016 as a partnership between GEF, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Funbio, Conservation International, ICMBIO, and others to restore 28,000 hectares in various states of the Amazon biome over six years.^[69] GEF will fund USD 7.33 million for the restoration component^[70] According to the World Bank appraisal, the project costs were estimated at USD 106 million.^[71] Restaura Biomas can build on the ASL Project by creating a native vegetation recovery program in federal Conservation Units; providing monitoring and control activities inside these areas; capacity building for Conservation Units management staff as well as to stakeholders involved in the seeds and seedlings production supply chain.
- **GEF Terrestre:** Aims to promote the conservation of biodiversity in the Caatinga, Pampa and Pantanal through the Consolidation of the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), including the creation of new Conservation Units (UCs) and support for existing ones; Recovery of native vegetation; and preparation of National Action Plans for threatened species. The project value is US\$32,621,820.^[72] Restaura Biomas can build on GEF-Terrestre by developing management plans for Conservation Units to guide decision-making and prioritize conservation efforts across all biomes of Brazil.
- **Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia-Vertentes Project:** This project approved in 2022 aims 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.^[73] Restaura Biomas can build on the project's sustainable land management practices.
- **Conservation of the Atlantic Forest through the sustainable management of cocoa agroforestry landscapes -** we understand this project is yet to be approved by the GEF but may reasonably be expected to begin implementation during the PROVEG project lifetime. The project will aim to reduce and reverse degradation trends and biodiversity loss in specific districts of Southern Bahia State by improving the management of natural resources at the landscape level through strengthening the cabruca cocoa production systems and enhancing a governance system able to expand environmental services promotion and ecological restoration. Restaura Biomas can build on the Cocoa Agroforestry Landscapes project in Bahia state contributing mostly through capacity building and extension services. The project may also contribute by providing the enabling conditions for future revenue streams through PES and carbon finance.

Lessons learned from previous projects and how Restaura Biomas fits with country priorities

56. Restoration projects in Brazil have highlighted the importance of ensuring public policy coherence and implementation, particularly at the national and subnational levels. Challenges include navigating the complex legal and regulatory context, which, despite Brazil's strong environmental protection stance, can hinder full implementation. Restaura Biomas aims to address these challenges by improving the regulatory framework, focusing on Forest Code implementation at both national and subnational levels.
57. Knowledge exchange and capacity building have proven essential for project success, empowering local communities and landowners with the skills needed for sustainable restoration practices. However, existing projects have faced challenges due to high costs associated with providing extension services to small farmers. Restaura Biomas plans to innovate in this area by introducing 'hybrid ATER' services and supporting restoration networks to facilitate scalability.
58. High restoration costs and economic feasibility remain significant hurdles, exacerbated by disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and fluctuations in commodity prices. Restaura Biomas will work to address these challenges by

Components 2 and 3. Under Component 2, the project will invest in innovative strategies for lowering the cost of restoration and generating additional revenues from restoration. Under Component 3, the project will contribute to the development of PES and carbon markets, which will make restoration activities more lucrative.

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B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

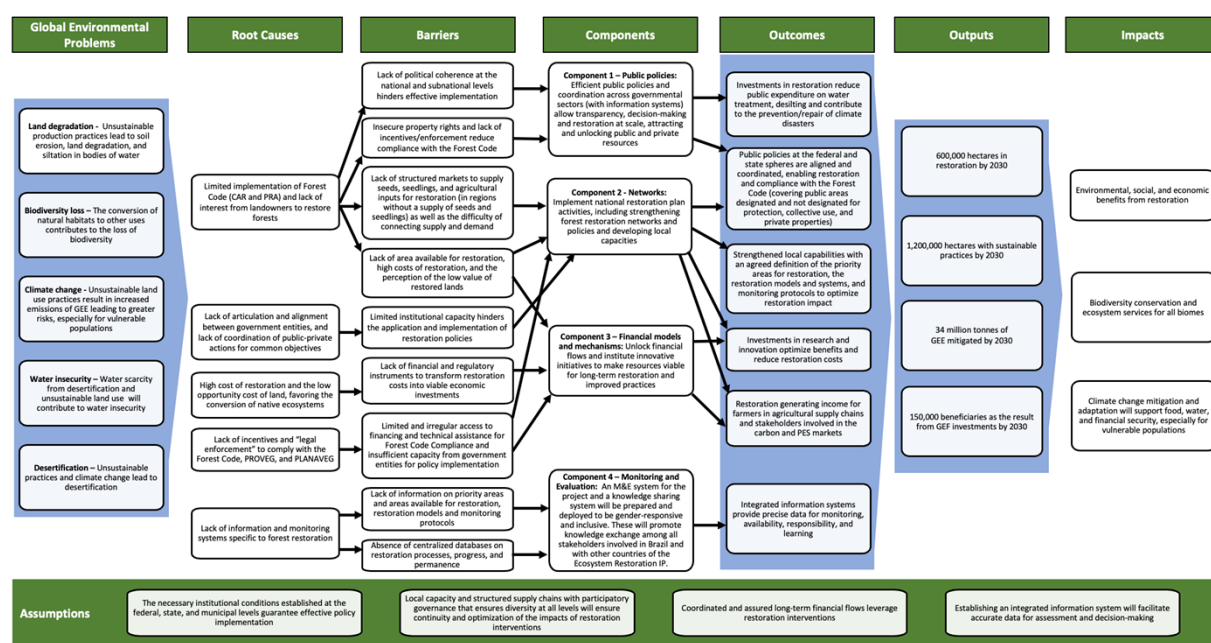
Theory of Change

1. If federal and subnational governments establish the necessary institutional conditions for strengthening technical and political capacities; if the right economic incentives and mechanisms are in place and ensured in the long term; if the entire chain is structured and with participatory governance contemplating diversity in all its dimensions; then, the restoration of terrestrial ecosystems will be effective in generating environmental, social and economic benefits on a large scale, contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation, especially for vulnerable populations, the conservation of biodiversity and the objectives and goals of sustainable development.
2. Restaura Biomas will support native vegetation recovery activities and sustainable practices while mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and supporting local farmers and communities in all biomes of Brazil. During the project implementation, Restaura Biomas aims to address a variety of local and institutional barriers in order to scale-up native vegetation recovery initiatives throughout Brazil (see barriers section of the Theory of Change). Hence, the project will contribute to the implementation of the National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (PROVEG) (Component 1), support institutional strengthening and stakeholder engagement (Component 2), unlock financial flows and institute innovative initiatives for long-term restoration (Component 3).
3. The Project builds on four global environmental problems that are visible across all biomes of Brazil. These problems include land degradation mostly driven by cattle ranching in the Amazon and Mata Atlantica Forests; rapid biodiversity loss as the result of agricultural expansion in all the states within the legal Amazon region (or "deforestation arc") and in the Cerrado biome, climate change driven by both global and local factors (from deforestation and agricultural expansion) and water insecurity and desertification as a result of these factors. Restaura Biomas also recognizes that vulnerable populations, particularly women and indigenous people are especially reliant on ecosystem services for their livelihoods and are more likely to feel the adverse effects of climate

change. The project will provide transformative change and enabling conditions for ecosystem restoration for vulnerable communities across all biomes. Restaura Biomas will consult indigenous peoples, women, and other project-affected groups to determine how the project can best support their interests, especially during implementation phase, when the specific intervention sites will be defined.^[1]

4. To address these challenges, the Restaura Biomas Project will work considering the assumptions that (i) the establishment of institutional conditions at the federal, state, and municipal levels will guarantee effective policy implementation; (ii) strong local capacity will ensure continuity of forest recuperation and restoration; (iii) coordinated financial flows will leverage native vegetation recovery and (iv) the establishment of an integrated information system will facilitate accurate data for decision making.
5. MMA recognizes that despite the large availability of land for restoration, there are a variety of factors hindering sustainable land use and restoration in Brazil. These include the limited implementation of the Forest Code Law and lack of incentives for landowners to restore forest liabilities, lack of alignment between governmental entities and public-private actions, high costs of restoration, and consequently the high opportunity cost of land. All these factors favor the conversion of native ecosystems.
6. Therefore, the project will address these challenges by (i) promoting efficient public policies, and coordination across governmental sectors allowing for more transparency and facilitating decision making; (ii) implement the national restoration plan activities, including strengthening native vegetation recovery networks and policies while developing local capacities at a subnational level, and; (iii) unlocking financial flows to ensure the viability and continuity of long-term restoration initiatives (carbon, PES, rural credit, conversion of fines, tax reforms, and others).
7. As a result, by 2030 Restaura Biomas will achieve 600,000 hectares of forests under restoration, 1,200,000 hectares under improved management, 34 million tons of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) mitigated, and 150,000 local beneficiaries of GEF investment in all biomes of Brazil.

Figure 3: Restaura Biomas Theory of Change



Project Components

Objective of Restaura Biomas:

1. Restaura Biomas aims to support Brazil's restoration commitments. The project will directly support activities aligned with native vegetation recovery policies such as PROVEG and PLANAVEG to support native vegetation recovery

activities across all biomes of Brazil. The objective is to promote structuring conditions for large-scale restoration in Brazil.

2. Component 1: Efficient public policies and coordination across governmental sectors (with information systems) allow transparency, decision-making and restoration at scale, attracting and unlocking public and private resources.
3. Under this component, national and subnational frameworks will be strengthened to promote cross-sector coordination and enable policy implementation aligned with the project's goals. With the enabling conditions in place, native vegetation recovery at scale is achieved through enabling public policies implementation, such as programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments. These conditions will generate climate, biodiversity, and social benefits. TNC will support the work on this component as the delivery partner. Furthermore, to ensure gender mainstreaming across this component, the project will promote participation of women representatives in collegiate bodies to discuss the national policies and, develop and monitor gender-specific indicators to assess the impact of public policies on men and women (as further described in the Gender Mainstreaming Plan).
4. Outcome 1.1. The recovery of native vegetation on a large scale is promoted through the alignment and coordination of public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments.
5. Indicator 1.1: Number of public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments that are supported, aligned, and coordinated.
6. Target 1.1: 5 public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments supported, aligned, and coordinated.
 - Output 1.1.1: Collegiate bodies and participatory decision-making instances are strengthened, considering a gender-responsive approach, to enhance policy alignment and coordination.

PROVEG collegiate bodies and other decision-making instances are being re-established after being dismantled between 2019 and 2022. This dismantlement has resulted in insufficient coordination, harmonization and coherence of public policies aimed at native vegetation recovery. The main PROVEG collegiate body in need of strengthening is the National Commission for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (CONAVEG) and its Consulting Technical Committees (CCTs). However, other councils at federal, state and municipal levels may be supported. The project will support and coordinate the organization of meetings, seminars, and other activities of these institutions to support PLANAVEG and other public policies related to the recovery of native vegetation. In this context, 'strengthened' means improving the capacity, effectiveness, and functionality of the collegiate bodies and participatory decision-making instances. This involves enhancing their organizational structures, resources, processes, and practices to ensure they can effectively align and coordinate public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments related to native vegetation recovery. During implementation, other institutions may be considered. All activities will aim to support the inclusion or and decision-making power of women and other marginalized groups.

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of collegiate bodies strengthened for policy alignment and coordination with an agreed workplan.

Target 1.1.1: At least 1 collegiate body strengthened with an agreed workplan.

- Output 1.1.2: Coherent standards and regulations that support large-scale recovery of native vegetation are endorsed by the government.

Studies and discussions will be carried out to identify gaps in existing regulations and norms related to native vegetation recovery. The project will also work with government ministries and agencies to improve existing regulations and norms and create new ones. Some potential activities under this output are: (a) improvement of National System of Seed and Seedlings which regulates activities of seed collection and seedling production of native species, in collaboration with MAPA, (b) supporting the regulation of legal reserve compensation, and (c) creating and improving standards and regulations for the definition, protection and sustainable use of secondary vegetation, areas under regeneration and silviculture of native vegetation. Support will also be given for the implementation of policy about Management of Public Forests (Law 11.282/2006 - Lei de Gestão de Florestas Públicas) and normative instructions to enable sustainable concession models for the recovery of non-designated public lands.

Indicator 1.1.2: Number of standards and regulations endorsed.

