GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to manage biodiversity data and information as a strategy to conserve their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge, and promote integrated biodiversity management	
Region Brazil	GEF Project ID 11269
Country(ies) Brazil	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNEP	GEF Agency Project ID 01797
Project Executing Entity(s) International Institut of Education of Brazil (Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil – IEB)	Project Executing Type CSO
GEF Focal Area (s) Biodiversity	Submission Date 6/21/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 48
GEF Project Grant: (a) 6,192,695.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 588,305.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 6,781,000.00	Total Co-financing 74,697,865.00
PPG Amount: (e) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 19,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 7,000,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only)	

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Biomes, Grasslands, Tropical Rain Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Threatened Species, Animal Genetic

Resources, Plant Genetic Resources, Supplementary Protocol to the CBD, Acess to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Forest, Amazon, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Community Based Organization, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Communications, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Awareness Raising, Education, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Beneficiaries, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

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

This Project aims to enhance the capacity of IPs and LCs to safeguard their traditional knowledge systems to conserve their respective territories. By promoting and strengthening IP and LC research and biodiversity data collection methods, both quantitative and qualitative, the Project is designed to produce global environmental benefits (GEBs) by systematizing data and information on species from the Amazon and Cerrado Biomes to ensure their sustainable use and conservation, thus leading to clearer conservation outcomes.

The proposed activities involve co-designing strategies for research and production of data and information, sharing protocols and equipping IPs and LCs with the skills to utilize innovative data sharing technologies and traceability tools, which will be carried out under the auspices of the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr). This initiative represents an innovative and pioneering effort to protect, recognize, value, and systematize IPs and LCs´ knowledge for biodiversity conservation and provides an opportunity to ensure the long-term sustainability of GEF investments. An important aspect of this Project is the integration between scientific and traditional knowledge, supporting capacity-building process in their biocultural territories while enhancing the management effectiveness of these protected areas.

The Project Objective is to strengthen the capacity of IPs and LCs to produce and manage biodiversity data and information as a strategy to effectively protect their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge and promote integrated biodiversity management, through local organizations and IP and LC training processes, collaborative practices for surveying, managing and conserving biodiversity will be made viable, as well the promotion of local data governance.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPs and LCs) in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes to produce and manage sociobiodiversity data and information as a strategy to effectively protect their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge and promote integrated biodiversity management.

Project Components

Component 1 Mutually agreed understanding and co-constructed strategies for sociobiodiversity research, data collection and sharing.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,655,079.00	51,193,307.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1

Gender differentiated strategies for data collection and governance of biodiversity in the Amazon and Cerrado under CARE and FAIR

Principles[1][1] have been discussed and agreed with IPs and LCs and relevant stakeholders along all spheres of government.

[1] **CARE** Principles to indigenous data governance and research include Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility, and Ethics; **FAIR** Data Principles include Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable data.

Output:

Output 1.1.1

Consultations with IPs and LCs carried out based upon Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to define and establish the territories of intervention and the governance for the Project.[1][2]

Output 1.1.2

Selected IPs and LCs in the Amazon and Cerrado supported with training and technical assistance to define gender-sensitive strategies for data collection by IPs and LCs approved third parties, systematization of local knowledge and licensing using CARE and FAIR principles.

Output 1.1.3

IPs and LCs supported to define local protocols to enable data gathering by IPs and LCs approved third parties, building on indigenous rights, gender considerations and CARE principles.

Output 1.1.4

Survey of women's activities related to socio-biodiversity (management, data collection, knowledge management) carried out, supporting the development of specific protocols.

[1] This new Output was introduced during the PPG due to a demand from IPs and LCs that the selection of territories would be conducted in PY1 so that appropriate participatory consultation (i.e., FPIC process) takes place.

Component 2 Identification, integrated management, and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,977,975.00	12,713,692.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1 IPs and LCs use traditional and scientific knowledge for biodiversity identification and assessment in their territories.

Outcome 2.2 IPs and LCs strengthen capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of sociobiodiversity.

Output:

Output 2.1.1

Participatory biodiversity survey and assessment protocols, with gender differentiation, defined by IPs and LCs in partnership with selected partners.

Output 2.1.2

Capacities created for implementation of participatory biodiversity surveys and assessment protocols, including for monitoring of environmental impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects.

Output 2.1.3

Participatory assessments of IPs and LCs biodiversity conservation measures planned and/or implemented in line with management instruments (Environmental and Territorial Management Plans, Life Plans, Management Plans, Ethnomaps, etc.), to identify the use of threatened species, monitoring practices, species surveys, management and sustainable use, etc.

Output 2.2.1

Species with potential for sustainable use and economic exploitation defined, and 3-6 plans for the management and sustainable use of those species prepared and/or implemented in target territories.

Output 2.2.2

At least 3 sociobiodiversity value /production chains strengthened for target species, including strategies listed by IPs and LCs to ensure sustainability and/or value addition (structuring, certification of origin, etc.).

Output 2.2.3

Development and implementation of sustainable use and conservation plans for threatened species with identified use.

Component 3 Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,078,970.00	5,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1

IPs and LCs, relevant stakeholders and the general public can access open data and information on biodiversity associated with IPs and LCs culture and knowledge in the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr).

Outcome 3.2

Stakeholders can access project information, data and results based on the terms of use associated with culture and knowledge established by IPs and LCs.

Output:

Output 3.1.1

Biodiversity data collection and sharing tools developed under SiBBr.

Output 3.1.2

Biodiversity occurrence records from IPs and LCs territories made available on SiBBr, with access restrictions for sensitive data.

Output 3.1.3

Portal with data and information on each selected IPs and LCs territories developed and available, with emphasis on activities carried out by women.

Output 3.2.1

Data policy and terms of use premised on CARE principles made available on SiBBr or other platforms chosen by IPs and LCs.

Output 3.2.2

Data use monitoring and traceability tools developed and made available on SiBBr.

Output 3.2.3

Georeferenced databank developed based on secondary data on species currently used by IPs and LCs that have potential commercial use and/or associated chemical compounds.

Output 3.2.4

Communication plan designed, and experiences and formats for sharing data, information and traditional knowledge disseminated.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund

Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
185,781.00	1,730,501.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4. 1 Project performance is kept on track to cost-effectively achieve expected results.

Output:

Output 4.1.1

Technical and financial oversight approved by the Project Steering Committee.

Output 4.1.2

Internal monitoring, reporting and review of lessons learnt used to inform project management.

Output 4.1.3

External evaluations used to improve project performance and sustainability.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1 Mutually agreed understanding and co-constructed strategies for sociobiodiversity research, data collection and sharing.	1,655,079.00	51,193,307.00
Component 2 Identification, integrated management, and sustainable use of biodiversity.	1,977,975.00	12,713,692.00
Component 3 Knowledge Management	2,078,970.00	5,000,000.00
M&E	185,781.00	1,730,501.00
Subtotal	**5,897,805.00**	**70,637,500.00**
Project Management Cost	294,890.00	4,060,365.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**6,192,695.00**	**74,697,865.00**

Please provide Justification

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. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A. Project Rationale

1. Integrating environmental and cultural roles is crucial for effective management of Brazil's Amazon and Cerrado biomes, renowned for their rich biodiversity and diverse socio-cultural systems. In this context, social practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local (Traditional) Communities (IPs and LCs) in these regions face a myriad of threats such as deforestation, illegal mining, large-scale agribusiness, and infrastructure projects, exacerbated by climate change. These threats not only encroach upon IPs and LCs territories but also compromise their resilience and of their natural environment, thus undermining livelihoods and their physical and cultural reproduction.

2. Both Indigenous Peoples and Local (Traditional) Communities play pivotal roles in maintaining ecological balance, by using culturally embedded knowledge and practices passed down through generation. Recognizing IPs and LCs as custodians of this invaluable traditional knowledge on biodiversity and blending it with scientific methods creates opportunities for social and technological innovation while addressing the biodiversity crisis. Additionally, the Project will emphasize the central roles of women's knowledge and address the challenge of integrating youth and older generations in activities to strengthen local knowledge. To achieve this, the Project will adopt gender and intergenerational approaches, both at the territorial level and for the management of knowledge and governance.

3. This Project's Rationale emphasizes the need to recognize and systematically document traditional knowledge, paving the way for its symmetric dialogue with established scientific methodologies. Such interaction not only strengthens biodiversity conservation efforts but also enhances environmental management practices. Fostering mutual understanding between scientific frameworks and IPs and LCs practices is paramount to mitigate climate change impacts, safeguard biodiversity, and improve IPs and LCs' livelihoods, which depend on the integrity and quality of natural ecosystems.

4. The Amazon biome, contained in the Brazilian Legal Amazon and its states[1][3], is the world's largest rainforest and river system, home to a staggering diversity of flora, fungi, and fish. In its full extension, it measures an area of 5,015 million km^2, corresponding to 58.93% of Brazil's territory. The region boasts a tremendous diversity of species, including 14,543 species of flora and fungi, more than 11,000 tree species, and at least 3,000 cataloged fish species. Despite its critical role in global climate regulation, in recent years deforestation has shifted the ecological function of this biome from a carbon sink to a CO^2 emitter (Gatti et al. 2021)[2][4].

5. Second largest biome in Brazil, with an area of 2,000 million km^2, the Cerrado, comprises about 24% of the country's territory. It is distinguished by a variety of vegetation groups – including open fields, sparse trees and shrubs, seasonal forests - regulated by the dry season,

and tree cover along rivers and water bodies - some with a closed canopy. The Cerrado hosts 14,046 cataloged plant species, at least 5,472 of which are endemic. The Brazilian Cerrado has a key ecological role as the point of origin of several important rivers of the country´s watersheds that supply agricultural and urban areas. Among the main rivers that originate in the Cerrado are the São Francisco River, with more than 90% of its headwaters in the region, and the Paraná River, in addition to the Paraguay River, which joins the Paraná forming the Rio da Prata Basin. Other relevant rivers include the Xingu River, Tocantins River, Araguaia River, Parnaíba River and the Gurupi River. The preservation of springs in the Cerrado is vital for the sustainability of Brazil's water resources (Silva 2014)[3][5].

6. Different IPs and LCs reside in these two biomes (see Attachment 1 in UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13), integrating knowledge, techniques and practices related to natural systems and to biodiversity management, challenging conventional notions of untouched ecosystems. IPs and LCs key traditional biodiversity-based knowledge involves the ancestral creation/domestication of landscapes. This knowledge has been well documented through integrated/interdisciplinary research in the fields of archaeology and botany, with an edge on historical ecology (Clement et al. 2015; Levis et al. 2024)[4][6], [5][7]. Challenging the traditional views of "pristine ecosystems", scholars such as Balée (1989)[6][8] - for the Amazon biome, and Silva (2014)[7][9] - for the Cerrado, have shown that much of the biodiversity in these regions is the result of millennia of landscape management and genetic selection by IPs and LCs. Areas once considered untouched are, in fact, "cultural forests" or "anthropogenic forests"' shaped by human intervention. Honed over centuries, IPs and LCs practices include rotational agriculture, controlled fires, and forest regeneration techniques, which support biodiversity richness and protection.

7. Notwithstanding the proven contribution of IPs and LCs to maintaining natural ecosystems, the Amazon and Cerrado biomes have, historically, experienced conflict and disputes with land invaders, leading to the consequent illegal appropriation and misappropriation of natural resources within IPs and LCs territories. In the Amazon biome, although IPs and LCs territories cover a vast area, with Indigenous Lands occupying approximately 23% of the region, and Sustainable Use Conservation Units - where some Local (Traditional) Communities reside - covering approximately 11%, increasingly, these territories are threatened by activities such as expansion of cattle ranching, large scale export agriculture (i.e., soybeans), hydroelectric projects, illegal logging, mining and other "development" projects. In the Cerrado biome, the coverage of protected areas is much lower. Approximately 8.3% of the Cerrado is allocated to Conservation Units, where 3.1% are under full protection and 5.6% are allocated for sustainable uses. Furthermore, 4.1% of the Cerrado biome is covered by Indigenous Peoples´ Lands. In the Cerrado, naturally flat landscapes are being rampantly transformed for agribusiness uses, impacting its social and ecological stability. The widespread deforestation of the Cerrado is surpassing even the deforestation rates witnessed in the Amazon. For example, while, in 2023, Amazon deforestation saw a 30% decrease, deforestation in the Cerrado rose by 19%, with a projected loss – by 2024 - of 12,000 km² of native vegetation.

8. Exacerbated by climate change, droughts or prolonged dry seasons increase the frequency and intensity of man-made fires and disrupt rainfall patterns, diminishing the capacity for recovery of the natural systems. In 2023, the major Amazon rivers—Negro, Madeira, and Solimões—recorded their lowest water levels since 1902 (Grossman, 2024)[8][10]. Similarly, the Cerrado has seen a reduction of up to 50% in rainfall during the dry months over the last three decades (Pivetta, 2023)[9][11]. This encroachment process, associated with climate change/extreme weather events, at both biomes, not only poses severe environmental impacts but also jeopardizes the traditional ecological knowledge systems and livelihoods of IPs and LCs.

9. Pressure on the use of natural resources at the Amazon and Cerrado biomes has the consequences of unsustainable practices related to natural resource exploitation. Several factors can have a direct impact on sociobiodiversity conservation. For instance, territorial isolation can disrupt traditional agricultural management and cultivation practices by halting germplasm exchanges among IPs and LCs territories. Maintaining high agricultural diversity is largely the result of germplasm exchanges, which promote the conservation of gene flows between wild relatives and domesticated species, combating the genetic erosion of species used for food or other uses. Despite the critical role Indigenous Peoples and Local (Traditional) Communities retain in preserving agricultural diversity, the species and varieties they cultivate are relatively unknown (Pivetta 2023)[10][12]. In this sense, this Project proposal, for documentation and systematization of sociobiodiversity data and information, is designed to enable a comparative assessment, making use of geospatial portals - of species (and varieties) used in different territories, including those significant for food/nutritional security, economic potential and/or of cultural importance. Such documentation can aid climate change adaptation, as species varieties at risk of loss or decline in one region might still thrive elsewhere, due to specific climatic or environmental conditions, or their adaptative characteristics.

10.Documenting knowledge about sociobiodiversity has also been identified by IPs and LCs as key to promote both livelihoods and territorial security. Over the past decade, many IPs and LCs territories have developed local management plans, named as 'Territorial and Environmental Management Plans' (PGTAs, acronym in Portuguese), with support from partner organizations and based upon the development of participatory consultation protocols. Designed to contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources, these PGTAs consolidate information, based on traditional knowledge, on areas of environmental, sociocultural and productive relevance in these territories. The Project proposed methodology for systematization, visualization and analysis of biodiversity data mapped in the territories have the potential to contribute to the construction and implementation of the above-mentioned PGTAs.

11.In addition to the local impacts related to the management and conservation of biodiversity, the proposed documentation of data on traditional knowledge shall provide the designation of origin, traceability and the participation of IPs and LCs in the management of this information, contributing to global policies on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS). IPs and LCs in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes possess knowledge of a wide range of species for subsistence, medicinal, and economic purposes. However, the exploitation of genetic resources by the cosmetic,

pharmaceutical and perfumery industries, has not often practiced benefit-sharing for those who detain the traditional knowledge associated with the fabrication of these products.

12.For IPs and LCs in Brazil, whose traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are often exploited without proper recognition or compensation (Feres 2022)[11][13], intellectual property and sociobiological rights gain importance, along with contemporary global discussions on the topic[12][14]. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has adjoined this debate and proposed the establishment of an international legal framework to regulate the access and sharing of benefits associated with genetic resources, as defined by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Nagoya Protocol. WIPO intention is to help patent examiners find relevant *prior art*[13][15] and avoid granting patents in error, some countries have implemented traditional knowledge databases. This mechanism has been approved by WIPO Member States during the Diplomatic Conference held in Geneva in May 2024[14][16]. This approved International Legal Instrument Relating to Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources will require a declaration about the existence or not of genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge in patent applications. Furthermore, this instrument suggests that countries consolidate information systems - such as databases - relating to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, with safeguards developed in consultation with indigenous peoples and traditional communities. These databases may be consulted by Patent Offices for the purpose of evaluating patent applications.

13.The dilemma related to the patent system and the Brazilian legislation, which has been debated for more than two decades, without reaching a consensus, is about how to systematize traditional knowledge, valuing and preserving it, allowing more beneficiaries to have access to this knowledge, but, at the same time, ensure that it will not be misused by third parties. Information Technology (IT) tools can help resolve this dilemma using databanks with restricted or partially restricted access. Secure interoperability between restricted access databanks can clarify issues of patents or registration of species in the National Genetic Heritage Management System (SisGen) and Associated Traditional Knowledge associated with genetic resources. The SisGen databank establishing interoperable links with databanks that provide information on the origin of traditional knowledge based upon the distribution of species, will clarify the provenance of associated traditional knowledge and prevent its misuse.

14.In Brazil, the Law 13,123 of May 2015[15][17], on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) establishes that the economic exploitation of 'finished products' or 'reproductive material', resulting from access to genetic heritage or associated traditional knowledge, generates benefit-sharing obligations for the user of the information. If the finished product or reproductive material results from access to traditional knowledge of 'identifiable origin', the user is obliged to share part of the benefit directly with the Indigenous or Local (Traditional) Community holder of the knowledge and to deposit another part in the National Fund for Benefit Sharing – FNRB[16][18] to be shared with the co-holders of the same knowledge. Otherwise, if the access to the traditional knowledge that ultimately generated the product was the so-called of 'unidentifiable origin',

the total value of the generated “benefit” should be deposited in the FNRB to be shared among all indigenous peoples and local communities. It is important to note that the funds allocated to the FNRB are managed by a National Committee[17][19] that includes the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, guardians of biodiversity, who are one of the main beneficiaries of Brazil's ABS policy.

15.In Brazil, Law 13,123 of May 2015 on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) establishes that the economic exploitation of 'finished products' or 'reproductive material' resulting from access to genetic heritage or associated traditional knowledge generates benefit-sharing obligations for the user of the information. If the finished product or reproductive material results from access to traditional knowledge of 'identifiable origin', the company user is obliged to share part of the benefit directly with the indigenous or traditional community holder of the knowledge and to deposit another part in the FNRB to be shared with the co-holders of the same knowledge. Otherwise, if the access that ultimately generated the product was the so-called 'unidentifiable origin' traditional knowledge, the total value of the benefit should be deposited in the FNRB to be shared among all Brazilian Indigenous Peoples and Local (Traditional) Communities. It is important to note that the funds allocated to the FNRB are managed by a national committee that includes the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, guardians of biodiversity, who are one of the main beneficiaries of Brazil's ABS policy.

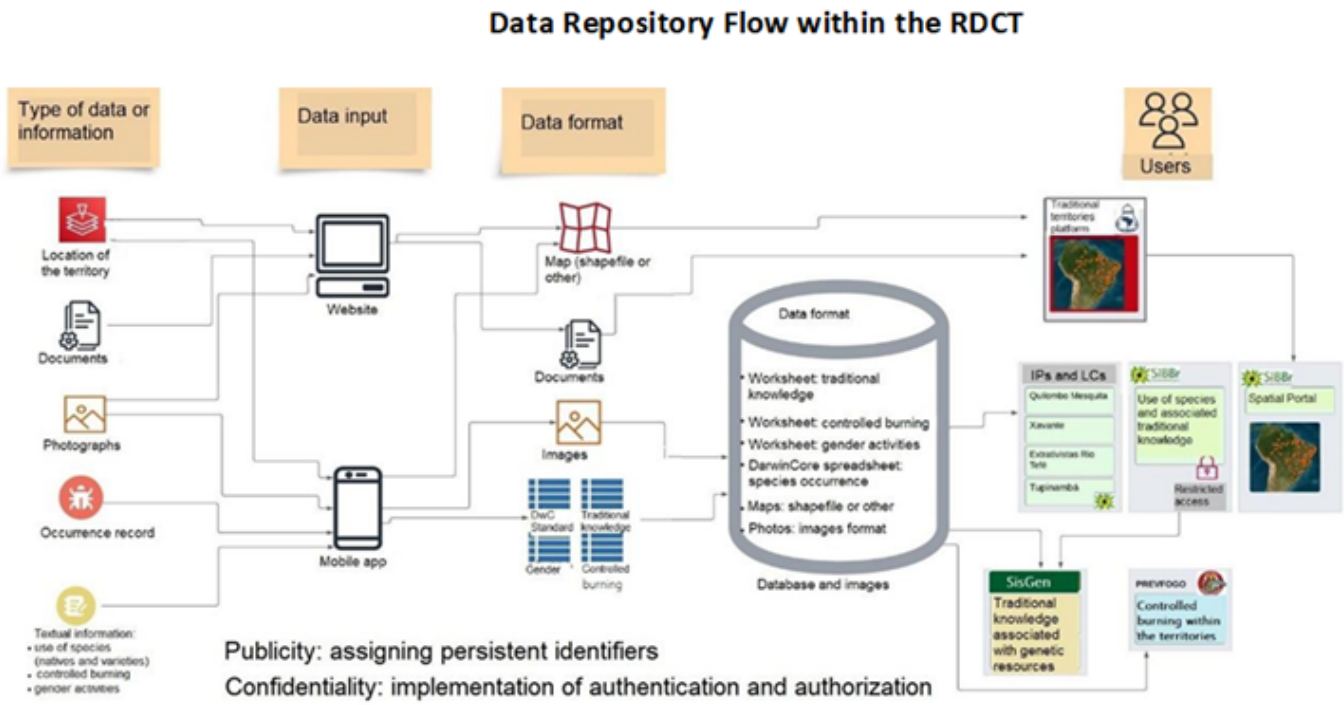
16. Despite the availability of such technological solutions, challenges persist on how to ensure the governance of IPs and LCs regarding systematized traditional knowledge. The Project directly addresses this challenge, empowering IPs and LCs with data governance skills, having a special focus on women, youth and elders, to promote informed decision-making regarding the use of technology for Knowledge Management, ensuring benefits from shared data through mechanisms such as collective licenses, login tools and usage traceability. To protect data, the Project proposes that IPs and LCs traditional knowledge databanks employ access controls, which grant them full management rights, while providing the possibility of restricted or partially restricted access for other groups. This approach safeguards the integrity and ownership of knowledge, ensuring that it is used respectfully and appropriately. The discussion on traditional knowledge databases is in the agenda of the main collegiate body that oversees the topic within the Brazilian government with participation of the civil society and academia - the Biodiversity Guardians Sector Chamber, part of to the Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGen). This GEF Project is perceived as a key mechanism to promote the debate on traditional knowledge databases, as well as a catalyst for actions to manage information and knowledge on the use of species of the sociobiodiversity.

17.MCTI´s SiBBr was selected as the backbone system for this Project. SiBBr was launched in 2014 and although it was developed with ample participation of the Brazilian society (i.e., academia and non-governmental organizations) it did not have a specific focus on IPs and LCs knowledge and thus their participation. This setting is proposed to be modified with this Project when, as a pioneer movement, a governmental platform will create space for the Traditional Knowledge of IPs and LCs. SiBBr is the adequate locus for the biodiversity knowledge of IPs and LCS due to its role as the official governmental repository of information on the country´s biodiversity and presently compiling more than 160 thousand species of Brazil´s flora, fungi and fauna. Moreover, for many of these species it is possible to know the distribution of occurrence and superimpose this information with the shapes of indigenous territories and traditional communities. This cross-referencing of information will allow pinpointing the provenance for a given species of traditional use or related to traditional knowledge.

18. The Project promotes the integration of these new functionalities with other tools and data already systematized in the Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr), such as the area of occurrence of species, taxonomic information and cross-referencing of data on the distribution of species in the territories of IPs and CLs. SiBBr is a web infrastructure for aggregating data on biodiversity, with around two hundred organizations as publishers, including museums, universities and research institutions. The platform is used by public policy managers, researchers and society in general, with an average number of 28 thousand users per month. The platform currently provides more than 28 million records of 168 thousand species. SiBBr was developed with initial funding from a GEF project implemented by UNEP and coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) as the country's central platform for advancing knowledge on biodiversity.

19. In Brazil, the two main systems related to traditional knowledge and IPs and LCs territories are the National System for the Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge – SISGEN[18][20] under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and the Traditional Territories Platform[19][21] administered by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. SISGEN is an electronic system developed to assist the Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGen) in managing genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge. The Traditional Territories Platform is the result of a partnership between the MPF, the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT) and the German Cooperation Agency in Brazil – GIZi Brazil. The platform uses georeferencing to gather and make available information from various sources about areas inhabited by traditional peoples and communities throughout Brazil. The objective is to diagnose the occupation of territories and the needs of these groups, in order to guide the actions of public agencies and the definition of policies that serve these communities. The Traditional Territories Platform has a Management Board defined by Ordinance PGR/MPF No. 167/2019. The composition of this Board, whose members have the right to vote, is composed almost exclusively of representatives of traditional peoples and communities.

20. Aiming at the interoperability of these systems - SISGEN and the Traditional Territories Platform - with SiBBr, partnerships were established with both the MPF and the CGen Executive Secretariat of the MMA. Regarding SISGEN, the MMA requested support for interoperability between the systems, and a work plan was drawn up, aiming to promote the integration of SISGEN and SiBBr data through the installation and updating of a data publishing tool, Integrated Publishing Toolkit - IPT (https://www.gbif.org/ipt), structuring and standardizing legacy data, and training in data management for the SISGEN team. These activities are expected to begin in 2025. At this moment, MCTI and MMA MCTI and MMA are designing interinstitutional Cooperation Terms to address the interoperability of systems (SisGen and SiBBr).



21. Key research networks and institutes, such as the National Institute for Research in the Amazon (INPA), th Paraense Museum Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) and the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute (IDSM)[20][22], which are some of the SiBBr publishing institutions along with regional universities, have a strong correlation with the Project, offering extensive fieldwork experience and collaboration with IPs and LCs conducting intercultural research, that integrates traditional and scientific knowledge to enhance biodiversity management, and food security. Many of these institutions were consulted during the Project Preparation Phase and not only declared their support for the proposal under development but also commitment to participate in the activities.

22.The Project will leverage existing local and participatory monitoring and collaborative research to disseminate results and share lessons learned across the Amazon and Cerrado biomes, especially among other IPs and LCs territories and research institutions interested to replicate the methodologies. This includes long term research initiatives on biodiversity monitoring (PPBio, acronym in Portuguese)[21][23], supporting community data collection on fauna, flora, and environmental dynamics, and translating biodiversity data collection protocols into indigenous or locally accessible languages. Species monitoring will consider traditional ecological knowledge combined with scientific knowledge, for the planning and adoption of sustainable management strategies for the conservation of species, especially those in decline or threatened. To this end, the Project Activities 2.1.3.1 and 2.2.3.1 directly address the topic of monitoring endangered species. More information on important and threatened species in the Amazon and Cerrado Biomes can be found in the Attachment 2 of UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13.

23.The project aims to integrate diverse cultural knowledge systems respectfully, enhancing human rights and socio-cultural practices as outlined in the Safeguards Risk Identification Form and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (see, respectively, Annex F and Attachment

3 in UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13). It promotes cooperative research merging traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) (Hanazaki 2003; Carneiro da Cunha 2012; Carneiro da Cunha, Magalhães e Adams 2021)[22][24] and modern biological sciences to tackle biodiversity threats from climate change and human encroachment. By bridging traditional and scientific knowledge systems, emancipatory knowledge of IPs and LCs is valued and promote cognitive justice[23][25] in the initiatives for the conservation of biodiversity. This entails recognizing and respecting diverse forms of knowledge beyond conventional scientific paradigms. Coexistence of varied knowledge systems contributes to a holistic approach to environmental stewardship and social equity, enriching our understanding of the interconnectedness between culture, biodiversity, and sustainability, so necessary in the face of contemporary challenges.

24.To mitigate knowledge production disparities (Candau 2003)[24][26], the intercultural sociobiodiversity research proposed by this Project operates under the postulate that both traditional environmental knowledge systems and modern biological science are needed to meet the contemporary threats of biodiversity loss, and that the development of cooperative, collaborative methods of research between these knowledge systems is the best way to move forward. This requires training for both research groups in modern biological research technologies and in intercultural dynamics and the issue of intellectual property rights. The goal of this collaboration is the co-production of knowledge, which will emerge from the hybrid knowledge spaces provided by the Project (see also Attachment 4 at UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13 on Intercultural Biodiversity Research and Public Policies). The project adopts CARE (Collective benefit, Authority to control, Responsibility, and Ethics) and FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable data) principles to protect data usage and promote equitable benefit-sharing[25][27] .

25.This Project intends to pursue the following outcomes in Amazon and Cerrado at targeted IPs and LCs territories[26][28]: (i) co-create strategies for participatory/intercultural research on biodiversity, including a strong training/qualification component, and a process of participatory data collection and consensual data sharing, with strong consideration for IPs and LCs science and cosmological identities; (ii) promote the identification, integrated management, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (iii) manage and disseminate the knowledge generated by the Project by using information technology and information systems.

26.Potential barriers to achieving these outcomes include the following:

- Barrier 1: non-participation of IPs and LCs in the integrated management of and decision-making processes on biodiversity conservation. Despite their important roles for biodiversity conservation and management of globally significant areas, IPs and LCs recurrently are not called upon to participate in the design and implementation of project activities and in decision-making processes. This in part, can be explained by language limitations and/or the use of alternative forms of communication. It also can be partly explained by the non-recognition of indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge as valid

knowledge systems, a process called coloniality of knowledge[27][29] (Quijano, 1992; Maldonado-Torres, 2007)[28][30],[29][31], which refers to the tendency to disregard traditional indigenous knowledge as a valid form of knowledge and may prevent the adoption of a participatory decision-making process, including decisions on integrated biodiversity management and external projects. Although IPs and LCs territories are recognized worldwide for protecting biodiversity, IPs and LCs are rarely considered in science-based efforts to coordinate and combat drivers of biodiversity loss. IPs and LCs conservation efforts tend to go unnoticed and are rarely included in institutional efforts to systematically quantify, monitor, and conserve biodiversity led by government, academia, and/or the private sector.

- Barrier 2: information gaps on the status of biodiversity in IPs and LCs territories weaken territorial management and its conservation and sustainable use**.** Despite extensive IPs and LCs knowledge about the environment and its associated biodiversity, especially about the resources they have historically used for their subsistence and spiritual practices, little knowledge has been formally captured or systematized about biodiversity in these territories. There is no data set of information that is sufficiently robust and available to support assessments on availability, intensity of use, need for management and/or state of conservation in the IPs and LCs territories. The remoteness and difficulties in access to many IPs and LCs territories, further contributes to these information gaps.

- Barrier 3: lack of knowledge and access to available technologies that can enable sovereignty, data management and the safeguarding of traditional knowledge**.** IPs and LCs seldom have access to culturally appropriate and cost-effective technologies to monitor and manage biodiversity, which may weaken prospects to safeguard the integrity of their territories and their traditional knowledge. Furthermore, they are unaware of the possibilities relating to data and information in digital databanks, which can often represent much greater security than printed publications, such as books, theses, booklets, etc. There is an undue appropriation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, both in the international patent system[30][32] and in the Brazilian legislation (i.e., Law 13,123/2015)[31][33]. In the latter case, the researcher/inventor, when registering research in the National Genetic Heritage Management System (SisGen), can inform that traditional knowledge has an "unidentifiable origin", and because of this, all benefit-sharing is channeled to the National Benefit Sharing Fund (FNRB) and not directly to the IPs and LCs communities. In relation to the patent system any invention created based on existing knowledge, including traditional knowledge, associated with genetic resources, is not patentable because it is said to be anticipated by *prior art*[32][34]. However, the nature of traditional knowledge in its original form, often undocumented or oral knowledge, makes it difficult, if not impossible, for patent-granting officers, to determine the existence of *prior art*. Thus, the construction of databanks with restricted or partially restricted access, which identify traditional knowledge and its provenance, has been acknowledged as a solution to

inform the existence of this traditional knowledge to patent systems, or even to the National Genetic Heritage Management System (SisGen). Although there is no consensus, many governments see documenting traditional knowledge as an interim tool to overcome deficiencies of existing legal norms (Nordin et al. 2012)[33][35]. A highlighted point is the importance of a databank or system remaining under the governance and control of IPs and LCs. Systematization also helps in identifying the knowledge holder by a potential user of knowledge (i.e., bioprospector/researcher). Moreover, unequal access to modern technologies, as well as the understanding of existing possibilities, limit IPs and LCs´ ability to monitor their biocultural territories and to detect and denounce threats and attacks to them. The lack of access to technology is a barrier to ensuring the use of Information Technology (IT) tools and improving participatory and data management processes; and

Barrier 4: the incapacity of conventional scientific practices to acknowledge other traditional and local knowledge systems, much of which is rooted in religious-cosmological practices and transmitted orally. Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) often appears of limited immediate value to the conventional scientific method. The Project hopes to build on strategic enablers to address these barriers. These include strategies and methodologies to strengthen co-generation of scientific and traditional knowledge and the promotion of their intersections. Intercultural dialogue and research have the potential to generate strategies for the protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity conservation, participatory monitoring, self-determined data management, sustainable management of natural resources and of sociobiodiversity. Projects within IPs and LCs territories must build upon CARE and FAIR principles[34][36]. Strategic partnerships with IPs and LCs organizations and relevant government and scientific institutions will be key to overcome existing barriers and promote a rights-based approach premised on local ownership and priorities.

27.The baseline of previous policies and interventions showcases key enablers to address barriers and to deliver on the proposed vision. One of the project's foci is that IPs and LCs will participate in the conduct of biodiversity research in their territories followed by their involvement in monitoring their own data and information. A specific tool for enabling the adoption of this approach is the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr). The SiBBr is a technological infrastructure and provider of services aimed at organizing, indexing, storage and making available data and information on the Brazilian biodiversity and ecosystems.

28. The SiBBr is hosted and operated by the National Education and Research Network (RNP), which is also responsible for developing tools and services aimed at meeting new demands, such as, for example, enabling the tracking and control of information use and access to species names in indigenous languages and/or local denominations. The SiBBr is already a reference for numerous sectors that work in bioeconomy related activities. SiBBr will act as this Project's knowledge databank and tool to ensure that information collected through the proposed activities, with IPs and LCs support and permission, will have free and open access. To this end, the MCTI and its associated institutions – the Paraense Museum Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) and the National Institute for Research in the Amazon (INPA) - will be able to contribute through the provision of a set of fundamental tools, experiences and lessons learned, as well as ongoing initiatives that can support or complement project-relevant activities at the local level such as those targeting the bioeconomy and the strengthening of production chains. Synergies with policies and programmes aimed at food sovereignty and nutritional security are also envisaged.

29.The SiBBr has seen several recent achievements that demonstrate its strategic relevance and a reference in Brazil:

- The Aichi Target 19 was achieved in Brazil, using records available on the SiBBr for the evaluation of the country´s performance.
- The SiBBr platform, currently, with 28 million records of occurrences of species, and continuing to increase its publication of data and accesses, has around 320,000 users (i.e., publishers) and per year it has more than 470,000 accesses;
- The SiBBr is part of the Brazilian Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) as the Brazilian Node.

30.The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) assessed the coverage and quality of biodiversity data available in the SiBBr, producing gap analyzes mapping to support studies related to the initiative on National Environmental Accounting[35][37]. Several research networks and institutes associated with the MCTI will provide the necessary foundation to support the Project implementation. The largest biodiversity research network in Brazil, the Biodiversity Research Program (PPBio), with more than 15 years of experience in field work in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes would play a key role in field-based activities for surveying and monitoring biodiversity. The PPBio shall contribute with specialists from various areas of biology and ecology and its expertise as a key user of the SiBBr. Together, these research partners can contribute with fieldwork knowledge and practices, specialized human resources, and coordination and logistics, but also with expertise on long-term relationships with IPs and LCs. Through them, targeted IPs and LCs will develop intercultural research, exchanging traditional and scientific knowledge on biology and ecology. These interactions will be in line with territorial needs and ongoing collaborative initiatives aimed at strengthening productive/value chains, monitoring biodiversity, and strengthening food security and sovereignty[36][38].

31.The Project will build on the experience from initiatives on local and participatory monitoring, and collaborative research, with the objective of facilitating results dissemination from various similar initiatives, in addition to its own, to other sites (e.g., through cross-site visits and transferring lessons learnt to other regions) in the Amazon and Cerrado. Relevant experiences include installation of permanent plots and equipment for community members collecting data on fauna and flora, periodically recording the environmental dynamics and oscillations in fish populations and translation of data collection protocols on biodiversity to indigenous languages or language accessible to local communities[37][39],[38][40].

32.The project's vision is that through the dialogue between scientific and local/traditional knowledge it will occur the co-production of data and information, collected, systematized and made available through the SiBBr or other relevant mechanisms/platforms, observing FAIR and CARE principles, while respecting IPs and LCs decisions on accessibility. The main purpose of the Project is to co-produce knowledge and information that will prove useful for conservation purposes, while empowering IPs and LCs to better manage their territories, livelihoods, and their stewardship of globally significant biodiversity. The next section provides more detail on

the Project design including its alignment with country priorities and the description of stakeholders who will be mobilized to deliver on this vision.

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[1] States that compose the legal Amazon are: Pará, Amazonas, Acre, Tocantins, Roraima, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Amapá, Maranhão (partially, western portion), Mato Grosso (partially, northern portion).

[2] Gatti LV, Basso LS, Miller JB, Gloor M, Gatti Domingues L, Cassol HLG, Tejada G, Aragão LEOC, Nobre C, Peters W, Marani L, Arai E, Sanches AH, Corrêa SM, Anderson L, Von Randow C, Correia CSC, Crispim SP, Neves RAL. Amazonia as a carbon source linked to deforestation and climate change. Nature. 2021 Jul;595(7867):388-393. doi: 10.1038/s41586-021-03629-6. Epub 2021 Jul 14. PMID: 34262208.

[3] Silva, T. C. 2014. Evidências culturais e biológicas de uma paisagem transformada no cerrado brasileiro (Latu sensu): um olhar através da etnoecologia de paisagem. 2014.167 f. Tese (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Botânica) - Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife.

[4] Clement, C. R., et al. 2015. The domestication of Amazonia before European conquest. Proc. R Soc. B 282, e20150813.

[5] Levis, C. et al. Contributions of human cultures to biodiversity and ecosystem conservation. Nature Ecology & Evolution, p. 1-14, 2024.

[6] Balée, W. 1989. The culture of Amazonian forests. Advances in Economic Botany, v. 7, p. 1-21.

[7] Op. cit.

[8] Grossman, D. A river in flux. Science – Volume 383, Issue 6684 https://www.science.org/doi/epdf/10.1126/science.ado6281).

[9] Pivetta, M. 2023.Seca avança no Cerrado. Revista Fapesp #333. https://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/seca-avanca-no-cerrado.

[10] OP. cit.

[11] Feres, M.V. C. 2022 Biodiversity, Traditional Knowledge and Patent Rights: The Case Study of Phyllomedusa bicolor. Revista Direito GV.Vol 18. No. 1. https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172202205

[12] https://www.wipo.int/diplomatic-conferences/en/genetic-resources/index.html

[13] "Prior art" is a fundamental concept in patent law, serving as the collective body of knowledge that is used to determine the novelty and non-obviousness of an invention. It encompasses everything that has been made available to the public before the filing date of a patent application, including but not limited to patents, published articles, products, and even public demonstrations. The European Patent Office's database, Espacenet, is a valuable resource for conducting thorough prior art searches, containing over 150 million documents. Understanding prior art is crucial for inventors to ensure their inventions are truly novel and to navigate the complexities of patent registration effectively (https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/aspac/en/wipo_ip_cm_09/wipo_ip_cm_09_topic7_01.pdf).