Target 1.1.2: At least 2 standards or regulations endorsed by the Government.

- **Output 1.1.3: Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs) are under implementation and lessons learned are shared across states.**

The key activities that will contribute to the implementation of the PRA by states are the following: (a) improve and disseminate the use of automated Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)^[1] analysis processes based on initiatives that have already been implemented in the states to speed up the process of analyzing and validating the CAR; (b) Carry out a national communication campaign for the landowners to access the National Rural Environmental Registration System (SICAR) system and be aware of the steps to achieve full environmental regularization; (c) Complete an analysis to identify specific territories that are key to reaching the project's goals and support native vegetation recovery in Brazil and prioritize direct restoration activities in these lands; and (d) Support the states in the development of Environmental Regularization Programs (PRA), including defining the minimum criteria for implementation and monitoring of native vegetation recovery projects and support states in the environmental regularization process.

Indicator 1.1.3: Number of states with PRAs under implementation and lessons learned shared.

Target 1.1.3: 3 states with PRAs under implementation and lessons learned shared across states.

- **Output 1.1.4: A recovery program or plan for native vegetation is established for Federal Protected Areas and under implementation.**

The project will support ICMBio with its program to restore federal protected areas through natural regeneration and transform them into restoration hubs to support the recovery of local landscapes. Restaura Biomas plans to support ICMBio through the mobilization and capacity building of local communities and managers of protected areas, the creation of a spatial database highlighting areas that should be recovered within the protected areas, and the mobilization of funding for the recovery of protected areas, among other activities.

Indicator 1.1.4. Number of recovery programs established and under implementation.

Target 1.1.4: 1 program established for Federal Protected Areas and under implementation in 2 protected areas.

- **Output 1.1.5: An official integrated monitoring platform/system for the recovery of native vegetation in Brazil is operational.**

The project will support the creation of the integrated geospatial platform that will combine natural regeneration (secondary vegetation) monitoring and data from restoration projects nationwide, to provide validated information on the area of native vegetation recovery in Brazil and report to national public policy goals. The platform also seeks to monitor the number of hectares under recovery through the project.

Indicator 1.1.5: Number of monitoring platforms/systems operational.

Target 1.1.4: 1 monitoring platform/system operational.

- 7. Component 2: Strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, and multi-stakeholder networks to implement large-scale restoration and improve production practices.**
- 8. Component 2 aims to strengthen the engagement of governments, the private sector, and multi-stakeholder networks to implement large-scale restoration and improve agricultural practices. Activities include strengthening restoration networks and coalitions, providing technical assistance to members of restoration networks, landowners,**

communities, and enhancing restoration monitoring. The outcomes include strengthened biome-level restoration networks, improved public and private technical assistance services, and the implementation of demonstration landscape projects.

9. Outcome 2.1. Strengthened engagement of governments, private sector, and multi stakeholder restoration networks - **considering a gender-responsive approach** - supporting the implementation of restoration and improved practices in priority landscapes.

10. Indicator 2.1: Number of initiatives supporting large-scale restoration and improved practices on the ground.

11. Target 2.1: At least 6 large-scale restoration and improved practices initiatives supporting implementation on the ground.

- Output 2.1.1: Biome-level restoration networks are strengthened with **gender-responsive operational management plans** under implementation and developing local capacities.

The multi-stakeholder restoration networks in each biome are key stakeholders that are essential to reaching the project's goals. Restaura Biomas will help these networks to articulate, convene, identify gaps, develop strategies, and implement actions needed to strengthen the recovery of native vegetation supply chains. Because these networks represent several institutions and sectors, they have the potential to connect and support all actors in restoration supply chains. In general, the actors in some parts of the supply chain have limited access to the market. For example, seedling suppliers and tree nurseries may have difficulties in finding markets to sell their products while some restoration networks carrying out direct restoration may struggle to access a consistent and affordable supply of saplings. Through these restoration networks, Restaura Biomas will develop operational management plans to coordinate the supply and demand sides of restoration value chains for different products, inputs, and services and bring together different stakeholders to focus on the priorities defined with them. By improving these supply chains, the project will scale up restoration actions and create jobs and income opportunities. Restaura Biomas will support restoration networks and supply chain actors to scale up activities through training and capacity building, communication, and mobilization.

Indicator 2.1.1. Number of operational management plans and local capacity building programs.

Target 2.1.1: At least 3 operational management plans under implementation and at least 5 local capacity building programs implemented.

- Output 2.1.2: Public and private Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) services are strengthened and available to support the implementation of high-quality recovery of native vegetation, **which includes a gender approach**, and improved practices on the ground.

To strengthen networks under Output 2.1, the project will mobilize organizations that provide technical assistance and rural extension (ATER) support, as well as equip and include indigenous people, afro-descendent communities ("quilombolas"), family farmers, and other local stakeholders to ensure that their practical knowledge and experience in restoration are valued and incorporated as part of the project's implementation strategy. The training for public and private technicians and rural extension agents will focus on accessing tools, methodologies, and innovative techniques with special attention to youth and gender equity. Training and technical assistance will be tailored to the context of each rural area and will be based on existing programs (CFR - *Casas Familiares Rurais* and EFA - *Escolas Família Agrícolas*) and methodologies ("Alternation Pedagogy^[2]") that are already used in families, communities, and schools. Technical assistance will also include partnerships with SMEs and local organizations, as well as learning exchanges amongst successful ATER programs, restoration initiatives, and peer-to-peer exchanges (e.g. family farmer to family farmer, indigenous to indigenous, etc).

Indicator 2.1.2. Number of public and private ATER services strengthened and providing technical assistance to local implementers.

Target 2.1.2: 3 public and private ATER services strengthened.

- **Output 2.1.3: Demonstration landscape projects that generate benefits to biodiversity and local stakeholders (including women and men) through restoration and improved practices are implemented.**

In order to demonstrate the benefits of restoration to local stakeholders, engage landowners, and scale up restoration and improved practices, native vegetation recovery demonstration units will be implemented in strategic landscapes within priority areas. Those demonstration units should incorporate the most innovative strategies, scientific and traditional knowledge, and techniques to optimize the benefits of restoration and improved practices for biodiversity and local stakeholders. The replication will be done through ATER and in articulation with the multi-stakeholder networks with attention to youth and gender equity. Based on the best practices generated by the demonstration units, the project will expand these best practices into other areas. These best practices may include training, financial support, integrated fire management, collective purchases of inputs, exchange between producers, and incentives for certifications, among others, in order to create a more favorable environment for restoration and improved practices on a landscape scale.

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of demonstration projects with clear benefits to biodiversity and local stakeholders (including women and men).

Target 2.1.3: 6 demonstration landscape projects.

12. **Component 3: Unlock financial flows and institute innovative initiatives to make resources viable for long-term restoration and improved practices (i.e. carbon markets, PES schemes, rural credit, conversion of fines, tax reform and partnerships with local companies and organizations).**
13. **Component 3 will focus on unlocking financial flows and establishing innovative mechanisms to support the long-term financing of restoration and improved practices. WWF is the delivery partner for this component. Some of the activities in this component are strengthening restoration supply chains, designing and deploying innovative public and private blended finance mechanisms, providing financial and non-financial incentives to key stakeholders, and increasing funding commitments from national and international funding sources. The outputs include new and improved financing mechanisms, such as Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes, carbon markets, rural credit access, conversion of fines, tax reform, partnerships with local companies and organizations, increased bilateral and multilateral funding commitments, and investments in value chains promoting native vegetation recovery. To achieve the results in this component, a community of practice will be created to support the work of CCT/CONAVEG through studies, fundraising plans, and financial mechanisms. This community should also collaborate for institutional articulation within and between the government, planned and implemented, to direct resources under public management to the recovery agenda. Financing and resources should seek to make it feasible, for example with longer tenors (>7 years) more suited for restoration activities. This component will have the following outcomes, outputs, and targets:**
14. **Outcome 3.1: New and/or improved public and private financing mechanisms investing in the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.**
15. **Indicator 3.1: Number of new and/or improved financing mechanisms.**
16. **Target 3.1: 6 new and/or improved financing mechanisms supporting the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.**
 - **Output 3.1.1: New and/or improved public and private funding mechanisms (e.g., investment funds, rural credit, grants) financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.**

A blend of funding sources, including grants, loans, impact and institutional investments, and revenue generated from carbon markets are needed to accelerate and increase the scale of restoration and improved

practices. The combination of different funding sources will make native vegetation recovery more attractive to landowners, funders, companies, and investors by reducing the risks and increasing the impact. The project will work closely with existing funders and financiers to identify landscapes where their funding can be allocated towards restoration and generate the highest impact aligned to their needs. The project will also identify and address gaps to unlock additional public and private funding for restoration, **including specific opportunities to mainstream financial resources to women**, and improved agricultural practices. Some of the specific activities of the project to leverage private resources include (a) the promotion of blended financing mechanisms to facilitate access to credit, insurance, and guarantees, (b) mobilizing concessional capital from different sources (including public, under public management, and philanthropic), (c) raising international and national resources to be used for funds under public management that finance (or have the potential to finance) native vegetation recovery, and (d) fostering the creation of portfolios of projects (notices) specific to this agenda. Non-reimbursable resources or grants should prioritize smallholders, traditional peoples and communities, and protected areas.

Indicator 3.1.1: Number of public and private funding mechanisms financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.

Target 3.1.1: At least 2 new and/or improved public and private funding mechanisms.

- **Output 3.1.2:** Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes and carbon markets (regulated and voluntary) financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices at the landscape level.

Brazil has been a champion in developing and implementing PES schemes and policies, at the national and subnational level, to incentivize and support the implementation of natural climate solutions such as restoration, conservation, and improved practices. Over the last three years, Brazil experienced a significant increase in investor interest in carbon markets. By building on the success of those innovative funding mechanisms and by working through the multi-stakeholder restoration networks, the project will support the establishment of priority landscapes and hubs **that incorporate gender-responsive criteria** to attract private and public funding for the recovery of native vegetation and implementation of improved practices. Some of the project's specific activities under this output are (a) to promote and support the advancement of the legislative process for the creation of the regulated carbon market in parallel with support enabling conditions for the voluntary market, (b) strengthen and expand jurisdictional REDD+ initiatives, involving recovery actions, to expand the results and fundraising of the international carbon market, and (c) advance the federal regulation of the national policy for payments for environmental services (Law No. 14,119/2021), strengthening the role of native vegetation recovery projects. Due to the legislative processes involved and the need for time for studies (which should be encouraged) and implementation, the results of this output are expected to be achieved in the medium to long term.

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of PES schemes and carbon projects implemented at the landscape level.

Target: 3.1.2: 6 PES and carbon projects established.

- **Output 3.1.3:** Bilateral and multilateral arrangements increase funding commitments to the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices at the landscape level.

Over the last 20 years several international governments and bilateral and multilateral agencies have been providing funding support to the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices in Brazil. However, there is a lack of coordination and vision for compelling and ambitious initiatives to increase the amount of investments in a more strategic and impactful way. The project will work through the multi-stakeholder restoration networks to design projects at the landscape level to increase and concentrate funding commitments in priority landscapes. The potential stakeholders are from the financing and restoration initiatives of private companies and public organizations mapped in the study on financial mechanisms carried out during the PPG phase. Coordination at the landscape level will occur through the organization of negotiation rounds and round tables followed by formal commitments.

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of bilateral and multilateral funding commitments at the landscape level.

Target 3.1.3: At least 2 bilateral and/or multilateral commitments.

- **Output 3.1.4: Investments in value chains that promote the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices (agroforestry systems, silviculture of native species, and integrated crop-livestock and forestry systems) at the landscape level are secured.**

Over the last 10 years, several initiatives led by the private and public sector have invested in restoration through agroforestry systems, silviculture of native species, and integrated crop-livestock-forestry systems. The goal of Restaura Biomas is to support these initiatives by disseminating tools and knowledge, removing barriers to restoration, creating incentives for restoration through public policies, mobilizing blended financing, creating implementation restoration hubs, increasing the engagement of landowners, communities, indigenous people, and afro-descendent communities, prioritizing landscapes, demonstrating the benefits from restoration, monitoring of restoration impacts, training and building capacity, and making the business case for the different supply chains. Those enabling conditions will reduce risks and increase the appetite of public and private investors.