[14] https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/tk/en/gratk_dc/gratk_dc_7.pdf

[15] https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13123.htm

[16] The National Benefit Sharing Fund (FNRB) was created by Law No. 13,123/2015 and regulated by Decree No. 8,772/2016. The main objective of the Fund is to promote the valorization of genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge and its sustainable use.

[17] The Management Committee of the National Benefit Sharing Fund was created by Law No. 13,123, of May 20, 2015, and regulated by Decree No. 8,772, of May 11, 2016. The regulation of the Law guaranteed the inclusion of indigenous peoples, and traditional communities and family farmers in the decision-making process in this collegiate.

[18] https://sisgen.gov.br/logingovbr.aspx

[19] https://territoriostradicionais.mpf.mp.br

[20] IDSM, INPA and MPEG are also represented at the SiBBr's Management Committee, and already work with IPs and LCs and will act as local interlocutors for the Project.

[21] Established by the Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation, the Biodiversity Research Programme (PPBio) aims to develop methodologies for monitoring biodiversity, generate scientific knowledge, and support the sustainable use of natural resources.

[22] Op. cit.

[23] The principle of cognitive justice combats practices of discrimination or epistemic exclusion, associated with a global hegemonic cognitive model that makes invisible and establishes limits to the recognition of other knowledge systems, such as the traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) of Indigenous Peoples and Peoples and Traditional Communities.

[24] Candau, V. M. Educação Intercultural e Cotidiano escolar (Org.) Rio de Janeiro: 7 Letras, 2003.

[25] https://www.gida-global.org/care

[26] Please refer to Attachment 5 of UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13, for a description of the process for the selection of territories.

[27] The coloniality of knowledge is directly related to epistemological racism and patterns of power that shape, among other domains, the production of knowledge. Refers to a lasting legacy of colonialism in the domains of knowledge production and dissemination.

[28] Quijano, A. 1992. Colonialidade y modernidade/racionalidade. En Los conquistados. 1942 y la Población Indígena de las Américas, compilado por H. Bonilla, pp. 437-448. FLACSO/Tercer Mundo/ Libri Mundi, Quito-Bogotá.

[29] Maldonado-Torres, N. On the coloniality of being - contributions to the development of a concept. Cultural Studies, 21(2-3), p. 240-270, 2007.

[30] https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172202205

[31] Op. cit.

[32] Op. Cit.

[33] Nordin, Rohaida & Hassan, Kamal & Zainol, Zinatul. (2012). Traditional Knowledge Documentation: Preventing or Promoting Biopiracy. Pertanika Journal of Social Science and Humanities. 20 (s). 11.

[34] CARE principles to indigenous data governance and research include Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, and Ethics, as well as the consideration of gender roles. FAIR data principles include Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable data.

[35] https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2102046

[36] Examples of ongoing initiatives are research links between biodiversity and nutrition regarding edible fungi of the Yanomami people include: (i) mapping, registering and teaching indigenous languages to youngsters and ensure perpetuation of the cultural memory; (ii) recording and planning fishing practices for controlling scarcity in face of the drought of rivers due to climate change impacts; (iii) studies on the effects of climate and environmental changes affecting food production; and (iv) participatory training of members of Indigenous and river-dwellers communities to collect scientifically-accepted data to counter argue against the impacts of large infrastructure interventions, such as the river-channel water reduction during the reproduction phase of fishes generated by the Belo Monte Hydroelectric Plant at the Xingu River.

[37] For example, there are 15 years of collaborative research in the Upper Rio Negro River led by the Federation of Indigenous Organizations of the Upper Rio Negro River (FOIRN), in partnership with the civil society organization Instituto Socioambiental (ISA) and more recently with the National Amazon Research Institute (INPA). These efforts have contributed to the design of methodologies for local Territorial and Environmental Management Plans in Indigenous territories. Since 2013, at the Middle Xingu River, ISA and the Federal Prosecutor's Office in the State of Pará (MPF-PA), based in these methodologies, have initiated independent biodiversity monitoring efforts, in other Indigenous Territories in Pará, with collaboration from the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), Federal University of Amazonas (UFAM), National Amazon Research Institute (INPA) and University of Sao Paulo (USP).

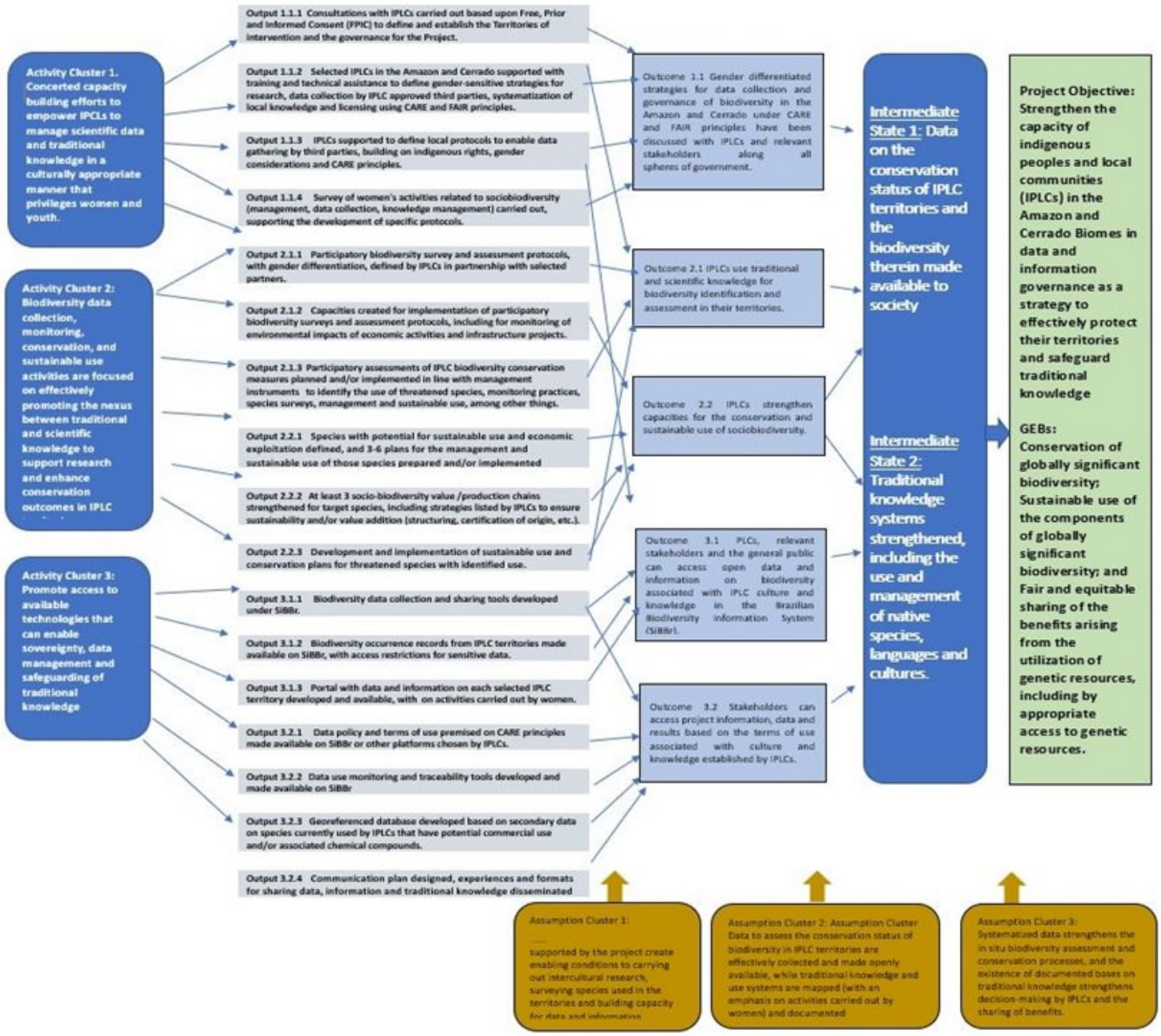
[38] Another example is the initiative in the Cerrado Biome of supporting the use by local communities of the APP “Tô no Mapa” (I am in the map). This application allows communities to delimit their territories and enter information about land use locations and conflict hotspots, generating a report that can be a tool in the fight to guarantee social and territorial rights. For this participatory research, an extensive survey was carried out on records of these communities, providing a first overview of the universe of traditional communities in the Cerrado. This work represents an unprecedented effort, since for the first phase of the project, the presence of rural and traditional communities in more than 583 municipalities in the Cerrado, half of the territorial extension occupied by the Biome, was analyzed.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

B. Project Description

33. The **project's intervention logic and theory of change** are guided by the 'drivers', 'assumptions', and 'logical pathways' needed to achieve its ultimate objective: *to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local (traditional) communities (IPs and LCs) in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes to produce and manage sociobiodiversity data and information as a strategy to effectively protect their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge, and promote integrated biodiversity management*, and consequently deliver on anticipated Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs). The key drivers are those activities and processes that the Project can potentially and directly sponsor (inputs), in support of project Outputs and Outcomes, while the assumptions are those conditions and circumstances that are necessary to achieve the desired project results but are outside the control of the Project. The logical or impact pathways are the set of steps, consisting of activities, processes and assumptions that will collectively deliver the desired project objective (please see the TOC diagram next page).



34. The Project's proposed interventions/activities (drivers) build on current baseline conditions, in response to identified barriers described paragraph 22 above. Proposed interventions further seek to drive those additional steps and processes required to achieve incremental results. The Project's intervention logic also capitalizes on the enabling environment provided by the Brazilian Constitution's provisions on indigenous peoples rights,

the Brazilian legal framework recognizing local (traditional) communities[1][41], and commitments of the Government of Brazil with respect to multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), most notably the Convention on Biological Diversity, the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' Rights, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

35. Key drivers include:

- Articulation and training in aspects related to data science, CARE and FARE Principles aiming for greater autonomy and governance of data and knowledge by IPs and LCs;
- Promote the knowledge and culture of IPs and LCs within society, aiming at greater recognition of the importance of IPs and LCs practices for biodiversity conservation;
- Strengthen participatory and intercultural research on biodiversity that reinforces the potential for social innovation resulting from dialogues between scientific knowledge and traditional/local knowledge.

36. The project's key assumptions are:

- Outputs to Outcomes: Activities supported by the Project create enabling conditions to carry out intercultural research, surveying species used in the territories and building capacity for data and information governance.
- Outcomes to Intermediate States: Assumption Cluster 2: Data to assess the conservation status of biodiversity in IPs and LCs territories are effectively collected and made openly available, while traditional knowledge and use systems are mapped (with an emphasis on activities carried out by women) and documented; and
- Intermediate States to Impact/GEBs: Systematized data strengthens the *in-situ* biodiversity assessment and conservation processes, and the existence of documented bases on traditional knowledge strengthens decision-making by IPs and LCs and the sharing of benefits.

37. The project's logical pathways are summarized below:

- Pathway 1: This logical pathway sets a route to arrive at an agreed "framework for action" under which biodiversity data and information can be purposefully and strategically managed. It proposes that if mutually agreed understanding and co-constructed strategies for collecting and sharing biodiversity data are established with IPs and LCs in target territories through the observance of approaches based on governance, consultation protocols and rules for data use and multi-level and inclusive decision-making processes, enabling effective bridges between traditional and scientific knowledge will be built, leading to innovations in data management, research and knowledge management;
- Pathway 2: This pathway advocates that if the assessment of biodiversity in IPs and LCs territories is successfully carried out (including the recognition of traditional knowledge systems, the traditional use of species and uptake of scientific approaches), promoting biodiversity-based livelihoods and *in-situ* conservation and sustainable management of IP and LCs territories, and improving the use of social technologies; and
- Pathway 3: This path proposes that provided the knowledge, data and information collected by the Project are properly systematized, with web pages dedicated to indigenous

knowledge - with the establishment, when necessary, of degrees of restriction of information/access to pages – including the description of metadata, and traceability systems, a significant contribution will be made in promoting the understanding of how traditional knowledge can be protected, and at the same time supporting adequate benefit-sharing on the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

38. The Project's main strategy is anchored in the recognition of local or traditional knowledge systems, the strategic use and management of biodiversity data and the effective promotion of the nexus between traditional and scientific knowledge for the conservation of biodiversity and other GEBs in IPs and LCs territories. The following aspects support the adoption of this strategy:

- Data collection and information gaps: IPs and LCs territories, despite their vastness and social, cultural and environmental importance in both the Amazon and Cerrado biomes, still have very limited documented data and information on biodiversity. Existing registries are largely based upon satellite imagery. Most of the data and information are compiled as isolated records, with no composition of a robust databank (national or global), where among key features it is include the registration of the location of the species´ occurrence. Information gaps on this feature, for example, limit the elaboration of species management plans, for either conservation or sustainable use, or to pinpoint areas of high biodiversity significance (e.g., Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and High Conservation Value (HCV) areas). Despite the existence of sustainable management initiatives in IPs and LCs territories, also conducted by IPs and LCs themselves, mounting pressure on land use changes and the dynamics on the use of natural resources, at both biomes, are affecting the population dynamics of many native species. The isolation and reduction in size of native vegetation patches, the effects of climate change and the increasing incidence of fires, to mention a few issues, increase threats in areas in and around IPs and LCs territories. These conditions have negative impacts on many species' populations. As such, biodiversity assessments and monitoring need to be strategic to enable IPs and LCs to continue using, in the future, species considered relevant and for such developing and implementing data-informed management and/or conservation plans.

- Knowledge nexus: Combining traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge is an innovation, as much for obtaining data and evaluating population parameters, as for establishing strategies for the sustainable use, management and conservation of species;

- Use of technology: The publication of IPs and LCs practices and knowledge, using Information Technology and other Knowledge Management tools, can enable the information to be made available with restrictions and owner control (i.e. terms of use), and can assist in preserving and valuing this knowledge across society at large; and

- Safeguarding traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity: Despite an official legal framework in place on genetic heritage and benefit-sharing (Law 13,123 of the 20th May 2015)[2][42], several recent legal cases on disputes of intellectual property rights have failed to recognize underlying traditional knowledge. Conversely, bioeconomy related businesses that, in general, have demonstrated interest in adopting equitable benefit-sharing processes correctly, have found it difficult to obtain information on the distribution and/or center of origin of a species, compromising the possibility of compensation mechanisms. Constructing a databank on the TEK existent within IPs and LCs territories, on the origin and occurrence of

species for food, medicine, cosmetics, among other uses, and also on associated chemical compounds, would ensure the traceability, and control of access with defined terms of use, contributing to the design and implementation of a groundbreaking strategy; one that safeguards traditional knowledge while following CARE and FAIR principles.

39. Since currently it does not exist a database on TK/genetic resources for Brazilian species, but several scattered publications, which are not easily accessible, there is a gap of information for conducting a reference query on the use of a given species. A recent study (Escolhas Institute 2023)[3][43] that mapped the historical series of access and distribution of benefits related to genetic resources in Brazil revealed that 85% of registrations of access to traditional knowledge through the SisGen platform were classified as ' unidentified origin' (Escolhas Institute 2023). Therefore, there isn´t a mechanism to endorse or contest the information provided by SISGEN users (bioprospecting researchers). The proposal of this Project is to compile existing information from several publications and information provided by the partners IPs and LCs, improving the quality of the data registration process in the SISGEN. In addition, the database compiled by the Project will have the capability of a feature already existent in the SiBBr Platform that is the information on the geographical distribution of species. Nevertheless, the pilot initiative launched with the Project will be a working progress tool and the continuous addition of information, past the finalization of the Project, will contribute to the strengthening of this reference mechanism. Anyhow, one of the objectives of the planned training activities is to inform IPs and LCs about the potential and limitations of any existing database. Another important point to be clarified with the IPs and LCs is that the databases and their feeding process is a continuous working-progress process and therefore, the database will, over time, be an increasingly complete reference.

40. The **Project Objective** is to strengthen the capacity of IPs and LCs in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes to produce and manage sociobiodiversity data and information as a strategy to effectively protect their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge and promote integrated biodiversity management. To achieve this objective, the Project is structured into three Components, with interconnected outputs that mutually support intended results. It is expected that in Component 1, priorities related to biodiversity in each target territory will be discussed and evaluated, considering local consultation protocols and instruments, defining priority species for the development of sustainable use management plans, data collection protocols and establishment of degrees of data accessibility. Results forthcoming from data collection efforts supported under Component 2 (following the protocols defined in Component 1) will be made available, in an integrated manner, for analysis through data standardization and registration in a databank (Component 3). Information collected will return to the IPs and LCs territories, enabling the species´ populations to be mapped and monitored over time, providing the basis for status assessments. Technology that allows the viewing of species records on maps enables IPs and LCs to monitor these species more effectively within their territories. The combination and cross-referencing of different data and information sources will enable more informed decision-making regarding species management[4][44]. Legal aspects regarding the benefit-sharing (Federal Law No. 13,123/2015) require *a priori* a complete understanding by IPs and LCs of the implications of their choices. To this end, training on the

interpretation of applicable legislation, the effect of publicity of TEK and the advantages or disadvantages of data confidentiality is planned in Component 1, with a perspective towards defining protocols that reflect existing legal and technological possibilities correlated with choices made by the IPs and LCs. The construction of a databank on the use of species will consider protocols defined in Component 1, particularly regarding data access and associated TEKI

Component 1: Mutually agreed understanding and co-constructed strategies for socio-biodiversity data collection and sharing.

41. Component 1 will: (i) define the terms of consultation and engagement between project parties (IPs and LCs and IPs and LCs organizations), researchers, scientific institutions, the Executing Agency (IEB-EA) and the Project Coordination Unit (MCTI-PCU) and other partner organizations; (ii) establish collectively conditions for research and data gathering by parties; (iii) define the preferred approach to data and information management; (iv) identify the existing local governance structures that the Project will build upon; and (v) promote the reaching of consensus on project implementation strategies. Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from IPs and LCs, observance of local protocols and local contexts and self-determination and the consideration of gender and intergenerational roles will be central principles underpinning proposed activities. Strategies to reinforce the roles and needs of women, youth, elders and other key community members will be developed and implemented through project-supported training initiatives, access to technology and receiving benefits from the overall Project approach.

42. Under this Component the Project will support three sets of Activities:

- Governance and Management: These activities will focus on ensuring a bottom-up approach beginning with IPs and LCs and building on consultations with the network of actors involved at the national, regional and local levels, with respect to their visions, objectives, strategies, and actions that serve to guide decisions in the selection and implementation of the Project activities. Specifically, the Project governance, to be considered within the scope of this Component, will guide policies related to publicity and confidentiality of partial and final results of the intended local research, including the mechanisms for registration of the information in a databank (See Component 3 below);

- Training: Activities related to training will support strengthening capacities among IPs and LCs for the use of tools and methodologies to register and manage their local research, with a primary focus on promoting their well-being and obtaining benefits. A training program based on research grants and self-paced courses via an online platform will also be provided for priority topics. The Platform FormarBio[5][45] is a remote teaching and e-learning environment for courses and training programs implemented by IEB (the proposed Executing Agency) and aimed at indigenous peoples and traditional communities, but also to decision-makers and developers of indigenous and environmental public policies. It brings interaction tools that allow the sharing of knowledge, skills, resources and teaching on technical materials. The training initiatives will be aligned with the priority themes identified by IPs and LCs and their activities and practices, with special focus on the participation of women, youth, elders and other key community members; and

- Data and Information Management Plan: Aligned with the CARE Principles, the following will be defined in Component 1: (i) research strategies and protocols (agreements) related to data collection, access and sharing; (ii) the format of the records, whether through narratives (e.g. audio, storytelling and video recordings, etc.), scientific documents (i.e., dissertations or published papers) or other existing informational materials (maps, images, calendars, tables, textual documents), and/or other relevant cultural formats or records of occurrences; (iii) terms of access and use of information and knowledge produced; (iv) provenance (i.e., definition of the origin of the information or knowledge generated); and (v) definition of labels for datasets to facilitate understanding of usage permissions, protocols and data provenance.[6]46 Scientific methods, often specific and partial, if applied to local knowledge, can be misinterpreted and even rejected, as opposed to local knowledge, which is practical, multidimensional and holistic (Malmer et al. 2020)[7]47 To that end, the Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach[8]48 will be considered for the identification and organization of data and local knowledge systems, with an emphasis on the mobilization and validation of "traditional knowledge" within the knowledge systems themselves.

Outcome 1.1: Gender differentiated strategies for data collection and governance of biodiversity in the Amazon and Cerrado under CARE and FAIR principles have been discussed and agreed with IPs and LCs and relevant stakeholders along all spheres of government.

43.A good starting point for research at IPs and LCs territories is the participatory discussion about research strategies, which generally define methodological approaches, cultural visions, local demands and which are dependent on the many dimensions of the research realm (ecological, cultural, economic, etc.). Based on the Project pre-selection criteria for potential partner territories, initially identified in the PIF and further developed during the Project Preparation Phase (please refer to Attachment 5 in UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13), preference has been given to those territories which have already some progresses in local discussions towards the development of biodiversity management strategies. Nevertheless, the Project must be attentive to the adopted methodologies chosen for these previous research initiatives, since the objective is to strengthen knowledge co-production processes based upon the MEB approach.

44.The adequate Knowledge Management by IPs and LCs depends first and foremost on needs and requirements as expressed by the IPs and LCs themselves. Subsequently it is essential to agree on further steps among interested parties (IPs and LCs, scientific and/or academic institutions, government, the Project management, etc.). These terms of agreement between the parties (including local research criteria and local protocols), must provide: (i) previously established conditions for research and data collection during the Project; (ii) an appropriate approach for the management of data and information; (iii) the scope of biodiversity-related data that will be collected and recorded; (iv) local governance structures to support the Project; and (v) Terms of Consent.

45.Considering all previously defined agreements and protocols, the conceptual modeling for the registration, publication and provision of access to data and information from IPs and LCs

to be supported by the Project must reflect the viewpoint of the territories, the people affected, the sociobiodiversity record in question and the activities involved. Other important aspects to be considered in the development of these models are: (i) the possible interrelationships between the agents involved in the scope of the Project; (ii) the possibilities for registering the sources of knowledge accordingly to previously established protocols, aligned with the CARE Principles; and (iii) provision of a training program for IPs and LCs and other actors involved in the Project. The definitions established in the Outcome 1.1 will provide the foundation for the implementation of Component 2, in relation to the identification and registration of information on sociobiodiversity within the territories, and the implementation of Component 3.

46.This Outcome will establish the foundations of participation and data sovereignty principles. The IPs and LCs will strengthen their capacity in conducting research, including data collection and management of the information, to obtain a better understanding of the implications of intellectual property rights and its relationship to traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing rules, licenses and rules on data use, the principles CARE and FAIR, participatory monitoring, establishment and use of data portals, traceability tools, etc. In summary, the strengthening of TEK systems will contribute to strengthen the IPs and LCs role in conducting integrated biodiversity management.

47.This Outcome will support the definition of local gender-and generational-sensitive strategies for data collection by IPs and LCs and/or selected partners, through participatory approaches. Utilizing the name of species in local or indigenous languages, and/or any other cultural aspects will be encouraged. This Outcome will also support the better definition of IPs and LCs priorities for local knowledge sharing, determining their dependence on which species/data are of importance for sharing and for what purposes. A focus will be given to activities carried out by women, youth, elders, and other key community members at each territory, and their relationship with the use and monitoring of biodiversity. The technology infrastructure on Knowledge Management will also be evaluated, such as the use and existence of mobile phones, computers and internet network availability, to determine specific challenges and demands of each territory involved and how best to address them, considering the scope and resources of the Project.

48.Protocols and metadata related to the use of data and information management will be generated, including clear definitions of how each territory want to be portrayed, the local knowledge shared, and which images and cultural aspects shall be eventually made publicly available in the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System - SiBBr (see Component 3 below), openly or with restrictions of use. Formal consultations and negotiations with IPs and LCs for the selection of participating territories will be initiated early in the Project implementation phase under the Principles of Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), besides the consideration of any other relevant consultation protocols. Existing governance mechanisms and tools will be mobilized to facilitate meaningful participation and ownership of the Project activities to obtain support for the delivery of the aimed results and to develop and conduct participatory evaluation of the project impacts, promoting the sustainability of proposed actions. Involving IPs and LCs organizations will serve to strengthen the access of IPs and LCs to learning, meaningful engagement, and the overall sustainability of the results over time.

Output 1.1.1. Consultations with IPs and LCs carried out based upon Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to define and establish the territories of intervention and the governance for the Project. This Output was introduced during the Project Preparation Phase due to a

demand from IPs and LCs that the selection of territories would be conducted with an appropriate participatory consultation timeline. Thus, during the Project Year 1 (PY1), the process of structuring its governance will continue, in addition to the identification and buy-in of potential partner territories. The construction of the Project governance will include governmental representatives, civil society, IPs and LCs organizations and other relevant partners, as well as the two Technical Working Groups (See Activity 1.1.1.2 below). Mechanisms are also expected to be put in place to encourage the participation of IPs and LCs organizations related to the selected territories. A flexible governance structure will allow for project monitoring and social control. The consultation process with partner territories will be conducted in collaboration with national, regional and local level IPs and LCs organizations, primarily through dialogue backstopped by consultation instruments (Consultation Protocols), and adopting consultation rules based upon Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), with regard for local governance. Participatory methodologies applied with IPs and LCs representatives will be utilized to generate adherence to the Project.

Activity 1.1.1.1. Carry out consultations with IPs and LCs following the FPIC rules to define priority territories and the governance mechanism.

Activity 1.1.1.2. Hold meetings in the territories to present the projects (Establishment by the community of their research strategies and goals for their participation in the project, guaranteeing access, registration, and management of data from the territories).

Activity 1.1.1.3 Participatory structuring of the Technical Working Groups (TWG): (1) Working Group on Data Management and the (2) Working Group on Sociobiodiversity.

Output 1.1.2. Selected IPs and LCs in the Amazon and Cerrado supported with training and technical assistance to define gender-sensitive strategies for data collection by IPs and LCs approved third parties, systematization of local knowledge and licensing using CARE and FAIR principles. Protocols for data collection will be defined locally, through a close, collaborative relationship between IPs and LCs and scientific researchers. When there is interest from the IPs and LCs for the research to be carried out jointly, with external researchers, the form and period of access to the territories will be defined by the IPs and LCs. Agreements related to the publication and access to information will also be discussed with respect to establishing when data and information should be restricted and the establishment of applicable methods of monitoring access, among other aspects of data governance. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 1.1.2.1 Hold meetings to develop the FormarBio Program with the Pedagogical Committee.

Activity 1.1.2.2 Hold a workshop to shape the training program and the Working Groups

Activity 1.1.2.3 Implement four (04) face-to-face modules of FormarBio (CARE and FAIR Principles, Gender and Youth, Socio-environmental Safeguards and Research Protocols): (i) Information Technology; (ii) Information Science; (iii) Local contexts, biodiversity and traditional knowledge; (iv) Legal and ethical aspects related to the project).

Activity 1.1.2.4 Design and implement a scholarship program for IPs and LCs researchers on the biodiversity in their territories (at least 30 fellowships).

Output 1.1.3 IPs and LCs supported to define local protocols to enable data gathering by IPs and LCs approved third parties, building on indigenous rights, gender considerations and CARE principles. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 1.1.3.1. Structure the IPs and LCs Territory Research Team within the Funds of IPs and LCs organizations.

Activity 1.1.3.2. Design a local Data Management Plan, including protocols for data management and, when appropriate, establish traditional knowledge labels (CARE Principles) including data policy.

Output 1.1.4. Survey of women's activities related to sociobiodiversity (management, data collection, Knowledge Management) carried out, supporting the development of specific protocols. Women's participation and role in the Project will be discussed, with an emphasis on activities related to sociobiodiversity. Specific protocols for information related to generational and gender activities will be discussed, in addition to evaluation of data and information portal formats for the territories. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 1.1.4.1. Develop specific protocols aligned with gender and inter-generational issues, CARE principles.

Activity 1.1.4.2. Protocols for data collection related to oral knowledge, narratives, images, videos and audios.

Component 2: Identification, integrated management, and sustainable use of biodiversity (within IPs and LCs territories)**.**

49.Following Component 1, which establishes the priorities of each territory, social and cultural principles and technical parameters for action, Component 2 focuses on the assessment, conservation status and the development of strategies for the sustainable use/management and monitoring of biodiversity by IPs and LCs, focusing on species that benefit the livelihoods of partner IPs and LCs. Instruments such as Environmental and Territorial Management Plans (i.e., PGTAs), Life Plans, Management Plans, and Ethnomaps will be considered as guiding documentation for developing the Project strategies, including planning and implementation of research strategies. Updated collection of sociobiodiversity data will also inform these Plans, where and when needed.

50.Considering the number of species used by IPs and LCs for food, medicine or other uses and/or for their economic value, together with those species that are threatened and/or subjected to growing economic pressure in the territories, a reference list of plant species was compiled and presented in the Attachment 2 of UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13. These lists were obtained from comparing the information from the official list of threatened species in Brazil (MMA - Ordinance Nº 148, of June 2022)[9][49], with the list of species with sociobiodiversity relevance (Interministerial Ordinance Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) and MMA Nº10, of July 2021)[10][50], and with the list of species published in the book “Native Species of the Brazilian Flora of Current Economic Value or Potential: Plants for the Future - Northern Region. Brasília, DF: MMA, 2022”.[11][51] In addition, a final comparison was conducted with the SiBBr records for the occurrence of these species in the Project proposed macro-regions in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes. This final list, which comprises species for food, medicine, and other uses,

combined with the list of threatened species, will be used as a reference for the preparation of assessments and proposition of management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of these species. IPs and LCs, scientific and academic institutions, relevant governmental agencies, civil society organizations, and socially concerned private sector entrepreneurs will be mobilized for the participatory identification, development, implementation and dissemination of beneficial bioeconomy initiatives. The leadership of IPs and LCs researchers and community members, with prominent spaces for the participation of women, youth, elders, and other key community members, will be promoted as a conduit for the success of the proposed activities.

51. The initial steps in the construction of a strategy for approaching IPs and LCs territories to assess their interest in participating in the Project was defined during the PIF in a consultation led by MCTI with the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). Back then, a list of criteria was organized, leading to identification of 7 macro-regions, within the Amazon and Cerrado biomes, which included potential territories with socio-environmental characteristics in consonance with the Project. Further on, during the PPG, the pre-selection criteria were revisited and refined with contributions of representatives of IPs and LCs. It was decided then that the best approach would be that during the first year of the Project implementation phase (PY1), through an adequate consultation process, observing the rules of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and in conformity with GEF/UNEP policies, each of the pre-identified territories will be appropriately approached and consulted to assess their interest of participating in the Project. For more details, please refer to the Attachment 5 in UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13.

52.For preparing an estimate of the costs to be involved in the field work in PY1 for this FPIC consultation processes at pre-selected territories, and the potential costs of the management interventions listed in Component 2, partner IPs and LCs organizations and other civil society organizations working with IPs and LCs, that are supporting the Project, have contributed with field-based information for the calculation of the illustrative budget necessary for the achievement of the Project objective.

<u>Outcome 2.1: IPs and LCs use traditional and scientific knowledge for biodiversity identification and assessment in their territories.</u>

53.The mobilization and translation of indigenous and local/traditional knowledge on biodiversity is designed to increase the visibility and profile of IPs and LCs as holders of information that contribute to the strengthening of their cultural identities. Moreover, additional information provided through local/traditional knowledge could provide a key input into the management and conservation of biodiversity in their respective territories. From the perspective of IPs and LCs, it is crucial to have their representation included in the elaboration of national and global biodiversity conservation policies by addressing these topics including their contributions. Under this Outcome, participatory monitoring protocols for data collection on the fauna and flora occurring within IPs and LCs territories will be defined and implemented by IPs and LCs themselves or in partnership with approved partners or third parties, considering gender and generational roles in the assessment of biodiversity. Capacities for biodiversity monitoring will be created for those IPs and LCs interested in harnessing and using biodiversity data from their territories. Existing local management instruments (Territorial and Environmental Management Plans - PGTAs, Life Plans, etc.) currently under implementation or revision, offer an important framework for working with IPs and LCs, in line with their needs and priorities, and will be key for incorporating issues related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. For this, an assessment will first be needed to obtain a clearer understanding

of how (and if) biodiversity conservation is addressed in these instruments and what the current practices involve (for biodiversity monitoring, management, sustainable use, etc.). Intercultural dialogue will be a conduit for building on traditional knowledge and biodiversity management practices and introducing scientific methods and Knowledge Management tools (i.e., data recording mobile apps) for biodiversity data collection and field monitoring. An established agreement with IPs and LCs on how and when to select and apply different methods will be established locally at each IP and LC territory participating in the Project.

54.Highlighting and documenting the nexus between IPs and LCs traditional knowledge and the scientific knowledge will promote an innovative research environment interacting with the use of technologies, thus strengthening practices to protect and sustainably manage biodiversity. Financial and technical support will be offered to facilitate field work through programs that have the curation of the collected data with focus on the involvement of women, youth, elders, and other key community members. IPs and LCs will also be trained as publishers to insert their information in databanks such as the SiBBr.

Output 2.1.1 Participatory biodiversity survey and assessment protocols, with gender differentiation, defined by IPs and LCs in partnership with selected partners. After intercultural dialogue has been carried out to validate and agree on research strategies, IPs and LCs and approved partners will design appropriate methodologies and practices for surveying and monitoring biodiversity, considering local knowledge and scientific methods/protocols appropriate to each context. However, where there exist other methodologies in support of biodiversity surveys and monitoring protocols, these will also be considered in the Project. Differentiated gender and generational strategies and approaches will also be considered in this activity. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

*Activity 2.*1.1.1 *Hold four (04) workshops to assess and define the data collection protocols to be used, bringing together existing experiences in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes (2 workshops in the Cerrado biome and 2 in the Amazon biome, in the first two years of project implementation).*

*Activity 2.*1.1.2 *Implement four (04) inter-module periods for research and data generation on biodiversity in the territories.*

Output 2.1.2 Capacities created for implementation of participatory biodiversity survey and assessment protocols, including for monitoring the environmental impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects. The assessment and monitoring of biodiversity will support management activities and the development of management plans in the territories, filling gaps for public policies, assessing environmental impacts caused by infrastructure projects and other large-scale economic activities. Local research strategies and methods that are already being applied by IPs and LCs will be described and analyzed. Revision of existing protocols, creation of new ones and/or improvement of activities shall be implemented to create or strengthen local capabilities. The proposed initial assessment of existing experiences shall also include actions to improve good practices for managing data and the produced information. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activity:

*Activity 2.*1.2.1 *Hold six (06) workshops for the participatory development of protocols for biodiversity monitoring and assessment of environmental impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects to guide management plans for the conservation of biodiversity.*

Output 2.1.3 Participatory assessments of IPs and LCs biodiversity conservation measures planned and/or implemented in line with management instruments (Environmental and Territorial Management Plans-PGTAs, Life Plans, Management Plans, Ethnomaps, etc.), to

identify the use of threatened species, monitoring practices, species surveys, management, and sustainable use, etc. Based on the review of existing environmental management instruments and other local priorities, the members of each community will prioritize actions necessary to strengthen the management of biodiversity. Assessments and participatory surveys to clarify local demands will be coordinated by the IPs and LCs. Organized activity proposals may include participatory surveys, short, medium, and long-term monitoring, plans for the use of species, among other activities prioritized locally. Dialogue between traditional knowledge and conventional scientific knowledge could play an important role in defining methodologies and strengthening the management of the produced data and information. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

*Activity 2.*1.3.1 *Support, through the Small Projects Fund, the implementation of priority strategies for the Networks of Natural Resources´ Managers and small community projects, for the and definition of management protocols for sociobiodiversity species, aimed at the integrated management and sustainable use plans for the development of value chains, and the use of endangered and economic species.*

Activity 2.1.3.2 Support for participatory assessments for the (i) acquisition of equipment (computers, cell phones and local internet via satellite and (ii) implementation of small infrastructure for the activities.

Outcome 2.2: IPs and LCs strengthen capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of sociobiodiversity.

55.This Outcome will directly address the sustainable use and management of species of interest by IPs and LCs identified in Component 1 and the implementation of management plans in target territories. These investments could be related to the ABS agenda or to the sustainable production of value chains, or more broadly, bioeconomy related activities. With the definition of the target species in the territories, and considering local governance and priorities, engagement with the private sector could be articulated for support and development of value chains, development and application of social technologies and strengthening forest and ecosystem restoration initiatives.

56.In the Brazilian Amazon and the Cerrado biomes, there are initiatives that demonstrated the contribution of strengthening sociobiodiversity value chains in improving the livelihoods of indigenous and local (traditional) communities, creating environmental and territorial governance and, consequently, promoting the conservation of biodiversity. Once a species enters a community production scheme, local and legal mechanisms of territorial protection are activated by the IPs and LCs[12][52]. These socio-productive processes tend to be inserted within landscape management dynamics, which in some cases are ancient, incorporating systems of knowledge, practices, innovations, and traditional/indigenous technologies that use, interact, restore and even (re)create (agro) biodiversity and generate ecosystem-wide impacts. Support for sociobiodiversity production value chains under this Outcome will be based on Brazil's seminal experience, of more than a decade, under the National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Product Chains (MMA et al. 2009)[13][53]. Currently it has been just launched the

National Strategy of Bioeconomy (Decree 12,044 of the 5th June 2024)[14][54]. These guidelines, and the directives of the Law 13,123/2015 (on genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge) shall contribute to the design of selected cases in the IPs and LCs territories where clear biodiversity benefits can be obtained from the sustainable use of selected species. The baseline for promoting these initiatives at IPs and LCs territories shall take into consideration the following: (i) local experience in the production process, (ii) some level of infrastructure to support production and commercialization, (iii) some level of local technical capacity and social organization, (iv) existing or emerging interfaces with research, and (v) potential for generating income and local jobs.

Output 2.2.1. Species with potential for sustainable use and economic exploitation defined, and 3-6 plans for the management and sustainable use of those species prepared and/or implemented in target territories. Based on the local definition of species of important economic and cultural value for the territory, an assessment of the status of the volume of extraction and availability within the territory must be conducted, identifying challenges and opportunities to establish or strengthen the management of these species. Both the initial assessment and the species´ management plans will be carried out primarily by the IPs and LCs, who will be able to count on technical and scientific support from the Sociobiodiversity Technical Working Group (TWG Sociobiodiversity)[15][55] to guide the development of the plans. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activity:

Activity 2.2.1.1 Hold participatory and knowledge-exchanging workshops to design projects for integrated management plans for the sustainable use of sociobiodiversity.

Output 2.2.2 At least 3 sociobiodiversity value/production chains strengthened for target species, including strategies listed by IPs and LCs to ensure sustainability and/or value addition (structuring, certification of origin, etc.). Based on the local definition of species of important economic value for the territories, a rapid assessment of challenges and opportunities for structuring or strengthening the species' value chain must be conducted. Information and strategies for the development of the production chain must be collected, including state and federal policies, and relevant partnerships. Assessments of strategies for strengthening chains will be carried out primarily by members of the IPs and LCs, who will be able to count on scientific and technological support from the TWG Sociobiodiversity to implement this activity. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 2.2.2.1 Support for knowledge-exchanging meetings on sociobiodiversity value-chain projects.

Activity 2.2.2.2 Support the participatory of development/implementation of sociobiodiversity value-chain projects.

Output 2.2.3 Development and implementation of sustainable use and conservation plans for threatened species with identified use. For the identification of local conditions that require actions for protection and/or recovery of threatened species used by IPs and LCs, a rapid assessment of the species' conservation status must be carried out. This assessment will be conducted by the IPs and LCs of each territory with the support from the TWG Sociobiodiversity. Based on this initial assessment, considering the principle of interculturality as a basis for

dialogue, and considering the existing conventional scientific knowledge on the species, workshops can be promoted to prepare management plans for threatened species of cultural, economic, spiritual value, etc. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activity:

Activity 2.2.3.1 Provide assistance and monitor community projects for endangered species with identified use.