Indicator 3.1.4: Number of investment portfolios/deals being funded.

Target 3.1.4: At least 3 value chains receiving investments.

17. Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge Management, and Learning

- 18. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the project will comply with CI-GEF guidelines with regular reporting on key indicators. Additionally, the project will create a functional knowledge management and learning system that will be used to disseminate progress and lessons learned from the project through the Program-wide Online Platform to be created by the Global Coordination Project (GCP). This component will entail close coordination with multiple stakeholders to ensure project activities and results are properly monitored and evaluated, and that knowledge management facilitates the efficient dissemination and learning of information at every level of the project and program-wide. Restaura Biomas is a complex project as it involves a significant number of stakeholders in several states, coordination with national, state, and local levels of government, and an ambitious objective to restore an area on a scale never done in Brazil before. This will require dedicated management and coordination, and consistent effort to sustain project progress. Innovation and learning will rely on lessons learned from the restoration networks in each of the six biomes. The advisory committee formed by these six restoration networks and 13 other public organizations and NGOs, including the Union for Restoration (WRI-Brasil, WWF-Brasil, TNC, and CI-Brasil), will be a learning community for knowledge management. Additionally, monitoring and evaluation systems will be developed and implemented based on an adaptive management approach, thereby enabling the project to make mid-course revisions needed to achieve the project targets. Activities for learning and collection, generation, and dissemination of knowledge will account for gender and cultural differences, including the development of culturally appropriate information dissemination mechanisms and communication strategies. WRI is responsible for delivery of this component.**
- 19. This component will have two outcomes, Outcome 4.1 focused on monitoring and evaluation for the project and Outcome 4.2 focused on knowledge management and learning.**
- 20. Outcome 4.1. The project monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and learning system is developed and implemented based on an adaptive management approach.**
- 21. An M&E system for the project as a whole will be prepared and deployed to be gender-responsive and inclusive. In order to have an adaptive management approach and processes for project management, Restaura Biomas will complete timely and high-quality project reporting, design appropriate systems and processes, and ensure project staff have the appropriate skills and capacity. The reporting framework will be designed to meet the M&E requirements of the GEF, CI-GEF Agency, and the Ecosystem Restoration IP for impact measurement. The reporting**

system will also reflect the need to facilitate the sharing of data and information to promote knowledge exchange among all stakeholders involved in Brazil and with other countries of the Ecosystem Restoration IP.

22. Indicator 4.1: Number of plans and systems developed and implemented.

23. Target 4.1: 1 plan and system developed and implemented.

- Output 4.1.1: Progress on the project workplan is measured through a robust plan and system.

The M&E system will be vital for project governance, implementation, and reporting. It must serve as an accessible depository for data and information, as well as the products developed using that data and information, while reliably tracking and documenting the evolution and execution of product development processes. These functions combine the needs of project delivery and project oversight and will also generate the material that will inform knowledge-sharing among stakeholders and with other projects (e.g., through the Ecosystem Restoration IP Global Coordination Project). The M&E system will incorporate (among other considerations) specific gender-related indicators, as per the project's Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

Indicator 4.1.1: Number of annual technical and financial progress reports published.

Target 4.1.1: 5 annual progress reports (1 per year).

- Output 4.1.2: Project monitoring and evaluations conducted based on an adaptive management approach.

As part of M&E, the GEF tracking sheet on GEF Core Indicators will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. The Mid-term Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) will verify the information in these tracking tools. Per GEF Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the project will be subject to a MTR to be commissioned and launched by the Project Manager before the project reaches its mid-point, and a TE. The MTR and TE will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. Both will be carried out using a participatory approach including consultations with parties that may benefit or be affected by the project, identified in the stakeholder analysis. The Technical Committee will participate in the MTR and oversee a management response to the evaluation recommendations along with an implementation plan. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. Project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing. The draft TE report will be sent to project stakeholders for comment. The final TE report will be publicly disclosed.

Indicator 4.1.2: Number of evaluation reports published.

Target 4.1.2: Two evaluation reports (mid-term Review and end of project) published.

24. Outcome 4.2: A knowledge management, learning, and dissemination system is developed and shared through the Program-wide Online Platform to be created by the Global Coordination Project (GCP).

25. The project will develop a knowledge management, learning, and dissemination system in coordination with the Global Coordination Project (GCP) to ensure that all knowledge and lessons learned generated by the project are shared on a continuous basis through the Program-wide Platform and also received and adapt knowledge and lessons learned from the other projects of GEF8 program. The system will be based on an adaptive management approach to allow changes and improvements throughout project implementation.

26. Indicator 4.2: Number of systems developed and shared.

27. Target 4.2: 1 system developed and shared.

- Output 4.2.1: Knowledge management, learning, and dissemination performed by the project through the Program-wide Online Platform on a continuous basis.

This output targets efforts to capture, manage, and disseminate knowledge products and innovation generated by the project through the Program-wide Online Platform. Noting that use of land and addressing degradation involves distinct gender considerations, activities relating to knowledge generation and collation of lessons learned as well as dissemination of knowledge products will be designed to capture gender dynamics and ensure gender and social inclusion. The project will coordinate learning, knowledge management, and dissemination with the Global Coordination Project (GCP) and other initiatives, building on existing knowledge management platforms. Areas of focus for knowledge management will include science-driven, tailored, and diverse restoration strategies; gender aspects of restoration; and empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to hold lead roles in restoration promoting bottom-up governance. Team members will support capacity building and knowledge and learning exchanges with marginalized communities through participating in networking events and training that may include receiving tailored technical assistance on restoration action planning, gender, IPLCs, traditional knowledge, and assisted natural regeneration at different scales. Project staff will contribute to those events by sharing lessons learned.

Indicator 4.2.1: Knowledge, learning, and dissemination system shared through Online Platform.

Target 4.2.1: A Functional knowledge, learning, and dissemination system.

Global Environmental Benefits

How the project will generate GEBs

28. In the Policy realm (Component 1), Restaura Biomas will provide an important test of the cause-and-effect relationship between policy strengthening and ecosystem restoration, enhancing the coordination between government implementation efforts and civil society advances. Assisted natural regeneration is not a widely understood concept among policymakers. Therefore, the results of this effort will provide important lessons in the effect of policy on expectations of scaling and the levels and types of scaling triggered by enabling PLANAVEG, improving enforcement, and information sharing. Harmonizing the national actions with the convention targets and using policy to create scaling effects directly supports the Program's Theory of Change.
29. Second, Restaura Biomas drives scaling financial assets to support GEBs (Component 3). The innovative aspects of increasing the ABC Program's Credit Uptake, the conversion of environmental fines into restoration resources, support to PES programs and corporate engagement to mainstream financial flows will support the Program's efforts to increase the value of natural assets to national stakeholders.
30. Restaura Biomas also supports the Global Coordinated Program's effort to strengthen global monitoring and evaluation systems for restoration efforts (Component 1).^[3] Restaura Biomas is a child project of the Global Coordination "Child" Project (GCP) that supports the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program's (IP). Restaura Biomas contributes to the main goals of the GCP by restoring ecosystems, halting further degradation, generating Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) in restored ecosystems, improving landscape practices, mitigating GHG emissions, enhancing cooperative management of shared water ecosystems, and increasing the number of beneficiaries of GEF finance investments. Because it encourages collaborative monitoring among subnational agencies, advanced spatial analysis of restoration areas, and close monitoring support between extension agents, protected areas staff, and landholders, this project can share lessons learned with other Child Projects. The participation by Project officials in the learning aspects of the Ecosystem Restoration Platform is essential to the success of the overall learning pathway established by the Program.
31. By promoting Assisted Natural Regeneration to scale hectares under restoration (Component 2), Restaura Biomas will yield 600,000 hectares (est. 14% of IP target). Brazil will also contribute 1.2 million hectares under improved management (est. 12% of the program target), 34 million metric tons of CO2 sequestered (est. 19% of the program target) and 150,000 persons (10% of the total Program estimate). Restaura Biomas proposes an inclusive and stakeholder-driven process for defining the targeted geographies for restoration and agroforestry.

32. This project has the potential to become a flagship upscaling initiative that can provide valuable experiences in integrated land use planning, subnational and national policy harmonization and coherence, generation of sustainable blended finance including exploration of payments for ecosystem services and impact investment funds.

Socio-economic benefits

33. At the beginning of 2020, 4,713 temporary and 3,510 permanent jobs were created associated with restoration, nearly 60% of which were generated by organizations specializing in restoration, mainly from the non-profit (48%) and private (37%) sectors. Most restoration jobs were concentrated in the southeast region (61%), with one-third in the state of São Paulo. Restoration activities can generate 0.42 jobs per hectare undergoing restoration, which could potentially create 1.0–2.5 million direct jobs through the implementation of Brazil's target of restoring 12 million hectares.^[4]
34. Specific to the Restaura Biomas, the project is expected to deliver a variety of environmental benefits such as ecosystem services; biodiversity conservation; native vegetation corridors; forest edges mitigation; climate change mitigation and carbon absorption.
35. Specifically, to the environmental services, the restoration of native vegetation will create the right conditions for regulating water flow reducing the risks of floods and droughts, improve soil fertility, facilitate pollination, enable a milder local climate and consequently facilitate biodiversity conservation in the regions of project implementation.
36. Forest corridors will serve as natural pathways for animals to move between fragmented habitats, allowing for gene flow and maintaining healthy populations as well as facilitating habitat connectivity by connecting isolated patches of forests.
37. Finally, the project will absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis and store it in their trees, soil, and vegetation. By restoring forests, the project will increase the amount of carbon that is sequestered from the atmosphere, helping to mitigate climate change (locally and globally).

The additionality of Restaura Biomas

38. Restoration will be catalyzed through vertical policy integration between the state and federal levels and horizontal integration between the Ministry of Environment and other key ministries. Strengthening national and subnational policy frameworks and capacity can improve implementation and trigger financial flows needed to restore the millions of hectares needed to generate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits, ecosystem resilience, biodiversity conservation, and improved livelihoods. The GEF increment will inform policymaking through subnational science-driven Restoration Plans.
39. The GEF increment also supports subnational environmental agencies responsible for law enforcement to resolve 6% of the liabilities through a comprehensive rural extension and technical assistance program promoting restoration in Legal Reserves. Through additionality, the GEF investment will strengthen existing policies for valuing environmental services, such as the national policy on payment for environmental services and the minimum price guarantee policy for socio-biodiversity products (PGPM-bio). The approach will create demand for forest products, incentivizing environmental compliance of rural properties and increasing the value of forest goods and services, thus changing the opportunity cost that drives deforestation and degradation.
40. Through a Community of Practice, Restaura Biomas will help landowners to access credit lines, such as the ABC program, to cover the costs of mandatory restoration interventions through productive agroforestry systems; and work towards expanding national financial flows through the conversion of environmental fines into restoration resources, supporting PES programs, increasing corporate engagement, and mainstreaming financial flows into transformational assets for restoration.
41. To further support policy innovations and the expansion of natural capital, the GEF increment supports Monitoring and Evaluation technologies to track the development of GEBs, baselines for restoration plans, impact monitoring to

the MEAs, and a platform for multi-stakeholder and inclusive dialogue and learning and participative and inclusive processes.

42. Without the GEF increment, the BAU scenario gains could be offset by negative spillovers leading to leakage and persistence of the status quo. The sustainability scenario and long-term commitment to the MEAs would be susceptible to economic and climate shocks and to swings in political administration. Increasing private sector engagement and investing in systems rather than projects will trigger a transformation that will scale GEBs beyond the scope of the status quo.

Sustainability

43. Restaura Biomas is structured to ensure long-term sustainability and up-scaling opportunities, as follows:
 - In component 1 (Public Policies), national and subnational frameworks will be strengthened to promote cross-sector coordination and enable policy implementation.
 - In component 2 (Networks), capacity building will help to strengthen restoration coalitions. Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) at scale will restore ecosystem functions and services within public and private protected areas.
 - In component 3 (Financial mechanisms), financial innovation will help to unlock additional resources.
 - In component 4 (Monitoring and Evaluation), monitoring and evaluation as well as knowledge management will ensure that best practices and lessons learned from the project are shared with relevant stakeholders and can be used to influence the design and implementation of other projects.

Stakeholders

Civil Society

44. Restaura Biomas will work closely with civil society to execute the project. The Executing Agency, WRI-Brasil, is an international environmental NGO and will be supported by other international environmental NGOs - TNC and WWF-Brasil. Additionally, the project will engage and support restoration networks in each biome.

Government

45. The government will be involved in all components of the project, especially Component 1. MMA will work closely with the project team to execute the project. The project will also work with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation to manage federal protected areas. Other government agencies including CONAVEG and SFB will also support project implementation. Restaura Biomas will work with subnational governments (CONDEMAS and COEMAs) to implement native vegetation recovery and support policies for restoration. The potential roles of other government agencies are detailed in section “Relevant stakeholder and private sector engagement” above.

Private Sector

46. The project plans to engage the private sector to achieve its goals, primarily under Component 3. Private sector stakeholders may include impact investors, large agricultural companies, restoration companies, and farms. Restaura Biomas will likely work with the private sector on the following:
 - Financial incentives that make restoration and sustainable agriculture more financially attractive to farmers.
 - Supply chain of sustainable agriculture commodities such as deforestation-free beef.
 - Restoration supply chains, including the sourcing of seeds and seedlings for restoration.
 - Conversion of fines from breaking the Forest Code.
 - Payment for ecosystem services (e.g. voluntary carbon market program).

Other

47. Other stakeholders include local communities, indigenous and traditional peoples, afrodescendant communities, farmers, and people working in restoration.

Policy Coherence

48. Restaura Biomas works to promote key Brazilian environmental policies, particularly PROVEG, PLANAVEG, and the Forest Code. The project also seeks to promote policy coherence and harmonization amongst other key policies in the country. A list of relevant national policies, strategies, and regulatory frameworks can be found below. Further information on policy coherence relating to national policies and strategies in Brazil can be found in Section C (Institutional Alignment).

49. Key national policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks relevant to Restaura Biomas

- National Policy for Native Vegetation Recovery (PROVEG) was created under Law nº 8.972/2017 to coordinate and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, and good agricultural practices to promote the recovery of native vegetation in degraded areas with low productivity. CONAVEG is responsible for putting the plan into practice.
- National Native Vegetation Recovery Plan (PLANAVEG) is a Brazilian federal government program (Law nº 230/2017) that aims to promote the planning and management of native vegetation areas on rural properties, aiming at the conservation and recovery of natural ecosystems. The plan seeks to expand and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, restoration technologies, best land management practices, and other measures necessary for the recovery of native vegetation, principally in areas of permanent preservation (APPs) and legal reserves (RLs), but also in degraded areas with low agricultural productivity. [\[5\]](#), [\[6\]](#)
- National Commission for the recovery of native vegetation (CONAVEG) is an inter-ministerial decision-making body under Law nº 11.367/2023, coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment, whose mission is to propose plans and guidelines, coordinate and articulate strategic sectoral initiatives for all Brazilian biomes, incorporating the actions of previous Action Plans. In this way, CONAVEG is responsible for managing the PROVEG Policy and the PLANAVEG Plan, coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of both.
- Law on the Protection of Native Vegetation (Forest Code Law) (Law nº 12.651/2012) requires landowners to conserve, recover, or compensate alterations in native vegetation within permanent preservation areas (APPs) and legal reserves (RLs), to a varying degree according to the size and geographic location of the property. Although the numbers vary, studies estimate that Brazil has approximately 19 million hectares in deficit of native vegetation located in APPs and LRs. The law also has an additional specific Law nº 7.830 from 2012 that regulates the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), the CAR registration system (SICAR) and the Program for Environmental Regularization (PRA).
- National System for Conservation Units (SNUC) Created by Law nº 9.985/2000, the system corresponds to the establishment of the federal, state and municipal Conservation Units (UCs) of Brazil.
- Management of Public Forests Law Forest Concession is regulated by Law nº 14.590/2023 and establishes the rules for public forest management for sustainable production in Brazil, including concessions on forest restoration.
- National Biodiversity and Action Plan (NBSAP) includes targets for ecosystem restoration, including 4) promote sustainable production and consumption to reduce pressure on natural resources; 5) minimize loss of native habitat; 11) increase protected areas; 14) restore and safeguard ecosystems that provide essential services to Traditional Communities; and 15) restore at least 15% of degraded ecosystems to mitigate and adapt to climate change and combat desertification.

- National Policy for Payment for Environmental Services (Law nº 14.119/2021) regulates payments for environmental services at the federal level. This law provides for monetary and non-monetary payments aimed at maintaining, recovering, or improving ecosystem services throughout the country.
- National Environmental Policy (PNMA - Law nº 6.938/1981) establishes the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which seeks to identify, mitigate, and evaluate the potential socio-environmental impacts of an activity or project.
- Atlantic Forest Law (Law nº 11.428/2006) regulates the protection and use of the forest's biodiversity and resources. It creates financial incentives to restore the Atlantic Forest, encourages donations for conservation projects, delimits the forest's domain, prohibits deforestation, and develops rules for economic exploitation.
- Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) and the Cerrado (PPCerrado) - 2023-2027 seeks to coordinate efforts to reduce deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.
- National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Law nº 6.040/2007) is to promote the sustainable development of Traditional Peoples and Communities, with emphasis on recognizing, strengthening and guaranteeing their territorial, social, environmental, economic, and cultural rights, with respect and appreciation for their identity, their forms of organization, and their institutions.
- National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) (Law nº 7.747/2012) has as its general objective to guarantee and promote the protection, recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of the natural resources of indigenous lands and territories, ensuring the integrity of indigenous heritage, the improvement of the quality of life and the full conditions of physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their socio-cultural autonomy.
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples establishes free, prior, and informed consultation as a right of peoples and as a principle of their political relationship with national states. Article 6 defines the principles of the consultation process.

50. Components 1 and 2 support human, institutional, and technical capacities at the national, sub-national, and local levels. Component 1 will strengthen the capacity of institutions to implement the Forest Code, PROVEG, and PLANAVEG. Component 2 will increase the capacity of restoration networks and coalitions through technical assistance and the introduction of new technologies for restoration. Funds from the GEF and from co-financing institutions will be used to enhance capacity.

Innovation

51. All four components of Restaura Biomas support innovation and transformation in a variety of sectors to support ecosystem restoration:
- Component 1 supports institutional and political innovation. Restaura Biomas will strengthen existing policies and governance such as the Forest Code, PROVEG, and PLANAVEG while establishing new monitoring frameworks and infrastructure. The project emphasizes the importance of aligning national and subnational policies to support ecosystem restoration at a large scale. By advocating for policy changes and institutional reforms, Restaura Biomas seeks to create an enabling environment for restoration activities. This shift repositions Brazil from being a contributor to environmental decline to becoming a global leader in proactive ecosystem restoration efforts. This sets a precedent for other countries that have faced similar challenges of historical deforestation and degradation. The project will also support new research and development initiatives, including the use of a diagnostic tool that maps barriers and opportunities to enabling conditions that support ecosystem restoration.^[7]
 - Component 2 will transform the capacity of restoration coalitions and networks by providing technical assistance and innovative technologies to support ecosystem restoration. The project will help to improve

multi-stakeholder engagement through the components and networks that it will create. This will allow actors across all biomes to exchange best practices, share lessons learned, and collaborate on restoration initiatives. By fostering partnerships and collaboration, the project enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of restoration efforts. The project will support at least one Conservation Unit in each biome and will prioritize assisted natural regeneration (ANR). This will help to provide a proof of concept that the ANR approach is cost-effective, environmentally sustainable, and promotes biodiversity conservation.

- Component 3 supports financial innovation by unlocking financial flows and bridging different types of capital to support forest landscape restoration interventions led by local organizations from civil society, the private sector, and government agencies. Under Component 3, the project will introduce innovative new financial instruments such as the compensation of environment fines and blended finance mechanisms. Through leveraging strong public policy support and introducing new financial mechanisms, the project can help to mobilize private investment into restoration, something which is currently lacking. By demonstrating the financial viability of restoration projects across diverse biomes and project types, the project can help to destigmatize restoration as a risky and expensive investment and encourage broader participation from private financiers.
- Component 4 supports innovation in knowledge management. The project will share its progress and lessons learned through the knowledge management system. By sharing best practices, the project can support innovation in other restoration projects.

52. Furthermore, Restaura Biomas serves as an example within the Integrated Program on Restoration, showcasing how targeted interventions in Brazil can catalyze systemic change in ecosystem restoration efforts. Through strategic coordination, knowledge exchange, and resource mobilization facilitated by the Integrated Program, Restaura Biomas contributes to a holistic and scalable approach towards achieving restoration targets not only in Brazil but also in other regions facing similar environmental challenges globally.

[1] CAR is an electronic registration system that is necessary for landowners to join the PRA and therefore be compliant with the Forest Code.

[2] Alternation Pedagogy is an educational proposal originating in France in the 1930s and brought to Brazil focused on rural education, which has, among its pillars, the development of the environment and the integral formation of the student. Students alternate one or two weeks at school and one or two weeks at their family's rural property. To this end, it has several pedagogical tools orchestrated in a Training Plan, understood as a reflection of an Integrated Curriculum.

[3] See section "[Alignment with the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program](#)" for further details on coordination with the GCP.

[4] Brancalion., P.H.S. et al. (2022). *Ecosystem restoration job creation potential in Brazil*. Available online: <https://besjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/pan3.10370>

[5] Ministério do Meio Ambiente (2017). *PLANAVEG: Brazilian National Plan for Native Vegetation Recovery*. Available online: https://cooperacaobrasil-alemanha.com/Mata_Atlantica/PLANAVEG_ingles.pdf

[6] The Brazilian commitment is to restore, reforest, and induce the natural regeneration of 12 million hectares of forests for multiple uses by 2030. In addition, 5 million hectares of integrated farming systems – combining croplands, pastures, and forests – by 2030, and 5 million hectares of degraded pastures will be restored by 2020.

[7] Further details in sub-section "[Alignment with the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program](#)".

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

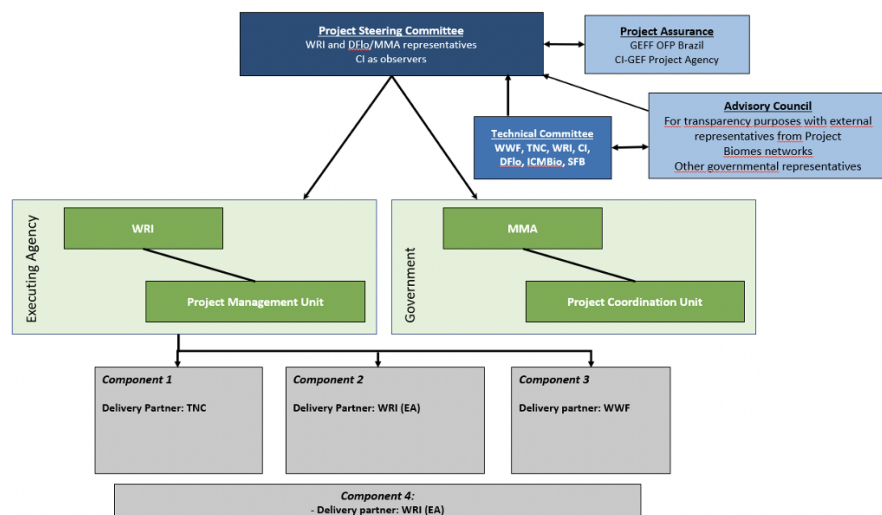
Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

1. Restaura Biomas Project will be coordinated by Brazilian Environmental Ministry (MMA), through its Forest Department (DFlo), from the Biodiversity, Forest and Animal Rights Secretariat (SBio), CIGEF as implementing agency and WRI Brazil as executing agency.
2. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will oversee the implementation of the project and will be composed of representatives from the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in MMA, and the Project Management Unit (PMU) in WRI

Brazil for fiduciary, technical, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) support. CIGEF will participate in the PSC as observer.

- The project will have a strong organizational structure, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the partners involved. It will also prioritize open and inclusive participation, respecting the diversity of society and creating an inclusive environment as described in the Proposed Project Organizational Chart below.