Component 3: Knowledge management through information technologies.

57.Component 3 will enable the data and information mobilized through the Project to be systematized and structured in digital format, (which will also include videos, maps, etc.) and where applicable, printed materials for dissemination purposes. The protocols and prior consultations carried out with the IPs and LCs (Component 1), will determine the degree of access to project-generated data and information and how these will be made available to user groups through data portals (for example, SiBBr platform).

58.The data and information obtained by/with the communities/territories will be placed in a "living" databank supporting its maintenance and curation over time (when necessary) and feeding a separate species occurrence databank, that allows spatial visualization and cross-referencing with territories, such as the SiBBr and/or other databanks or portals defined by IPs and LCs. Whether open or restricted access (Outputs 3.1 and 3.2, respectively), data and information on traditional knowledge that constitute the intangible heritage of Indigenous Peoples and Local (Traditional) Communities in Brazil, will have their preservation guaranteed, in accordance with CARE Principles and local sovereignty. Furthermore, with the dissemination of data, practices and local knowledge, according to agreed protocols, it is expected that the Project will contribute to the recognition and consideration of IPs and LCs culture and their knowledge systems. This activity involves the documentation of the occurrence of species that are linked to traditional knowledge. These location records will be accurately cataloged and made available in the living databank, with corresponding spatial visualizations enabled and operationalization of cross-referencing functionalities. This Component focus on promoting the effectiveness of data collection, curation, and the ability of a databank to support spatial visualization and integration with other databases. It also encompasses the safeguarding of traditional knowledge and community data in line with CARE Principles and local sovereignty, ensuring both the preservation and controlled dissemination of intangible heritage.

59.In the case of registering traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, it will be carried out through the construction of a verifiable databank, based on information on the use of species, obtained both locally and from the literature[16][56]. This databank will enable IPs and LCs to claim ownership of their traditional knowledge and determine, when applicable, access restrictions. Regarding the data access features, the development of confidentiality tools, which enable authentication and authorization of use, will be supported. For information that has no restriction of access, tools that support the use traceability, for example, through the assignment of Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs). Additionally, it will be sought the establishment of interoperability between SiBBr and the National System for Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge (SisGen), to improve the existing mechanisms for benefit-sharing payments for the traditional knowledge of IPs and LCs.

60.Results obtained under Components 1 and 2 will be critical to the implementation of Component 3; the latter which will focus on the systematization of information following protocols defined by the IPs and LCs. This strategy represents an innovative approach in relation to traditional Knowledge Management. The data and information structured in this Component shall contribute to shape intercultural research programs on biodiversity conducted by conventional research and academic institutions. This research paradigm shift shall promote greater access to biodiversity knowledge, where there are data and information gaps. This will be extremely important to support biodiversity conservation and the development of sustainable management plans for the use of biodiversity. Component 3 will also contribute to on-going and forthcoming initiatives to develop Environmental and Territorial Management Plans at other IPs and LCs territories in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.

61.Through the two working groups planned in the project, which will also include representatives from IPs and LCs, we will build participatory knowledge management approaches and methodologies, including monitoring knowledge co-production processes, and all steps for the development of tools will be documented.

Outcome 3.1: IPs and LCs, relevant stakeholders and the general public can access open data and information on biodiversity associated with IPs and LCs culture and knowledge in the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr).

62.Based on the protocols agreed in Component 1, for the data and information collected under Component 2 and classified as “unrestricted” by the IPs and LCs, a platform, such as the SiBBr and/or other databanks or portals defined by IPs and LCs, will be utilized for enabling the curation and visualization of species occurrence data and for cross-referencing with territorial polygons, contributing to resolve data gaps in biodiversity information at IPs and LCs Territories. Based on the IPs and LCs interest and following consultation rules of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), It will be developed a webpage dedicated to each territory, highlighting aspects and activities, especially those gender-oriented. Cultural names of the species (e.g., in different indigenous languages or locally nominated), as well as traditional knowledge aspects of management and/or of a relationship with species and ecosystems, will be added to these databanks/portals. A description of the species used by IPs and LCs and information on value chains will also be made available. Additionally, IPs and LCs will benefit from training on rights-based approaches to data governance to ensure they are empowered to navigate and use databank and portals.

63. A key point is to recognize and value local, indigenous and traditional knowledge about species of cultural, social and economic value, as well as processes of dialogue with scientific knowledge. These processes of co-learning and co-production of knowledge, in line with local contexts of implementation of environmental and territorial management plans, have the potential to strengthen integrated management. Another point is that the project will start from the consultation and organization of sociobiodiversity data already generated and accumulated by the projects, respecting the data publicity and confidentiality, sources of information and knowledge. Furthermore, enabling a intercultural broader assessment of species is one of the project's objectives (communicated at the “Spatial Portal” in SiBBr). These analyses could be carried out with a focus on the landscape (cros-checking information on the species distribution with deforestation, habitat types, protected areas, and territories of the IPs and LCs, providing a broader landscape assessment context and strengthening management decisions from an informed perspective.

Output 3.1.1. Biodiversity data collection and sharing tools developed under SiBBr. In accordance with the project-supported protocols, related to the identification, assessment and monitoring of biodiversity in the territories, established under Component 1, at least two tools will be developed or customized to collect data on species occurrence and information on the territories. The first tool targeting IPs and LCs will support documenting the occurrence of species, information on uses of the species, management practices, value chains, etc. The second tool will be designed for use by researchers from partner programs and/or institutions (but also subjected to FPIC rules). These applications will permit collection of a diversity of data parameters, such as images of plants, animals or fungi, dates, geographic coordinates, habitat characteristics.[17]57 The collected data will be transformed, automatically, into the DarwinCore (DwC) international standard[18]58 and will feed the Project's databank. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activity:

Activity 3.1.1.1. Developed or customized an application to feed a databank, including a curation process for data transformation into DwC and images with taxonomic identification process.

Output 3.1.2. Biodiversity occurrence records from IPs and LCs territories made available on SiBBr[19]59, with access restrictions for sensitive data. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 3.1.2.1. Receiving data and images and maintaining the repository in the cloud

Activity 3.1.2.2. Implementation of a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) for the datasets published in the databank.

Output 3.1.3. Portal with data and information on each selected IP and LC territory developed and available, with emphasis on activities carried out by women. Based on the protocols and information collected within the scope of Component 1, women's and intergenerational activities, taking into account local demand on Knowledge Management, will be posted at a webpage (portal) created for each territory/community. Subsequent updates will occur in accordance with the interest/demands of the communities involved. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activity:

Activity 3.1.3.1 Assessment of the information/activities collected within the scope of Component 1 and page proposal for each territory, consisting of a first page (home page) and a search engine that brings together different sources of information, with validation by the territories.

Outcome 3.2 Stakeholders can access project information, data and results based on the terms of use associated with culture and knowledge established by IPs and LCs.

64.A databank on the use of biodiversity will be developed based on information collected at the territories participating in the Project and on information from the literature (for more information refer to Attachment 6 in the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13 on Data Policy and Data Management). This databank will present information on the used species (common names and scientific names), type of use (i.e., food, medicinal, ritual, cosmetic, etc.), form of use (i.e., leaves, sap, oil, seeds, bark, etc.), environmental characteristics of the

territory/community where the species is used, distribution and occurrence at one or more IPs and LCs territories, among other variables. Other information that may be included is regarding the association of these species with chemical compounds. The Project aims to provide the necessary information for researchers/bioprospectors who are accessing information on the existence of associated traditional knowledge - for a given natural product or genetic resource aimed at formulating a product - for commercial purposes, through the services of this databank, will comply with policies related to benefit-sharing. The proposed interoperability of the utilized databank with the SisGen system will address this issue of use of species and natural products and lack of linkage with the traditional knowledge origin[20]60.

65.This databank will have its governance and terms of use based on agreed protocols, in addition to associated tools for authentication, authorization and tracking of access and destination of the data. For the development of this feature, decentralized authentication mechanisms will be evaluated, such as a governmental URL (i.e., gov.br) or a CAFe (Federated Academic Community)[21]61. These mechanisms can deliver the desired results without the burden of managing user accounts. If these mechanisms are not evaluated as suitable by the IPs and LCs, a centralized authentication mechanism shall be implemented, including a user account management system that can be implemented by the National Education and Research Network (RNP) team. For the traceability of data use by third parties, Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) will be assigned to data sets, with information related to the use of the species. This databank will also, as mentioned before, have restricted access ensured by associated authentication and authorization tools[22]62.

66.This initiative shall promote a novel procedural dynamic in which researchers/bioprospectors of biodiversity assets will have authorized access to high quality information, but automatically will be linked with the information on the origin of a given species and whether it is associated with traditional knowledge. Similarly, IPs and LCs will have the guarantee that users of this databank will be bound to the imposed restrictions, accordingly to the terms of use and protocols, established in Component 1. Nevertheless, the sustainability of this initiative will be provided by the already ongoing political dialogue with the MMA for the SisGen system becoming interoperable with this databank developed by the Project, so that, when researchers register a specific research in the SisGen system, and inform the name of the species studied, the system will search the species use databank, informing the existence of traditional knowledge for the species of interest.

67.This Outcome will promote the dissemination of the achieved results through communication tools dedicated to both researchers/bioprospectors and for the IPs and LCs, in addition to decision-makers related to the topics covered by the Project. South-south cooperation and technical exchanges will be promoted through forums such as the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), the Working Groups in Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Output 3.2.1. Data policy and terms of use premised on CARE principles made available on SiBBr or other platforms chosen by IPs and LCs. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 3.2.1.1. Preparation of draft Data Policy based on the Protocols defined in Component 1.

Activity 3.2.1.2 Validation process of the draft Data Policy with the IPs and LCs and key Project partners cross referencing with the current legislation.

Output 3.2.2. Data use monitoring and traceability tools developed and made available on SiBBr. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 3.2.2.1. Implementation of authentication and authorization tools for use in the databank.

Activity 3.2.2.2 Customize Application Programming Interface (API)) to use Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Biocultural (BC) Labels agreed with the IPs and LCs in the Project databank.

Output 3.2.3. Georeferenced databank developed based on secondary data on species currently used by IPs and LCs that have potential commercial use and/or associated chemical compounds. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 3.2.3.1. Survey of secondary source information (publications in articles, theses, dissertations and IPs and LCs reports) to build the databank Survey of secondary source information (publications in articles, theses, dissertations, and IPs and LCs reports and studies (when authorized) to build the databank.

Activity 3.2.3.2. Implementation of the international PlinianCore standard to publish information on species related to types of use in a standardized way. The Plinian Core standard makes it possible to integrate information about species, obtained from different sources, for example, types of use, form of management and degree of threat. https://github.com/tdwg/PlinianCore).

Activity 3.2.3.3. Construction of a databank on the topic 'use of species' based on secondary data, considering data interoperability.

Activity 3.2.3.4. Coordination with the SisGEN to evaluate and define a form of interoperability between the National Genetic Heritage Management System.

Output 3.2.4. Communication plan designed, and experiences and formats for sharing data, information and traditional knowledge disseminated. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 3.2.4.1. Design and implement a strategy and communication plan on experiences and formats for sharing data, information and knowledge disseminated.

Activity 3.2.4.2. Produce and systematize Information on the project in printed and audiovisual formats (booklets, videos, etc.) for distribution in the target communities.

Component 4. Monitoring and Evaluation.

68.The Project will follow UN Environment Programme standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Substantive and financial project reporting requirements are summarized in UNEP Project Appendix 6. Reporting requirements and templates are an

integral part of the UN Environment legal instrument to be signed between the Executing Agency and UN Environment.

69.The Project's M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex C of this document and as the Project Logframe in the UNEP Project Appendix 3 includes SMART indicators for each expected Outcome. These indicators, along with the key deliverables and benchmarks, included in Appendix 6, will be the main tools for assessing the Project implementation progress and whether the Project expected results are being achieved. The means of verification of these elements are summarized and can also be found in the Project Result Framework/Project Logframe.

70.The Project M&E Plan is presented in Appendix 6. Costs mentioned in this tool are fully integrated in the project budget presented in this document Annex G and UNEP Project Appendix 4. The M&E activities´ expenses amounts to USD$ 185,781, representing 3% of the Project Budget.

Outcome 4.1 Project performance is kept on track to cost-effectively achieve expected results.

Output 4.1.1Technical and financial oversight carried out by the Project Steering Committee. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activity:

Activity 4.1.1.1 Hold meetings with the Project Steering Committee.

Output 4.1.2 Internal monitoring, reporting and review of lessons learnt used to inform project management. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 4.1.2.1 Inception Workshop.

Activity 4.1.2.2 Timely elaboration, approval and submission in the Anubis system of project progress and financial reports (PIRs, HYPRs and QERs).

Output 4.1.3 External evaluations used to improve project performance and sustainability. To achieve this Output the Project will support the following activities:

Activity 4.1.3.1 Carry out external evaluations of the project (MTR and TE).

Activity 4.1.3.2 External Independent Annual Audits.

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[1] Decree 6,040 of 7th February 2007 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/decreto/d6040.htm) and Decree 8,750 of 9th of May 2016 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/decreto/d8750.htm).

[2] Op. cit.

[3] INSTITUTO ESCOLHAS. 2023. Monitoramento do uso dos conhecimentos tradicionais: como o Brasil pode avançar nessa agenda? (https://escolhas.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/Sumario-CTA.pdf).

[4] For example, when identifying that populations are decreasing, alternatives to reverse this situation, such as the planting of seedlings, curbing the sources of threats and the adoption of mitigation/adaptation measures, could be considered. For a diagnosis of species that occur in a territory, data collection must be planned, with the definition of the information (attributes) that need to be collected, such as date, location, and taxonomic identification. Any other information agreed with the IPs and LCs (e.g., management practices and the use of the species associated with traditional knowledge) will also be included.

[5] https://iieb.org.br/plataforma-formar/

[6] Examples of types of labels to be chosen by IPs and LCs for use, include labels that: (i) identify the group and/or subgroup considered cultural authorities of the material and/or recognizes other interests that should be informed in the material (providence labels); (ii) outline the protocols associated with issues of access and use of the material and invite users to respect such signed agreements (protocol labels); and generally indicate what actions would be permitted by IPs and LCs in relation to access and use of materials in the databank (permission labels). Specific types of uses of materials require direct contact with cultural authorities defined by IPs and LCs.

[7] Malmer, P. et al. Conservation Research, Policy and Practice. Part I - Identifying priorities and collating the evidence. Chapter Six - Mobilization of indigenous and local knowledge as a source of useable evidence for conservation partnerships (https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108638210.006).

[8] The MEB approach is an inclusive process for collaborations across knowledge systems, based on equity and usefulness for all actors involved. It emphasizes that indigenous, local and scientific knowledge systems are complementary, equally valid and useful for informing sustainable governance of biodiversity and ecosystems.

[9] https://specieslist.sibbr.gov.br/speciesListItem/list/drt1656510072242

[10] https://specieslist.sibbr.gov.br/speciesListItem/list/drt1634323883259

[11] https://specieslist.sibbr.gov.br/speciesListItem/list/drt1661896856710

[12] Two positive examples of this socio-environmental dynamic (biocultural practices) are the collection of Brazil nuts (*Betholletia excelsa*) in an indigenous land in Southern Pará State, and the collection of babassu coconuts (*Attalea speciosa*) in an Extractive Reserve, also in the State of Pará.

[13] Ministry of the Environment. Ministry of Agrarian Development. Ministry of the Environment. Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger. 2009. Plano Nacional de Promoção das Cadeias de Produtos da Sociobiodiversidade. (https://bibliotecadigital.economia.gov.br/bitstream/123456789/1024/1/Plano%20Sociobiodiversidade.pdf)

[14] http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/decreto/D12044.htm

[15] Please refer to the Section on Institutional Arrangements, paragraph 75 for more details.

[16] This will be organized in compliance with the Law 13.123/2015, the rules of the National Genetic Heritage Council (CGEN) and of the CGEN Sectorial Chamber of Guardians of Biodiversity.

[17] Existing tools for reference: https://www.inaturalist.org/projects/participe-rede-sibbr; https://www.kobotoolbox.org/ SMART; ODK; https://www.ala.org.au/biocollect/; https://tonomapa.org.br/

[18] The Darwin Core (DwC) is an international standard designed to facilitate the sharing of information about biological diversity. It is based on a vocabulary of terms (like those concerning species, locations, and the time of observation) that enable the clear description and sharing of data related to biological specimens, observational data, and other types of biodiversity data sets.

[19] SiBBr is currently the only platform in Brazil that allows the integration of species occurrence data with territorial polygons, making it possible to know the origin of traditional knowledge for a given species with CTA. This is a premise of the project, spatializing the distribution of the species like territories. If we leave any platform, we will have no way of knowing the geographic origin of certain traditional knowledge.

[20] For example, DATAPLAMT (https://www.dataplamt.org.br/v3-novaversao-block/#/), NuBBE (https://nubbe.iq.unesp.br/portal/nubbe-search.html) and SisGen (National Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge Management System).

[21] The Federated Academic Community (CAFe) is a significant initiative by the National Education and Research Network (RNP) in Brazil, which brings together educational and research institutions to streamline access to a variety of technological resources. Through CAFe, members can utilize a single digital identity to access services such as a portal of scientific periodicals, enhancing academic mobility and collaboration. This federated system not only simplifies the process of accessing valuable digital content but also ensures security and compliance with privacy regulations, fostering a robust environment for academic growth and innovation.

[22] Using a login system, every user will need to fill out a registration form, with information such as name, email and password. This way you can monitor usage. It is also possible to add specific terms of use.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. 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)

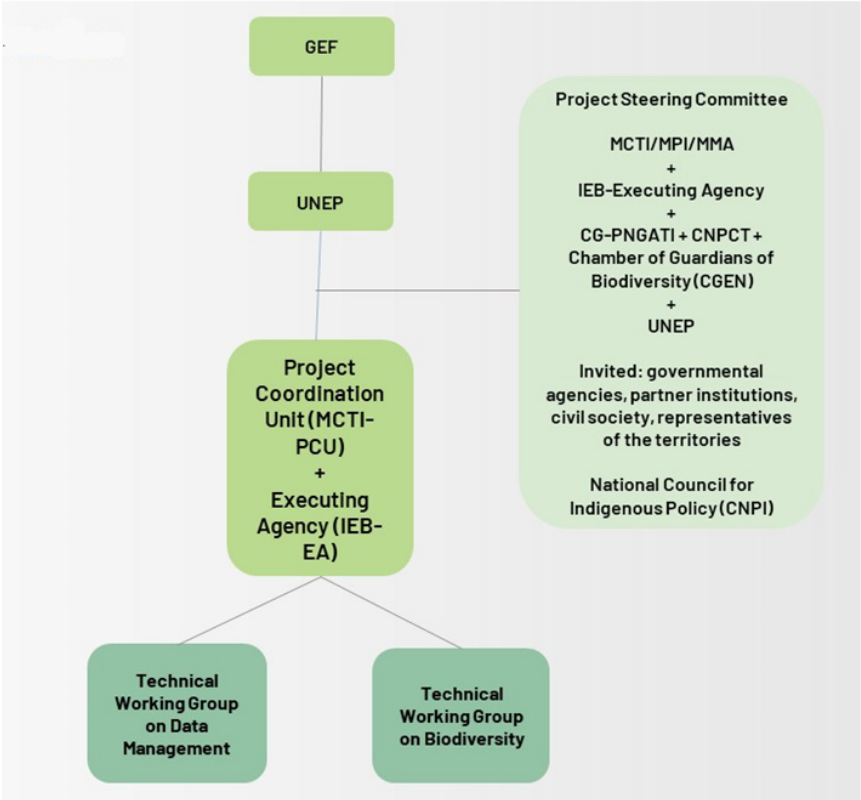
Project Management

71. The Project will be implemented over a period of five years (2025 – 2029)[1][63], under arrangements to be specified in a Technical Cooperation Agreement (TCA) between the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), and the International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB). IEB has been designated as the Executing Agency (IEB-EA) and the recipient of the GEF grant funds, through a Project Cooperative Agreement (PCA) with the Implementing Agency, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Ecosystems Division/ Biodiversity-Land Degradation Unit.