Project Execution Organizational Chart



The Organizational Structure

Project Steering Committee

- The Project Steering Committee (PSC) was established during the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase and consists of representatives from the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at MMA, the CI-GEF (as observers), and the Project Management Unit (PMU) from WRI Brasil.
- The PSC will be co-chaired by WRI Brasil and MMA and will function in an administrative and deliberative manner, providing strategic and policy-level recommendations. The Committee must hold one ordinary meeting per semester and call extraordinary meetings as necessary and will have the following objectives: develop strategic recommendations for implementation, approve action plans and strategies, define procedures and guidelines. Evaluate and provide recommendations on progress and budgets, and analyze and provide opinions on technical and financial reports.

Advisory Council

- The Advisory Council (AC) was established during the PPG phase and includes key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders from 19 institutions. Its main objective is to provide policy-level and strategic recommendations for the project's implementation. The Advisory Council will convene at least twice a year or more as needed and will be chaired by the DFLO/SBIO/MMA with support from WRI-Brasil. As a cross-sectoral body comprising government and NGO representatives, it will offer policy-level guidance, ensure sectoral linkages, and serve as a forum for alignment to specific project issues. The following institutions will be invited to compose the advisory council – and others can be invited during the project:

- MMA - Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudanças Climáticas
- SFB - Serviço Florestal Brasileiro
- ICMBio - Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade
- IBAMA - Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis

- MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária
- MDA - Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário e Agricultura Familiar
- MPI - Ministério dos Povos Indígenas
- FUNAI - Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas
- CI - Conservação Internacional
- TNC - The Nature Conservancy
- WRI-Brasil World Resources Institute - Brasil
- WWF-Brasil - Fundo Mundial para a Natureza - Brasil
- SOBRE - Sociedade Brasileira de Restauração Ecológica
- Pacto pela Restauração da Mata Atlântica
- Aliança pela Restauração da Amazônia
- Articulação pela Restauração do Cerrado (Araticum)
- Pacto pela Restauração do Pantanal
- Rede de Restauração Ecológica da Caatinga
- Rede Sul de Restauração Ecológica
- Coalizão Brasil Clima, Florestas e Agricultura

Technical Committee

4. The Technical Committee (TC) consists of institutions from the Project Management Unit (PMU) (TNC, WWF and WRI Brasil) staff, as well as MMA and other government agencies' representatives (DFLO, ICMBio, SFB). CI-Brasil will also be part of the TC, since the institution composes, along with TNC, WWF-Brasil and WRI Brasil, the Union4Restoration^[1], an alliance that has contributed to the technical discussions in designing the project. The TC will take into account the qualifications and recognized proficiency of professionals and experts in order to provide technical knowledge, support, advice, and recommendations to the PSC, PMU and UCP. Additionally, the TC will serve as a reference for improvements and efficiency in the performance of projects and may analyze and provide technical guidance on issues that may arise with respect to implementation.
5. Members will meet every month or more frequently as needed and will report directly to the PSC.
6. The Technical Committee (TC) includes staff from the Project Management Unit (PMU) (TNC, WWF, and WRI Brasil), as well as representatives from MMA and other government agencies (ICMBio, SFB). This group will consider the qualifications and recognized expertise of professionals and experts to provide technical knowledge, support, advice, and recommendations to the PSC. Additionally, the TC will act as a reference for improvements and efficiency in project performance and may analyze and provide technical guidance on implementation issues that may arise.

Project Coordination Unit

7. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is the supervisory body in the MMA. It will closely coordinate with the focal points from the implementing agency and the PMU of the executing agency. The PCU will be responsible for the general coordination of project implementation, including the following tasks:
 - Supervising the implementation of activities under each component.
 - Providing technical recommendations and ensuring project safeguard compliance.
 - Coordinate the organization of documents for analysis and approval by the PSC.

- Review and approve semiannual progress and M&E reports.
- Review and approve the consolidated operating plans for the project.

Project Management Unit

8. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within WRI Brasil in close coordination with TNC and WWF-Brasil. The PMU will be responsible for guiding and leading the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring of the project. This includes facilitating meetings and information flow, as well as coordinating executing partners and stakeholders. Additionally, the PMU will manage project-related activities, sub-contracts, project staffing, and the use of project funds while reporting to CI-GEF and MMA. Their responsibilities also include:
 - Hiring and hosting the staff of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and providing technical input across components and guidance on operations. The PMU will include a Project Lead, Finance Lead (current WRI Financial Analyst), Technical Lead (current WRI Forests Senior Manager), Safeguards Specialist, and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (PMEL) Lead (current WRI PMEL Analyst).
 - Conducting due diligence in line with the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards on partner institutions to sub-grant funds.
 - Ensuring the delivery of outputs and managing Consultants' contracts.
 - Guiding reporting, monitoring, and evaluation of the Project by:
 - Guiding the preparation of technical and financial periodic reports to CI-GEF for review and approval, such as annual work plans and budgets, technical and financial progress reports as required by the GEF Agency.
 - Guiding gender and safeguards monitoring and reporting to MMA and CI-GEF.
 - Supporting the PCU in operational issues regarding the Program Steering Committee (PSC) and the Advisory Council (AC).
 - Guiding the preparation of procurement plans.
 - Guiding the preparation of the Terms of Reference and procurement packages.
 - Maintaining records of all project-related documentation.
 - Guiding the preparation and dissemination of knowledge management products.
 - Ensuring financial auditing of the project is undertaken and the auditors are approved by CI-GEF.

Focal Points

9. WRI-Brasil will appoint focal points to facilitate communication between different areas with the implementing agency, the PCU and with the PSC and AC, as well as with **supporting** agencies.

Nominated partners – Roles and Responsibilities

MMA

10. The Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the federal government body responsible for coordinating the National Policy of Native Vegetation Recovery, is responsible for the technical and financial supervision of the Project. MMA will be responsible for overall project coordination and communication activities at the strategic level, evaluating and monitoring performance against project goals. The monitoring of project progress will be carried out by the MMA in close coordination with the implementing and executing agencies, and also with the institutions of the Technical Committee.

11. DFLO/SBio: The Forest Department (DFLO), in the National Secretariat of Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights, (SBio), will lead the general implementation and coordination policy of the project as the counterpart of the Executing Agency - WRI. The Forest Department will carry out the following tasks:
 - Carry out general technical coordination, guiding technical and financial execution with the Executing Agency.
 - Supervise and coordinate project implementation with the EA, reviewing project technical and financial reports, coordinating project site visits, documents reviews and monitoring implementation and compliance with the safeguards in line with CIGEF guidance .
 - Ensure that project management practices (technical, financial and administrative) meet GEF requirements.
 - Monitor project implementation and achievement of project results.
 - Ensure proper use of resources.
 - Review and approve any changes to budgets or work plans.
 - Supervise the preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR), review it and approve it for submission to the implementing agency.
 - Manage Project implementation risks at national level.
12. ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation): is a government agency responsible for managing federal protected areas (PAs) and implementing biodiversity conservation policies and programs in Brazil, will be part of the Technical Committee (TC) and Advisory Council (AC). ICMBio's role will involve ensuring the implementation of all aspects of federal PAs under all components and overseeing restoration and monitoring actions in line with current regulations. ICMBio will collaborate closely with SBio and WRI-Brasil to ensure the sustainability of these actions.
13. SFB (Brazilian Forest Service) is a government agency responsible for promoting sustainable forest management and conservation and implementing the Forest Code in Brazil, will also be a member of the Technical Committee (TC) and Advisory Council (AC). SFB's responsibilities will include ensuring the implementation of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) in Brazil to integrate environmental information on rural properties, creating a database for control, monitoring, environmental and economic planning, and combating deforestation. Additionally, SFB will work with the MMA to monitor progress in environmental regularization and the implementation of Environmental Regularization Programs in the states. The project's regularization and actions related to the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRA) will also be coordinated with WRI-Brasil.

CI-GEF

14. Conservation International (CI-GEF) is the GEF Implementing Agency for this project, responsible for technical and financial oversight of the project and being accountable to GEF, and making the funding available on behalf of the GEF to the lead Executing Agency. CI-GEF will undertake the following tasks:
 - Facilitate interactions with the GEF Secretariat.
 - Review and approve annual workplans and budget
 - Provide technical and financial oversight to the Executing Agency.
 - Oversee and monitor implementation of the project including reviewing technical and financial project reports, undertaking annual project site visits/desk reviews, and monitoring the implementation of and compliance with safeguards.
 - Ensure that project management practices (technical, financial, and administration) comply with GEF requirements.
 - Monitor the project's implementation and achievement of the project outputs.
 - Engage in strategic discussions with the project EA and partners as needed to support adaptive management
 - Ensure proper use of GEF funds.

- Review and approve any changes in budgets or work plans.
- Quality assurance includes ensuring that audits are undertaken by external auditors.
- Oversee the preparation of the annual project implementation report (PIR) for submission to the GEF Secretariat (GEFSEC).
- Commission the project's Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

WRI Brasil

- Restaura Biomas will be spearheaded by WRI Brasil, serving as the Executing Agency and hosting the Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for operational implementation. TNC Brazil and WWF Brasil will support as subgrantees, focusing on management and technical aspects.
- WRI Brasil will be responsible for managing the project directly, including preparing, reviewing and submitting consolidated technical reports on project progress, managing sub-contracts, project staff and funds, and delivering specific technical services and M&E activities for all Components. Additionally, WRI Brasil will grant subgrants to the co-executing agencies TNC and WWF-Brasil and monitor the execution of their activities and financial resources.
- Furthermore, WRI Brasil will report technically and financially to MMA and CI-GEF, preparing and submitting various reports, including the annual budget and work plan, semi-annual financial and technical progress reports, the annual Project Implementation Report (PIR), M&E activities, and an annual program-level progress report, and the Final Project Report. WRI-Brasil will also sign a Grant Agreement with CI-GEF and a cooperation agreement with MMA.
- And finally, besides the management role, WRI Brasil is responsible for leading the execution and overseeing Component 2 - Restoration Networks and Component 4 - Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) within Restaura Biomas.

TNC

- As the **supporting** agency for Component 1, operating under a subgrant from the executing agency WRI Brasil and reporting to the executing agency, WRI-Brasil, TNC will work in collaboration with WRI Brasil to implement public policies related to the restoration of native vegetation. This involves monitoring the recovery process, improving normative and regulatory frameworks for restoration models, and facilitating sustainable concession models for restoring public lands. Additionally, TNC will assist in preparing PRADAS, developing minimum protocols for monitoring restoration efforts, and helping to create economic incentives to expedite the recovery process. Furthermore, TNC will partner with ICMBio to establish a program for restoring native vegetation in conservation units, serving as focal points for local landscape recovery.

WWF-Brasil

- WWF Brasil will be the co-executing agency for Component 3, receiving a subgrant from the executing agency WRI-Brasil. WWF-Brasil, in coordination with WRI-Brasil, will focus on expanding investments in native vegetation recovery processes, supporting the development of PES programs, and regulated and voluntary carbon markets. They will also work to attract investments in value chains linked to the conservation and recovery of native vegetation, including socio-biodiversity products, native forestry, and commodities. WWF-Brasil will report to the executing agency WRI Brasil.

Co-execution and Responsibilities

Component	Executing and Co Executing Agency	Potential Partners
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Component 1	WRI-Brasil TNC	State agencies, ICMBio, SFB, NGOs, research institutions
Component 2	WRI-Brasil	State agencies, ICMBio, SFB, NGOs, research institutions, restoration networks, grassroots organizations, and the private sector
Component 3	WRI-Brasil WWF-Brasil	State agencies, ICMBio, SFB, NGOs, research institutions, and restoration networks, and the private sector
Component 4	WRI-Brasil	National and state government partners, Brazilian land use data platforms and Biome networks

^[1] The Union4Restoration is an alliance among four of the largest social and environmental NGOs in Brazil that aims to restore 4 million hectares of forests and landscapes in the Amazon, Cerrado, and Atlantic Forest by 2030.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

N/A

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

- A. WRI Brasil and TNC to implement activities of Component 1;
- B. WRI Brasil and WWF -Brasil to implement activities of Component 3.

If necessary, WRI Brasil could also sign cooperation agreements with the State Environmental Agencies to support the implementation of activities within its jurisdiction supported by the project. The cooperation agreements are between institutions to express how the partnership will take place, with clear roles and responsibilities of the parties. For the delivery partners of the project, WRI as lead EA will sign grant agreements to disburse the resources.

All Grant Agreements (cash or in-kind) are subject to due diligence conducted by WRI-Brasil with all necessary flow-downs from the CI-GEF Agency to ensure it meets the GEF Minimum Fiduciary Standards.

Grantee/ Subgrantee/Partner	Specific Role	Rationale
NAME		

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
600000	600000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture	600,000.00	600,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1200000	1200000	0	0

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

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

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,200,000.00	1,200,000.00		

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

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	15000000	34000000	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)	15,000,000	34,000,000		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026	2026		
Duration of accounting	30	30		

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)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	110,000	52,500		
Male	90,000	97,500		
Total	200,000	150,000	0	0

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

For Core Indicator 3, the target is to recover native vegetation in 600,000 hectares. This will be promoted in protected areas with degraded lands and, potentially, lands under regeneration. It's estimated that there are 3.6 million hectares in protected areas identified by ICMBio that need to be restored. Besides, rural properties present an opportunity for complementary restoration actions. In the 7 priority states of action there are 14 million hectares in rural properties that need to be recovered for environmental regularization. If summed up protected areas and rural properties, the Project aims to support recovery in 3.4% of these potential areas.

For Core Indicator 4, the target is 1,200,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management in production systems and, potentially, to benefit biodiversity. In the 7 priority states of action, more than 167 million hectares are occupied by rural properties. To achieve this target, it will be counted the total areas of rural properties directly supported by the project that adhere to the Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs), discounted areas under restoration accounted for indicator 3, as well as other landscapes supported by the project under improved management in production systems and potentially benefiting biodiversity .

For Core Indicator 6, the target was determined using the ex-ACT Tool Version 9.4. The parameters in which specific values were found in the literature for Brazilian biomes were adjusted. For the other parameters, the tool's default value was used. To estimate GHG mitigation, we assume that only 300,000 hectares of core indicator 3 will contribute to the entire mitigation potential in 20 years. Considering the variety of natural and anthropogenic vectors of degradation and the uncertainties about the condition of the areas, it was assumed as a conservative scenario to commit to this project. It is likely that part of these areas will have a slow regeneration process due to natural degradation (such as floods, natural fires), as well as anthropogenic negative interferences (such as invasions for selective logging, loss of control of fire used as an agricultural practice in neighboring areas). Another uncertainty is the condition of those areas. There may be an area with a very advanced stage of regeneration, so the additionality in GHG will be lower than the estimate. Additionally, areas with a high level of degradation may not reach the level of natural regeneration considered in this estimate mainly during the first years and even at the end of 20 years.

Therefore, considering 300,000 hectares of indicator 3 (conservative factor of 50%) are assisted natural regeneration in areas of passive and secondary vegetation in Protected Areas and areas for conservation in private properties (RL and APP), and considering the opportunities of restoration informed in this ProDoc, the following scenario was assumed to estimate GHG mitigation:

- 150,000 ha in pasture restoration and the other 150,000 ha in forest with low degradation
- 150,000 ha in each of these environments are distributed across three types of vegetation: tropical rainforest, tropical shrubland and tropical dry forests to contemplate the different biomes and ecosystems in these biomes.

With this scenario, 34 million ton CO2 emissions is expected to be mitigated.

For Core Indicator 11 The target is 150,000 people benefited. To achieve this goal, people who live in protected areas and in rural properties directly supported by the project will be counted, as well as others involved in institutional and capacity building actions and stakeholder engagement, with aims to achieve 35% of the women benefited.

The monitoring of the core indicators will be based on an Indicators Matrix, which will have year-by-year targets and will be an annex of the MOP to be built during the project implementation phase.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Risks associated with climate change impacts, such as extreme weather events, shifting precipitation patterns, and temperature variations, may affect project activities and outcomes. Climate resilience measures will be incorporated into the planning and execution of restoration activities within the project's designated territories. One example of this is the emphasis on facilitating the natural regeneration of ecosystems, which serves to enhance climate resilience. Through scaling up Assisted Natural Regeneration, the project targets 600 thousand hectares for restoration, enhancing ecosystem resilience to climate-induced stresses. Additionally, the project aims to have 1.2 million hectares under improved management, which further strengthens landscape resilience to climate change impacts. These measures will help minimize the vulnerability of restored areas to climate change impacts and contribute to the overall resilience of ecosystems and landscapes. The project will also engage with local communities and stakeholders to raise awareness about climate change risks and build adaptive capacity at the grassroots level.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Restoration activities may inadvertently impact local biodiversity if not carefully planned and executed, leading to the loss of species and disruption of ecological balance. The project may pose risks to local communities' livelihoods, especially if their access to natural resources or traditional land-use practices is restricted or altered due to restoration activities. To mitigate these risks, transparent communication, grievance mechanisms, and conflict resolution mechanisms will be established to address any environmental or social concerns raised by affected communities or stakeholders. Additionally, the project will prioritize the inclusion of marginalized groups, such as indigenous peoples, women, and vulnerable communities, in project planning and implementation processes, ensuring their meaningful participation and equitable access to project benefits. The environmental and social safeguard screening form are included in Annex F, based on this, the environmental and social risks from a safeguard's perspective include natural hazards/disasters such as flooding, drought, wildfires, and extreme temperatures; climate change and ecosystem service stress; GBV and SEAH risks; and safety risks associated with technical assistance demonstration sites (lack of PPE or failure

		of infrastructure). A Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Action Plan, Grievance Mechanism, and Indigenous Peoples Plan have been developed and are also included in Annex F that describe in more detail how the project will mitigate the specific E&S risks.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Risks associated with political instability, changes in government, or governance issues may impact the implementation of the project. To mitigate these risks, the project will focus on building strong partnerships with government agencies (such as with MMA who have been involved during the PPG phase) at various levels and engaging key stakeholders in the decision-making process. Component 1 specifically is focuses on promoting efficient and coordinated public policies across different levels and sectors. By enhancing transparency and decision-making processes, the project will help to create a stable foundation for project implementation that can withstand political changes. Additionally, the emphasis on attracting public and private resources ensures continued support and funding for the project, irrespective of changes in government. For Component 2, developing a national program for the recovery of native vegetation in Federal Conservation Units and strengthening restoration networks involves engaging various stakeholders and building institutional capacities. This approach fosters collaboration and ownership among key actors, reducing the project's vulnerability to governance issues or changes in government.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Risks associated with changes in strategies or policies at the national or regional levels could impact project implementation. Through Component 1, the project aims to promote efficient and coordinated public policies across levels and sectors. By advocating for policies that support ecosystem restoration and native vegetation recovery, the project helps create a conducive policy environment that is less susceptible to sudden changes. Component 2 of the project focuses on institutional strengthening and stakeholder engagement. By developing a national program for native vegetation recovery and strengthening restoration networks, the project builds institutional capacity at various levels of government. This enhanced capacity enables better adaptation to changes in strategies or policies.
Technological	Moderate	Risks related to technical design or implementation challenges may arise during the project lifecycle. Throughout the design phase, the project has involved relevant stakeholders, including experts, government agencies, and environmental NGOs, in the planning and implementation process, the project ensures that technical designs are informed by local knowledge and needs, reducing the likelihood of implementation challenges. During implementation, the project will adopt an adaptive management approach that allows for continuous learning and adjustment based on monitoring and evaluation findings.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Economic fluctuations, inflation, or changes in currency exchange rates could pose risks to project funding and implementation. Through Component 3, by

		promoting arrangements for funding restoration such as carbon credits, payments for environmental services, and partnerships with the private sector, the project establishes long-term financial mechanisms for sustainable recovery efforts that are more resilient to macroeconomic shocks (beyond traditional grant-based funding for these activities). Through this component, the project also supports the development of sustainable business models around restoration supply chains. By enhancing local livelihoods and economic opportunities, the project helps buffer communities against macro-economic shocks.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risks associated with insufficient institutional capacity within implementing agencies or partner organizations may hinder project implementation and sustainability. Activities under Component 2 include the establishment of restoration networks with robust institutional capacity, including dedicated teams, budgets, and governance mechanisms. By facilitating representation in official decision-making spaces and providing training for rural extension workers, the project ensures access to innovative tools and methodologies for implementing restoration activities. Additionally, initiatives such as training, capacity-building for community leaders, and the exchange of successful Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural (ATER) initiatives enhance coordination among various actors in the restoration chain, fostering the adoption of best practices and innovation. Through these concerted efforts, the project aims to strengthen institutional capacity, thereby mitigating risks and ensuring the effective implementation of restoration activities. Additionally, the project will be supported through The Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program which has a Global Coordination Project that is dedicated to Knowledge Management and Learning, assisting and mentoring national counterparts such as Brazil when necessary.
Fiduciary	Low	Risks related to financial management and procurement processes, such as budget overruns, mismanagement of funds, or procurement delays, may impact project implementation. Project monitoring and evaluation, as outlined in Annex J with the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, will ensure comprehensive oversight of financial management and procurement processes. By conducting quarterly progress reviews, annual visits, and independent interim and final evaluations, the project will maintain transparency, accountability, and adherence to established procedures, thereby mitigating risks associated with budget overruns, mismanagement of funds, or procurement delays.
Stakeholder	Moderate	Risks associated with ineffective stakeholder engagement or conflicts among stakeholders may hinder project implementation and impact outcomes. To mitigate these risks, the project has developed and will implement a comprehensive stakeholder engagement plan, which includes strategies for identifying and engaging key stakeholders and fostering dialogue and collaboration. Regular communication and consultation with stakeholders will

		be prioritized to ensure their meaningful participation throughout the project lifecycle.
Other		n/a
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

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

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Brazil Policies and Priorities

1. Restaura Biomass aims to align with and strengthen Brazil's current policies and programs, such as PROVEG, PLANAVEG, and the Brazilian Forest Code, while supporting the country's commitments to initiatives like the Bonn Challenge and the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact. Additionally, the project will promote transparent mechanisms for evaluating climate change-related actions and policies, in line with Brazil's 4th National Action Plan. Brazil's NDC includes a commitment to restoring and reforesting 12 million hectares of forest land by 2030. Brazil's National Plan for Planted Forests (PNDF) aims to increase the area of planted forests to two million hectares (4.9 million acres) by 2030, which aligns with the objectives of the Restaura Biomass to restore degraded landscapes directly and indirectly, primarily forests (the Amazon Rainforest and the Atlantic Forest).
2. Brazil is a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity and has committed to the following as part of the new Global Biodiversity Framework:
 - Protecting at least 30% of the country's land and sea areas by 2030.
 - Restoring 15 million hectares of degraded land and conserving 60 million hectares of natural vegetation by 2030.
 - Increasing the number of indigenous and local communities engaged in the conservation and management of biodiversity.
3. Moreover, the project will contribute to the following targets from the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework:
 - **Target 1 - Plan and Manage All Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss.** The project aims to bring 600,000ha under restoration and 1,200,000ha under improved sustainable management. The project will collaborate with local and indigenous communities to ensure that project activities benefit them socially and financially. The project aims to have 150,000 beneficiaries.
 - **Target 2 - Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems.** The project will support biodiversity by restoring 600,000ha and bringing 1,200,000ha under improved sustainable management.
 - **Target 3 - Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas.** The project aims to bring 1,200,000ha under improved sustainable management.

- **Target 8 - Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience.** The project aims to mitigate 34,000,000 tons of CO₂e of Greenhouse gas emissions which will support climate mitigation. The project also helps to support communities in climate adaptation through adopting climate-friendly alternative livelihoods.
- **Target 10 - Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry.** The project aims to bring 1,200,000ha under improved sustainable management.
- **Target 19 - Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance.** Component 3 of the project aims to unlock financial flows and bridge different types of capital to support forest landscape restoration interventions led by local organizations.
- **Target 20 - Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity.** One of the project outcomes is to strengthen local capacities in order to optimize the impact of restoration. This will be done under Component 2 which seeks to strengthen networks, implement a national program for natural regeneration, and reduce non-compliance through extension services.
- **Target 21 - Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action.** Component 4 of the project will establish a monitoring system and ensure project accountability and learning for policymakers and practitioners.
- **Target 22 - Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all.** Restaura Biomass will include and benefit vulnerable people, including women and indigenous people. The populations will be consulted during project design and implementation and their feedback will influence project activities. Details of these consultations and considerations are available in the Gender Mainstreaming Plan, Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Indigenous Peoples Plan.