72. MCTI, as the lead governmental agency, will work closely with two others governmental institutions - the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA). Led by MCTI, these three Ministries will share overall responsibility for project implementation, including part of the co-finance commitments. In addition, the Project will collaborate with other key institutions linked to these three Ministries – the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA), the Paraense Museum Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) and of the Institute of Sustainable Development Mamirauá (IDSM), the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI), the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ. And with national collegiates bodies in which IPs and LCs participate , such as the Steering Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands (CG-PNGATI), the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPTC) and the Sectoral Chamber of Guardians of Biodiversity (associated with the Genetic Heritage Management Council - CGEN). All these parties, IEB and UNEP constitute the permanent members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), described in more details ahead.

73. The figure below shows the proposed institutional arrangements.

Project Implementation Arrangement



74. More specific roles for the involved institutions are:

75. MCTI: The MCTI is the leading governmental agency through its Secretariat for Strategic Policies and Programs/Department for Climate and Sustainability/ General Coordination of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. The role of MCTI, as Project Coordination Unit (MCTI-PCU), to be established at the headquarters of MCTI, in Brasilia, will be conducted under the supervision of a National Project Director (i.e., to be nominated governmental official) overseeing the external execution and the monitoring of the Project.

76. IEB: The International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB), a civil society organization located in Brasilia, will act as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project and be denominated as IEB-EA. IEB will report to MCTI as the leading governmental partner and to UNEP, as the Implementing Agency. IEB and UNEP will sign a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) as the legal instrument to establish the Executing Agency role. IEB will sign a Technical Cooperation Agreement with MCTI for the establishment of the guidelines and rules for the administrative, logistical and financial management of the Project.

77. IEB has been selected as the Executing Agency due to the organization´s expertise and international recognition on the theme of IPs and LCs. Over the past twenty-five years, IEB has been responsible for a diverse portfolio of international cooperation partners, such as USAID - Fortis Consortium 2006-2011, Environmental Corridors in the Brazilian Amazon 2009-2012, Crossroads Consortium 2011-2013: Indigenous Lands in the southern state of Amazonas 2016-2023, Promotion of the Well-being of Indigenous Peoples in Roraima 2016-2023, Sustainable Value Chains 2020-2023, and Integrated Territorial Management 2024-2028; the Moore Foundation - Consultation Protocols 2019-2023, BR319 2019-2023, and Safeguards and Rights

Defense 2022-2025; GIZ - Sustainable Management on Indigenous Lands 2018-2022 and Bioeconomy 2021-2023; RainForest Trust - Land Titling 2022-2027 and Tefé UCs 2023-2028; GEF-FUNBIO - Chapada Baru 2023-2027; GEF-UNDP - Phytotherapeutics 2022-2024; Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) - Biodiversity in the Cerrado 2016-2023; MISEREOR - Defending Rights 2020-2025; and also with the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA) – Observatory of the Brazil Nut value chain – 2021-2024; the US Forest Service – Value Chains of the Sociobiodiversity - 2017-2020; with PORTICUS (Brenninkmeijer Family Filantropic Foundation) - Artisanal Fisheries, 2020-2022 and Liderar 2013-2015; and UNHCR - Promotion of community self-management for Indigenous Peoples 2024-2025; partnerships with the Brazilian government agencies such as the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) – Amazonia Fund - Territorial Management 2017-2022; and with other civil society organizations such as the Institute of Ecological Research (IPÊ) – Project Integrated Legacy of the Amazon Region (LIRA) 2020-2024. These partnerships have yielded significant long-term results, such as strengthening Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities organizations, through sociobiodiversity value chains – Brazil Nuts (*Bertholletia excelsa*), Baru Nut (*Dipteryx alata*), Açai (*Euterpe oleracea*), Pirarucu (*Arapaima gigas*), and Community Sustainable Forest Management Plans and sustainable livestock programs. In addition, IEB has been instrumental in supporting the development and implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs). IEB, since 2021, is also a member of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the UNFCCC, contributing to facilitate the interaction of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the COPs and to establish dialogue with governmental representatives.

78. MPI: The Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI) is a fundamental supporter and co-financer of the Project. The MPI is a permanent member of the PSC. The MPI will be represented through the Secretariat of Environmental and Indigenous Territorial Management and by the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI), through its General Coordination of Environmental Management. Besides the approval of the proposed strategy and implementation of the Project, the MPI will be closely participating and contributing to the decisions regarding the Activities to be implemented.

79. MMA: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA) is a fundamental supporter and co-financer of the Project. The MMA is a permanent member of the PSC. The MMA will be represented through the National Secretariat of Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development (SNPCT), the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ). Besides the approval of the proposed strategy and implementation of the Project, the MMA will be closely participating and contributing to the decisions regarding the Activities to be implemented.

80.UNEP: As the GEF Implementing Agency, UNEP will be responsible for providing the Project oversight to ensure adherence to GEF and UNEP policies and criteria and that the Project meets its objectives and achieves the expected outcomes in an efficient and effective manner. UNEP will be responsible for project supervision, follow-up and evaluation, including the supervision of intermediate and final evaluations, as well as the review and approval of regular reports (i.e., Progress and Expenditures). It will also provide guidance regarding the achievement of the Global Environmental Benefits (GEB), analysis and technical support in relevant areas, and other liaison and coordination actions necessary to the correct implementation of the Project.

81.Co-executing Partners: The organizations that are instrumental for the co-executing of some of the Project Activities will be contemplated with sub-grants agreements established with IEB through Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) and mechanisms for the transfer of resources. Already identified co-executing partners are: (i) the National Education and Research Network (RNP), responsible for most of Component 3; and (ii) the Institute for Society Population and Nature (ISPN), potentially, responsible for selected tasks under Component 1. But also, and yet to be identified, there will be co-executing partners among local and regional IPs and LCs organizations. A more detailed description of the IPs and LCs organizations follows.

82. IPs and LCs organizations and collegiates: The participation of IPs and LCs in the Project governance is expected to occur at a multilevel. Two national instances of participation of IPs and LCs, in which members of government and civil society organizations also participate, will be maintained as consultation instances during the implementation of the Project and have participation in the Project Steering Committee (PSC). In relation to Indigenous Peoples, the Steering Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands (CG-PNGATI) was the body consulted during the Project Preparation Phase (PPG)[2] and will continue as a space for dialogue and monitoring the Project interventions. In relation to Local (Traditional) Communities, the dialogue will continue with the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), also initiated during the PPG[3][64]. Another important collegiate related to IPs and LCs, also consulted during the PPG, and where the Project proposed activities will also be debated is the Sectoral Chamber of Guardians of Biodiversity, belonging to the National Council of Genetic Heritage (CGen). During the PPG, it was also suggested by the hired PIs and LCs consultants[4][65] to start a dialogue with the National Council for Indigenous Policy (CNPI, acronym in Portuguese). From a regional and local point of view, after consultations and consents have been carried out during Project Year 1 (PY1), and the Project's partner territories have been identified, other IPs and LCs organizations (see Attachment C in UNEP Appendix 5) will be considered in the structure and dynamics of governance, allowing participation, social control and participatory monitoring and evaluation.

83.Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to project implementation. The PSC will meet, at least, once a year, will be chaired by MCTI's designated National Project Director and, will include as fixed members: (i) UNEP Task Manager (TM); (ii) the Executing Agency IEB; (iii) representatives of the institutions linked to MCTI - the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), the National Institute of Amazonian Research (INPA), the Paraense Museum Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) and of the Institute of Sustainable Development Mamirauá (IDSM); and representatives from the other two partner ministries – Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI), the National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI); and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), and the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ). The PSC will also count with representatives from the Steering Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands (CG-PNGATI), the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPTC) and and the Sectoral Chamber of Guardians of Biodiversity (associated with the Genetic Heritage Management Council - CGEN). Other relevant partners might be invited as participants of the PSC Meetings.

84.Technical Working Groups (TWG)s: Two TWGs will be created. A TWG on Sociobiodiversity and a TWG on Data Management. These TWGs will be structured with the support of, respectively, the Co-executing Partner Organizations, RNP and ISPN. Once constituted, each TWG must prepare a Work Plan for submission and approval of the MCTI-PCU, jointly with IEB-EA, and presentation to the Project Steering Committee (PSC).

85.Sociobiodiversity Technical Working Group (TWG-SB), as part of the project's governance structure, will be composed of two (02) technical coordinators (one for the Amazon biome and one for the Cerrado biome). In addition, it will include four (04) fellowship recipients (with different academic levels). The objectives of TWG-SB include: (i) to gather information on experiences of intercultural research and knowledge on co-production of technical materials, for informing the Project partners on these themes; (ii) to review the state-of-the-art of methodologies (protocols, guides, etc.) for monitoring biodiversity in the context of IPs and LCs; (iii) to collaborate with the TWG-Data Management in the discussion and development of biodiversity data collection protocols; (iv) to collaborate with propositions for Knowledge Management initiatives for the Project; (v) to mobilize actors involved in biodiversity research, in the context of IPs and LCs, to discuss the Project findings and applications; and (vi) to participate in the meetings debating the Project governance, providing updates on the achievements of the TWG-SB.

86.Data Management Technical Working Group (TWG-D), as part of the project's governance structure, will be composed of: one (01) technical coordinator and four (04) fellows (with different degrees of training and technical experience), in addition to representatives of researchers from institutions that work on socio-biodiversity databanks. The objectives of TWG-D include: (i) bringing experiences from other countries in implementing the labels related to the CARE Principles for socio-biodiversity databanks; (ii) collaborating with the production of content for training of Ips and LCs in data management, CARE and FARE Principles; (iii) compile information and structure debates on key issues related to data sets such as protocols for data collection, restriction and degrees of accessibility, the use of labels, the use of collective licenses, terms of data use, interoperability with other databases and the authorization for access by computers, patent offices and patent issuing rules, the role of SISGEN; (iv) organize detailed information on the interoperability for sociobiodiversity data, use of standards, controlled vocabulary for species use databanks; (v) define how to publish and visualize data considering the approved protocols; (vi) mobilize actors involved in biodiversity research in the context of IPs and LCs to discuss the progress of the Project; and (vii) participate in meetings related to the Project governance, providing updates on the group's work.

87.IPs and LCs Research Teams: To strengthen IPs and LCs local researchers working in the territories, Research Teams will be organized to conduct the Project field data collection activities. These Research Teams shall also facilitate and maintain communication with the Project Executing Agency, with the Project Coordination Unit and, eventually, report to the Project Steering Committee. Taking into consideration the different forms of local/regional governance already established, cultural particularities, and partnerships with research institutions and other organizations that may already exist locally, the proposed Research Teams will involve at least 5 (five) members. Besides the IPs and LCs from the territory, these Research Teams shall have: one or more representatives of an external partner research institute/university; representation of a regional organization or Federation of IPs and LCs; and a representative of a partner civil society organization, with experience working with the territory. Other key actors may be invited to join the Research Teams based on their capabilities for the data collection in question.

[1] Initially, in the PIF, an implementation period of four years (48 months) was specified. However, during the PPG phase and the further identification of project activities and implementation requirements it became evident that an extension of one year was justified for this GEF Full-size Project (FSP).

[2] Please refer to letter included in the Annex B.

[3] Please refer to letter included in the Annex B.

[4] Through an enabling Small Scale Financial Agreement (SSFA), signed with the civil society organization Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN), it was hired IPs and LCs researchers to contribute with the data gathering process for the PPG.

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

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

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)

Project Coordination with other Non-GEF and GEF Projects/Initiatives

88.Mechanisms of cooperation with initiatives relevant to the Project will be established during the Project Year 1 (PY1). During the Project inception phase, it will be established or strengthened the necessary relationships with non-GEF Projects/Initiatives. The Attachment C in the UNEP Appendix 5 on the Stakeholder Engagement Plan presents the institutions that have initiatives that converge with the Project and have a great potential for becoming collaborating partners.

89.In relation to GEF Projects/Initiatives, those implemented in the Amazon and/or Cerrado biomes or dealing with themes related to the Project have been listed in Table 1, below, with a brief description of the existing interactions or those expected to be established.

Table 1. Relevant GEF supported Projects/Initiatives

Table 1. Relevant GEF supported Projects/Initiatives **Project Title**	**Description**	**Lead Agency**	**GEF Focal Areas**	**GEF Funding (US$)**	**Relevant IPs and LCs Components**	**Coordination Approach**
GEF-supported Projects (global/regional)						
Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands (GEF-8 GBFF Concept Approved)	To protect and maintain the biodiversity of indigenous lands, the project's focus is entirely on providing assistance to the indigenous communities	FUNBIO	BD	5,500,000	1,2,3 and 4	Direct convergence of work in the theme related to the development of PGTAs

Table 1. Relevant GEF supported Projects/Initiatives Project Title	Description	Lead Agency	GEF Focal Areas	GEF Funding (US$)	Relevant IPs and LCs Components	Coordination Approach
	and their lands. The Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) will be the primary planning tool used to define the project's activities.					
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project (Phase 3) (GEF-8 Concept Approved)	To expand the area under legal protection and improve management of Protected Areas and increase the area under restoration and sustainable management in the Amazon.	WB	MFA	8,562,691	TBD	TBD (concept in development)
Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project (Phase 2) (GEF-7 on-going)	To improve integrated landscape management and conservation of ecosystems in targeted areas in the Amazon region.	WB	MFA	19,284,404	1,2,3	- dissemination of project-supported products; - joint cooperation in support of selected events; - project website
						GEF-supported Projects (Brazil)
Biodiversity Wildlife Territories Project (GEF-8 Concept Approved)	The project will address the continual degradation of the conservation status of species in Brazil. The objective is to enhance biodiversity conservation on integrated landscapes/seascapes. Based on Brazil's recently updated red list of endangered species, the project will act in the most critical areas for species conservation. The strategy is to use existing and new PAs as anchors for enhanced species conservation inside PAs	FUNBIO/ MMA	BD	18,400,000	2	- project website; - project communication activities (outreach and awareness-raising materials and events);

Table 1. Relevant GEF supported Projects/Initiatives Project Title	Description	Lead Agency	GEF Focal Areas	GEF Funding (US$)	Relevant IPs and LCs Components	Coordination Approach
	coupled with conservation measures outside of these PAs, creating a larger landscape or seascape where conservation initiatives take place to achieve long-term results (concept approved-GEF_8).					
Strengthening participatory natural resource management processes for sustainable economic development, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of carbon stocks in Amazon Wetlands Project (GEF-7 on-going)	Strengthening participatory natural resource management processes for sustainable economic development, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of carbon stocks in Amazon Wetlands . The project focuses on two globally significant ecosystems within the Amazonian Biome: (1) Varzea Floodplain Forests; and (2) Mangroves. The total project area will cover approximately 994,358 km^2, both within and outside of designated protected areas. The project will target three distinct Varzea and mangrove ecosystems. The three sites are within the territories of Amazonas, Amapa, and Para States.	FAO/MCTI	BD	3,411,644	2	- dissemination of project-supported products; - project website;
Sustainable, accessible and innovative use of biodiversity resources and associated traditional knowledge in promising phytotherapic value chains in Brazil Project (GEF-6 on-going)	To enhance global biodiversity benefits, as well as multiple national and local co-benefits, arising from the sustainable, accessible and innovative use of medicinal plants in Brazilian ecosystems, through the strengthening of promising phytotherapic value chains, based on indigenous and local communities' traditional knowledge and	UNDP/MMA	BD	5,722,770	1,2,3	- linkage to information exchange and outreach activities; - joint cooperation in support of selected events; - project website;

Table 1. Relevant GEF supported Projects/Initiatives Project Title	Description	Lead Agency	GEF Focal Areas	GEF Funding (US$)	Relevant IPs and LCs Components	Coordination Approach
	in compliance with the applicable ABS regime.					- dissemination of project-supported products
Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) – (GEF-4 Finalized Project – but Platform is operational and fully maintained by the Brazilian Government)	The present Project has a strong relationship with the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr), a platform Coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) and operated by the National Education and Research Network (RNP). SiBBr was designed under the MCTI-led GEF-4 project implemented by UNEP: 'Improving Brazilian Capacity to Conserve and Use Biodiversity through Information Management and Use' (2012-2019 | total budget: USD 28.1 million| GEF grant: USD 8.1 million). SiBBr is the first national data and information infrastructure on Brazilian biodiversity and ecosystems. SiBBr adopts international data-sharing standards and protocols and is the focal point (national node) for the Global Biodiversity Information Facility – GBIF. The current project will build on these functionalities and use SiBBr as a databank of information related to IPs and LCs territories, cultural aspects, the use and management of species, different typologies of names attributed to biodiversity, etc. SiBBr	UNEP/MCTI	BD	8,172,128	All	NA

Table 1. Relevant GEF supported Projects/Initiatives Project Title	Description	Lead Agency	GEF Focal Areas	GEF Funding (US$)	Relevant IPs and LCs Components	Coordination Approach
	further captures data from the Long Term Ecological Research Program (PELD, acronym in Portuguese) and the Biodiversity Research Program (PPBio, acronym in Portuguese). The current project aims to both build on this SiBBr functionality and promote synergies with these long-term research programs and associated partner networks.					

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 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)
1500000	1400000	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)
1,500,000.00	600,000.00		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	800,000.00		

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)

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)
TBD	TBD		800,000.00		

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	3,000	1,050		
Male	2,000	950		
Total	**5,000**	**2,000**	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)

90. IPs and LCs territories located in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes are characterized by significant differences in dimension and in the number of residents and communities within the areas. Nevertheless, some IPs and LCs territories are managed in a unified manner; intrinsically linked to factors such as culture, customs, traditions, and practices (including the use of the local biodiversity). The methodology for estimating land area that the Project would support to bring under sustainable biodiversity management was based on an ongoing local monitoring initiative, in the Amazon Biome, in which IPs and LCs researchers who contributed to the PPG phase data collection, covered areas of territories that sum approximately 70,000 hectares. Based on this figure and the estimates that the Project budget would support activities in up to six (6) territories, in the two biomes, a total area of approximately 600,000 hectares has been projected as possible to be directly benefited by the proposed interventions. Moreover, it is projected that another 800,000 hectares of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) in the Amazon and the Cerrado Biomes, where the interventions will take place (i.e., at the community level), will be supported for integrated management of sociobiodiversity and to strengthening of local knowledge. The consultation of these areas will occur in PY1 when the territories are selected.