GEF-8 Alignment

4. Restaura Biomass aligns with the GEF-8 Targets of conserving and sustainably using biodiversity; sustainably managing and restoring land; and reducing GHG emissions.

Land Degradation Focal Area

5. Restaura Biomass will directly contribute to the GEF's Land Degradation Focal Area by strengthening policies that support the restoration of degraded land. The main systemic challenges addressed by the project are 1) Low levels of restoration policy implementation and 2) unsustainable land use transition. Improving Brazil's policy implementation could place millions of hectares of land under restoration and improved management and halt the country's native vegetation deficit, estimated at 19 million hectares. Restaura Biomass aims to bring 600,000 hectares under restoration and 1,200,000 hectares under improved sustainable practices.

Biodiversity Focal Area

6. As described above, Restaura Biomass contributes to the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework by restoring degraded land. Brazil is home to critical biodiversity, particularly in the Amazon and Atlantic Forest biomes. By restoring degraded lands and improving protections for critical species habitats, Restaura Biomass will indirectly support biodiversity across the country.

Climate Change Focal Area

7. Restaura Biomass investments will mitigate drivers of deforestation and increase the area of critical landscapes under sustainable or land use management practices, increasing the area of forest that is protected or under regrowth and restoration. This will include sustainable agricultural practices and alternative livelihoods and practices for rural farmers that currently degrade land. Restaura Biomass could also foreseeably increase sustainable land management in production systems by sequestering millions of tons of atmospheric carbon dioxide and mitigating GHG emissions.
8. Through its alignment with the GEF Focal Areas, Restaura Biomass will also contribute to the following GEF Impact Programs:

Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program

9. Restaura Biomas will operate in the Amazon, one of the GEF's identified key transboundary biomes of global importance. Restaura Biomas will directly support land restoration in the Amazon biome in its project sites and will also indirectly support land restoration by strengthening the implementation of land restoration policies. Restaura Biomas will also support farmers to adopt Sustainable Land Use Management practices and forest conservation that will in turn preserve and enhance the ecological integrity of the Amazon Forest ecosystems, whilst at the same time providing livelihoods to rural communities. Moreover, Restaura Biomas is also aligned with the implementation of the Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Program (ASL I and ASL II) in which Restaura Biomas will complement ASL I and II in Brazil by supporting alternative livelihoods for rural communities that mostly live outside of protected areas, in buffer zones, and elsewhere which contributes to decrease deforestation pressure inside and outside of protected area systems.

Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration Impact Program

10. Restaura Biomas will increase the area of critical landscapes under sustainable or land use management practices, increasing the area of forest that is protected or under regrowth and restoration. This will include sustainable agricultural practices and alternative livelihoods and practices for rural farmers that currently degrade land. Thus, the project will indirectly support food systems by spreading sustainable agricultural practices and improving food security by helping farmers adapt to climate change impacts.

Alignment with GEF 8 Strategy

11. Restaura Biomas will contribute to the Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program. The Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program (IP) aims to maintain the integrity of the globally important critical tropical forests in order to maximize multiple global environmental benefits related to carbon and biodiversity. The Amazon and Congo Basin are critical for global biodiversity and carbon storage and provide livelihoods and subsistence to communities that rely on forests and agriculture for their survival.

Alignment with the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program

12. The Global Coordination "Child" Project (GCP) supports the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated IP's need for a globally coordinated approach to ecosystem restoration. Brazil proposed interventions directly aligned with the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program and will directly contribute to the systemic challenges identified in the Theory of Change. The proposed components support the Program's components to catalyze a transformational process to scale GEBs and livelihoods. Some of the alignment to the Ecosystem Restoration Program is detailed in the table below.

Table 8: Restaura Biomas alignments with the Ecosystem Restoration Plan.

Component of Ecosystem Restoration IP	Alignment of Brazil's Restaura Biomas	Aligned Component of Restaura Biomas
Component 1: Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed and inclusive policy, planning instruments, incentives, and structures.	Strengthen national and subnational frameworks and promote cross-sector coordination to enable policy implementation.	Component 1
Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods.	Strengthen the network of companies and civil society organizations that lead the restoration movement. Develop and implement a national program to accelerate natural regeneration within protected areas.	Component 2

	Reduce non-compliance to the forest code through a national program on extension services and technical assistance.	
Component 3: Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits.	Unlock financial flows and institute innovative initiatives to make resources viable for long-term restoration (ex. carbon, PES, rural credit, conversion of fines, tax reform and partnerships with local companies and organizations).	Component 3
Component 4: Global coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning to ensure successful implementation of the Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program.	Connect restoration outcomes at the national level to global platforms. Ensure information systems interoperability and enable data sharing to support the production of an annual national restoration outlook. Ensure project monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning and its connection to the global coordination platform created by the IP.	Component 4

13. Institutional activities to align Restaura Biomas with the GCP include the following:

- The GCP in collaboration with WRI will develop a diagnostic tool to map out barriers and opportunities to enabling conditions that support ecosystem restoration, as part of Component 1. Restaura Biomas will apply the tool at the beginning of year 1 and collect the information that will support Component 1 activities on enabling conditions for restoration. The results will assist in the early identification of enabling conditions, opportunities and challenges for Restaura Biomas in Brazil. Restaura Biomas will identify and collect relevant information using the framework, coordinate consultations, and request feedback from relevant government institutions (compilation of existing data and discussions on findings). Restaura Biomas will also implement at least one workshop with relevant stakeholders (e.g. a meeting of the Union for Restoration) to share the results and receive feedback.
- The Implementing Agency (CI-GEF) will each have one representative on the Program Steering Committee (PSC), who will play a key role in information flow to other parts of the CI-GEF Agency and support decision-making. The PSC will meet quarterly through online calls.
- The Country Project Manager will participate in the Technical Projects Task Force representing Brazil and providing updates. This will be quarterly calls and one in person annual meeting during the IP annual meeting listed above and may have geographical or thematic subgroups.
- Restaura Biomas will actively participate in the GCP international capacity building activities for establishing and maintaining multi stakeholder dialogues; restoration action planning; technical trainings for evidence-based restoration; and financing plans for restoration.
- A member of the PMU will participate in regularly scheduled GCP-organized events (remote) to exchange best practices on enabling conditions for restoration. The best practices will include strategies for efficient restoration, financing knowledge product provision, collection of financial data, and conversations on enhancing financing of their projects.

14. Restaura Biomas will align with the GCP Program Framework Document's framework indicators on enabling conditions and policy through the following activities:

- The use of spatial analysis to inform national and/or subnational restoration commitments (action plans, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs), etc.);
- Creation and improvement of mechanisms for multistakeholder exchange (dialogues, etc.);
- Creation and improvement of financing plans;
- Awareness building within government for ecosystem restoration;

- Policy targeting to improve enabling conditions and private sector participation; and
- Integration between restoration planning and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) targets and financing plans.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

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

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

- It is envisioned that this will create increased employment and income-generating opportunities for 150,000 beneficiaries in all biomes of Brazil, thus improving their socio-economic wellbeing and resilience. Restaura Biomas will create socio-economic benefits through the following components:

Component 1 - Public Policies

2. This component will strengthen national and subnational frameworks to promote cross-sector coordination and enable policy implementation. With the enabling conditions in place, ecosystem restoration at scale can be achieved through public policies and instruments, such as programs, plans, incentives, and others, thus generating climate, biodiversity and social benefits. There will be public consultations and planning efforts that use community input to determine the best approaches for restoration in the project areas while supporting community needs. Component 1 also plans to support research and development initiatives, expanding the socio-economic benefits for communities in project sites.

Component 2 - Networks

3. Under Component 2, subnational and local interventions will help to build capacity and strengthen restoration coalitions. Capacity building and technical assistance will be used to support compliance with the Forest Code. Restaura Biomas will also support innovations in ecosystem restoration which can result in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods at the scale needed. Capacity building through technical assistance and innovation can generate increased socio-economic wellbeing for communities that depend on healthy, restored ecosystems for their livelihoods.

Component 3 - Finance and Models

4. Restaura Biomas plans to unlock financial flows and bridge different types of capital to support forest landscape restoration interventions led by local organizations from civil society, companies from the private sector, and governmental agencies. By creating demand for forest products and unlocking financial flows, Restaura Biomas will directly increase the economic wellbeing of communities, farmers, and businesses that depend on ecosystems for their livelihoods.
5. The 150,000 beneficiaries of the project will experience the environmental, social, and economic benefits from restoration. In particular, climate change mitigation and adaptation will support food, water, and financial security, especially for vulnerable populations.

Component 4 - Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management

6. The knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation products (e.g. the project website, annual progress reports, evaluations, participation in webinars and forums) can create socioeconomic benefits by sharing lessons learned and best practices for other projects that are similar in theme, scope, and/or region. By supporting best practices and learning for other projects, Restaura Biomas can indirectly improve the design and implementation of future GEF programming and other restoration projects in the region, creating environmental and social benefits for people in project areas.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	10,047,936.00	904,314.00	10,952,250.00

CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	3,349,312.00	301,438.00	3,650,750.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						13,397,248.00	1,205,752.00	14,603,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 300000

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 27000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	225,000.00	20,250.00	245,250.00
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	75,000.00	6,750.00	81,750.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					300,000.00	27,000.00	327,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
CI	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	11,197,500.00
Total GEF Resources					11,197,500.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
Restoration IP	GET	13,397,248.00	149297957
Total Project Cost		13,397,248.00	149,297,957.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing		Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency		Conservation International	Grant	Investment mobilized	12227543
GEF Agency		Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1994850
Recipient Government	Country	Brazilian Ministry of Environment	Grant	Investment mobilized	77669903
Civil Organization	Society	WRI	Grant	Investment mobilized	3000000
Civil Organization	Society	TNC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Civil Organization	Society	WWF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2500000
Recipient Government	Country	Department of Forestry/Secretariat of Biodiversity	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	430661
Recipient Government	Country	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro	Grant	Investment mobilized	6600000
Recipient Government	Country	Serviço Florestal Brasileiro	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2875000
Recipient Government	Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40000000
Total Co-financing					149,297,957.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

CI considers Investment Mobilized funding from grants because they are usually time-bound, have a very specific scope of work, and are generally not part of a recurrent budget.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/24/2024	Orissa Samaroo		osamaroo@conservation.org
Project Coordinator	6/24/2024	Daniela Carrion		dcarrion@conservation.org

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

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Objective:	Promote structuring conditions for large-scale restoration in Brazil.
Indicator(s):	Area of land and ecosystems under restoration Target a. 600,000 hectares of native vegetation under restoration. Landscape area under improved practices Target b. 1,200,000 hectares under sustainable practices. Greenhouse Gas Emissions mitigated Target c. 34,000,000 tons of CO2 equivalent mitigated. People benefiting from investments financed by the GEF Target d. 150,000 people benefiting from investments financed by Restaura Biomas, at least 35% women.

Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline for Outcome indicators	End of Project Target for Outcome indicators	Expected Outputs, with Indicators and targets
Component 1: Efficient public policies and coordination across governmental sectors (with information systems) allow transparency, decision-making and restoration at scale, attracting and unlocking public and private resources			
Outcome 1.1: The recovery of native vegetation on a large	Baseline 1.1 - 0 public policies,	Target 1.1 - 5 public policies, programs, plans,	Output 1.1.1: Collegiate bodies and participatory decision-making instances are strengthened, considering a gender-

scale is promoted through the alignment and coordination of public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments in a way that is inclusive and gender-responsive. Indicator 1.1: Number of public policies, programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments that are supported, aligned, and coordinated.	programs, plans, strategies, and legal instruments supported by the project.	strategies, and legal instruments supported, aligned, and coordinated.	responsive approach, to enhance policy alignment and coordination. Indicator 1.1.1: Number of collegiate bodies strengthened for policy alignment and coordination with an agreed workplan. Target 1.1.1: At least 1 collegiate body strengthened with an agreed workplan. Output 1.1.2: Coherent standards and regulations that support large-scale recovery of native vegetation are endorsed by the government. Indicator 1.1.2: Number of standards and regulations endorsed. Target 1.1.2: At least 2 standards or regulations endorsed. Output 1.1.3: Environmental Regularization Programs (PRAs) are under implementation and lessons learned shared across states. Indicator 1.1.3: Number of states with PRAs under implementation and lessons learned shared. Target 1.1.3: 3 states with PRAs under implementation and lessons learned shared. Output 1.1.4: A recovery program or plan for native vegetation is established for Federal Protected Areas and under implementation. Indicators 1.1.4: Number of recovery programs established and under implementation. Target 1.1.4: 1 program established for Federal Protected Areas and under implementation in 2 protected areas. Output 1.1.5: An official integrated monitoring platform/system for the recovery of native vegetation in Brazil is operational. Indicator 1.1.5: Number of monitoring platforms/systems operational. Target 1.1.5: 1 national platform/system operational.
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Component 2: Strengthening the engagement of governments, private sector, and multi stakeholder networks to implement large-scale restoration and improve production practices

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened engagement of governments, private sector, and multi stakeholder restoration networks - considering a gender-responsive approach - supporting the implementation of restoration and improved practices in priority landscapes.⁹⁷ Indicator 2.1: Number of initiatives supporting large-scale restoration and improved practices.	Baseline 2.1 - 1 large-scale restoration initiative under implementation	Target 2.1 - At least 6 large-scale restoration and improved practices initiatives supporting implementation on the ground.	Output 2.1.1: Biome-level restoration networks are strengthened with gender-responsive operational management plans under implementation and developing local capacities. Indicator 2.1.1: Number of operational management plans and local capacity building programs. Target 2.1.1: At least 3 operational management plans under implementation and at least 5 local capacity building programs implemented. Output 2.1.2: Public and private Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) services are strengthened and available to support implementation of high-quality recovery of native vegetation, which includes a gender approach, and improved practices on the ground. Indicator 2.1.2: Number of public and private ATER services strengthened and providing technical assistance to local implementers. Target 2.1.2: 3 public and private ATER services strengthened. Output 2.1.3: Demonstration landscape projects that generate benefits to biodiversity and local stakeholders (including women and men) through restoration and improved practices are implemented. Indicator 2.1.3: Number of demonstration projects with clear benefits to biodiversity and local stakeholders (including women and men). Target 2.1.3: 6 demonstration landscape projects.
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Component 3: Unlock financial flows and institute innovative initiatives to make resources viable for long-term restoration and improved practices (e.g. carbon markets, PES schemes, rural credit, conversion of fines, tax reform and partnerships with local companies and organizations)

Outcome 3.1: New and/or improved public and private financing mechanisms investing in the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices. Indicator 3.1: Number of new and/or improved financing mechanisms.	Baseline 3.1: 0 new and/or improved financing mechanisms supporting the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.	Target 3.1: 6 new and/or improved financing mechanisms supporting the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices.	Output 3.1.1: New and/or improved public and private funding mechanisms (e.g., investment funds, rural credit, ABC Plan, philanthropy etc.) financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices. Indicator 3.1.1: Number of public and private funding mechanisms financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices. Target 3.1.1: At least 2 new and/or improved public and private funding mechanisms. Output 3.1.2: Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes and carbon markets (regulated and voluntary) financing the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices at the landscape level. Indicator 3.1.2: Number of PES schemes and carbon projects implemented at the landscape level. Target: 3.1.2: 6 PES and carbon projects established. Output 3.1.3: Bilateral and multilateral arrangements increase funding commitments to the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices at the landscape level. Indicator 3.1.3: Number of bilateral and multilateral funding commitments at the landscape level. Target 3.1.3: At least 2 bilateral and/or multilateral commitments. Output 3.1.4: Investments in value chains that promote the recovery of native vegetation and improved practices (agroforestry systems, silviculture of native species, and integrated crop-livestock and forestry systems) at the landscape level are secured. Indicator 3.1.4: Number of investment portfolios/deals being funded. Target 3.1.4: At least 3 portfolios/deals.
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Component 4: Monitoring, Evaluation, Knowledge Management, and Learning			
Outcome 4.1: The project monitoring, evaluation, knowledge management and learning system is developed and implemented based on adaptive management approach. Indicator 4.1: Number of plans and systems developed and implemented.	Baseline 4.1: 0 plans and system developed and implemented.	Target 4.1: 1 plan and system developed and implemented.	Output 4.1.1: Progress on the project workplan is measured through a robust M&E plan and system. Indicator 4.1.1: Number of annual technical and financial progress reports published. Target 4.1.1: 5 annual progress reports (1 per year). Output 4.1.2: Project monitoring and evaluations conducted based on adaptive management approach. Indicator 4.1.2: Number of evaluation reports published. Target 4.1.2: Two evaluation reports (midterm and end of project) published.
Outcome 4.2: A knowledge management, learning, and dissemination system is developed and shared through the Program-wide Online Platform to be created by the Global Coordination Project (GCP). Indicator 4.2: Number of systems developed and shared.	Baseline 4.2: 0 system developed and shared	Target 4.2: 1 systems developed and shared.	Output 4.2.1. Knowledge management, learning, and dissemination performed by the project and shared through the Program-wide Online Platform on a continuous basis. Indicator 4.2.1. Knowledge, learning, and dissemination system shared through the Program-wide Online Platform. Target 4.2.1. Functional knowledge, learning, and dissemination system.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Personnel - Salary and Benefits- Project design and coordination	111,010.00	17,185.00	93,825.00
Professional Services - International and Local Consultants for ProDoc Development	136,166.00	24,730.00	111,436.00

Travel - Meetings	52,824.00	19,643.00	33,181.00
Total	300,000.00	61,558.00	238,442.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.

N/A for this project as MMA plans to determine the exact project sites during the implementation phase. At this stage MMA defined they will work on all six biomes and in 7 States.

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

20240619 CI_GEF ER Brazil second ESS Screening Report_FINAL

20240614 Stakeholder Engagement Plan_FINAL

20240614 Second ESS Screening Form_FINAL

20240614 Indigenous Peoples Plan_FINAL

20240614 Gender Mainstreaming Plan_FINAL

20240614 Accountability and Grievance Mechanism_FINAL

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

		Union for Restoration – Enabling large scale restoration through national policy in Brazil (GEF Proveg) – Budget Version_ November 01, 2024							
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	PMC		

		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1 M&E	Outcome 4.2 KM				
Personnel and Professional Services	Personnel-Food, Land and Water Director	22,059	22,059	22,059		22,058	88,235		88,235	World Resources Institute Brazil
	Personnel-Forests Senior Manager	22,298	22,298	22,298		22,298	89,192		89,192	
	Personnel-Safeguards Specialist	115,584	115,584	115,584		115,584	462,337		462,337	
	Personnel-Technical Lead Manager	115,584	115,584	115,584		115,584	462,337		462,337	
	Personnel-Financial Analyst						-	114,051	114,051	
	Personnel-Technical Analyst	21,782	21,782	21,782		21,782	87,128		87,128	
	Personnel-Financial Planning Analyst						-	160,636	160,636	
	Personnel-Communications Analyst	24,749	24,749	24,749		24,749	98,997		98,997	
	Personnel-Procurement Manager	-	-	-		-	-	171,811	171,811	
	Personnel-Event Logistics Specialist	58,845	58,845	58,845		58,845	235,380		235,380	
	Personnel-Grants & Contracts Manager	8,713	8,713	8,713		8,713	34,852	52,276	87,128	
	Personnel-PMEL Analyst				58,089	135,540	193,629		193,629	
	Contractual Services-Annual Project Audit						-	50,000	50,000	
	Contractual Services - Channel for receiving Complaints and Grievances	3,159	3,159	3,159		3,159	12,635		12,635	
	Contractual Services - Development/support of technical documents		50,000				50,000		50,000	
	Contractual Services - Network Establishment Consultancy for the 6 Biomes		845,209				845,209		845,209	
	Contractual Services- Pantanal Biome Data Research		26,315				26,315		26,315	
	Contractual Services - Other Biomes Data Research Consultancy		52,631				52,631		52,631	
	PhD Research Stipend - 6 PhD Students - 1 per Biome.		242,525				242,525		242,525	
	Demonstrative Unit Award within the 6 Biomes		473,670				473,670		473,670	

	Contractual Services- Conservation Unit Monitoring 6 Biomes		454,737				454,737		454,737	
	Contractual Services- Rural Extension and Technical Assistance Training / Environmental Regularization Plan Training - 6 Biomes		454,737				454,737		454,737	
	Contractual Services - Publication Design		18,950				18,950		18,950	
	Communication Consultants (translation, PR, event transmission/recording, media materials editing, etc.)		28,912				28,912		28,912	
	Contractual Services-Mid-term Review and Final Evaluation				100,000		100,000		100,000	
	Personnel and Professional Services Total	392,774	3,040,459	392,774	158,089	528,313	4,512,408	548,774	5,061,182	
Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Supervision Visits to the projects 6 Biomes		171,348				171,348		171,348	
	Stakeholder Meetings	19,109	59,229	19,109		19,109	116,557		116,557	
	Inception and Closeout Workshops				50,000		50,000		50,000	
	Rural Extension Support Workshops		112,389				112,389		112,389	
	Demonstrative Area Workshops	16,738	16,738	16,738		16,738	66,952		66,952	
	Biome Restoration Network Workshops		126,437				126,437		126,437	
	ERIP Workshops within the Biome Workshops				10,000	30,000	40,000		40,000	
	ERIP Workshop Travel Expenses - Airfare, Lodging, Food				10,000	35,000	45,000		45,000	
	Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total	35,847	486,141	35,847	70,000	100,847	728,683	-	728,683	
Grants and Agreements	The Nature Conservancy Brazil	2,794,520	304,070	364,000			3,462,590		3,462,590	The Nature Conservancy-Sub
	World Wildlife Fund Brazil			2,403,151			2,403,151		2,403,151	WWF Sub
	Grants and Agreements Total	2,794,520	304,070	2,767,151	-	-	5,865,741	-	5,865,741	
Equipment							-		-	World Resources
							-		-	

Other Operat ing Cost ¹	Occupancy	26,466	31,457	26,241	1,874	5,156	91,193	4,560	95,753	Institut e Brazil
	Research Materials & Quality Assurance	14,115	16,777	13,995	1,000	2,750	48,637	2,432	51,069	
	Project Related Electronic Network	12,351	14,680	12,246	874	2,406	42,556	2,128	44,684	
	Project Related Office Services and Supplies	123,507	146,798	122,458	8,744	24,060	425,567	21,278	446,845	
	General & Administrative (G&A) Costs	304,947	362,454	302,356	21,590	59,407	1,050,754	52,537	1,103,292	
	Other Operating Costs Total	481,385	572,166	477,296	34,082	93,779	1,658,708	82,935	1,741,642	
Grand Total		3,704,526	4,402,836	3,673,067	262,171	722,939	12,765,539	631,709	13,397,248	

Footnotes
Per the response sheet: WWF and TNC are partners in this project and will delivery on activities as sub-grants to WRI. We have clarified this on the responsible entity column
The role of TNC Brasil and WWF Brasil includes the responsibility for receiving subgrants from the Executing Agency to implement specific activities within the project. Managing project budget, activities and stakeholders, their role extends beyond mere task execution; they bring in-depth technical expertise and specific knowledge essential for the project's success. With their experience in Brazil and restoration, they will provide not only direct implementation of proposed activities but also specialized technical support, advisory approach, and efforts to ensure project implementation and monitoring results. Their involvement will allow for more effective adaptation of strategies and actions to local realities, ensuring that initiatives are sustainable and positively impact the environment. By serving as a bridge between the project governance and the beneficiaries, these organizations will ensure efficient and successful implementation of project objectives, maximizing project impact.

Operating costs are allocated to project using a consistent 'best practices' methodology and are utilized for the delivery of all project components.
Indirect or General & Administrative (G&A) costs are incurred during the grant period to support the grant the core deliverables against the grant outcomes. CI conducted due diligence of WRI and CI verified that there is a clear methodology and that those indirect or other operating costs are auditable.

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: 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.