91. Subsequently, the calculation for the number of IPs and LCs benefiting directly from the Project interventions has taken into consideration not only those IPs and LCs actively participating in the project interventions (i.e., researcher-fellows who will be supported to conduct biodiversity data collection and those ahead of management and value-chains initiatives), but also other IPs and LCs, from other territories and/or local/regional organizations, who will have access to the training activities, exchanges of knowledge/experiences and activities of the Technical Working Groups. These other beneficiaries probably will contemplate youth and leaders located in other biomes. Thus, the estimated number of IPs and LCs researcher-fellows that shall be directly involved with biodiversity data collection in the territories is of circa 100; while the activities of management and value-chains shall involve an estimated additional number of 400 IPs and LCs. These numbers can be disaggregated in 300 women and 200 men. Regarding the IPs and LCs outside the target territories, but benefiting from the Project activities, it is estimated 1,500 beneficiaries - with, at least 50% represented by women.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	IPs and LCs territories participating in the Project include communities potentially vulnerable to elevated temperatures, droughts, and other climate related hazards. The Project will improve the resilience and adaptation capability of the involved IPs and LCs through promoting: (i) sustainable management practices of target species; (ii) the maintenance of the landscape integrity and its biodiversity, and (iii) strengthening local knowledge systems on biodiversity and environmental and climate change.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The Project will result in several positive environmental and social impacts. These include impacts accruing from support for: (i) the sustainable management of threatened species or species subjected to strong commercial pressure; (ii) processes to strengthen IPs and LCs to safeguard their traditional knowledge and their livelihoods; (iii) the protection of threatened species of high biological value; (iv) IPs and LCs to develop and adopt participatory management plans for threatened species (which include practices to avoid or revert soil erosion/deterioration and/or land degradation, water source protection etc.); (v) the sustainable management of local food, medicine and income generation plant species and fisheries; and (vi) increasing capacity of IPs and LCs to gain full understanding and control of the potential of their genetic resources and through FPIC mechanisms to obtain the recognition of their rights. Nevertheless, there may be some risk in some IPs and LCs territories (particularly in the Amazon biome) to the occurrence of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases. The project will mitigate for this risk through support for the mapping and registration of IPs and LCs biodiversity knowledge, that will promote the use of their resources to improve their livelihoods, including the combat of diseases.
Political and Governance	Substantial	The Project will support improvements in policies and governance at the local and national levels with: (i) a comprehensive participatory process; (ii) strong focus on training; (iii) contributions to the improvement of national legislation; and (iv) development of Knowledge Management tools and technologies, so that IPs and LCs can make more informed decisions.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Brazil is a signatory to a number of relevant international agreements and conventions that recognize the importance of community-based management of lands and resources in global biodiversity conservation and mitigation of

		climate change. The Project will contribute to related national level priorities, policies, and programs specifically in facilitating IPs and LCs to benefit from these instruments and providing the evidence-basis documenting IPs and LCs contribution to national level biodiversity benefits as well as GEBs.
Technological	Low	This Project is strongly structured to provide technology services and tools for registering, use, sharing and tracking biodiversity data and information in support of the IPs and LCs. Critical to the successful design and adoption of these tools will be to ensure they meet the expectations and needs of the IPs and LCs.
Financial and Business Model	Low	The currency fluctuations, increase in inflation and dollar conversion rates in Brazil may affect the overall Project costs over its Life Cycle. Adjustments, if needed, would be requested following budget revisions or an assessment at the time of the MTR.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	There is a risk that Information Technology tools may not conform well with the reality of IPs and LCs. However, the structuring of a multi-level participation and governance process, the presence of an Executing Agency with extensive experience in working with IPs and LCs, inter-institutional coordination with other ministries, governmental agencies and civil society organizations, as well as IPs and LCs organizations and collegiates, minimize the risk of lack of an institutional capacity for the implementation and sustainability of the Project. Moreover, a comprehensive training program that will support creating capacities among IPs and LCs for the use of tools and methodologies to register and manage their local research, with a primary focus on promoting their well-being and promoting benefit-sharing opportunities. The training initiatives will be aligned with the priority themes identified by IPs and LCs and their activities and practices, to ensure the participation of women, youth, elders and other key community members.
Fiduciary	Moderate	Since the PIF, this situation has improved. The appointed Executing Agency is very experienced in the management of resources and working with IPs andLCs, thus anticipating all the financial demands involved in the Project implementation. All procurement processes will be conducted in accordance with UNEP and GEF rules. Moreover, eventual technological difficulties shall be overcome by a planned governmental initiative to provide satellite internet access throughout Brazil, including the remote regions of the Amazon and Cerrado biomes.
Stakeholder	Substantial	Since the PIF this situation has improved. As a mitigation measure, for ensuring the mobilization and interest of IPs and LCs in supporting and participating in the Project, during the PPG phase it has started a very careful consultation process with legitimate representatives of IPs and LCs, such as the Network of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Rede PCT), the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT) and the Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous

		Lands (CG-PNGATI). This consultation process will advance further during PY1 when direct consultations in the potential participating territories will take place following FPIC rules. Moreover, the Project design calls for supporting IPs and LCs for the co-implementation of project activities at the field level.

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	92. Substantial risks to the Project are related to: (i) stakeholder engagement and (ii) governance. In relation to the event of IPs and LCs deciding for not sharing the biodiversity data and information collected in the territories, the challenge will be to inform them how and in what situations the data may be restricted, for example to safeguard traditional knowledge systems and guarantee the sovereignty of IPs and CLs. As a way of facing this potential bottleneck, the Project shall focus in maintaining permanent dialogue with institutions representing IPs and LCs at the local, regional and national level; promote the creation of working groups to deal with these themes and to place special attention in the processes of consultation in the territories for the definition of data management protocols. Complementarily, the Project shall place a focus on training initiatives for providing IPs and LCs information on related themes such as benefit-sharing law, available IT technologies that enable the tracking and control of the use of information by diverse users, interoperability, etc. These proposed mitigation measures non-engagement of the IPs and LCs themselves and of these with other project participants is a real risk, since each people/ethnic group has different aspirations. As another mitigation measure, the Project supports cooperation among different IPs and LCs groups for discussion and co-development of project activities at the field level and complemented with partnering organizations such as the Network of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Rede PCT) and Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), as well as the collegiate bodies in which these networks participate, such as: National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), the Management Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (CG-PNGATI), the Sectoral Chamber of Guardians of Biodiversity (associated with the Genetic Heritage Management Council - CGEN) and partner organizations at the regional and local levels.

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

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

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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

93. The Project is aligned with and supports the following GEF strategies and Related International, National and Local Legal Frameworks.

94. GEF 8 Biodiversity (BD) Focal Area (FA) Strategy. The goal of the GEF-8 (2022-2026) biodiversity focal area strategy is globally significant biodiversity conserved, sustainably used, and restored. To achieve this goal, GEF-8 investments are focusing on three main objectives of which the Project directly supports the following two: (i) Improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems (BD 1) and (ii) Implement the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols effectively (BD 2). More specifically, under BD 1 the Project will support the first two of its three main elements. These are: (i) ensuring the Financial Sustainability, Effective Management, and Ecosystem Coverage of Protected Area Systems through promoting the effective protection of ecologically viable and climate-resilient representative samples of the country's ecosystems and adequate coverage of threatened species at a sufficient scale to ensure their long-term persistence (BD 1-1); and (ii) the sustainable use of biodiversity as part of integrated landscape/seascape management (BD 1-2).

95. The Project will also support one of the three objectives of Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ABS), the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. Specifically, focus on systematizing information on species used in IPs and LCs territories, as well as on information technology tools that allow traceability when accessing information on traditional knowledge, but also capacity-building to add value to genetic resources for access and benefit-sharing, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use. In countries with national ABS policies, the GEF will support capacity-building and training for domestic users of genetic resources to add value to genetic resources. The successful implementation of ABS at the national level has the potential to make considerable contributions to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Brazil ratified and became a party to the Protocol on 4 March and 2nd June 2021, respectively.

96. It is equally important to note that the Project also supports GEF policies to promote the empowerment, participation, and capacity building of IPs and LCs, especially women, youth and elders, as well as strengthening local and indigenous knowledge systems, in the design, implementation, and management of protected area projects including Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas. GEF will also promote protected area co-management between government and IPs and LCs where such management models are appropriate and activities that support the recognition and realization of the rights of IPs and LCs to control and manage their lands and territories (see Table 2a, below).

97. Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). With respect to the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) the Project directly supports three of the four Framework's goals and collectively, 10 of the 21 2050 Action Targets (Table 1b, below). Moreover, the Project also reflects GBF's views that gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, and gender- responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of IPs and LCs are necessary elements for successful implementation of the Framework.

98. Project alignment with selected relevant national and local legal frameworks are presented in Tables 2a to 2c, below.

Table 2a. Project Component/Output and Activities Alignment with GEF BD FA Priorities and Related International Frameworks Priorities and Country Priorities

GEF 8 (2022 – 2026) BD FA Strategy Objectives	IPs and LCs Project Component (s) / Outputs	Project Activities
BD-1. Improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems.	**1 (Output 1.1.1)** **2 (2.1.1 -2.1.3)**	Proposed interventions will essentially seek to enhance the management effectiveness of indigenous biocultural territories formally recognized as protected areas by Brazilian legislation as it will enable IPs and LCs to collect information on biodiversity occurring in their territories as well as to systematize traditional practices for the sustainable use of biodiversity of global importance.
BD-2. Implement the Cartagena and Nagoya protocols effectively.	**3 (Output 3.1.1 – 3.2.5)**	Through its focus on systematizing information on species used in IPs and LCs territories, as well as on information technology tools that allow traceability when accessing information on traditional knowledge, but also on building IPs and LCs capacity to effectively assess and monitor the traditional use of genetic resources.

Table 2b. Project Component/Output and Activities Alignment with GBF Goals and Targets

Project Relevant Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) 2050 Goals	GBF Targets (2030)	Relevant IPs and LCs Project Component (s) / Outputs
A. The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050; Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold, and the abundance of native wild species is increased in relation to healthy and resilient levels: and the genetic diversity within populations of wild and domesticated species, is maintained, safeguarding their adaptive potential.	1, 4, 5	1 (Output 1.1.1) 2 (Output 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)
B. Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.	9, 10, 13	1 (Output 1.1.1 – 1.1.3) 2 (Output 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)
C. The monetary and non-monetary benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, and of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as applicable, are shared fairly and equitably, including, as appropriate with indigenous peoples and local communities, and substantially increased by 2050, while ensuring traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is appropriately protected, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with internationally agreed access and benefit-sharing instruments.	20, 21, 22 23	Project-wide

Table 2c. Project Component/Output Alignment with Relevant Local and National Frameworks

Legislation	IPs and LCs Component/Output	Comment
National System of Conservation Units-SNUC.	Project-wide	Establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units – SNUC, establishes criteria and standards for the creation, implementation and management of Conservation Units.
National Biodiversity Policy, and National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.	2 (Outputs 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)	Both the Policy and Action Plan place a strong emphasis on the conservation of Brazil's genetic heritage and protection of associated traditional knowledge, the conservation of threatened species and key ecosystems, and the need to fill information gaps regarding Brazil's biodiversity for improved management, among other strategic issues.

National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PN- GATI - Decree n.7,747 of June 2012).	2 (Outputs 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)	This Project will promote PN-GATI policy objectives in target geographies in Indigenous territories. Similarly, it will serve to connect PN-GATI with other national plans and programmes, namely, the PPBio, the National System of Conservation Units, the Monitora Program (ICMBio), and National Strategy for Bioeconomy. he Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands are important tools for the implementation of PN-GATI.
Federal Law 13,123 (2015), Law 13.123/2015 on Access to Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge.	Project-wide	The Project will provide data and information that could support initiatives related to access to genetic heritage, protection and associated traditional knowledge and sharing of benefits for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
National Bioeconomy Strategy	2 (Outputs 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)	The strategy aims to coordinate and implement public policies aimed at developing the bioeconomy, in conjunction with civil society and the private sector, and has a direct relationship with the territories of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities.
Monitora Program - ICMBio	2 (Outputs 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)	Long-term institutional program, aimed at monitoring the state of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services, as a subsidy for evaluating the conservation effectiveness of the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), adaptation to climate change and the use and management of biodiversity in conservation units (Ucs) managed by ICMBio, as well as conservation strategies for species threatened with extinction and control of invasive exotic species, throughout the national territory.
Biodiversity Research Program - PPBio	2 (Outputs 2.1.1 – 2.2.3)	The Biodiversity Research Program (PPBio) is an innovative program developed to integrate all actors in biodiversity research. In operation since 2004, it has installed long-term ecological research centers throughout Brazil and its logic has been applied in some other countries in the southern hemisphere. The program supports all aspects of research necessary to understand biodiversity and the processes that affect it and has been implemented in 161 sampling sites.
National Open Data Policy	Project-wide	The Project will support a close, collaborative dialogue and process with IPs and LCs to ensure that the right of confidentially is fully ensured while, where agreed, IPs and LCs contributions to biodiversity and traditional knowledge will be publicly recognized with their right to confidentiality.
Ordinance No. 6,223/2018 that establishes the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) as a biodiversity data infrastructure;	Project-wide	Project design foresees a strong interaction with the is based on the SiBBr platform
Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Peoples Territories	1 (Outputs 2.2.1 – 2.2.3)	The Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands are the main tools for implementing the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), helping to guarantee a better quality of life and full conditions for indigenous people to guarantee their physical and cultural reproduction.
Life Plans, Management Plans, Management Plans, Local consultation protocols, Biocultural Protocols	Project-wide	Each territory has its own strategy for the participatory elaboration of political instruments and environmental, territorial and productive governance. Local plans are important tools to guide community/territory dialogue with external actors and must be observed at all stages of the project and its components.
Plans to prevent and control deforestation and fires in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes (PPCDAM and PPCerrado)	1 and 2	Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in Brazilian biomes are the responsibility of the Permanent Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation. Created by Decree No. 11,367, of January 1, 2023. The group works to establish actions related to the structuring axes of Deforestation Prevention and Control Plans in biomes: sustainable productive activities; environmental monitoring and control; land and territorial planning; and normative and economic instruments.

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 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 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 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 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) Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed 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	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.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the 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).

107. At the local level, socio-economic benefits will accrue to IPs and LCs, having a special focus on women, youth and elders, primarily through empowering them to strengthen claims for the protection of their territories and the promotion of traditional knowledge of sustainable development and management of local biodiversity. At the global level, benefits will be derived from promoting increases in scientific knowledge on the origin of species of interest and the different centers of plant domestication. Establishing clear ownership of biological resources and associated traditional knowledge will help prevent their unauthorized use, ensuring recognition and fair compensation for indigenous or local communities when their assets are exploited.

108. Similarly, organizing traditional knowledge on natural resource use, from hunting, food gathering, and nutrition to medicinal practices and cultural activities, is crucial for its protection and recognition. This will also enable the integration of conservation and sustainability measures from the perspectives of IPs and LCs. Encouraging meaningful discussions among IPs and LCs, having a special focus on women, youth and elders, about how to safeguard knowledge and practices concerning biodiversity management can contribute to both developmental objectives and global conservation efforts.

109. The application of CARE and FAIR principles will ensure the equitable distribution of these benefits among IPs and LCs beneficiaries, having a special focus on women, youth and elders.

110. We confirm that the 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 TE).

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 ($)
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	5,573,425.00	529,475.00	6,102,900.00
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-2	Grant	619,270.00	58,830.00	678,100.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**6,192,695.00**	**588,305.00**	**6,781,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

200000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)

		Regional/ Global					
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	180,000.00	17,100.00	197,100.00
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-2	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**200,000.00**	**19,000.00**	**219,000.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	7,000,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**7,000,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
BD-1-1	GET	4,025,251.00	48553612.25
BD-1-2	GET	1,548,174.00	18674466.25
BD-2-2	GET	619,270.00	7469786.5
Total Project Cost		**6,192,695.00**	**74,697,865.00**

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($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) Country Government	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MPI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1200000
Recipient Country Government	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	31000000
Civil Society Organization	International Institute of Education of Brazil (IEB)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4060365
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	31437500
Civil Society Organization	National Education and Research Network (RNP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
Total Co-financing				**74,697,865.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

N/A

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/19/2024	Victoria Luque		victoria.luque@un.org
Project Coordinator	6/19/2024	Anna Fanzeres		anna.fanzeres@un.org
Project Coordinator	6/19/2024	Robert Erath		robert.erath@un.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)
André Luiz Campos De Andrade	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Economy	3/16/2023

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.

GEF Core Indicators							
Core Indicator	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**		
		MTR	**TE**				
4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectare)	Some IPs and LCs territories already possess Territorial Management Plans (PGTAs), but not all refer to biodiversity data or management	At least 300 thousand hectares of IPs and LCs territories will have adopted sustainable biodiversity management criteria . practices in their territories	At least 600 thousand hectares of IPs and LCs territories will have adopted sustainable biodiversity management criteria. practices in their territories.	IEB-EA (M&E Specialist) MCTI-PCU technical team and project (IPs and LCs and research institutions) partners Project monitoring reports	• Degree of interest by local communities to participate in the Project • Effects of climate change and related issues (e.g., fire and drought) undermining benefits of improved biodiversity conservation		
4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported (hectare)	Some IPs and LCs territories already possess do not have their entire area with ensured protection.	At least 400 thousand hectares of IPs and LCs territories will have extended protection due to the project activities.	At least 800 thousand hectares of IPs and LCs territories will have adopted sustainable biodiversity management criteria . practices in their territories.	IEB-EA (M&E Specialist) MCTI-PCU technical team and project (IPs and LCs and research institutions) partners Project monitoring reports	Effect of the project interventions to expand protection to the participating territories.		
11. People benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (count)	N/A	At least 200 IPs and LCs from the targeted territories will have benefitted, with a minimum 130 women; 500 IPs and LCs from other IPs and LC territories and/or partner organizations with at least 50% women	At least 500 IPs and LCs from targeted territories benefitted, with a minimum of 300 women; 1,500 IPs and LCs from other IPs and LC territories and/or partner organization with at least 50% women	Implementing partners, IEB-EA (M&E Specialist), MCTI-PCU and project partners monitoring reports	Women, elders and youth IPs and LCs willingness to participate in project supported activities		
Project Indicators							

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Targets and Monitoring Milestones		Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference* Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators[2]
			MTR	TE				
To strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPs and LCs) in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes to produce and manage socio-biodiversity data and information as a strategy to effectively protect their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge, and promote integrated biodiversity management	1.Network of IPs and LCs and partner organizations to promote participatory biodiversity monitoring. 2. Web portals Iinfrastructure on sociobiodiversity data and information with IPs and LCs governance	1. Existing initiatives have a limited inclusion of traditional biodiversity knowledge of IPs and LCs within their territories 2. Dispersed publications and data on the use and management of species, with lack of capability of syntheses and comparativeness, or searches focused on a species, community of plants or geographic region, and/or governance of IPs and LCs	1. Two Technical Working Groups (Biodiversity and Data Mgt.) 2. Monitoring and documentation of IPs and LCs initiatives on the use and management of species in their territories	1. TWG with tools and guidelines for the support of a network of IPs and LCs and partner organizations conducting participatory biodiversity research initiatives 2. Web portals infrastructures created or strengthened within IPs and LCs organizations	1. TWG protocols and guidelines for research at IPs and LCs territories 2. Websites, portals and online on the use and management of species with IPs and LCs governance	Few initiatives that promote either the recognition of IPs and LCs knowledge, or which foster their dialogue with western scientific knowledge. 2. Lack of a Platform for IPs and LCs data and information, with an emphasis on sociobiodiversity	2.3, 2.7, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.14, 2.16	15,13, 5,2
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				

Outcome 1.1 Gender differentiated strategies for data collection and governance of biodiversity in the Amazon and Cerrado under CARE and FAIR principles have been discussed with IPs and LCs and relevant stakeholders along all spheres of government	Guidelines with gender strategies for data collection and governance of biodiversity data, considering intergenerational and CARE and FAIR principles perspectives produced Main activities carried out by women mapped and contextualized described for each territory	N/A	Pilot guidelines for 03 Project participating territories Reports of the activities mapped for 03 Project participating territories	Published guidelines for 06 Project participating territories Reports of the activities mapped for 06 Project participating territories	Reports, printed material, online publications Reports, publications at the portal online	Research and initiatives in the IPs and LCs territories without consideration of gender, intergenerational and CARE and FAIR principles Research and initiatives at the IPs and LCs territories usually do not consider gender, intergenerational issues and the CARE and FAIR Principles.	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6), 5 (5.5)
	Number of IPs and LCs, disaggregated by gender, trained by the FormarBio Program	N/A	40 IPs and LCs of which 20 are female	80 IPs and LCs people s of which 40 are female	Program and report of activities of the modules of FormarBio	Program and report of activities of the modules of FormarBio		

Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones (EOP)**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Output 1.1.1 Consultations with IPs and LCs carried out based upon Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to define and establish the Territories of intervention and	Number of territories defined	N/A	Three territories	Six territories	Report of activities	The process of defining territories requires dialogue and consultation with regional and local organizations leads to agreement on process leading to territorial inclusion in Project.. The Governance of the project shall encompass national, regional and local level organizations and strategic partners participate in support of project implementation	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6), 5 (5.5)

the governance for the Project								
Output 1.1.2 Selected IPs and LCS in the Amazon and Cerrado Biomes, supported with training and technical assistance, to define gender-sensitivity strategies for research, data collection, systematization of knowledge and licensing using CARE and FAIR principles	Protocols for research, biodiversity data collection, systematization of knowledge and licensing with gender-sensitivity strategies developed and adopted	N/A	Two protocols	Four protocols	Protocols and reports on data collection, systematization of knowledge and licensing at Ips and LCs territories	Weak perception of the importance of gender sensitive strategies	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6), 5 (5.5)
	Ps and LCs scholarship program developed and level of participation/engagement monitored	N/A	15 IPs and LCs fellowship grants for the participating territories	30 fellowship grants for the participating territories	Report on the number of fellowships awarded	Low interest of IPs and LCs on the fellowship program with the commitment with the project activities		
Output 1.1.3 IPs and LCs supported to define local protocols to enable data gathering by IPs and LCs approved third parties, building on indigenous rights, gender considerations and	Local participative protocols for biodiversity research and data gathering implemented by IPs and LCs approved by third parties.	N/A	03 Protocols in at least two territories	06 Protocols defined in at least four territories	Reports on biodiversity research and data gathering at the territories	Limited implementation of protocols based upon indigenous rights, gender considerations and CARE principles	2.14	2 (2.3)

CARE principles								
Output 1.1.4 Survey of women's activities related to sociobiodiversity (management, data collection, knowledge management) carried out, supporting the development of specific protocols.	Activities and strategies conducted by women (intergenerational) related to the protection, management and use of biodiversity documented	N/A	Four documented activities	Eight documented activities	Reports (written, oral and video) of activities including daily practices, storytelling, use of fire, etc.	Activities of women (intergenerational) need to be understood and properly registered with a diversity of formats(oral, video, images, etc.)	2.14	2 (2.3)
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Outcome 2.1 IPs and LCs use traditional and scientific knowledge for biodiversity identification and assessment in their territories.	Co-production of biodiversity data and information combining tradi tional and scientific knowledge Biodiversity surveys carried out in the territories in accordance to the projects, methodologies and protocols defined by the communities/research team	N/A	Three territories with co-production of biodiversity data and information combining traditional and scientific knowledge Three territories with biodiversity surveys conducted and documented	Six territories with co-production of biodiversity data and information combining traditional and scientific knowledge Six territories with biodiversity surveys conducted and documented	Reports on research activity at the territories Databases with the	Difficulty in the dialogue of traditional and scientific knowledge	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6)

					information on the species occuring at the selected territories	Lack of or limitations in the dialogue between traditional and scientific knowledge		
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones (EOP)**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target (s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Output 2.1.1 Participatory biodiversity surveys, and assessment protocols, with gender differentiation, defined by IPs and LCs in partnership ip with partners´ research organizations	Protocols with gender differentiation, for biodiversity surveys, and assessment at the IPs and LCs territories developed with IPs and LCs and partners´ research organizations	N/A	Two protocols	Four protocols	Protocols adopted at each participating territory	Ips and LCs-specific Lack of participatory processes for the development of protocols and the adoption of gender differentiation, for biodiversity surveys, and assessment can be developed	2.7	5 (5.5)
Output 2.1.2 Capacities created for implementation of participatory biodiversity surveys and assessment protocols, including for monitoring of environmental	Local capacities and fellowships for IPs and LCs created or strengthened for biodiversity surveys and assessments, and/or monitoring environmental impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects	N/A	15 fellowships for biodiversity surveys and assessments and/or monitoring impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects	30 fellowships for the biodiversity surveys and assessments and/or monitoring of impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects	Data and information available in the databank	Absence of IPs and LCs governance in the processes related to economic activities and infrastructure projects	2.3, 2.14	2 (2.3),

impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects								
Output 2.1.3 Participatory assessments of IPs and LCs planned and/or implemented in line with management instruments (Environmental and Territorial Management Plans, Life Plans, Management Plans, Ethnomaps, etc.), to identify the use of threatened species, monitoring practices, species surveys, management and sustainable use, among other things	Funds from IPs and LCs organizations structured and/or supported	N/A	Two IPs and LCs Funds structured and/or supported	Four IPs and LCs Funds structured and/or supported	IPs and LCs participatory biodiversity datasets available at portals, websites and in environmental mgt. instruments	Environmental management instruments do not include datasets produced by participatory IPs and LCs biodiversity research	2.3, 2.16	15 (15.5)
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Outcome 2.2 IPs	Sociobiodiversity conservation	Existing manageme	Three guidelines,	Six guidelines,	Reports on the	Use of sociobiodiversity at IPs and LCs territories	2.3, 2.7, 2.11	15 (15.5)

and LCs strengthen capacities for the conservation and sustainable use of sociobiodiversity	and sustainable use at IPs and LCs territories improved Detailed description of species that have potential to be managed for conservation and/or sustainable use in each territory	nt guidelines for selected species at IPs and LCs territories Existing listing of species and respective management guidelines for selected species at IPs and LCs territories	projects or mgt plans improved or developed with IPs and LCs for species with sustainable use or value chains use or value chains	projects or mgt plans improved or developed with IPs and LCs for species with sustainable use or value chains use or value chains	conservation and sustainable use of the sociobiodiversity at IPs and LCs territories	lacks information on the sustainability of species		
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones (EOP)**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Output 2.2.1 Species with potential for sustainable use and economic exploitation defined, and 3-6 plans for the management and sustainable use of those species prepared and/or implemented in	Sustainable management plans for species with potential for economic/commercial use implemented in target territories	Few mgt plans and not easily accessible	Three plans	Six plans	Reports on mgt. plans at the participating territories	Pressure for the economic use of species from the territories without the utilization of guidelines for sustainability	2.3, 2.7, 2.12	15 (15.5) 2 (2.3), 2 (2.4)

target territories								
Output 2.2.2 At least 3 sociobiodiversity value /production chains strengthened for target species, including strategies listed by IPs and LCs to ensure sustainability and/or value addition (structuring, certification of origin, etc.).	Production chains for sociobiodiversity species supported and systematized	Very few species with a production chain organized.	One sociobidiversity value chain plan	Three sociobidiversity value chain plans	Report on the support of sociobidiversity value chain plans	Sociobiodiversity value chains lacking an adequate plan does not benefit IPs and LCs	2.7	15 (15.5) 2 (2.3), 2 (2.4))
Output 2.2.3 Development and implementation of sustainable use and conservation plans for threatened species with identified use	Sustainable management plans for threatened species developed for target territories	N/A	One plan	Two plans	Reports on the activities for the development of mgt plans for threatened species	Lack of adequate information on the sustainability for the use of threatened species	2.3, 2.7, 2.12	15 (15.5) 2 (2.3), 2 (2.4)
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Outcome 3.1 IPs and LCs, relevant stakeholders and the general public can access data and	Dataset of published biodiversity data and information structured and georeferenced -	Published biodiversity data and information dispersed in numerous sources without georeference	One pilot dataset Records of publi	One finalized dataset	Report on IT tools developed for the Project and portal, website, etc. available	Biodiversity data and information from IPs and LCs territories dispersed in various, physical publications, creating impossibility or difficulty for searches on spp	2.14	15 (15.6)

information already publicly disclosed and/or authorized by IPs and LCs the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) or any other databank or platform jointly agreed	Mapping biodiversity in territories, considering environmental layers	information	shed and consulted data from three territories	Records of published and consulted data from six territories	Reports on the activities jointly developed with IPs and LCs			
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones (EOP)**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Output 3.1.1 Biodiversity data collection and sharing tools developed under SiBBr.	IT tool developed	N/A	One pilot tool	One finalized tool	Reports on the development of IT tool	Lack of IT tools that allows registration and access of biodiversity data and information with IPs and LCs governance	2.7, 2.16	15 (15.6)
Output 3.1.2 Biodiversity occurrence records from IPs and LCs territories made available on SiBBr, with access restrictions for sensitive data	Biodiversity data and information from IPs and LCs territories structured with control of access	N/A	One pilot dataset	One finalized dataset	Reports on the structuring of biodiversity data and information from IPs and LCs territories with control of access	Lack of governance of IPs and LCs on the biodiversity data and information from their territories jeopardize Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanisms	2.14	15 (15.6)
Output 3.1.3	Portal created -	N/A	One pilot portal	One finalized portal	Reports on the development of the portal	The lack of adequate recognition of the traditional knowledge of IPs and LCs women	2.16	15 (15.6)

Portal with data and information on each target IPs and LCs Territory developed and available, with emphasis on activities carried out by women								
Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Outcome 3.2 Stakeholders can access project information, data and results based on the terms of use associated with culture and knowledge established by IPs and LCs	Biodiversity data and project results disseminated in a portal with terms of use defined by IPs and LCs Draft data policy including demands of IPs and LCs published	N/A N/A	One pilot portal Draft data policy proposal	One finalized portal Finalized data policy proposal	Reports on the development of the portal Data policy proposal available at the Portal H	Lack of governance by IPs and LCs on the biodiversity data and information from their territories jeopardize their rights	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6)
Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones (EOP)**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Output 3.2.1 Data policy and terms of use premised on CARE	Data policy proposal on IPs and LCs biodiversity data and information with terms of use premised on CARE principles developed	N/A	One draft policy proposal	Finalized policy proposal	Reports on the development of the data policy proposal	Lack of an adequate data policy to protect IPs and LCs traditional knowledge on biodiversity	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6)

principles made available on SiBBr or other platforms chosen by IPs and LCs								
Output 3.2.2 Data use monitoring and traceability tools developed and made available	IT tools for biodiversity data use monitoring and traceability developed	N/A	One pilot tool	One finalized tool	Reports on the development of the tool	Lack of traceability tool in existing databanks weakens the governance of IPs and LCs on their traditional knowledge	2.14, 2.16	15 (15.6)
Output 3.2.3 Georeferenced databank developed based on secondary data on species currently used (i.e., food, medicine, derived compounds)	Databank based on secondary data on species currently used (i.e., food, medicine, derived compounds) structured with interoperability	N/A	One pilot georeferenced databank developed based on secondary data on species currently used (i.e., food, medicine, derived compounds)	One finalized georeferenced databank developed based on secondary data on species currently used (i.e., food, medicine, derived compounds)	Reports on the databank and IT tools created	Lack of integration and interoperability of databanks of species of use by IPs and LCs jeopardize Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) mechanisms	2.16	15 (15.6), 2 (2.4)
Output 3.2.4 Communication plan designed, and experiences and formats for sharing data, information and traditional knowledge disseminated	Communication Plan developed and adopted	N/A	1 One Communication Plan	Lessons learned and produced materials for six IPLC territories	Documentation of the Communication Plan Printed material, online publications, videos, etc.	Lack of strategy and actions for communication of project results and achievements weakens the impacts of the project	2.16	15 (15.6)

Project Outcome	**Outcome Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Outcome(s) and indicator(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				

Outcome 4. Project performance is kept on track to cost-effectively achieve expected results	PSC Meetings held and PIR, HYPR, QER timely prepared, approved submitted	N/A	02 PSC meetings and 01 PIR, 02 HYPRs, 08 QERs in accordance with timing of MTR	05 PSC meetings and 04 PIRs, 05 HYPRs, 18 QERs in accordance with timing of TE	Records in the Anubis system	Progress and financial reports timely elaborated and submitted contribute for an adequate implementation of the project	2.3, 2.7, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.14, 2.16	15, 13, 5, 2

Project Outputs	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones (EOP)**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**	**Relevant PoW Direct Outcome(s)**	**Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators**
			MTR	**TE**				
Output 4.1.1 Technical and financial oversight approved by the Project Steering Committee	PSC meetings held, at least, annually	N/A	02 PSC meetings in accordance with timing of MTR	04 PSC meetings in accordance with timing of TE	Minutes and list of attendance of PSC meetings	Institutions and their respective representatives on the PSC are fully engaged in their role in review and providing guidance in support of project implementation	N/A	N/A
Output 4.1.2 Internal monitoring, reporting and review of lessons learnt used to inform project management	Inception Workshop held	N/A	One Inception Workshop	N/A	Inception workshop report	The official launching of the project need to involve all interested parties	N/A	N/A
	PIR, HYPR, QER timely prepared, approved submitted	N/A	01 PIRs, 02 HYPRs, 08 QERs in accordance with timing of MTR	04 PIRs, 05 HYPRs, 18 QERs in accordance with timing of TE	Records in the Anubis system	Progress and financial reports timely elaborated and submitted contribute for an adequate implementation of the project	N/A	N/A
Output 4.1.3 External evaluations used to improve project performance and sustainability	MTR and TE Annual independent Audit Reports submitted, approved	N/A	N/A 02 Annual independent Audit Reports in accordance with timing of MTR	N/A 04 Annual independent Audit Reports in accordance with timing of MTR	UNEP Mid-term Evaluation Report and Terminal Evaluation Report Records in the Anubis system	Independent evaluations are in conformity with GEF and UNEP policies	N/A	N/A

Project Safeguards								
Safeguard	**Output Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Targets and Monitoring Milestones**		**Means of Verification**	**Assumptions & Risks**		
			MTR	**TE**				
Representative gender cohorts from both indigenous people and local communities are mainstreamed in all activities and managed	Gender Action Plan (GAP) is implemented	N/A	At three IPs and LCs territories the achievement of GAP targets -are met for the first a) empowering IPs and LCs in managing collaborative research, b) biodiversity data and information gathered, enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment c) conserving territories, d) safeguarding traditional knowledge, and e) promoting integrated biodiversity management at the Amazon and Cerrado Biomes in Brazil.	At six IPs and LCs territories the achievement of GAP targets -are met for the first a) empowering IPs and LCs in managing collaborative research, b) biodiversity data and information gathered, enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment c) conserving territories, d) safeguarding traditional knowledge, and e) promoting integrated biodiversity management at the Amazon and Cerrado Biomes in Brazil.	Gender disaggregate data is consistently published; at least 50% of IPs and LCs project participants are women; gender participation and traditional knowledge is actively pursued and results are reflected in the Project databases and knowledge management products	IPs and LCs and other Project partners perceive the importance to encompass gender equality and promote women's participation and documentation of gender-differentiated traditional knowledge		
Biodiversity KM encourages exploration of multiple species for community use	Cultural Key species for IPs and LCs are identified and monitored as part of IPs and LCs territorial management plans	N/A	Five Cultural Key species are identified and monitored within pilot territories, as part of mgt. plans	Ten Cultural Key species are identified and monitored within pilot territories, as part of mgt. plans	KM products reflect Cultural keystone species identified in, as specified in IPs and LCs	The current commercial use of biodiversity data and information does not take into consideration cultural spp and their importance to IPs and LCs		

and commercial purposes					Territory management plans			

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
Expert assessment on land use planning, commodities, restoration, gender/indigenous people and communication/KM	130,550.00	130,550.00	0.00
Consultation process meetings and travel	35,000.00	35,000.00	0.00
Workshops	24,450.00	0.00	24,450.00
Communication, dissemination, translation, data, miscellaneous	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
Total	**200,000.00**	**175,550.00**	**24,450.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Nhamundá-Mapuera	-0.8192	-58.1096	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Kaxuyana-Tunayana	-0.3208	-57.2568	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Indigenous Territory Arara of the Xingu River	-3.7521	-53.0484	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Las Casas	-7.8701	-49.9109	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Sawré Muybu	-4.9597	-56.5921	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Tumucumaque	-1.5821	-55.4670	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Paru D´este River	0.6144	-54.5137	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Uaçá	-3.5360	-51.4986	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Galibi	-3.9573	-51.7240	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Juminá	-4.0332	-51.5856	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Erikpatsá	-11.2659	-58.2681	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Japuíra	-10.7357	-58.2329	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Escondido	-9.5108	-58.6464	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Tirecatinga	-13.1401	-58.4168	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Xingu Indigenous Park	-12.0062	-53.4016	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Xerente	-9.5341	-48.1144	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Alto Turiaçu	-2.8676	-46.2508	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Araribóia	-5.0697	-46.4576	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Caru	-3.7181	-46.3317	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Indigenous Territory Marãiwatsédé	-11.7595	-51.6951	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Kaxinawa/Ashaninka of the Breu River	-9.5223	-72.3104	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Sete de Setembro	-10.9582	-61.1879	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Xakriabá Rancharia	-14.9320	-44.1238	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Alto Rio Negro	0.5753	-68.5219	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Paquiçamba	-3.4766	-51.8058	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Kalunga	-13.4369	-47.3996	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Mesquita	-16.0736	-47.8695	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Tomás Cardoso	-14.9457	-49.0049	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Familia Magalhães	-13.5688	-47.0078	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Baco Pari	-14.1686	-46.5007	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Levantado	-14.1008	-46.6319	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Porto Leocadio	-14.9846	-49.2962	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Rufino Francisco	-14.4691	-48.4585	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Ribeirão da Mutuca	-15.7896	-56.3452	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Brejo dos Crioulos	-15.7583	-43.8271	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Quilombola Territory Gurutuba	-15.2670	-43.2681	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID

Traditional Community at the Extractive Reserve Medio Juruá	-5.2658	-67.4659	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Traditional Community of Roma People ehtinicity Calin	-14.6169	-57.4887	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Traditional Community of Retireiros do Araguaia	-11.2242	-50.6673	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Traditional Communities of Geraizairas	-15.3742	-42.4102	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Traditional Communties of Fecho de Pasto	-13.6224	-44.4667	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Traditional community (family farmers) of the Settlement Americana	-16.3149	-43.0153	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Traditional community (family farmers) of the Settlement Tapera	-16.1041	-42.9234	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Indigenous Territory Trombetas-Mapuera	-0.0108	-58.6867	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	**Location Name** *Required field*	**Latitude** *Required field*	**Longitude** *Required field*	**Location Description** *Optional text field*	**Activity Description** *Optional text field*
1	Indigenous Territory Trombetas-Mapuera[1]66	States of Pará, Amazonas and Roraima Central point in the IT polygon	0°12'22.56'S	58°43'6.69'W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
2	Indigenous Territory Nhamundá-Mapuera[2]67	States of Pará and Amazonas Central point in the IT polygon	0°56'27.45'S	58° 7'12.98'W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
3	Indigenous Territory Kaxuyana-Tunayana[3]68	States of Pará and Amazonas Point in the municipality where most of the villages are located (Oriximiná, Pará State)	1°45'2.27'S	55°52'34.02'W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
4	Indigenous Territory Arara[4]69	State of Pará Central point in the IT polygon	3°43'40.73'S	53° 4'7.97'W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
					Supplementary Appendix 13	community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
5	Indigenous Territory Las Casas[5]70	State of Pará Central point in the IT polygon	7°52’15.14”S	49°54'43.78' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
6	Indigenous Territory Sawré Muybu[6]71	State of Pará Central point in the IT polygon	4°36'44.01'S	56°34'32.15' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
7	Indigenous Territory of the Tumucumaque Park[7][72]	State of Amapá Central point in the IT polygon	1°37'52.26'N	55°27'50.61' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
8	Indigenous Territory Paru D´este River[8][73]	State of Pará Central point in the IT polygon	0°34'53.36'N	54°30'40.45' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
9	Indigenous Territory Uaçá[9][74]	State of Amapá Central point in the IT polygon	3°31'42.97'N	51°29'47.88' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
						establishing the interest to participate in the Project
10	Indigenous Territory Galibi[10]75	State of Amapá Point in the municipality where most of the villages are located (Oiapoque)	3°50'46.11'N	51°50'48.70' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
11	Indigenous Territory Juminá[11]76	State of Amapá Point in the municipality where most of the villages are located (Oiapoque)	3°50'46.11'N	51°50'48.70' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
12	Indigenous Territory Erikpatsá[12]77	State of Mato Grosso Central point in the IT polygon	11°16'34.20'S	58°16'6.37'W	Transition Amazon/Cerrado Biomes Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
13	Indigenous Territory Japuíra[13]78	State of Mato Grosso central point in the IT polygon	10°44'49.74'S	58°13'36.52'W	Transition Amazon/Cerrado Biomes Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
14	Indigenous Territory Escondido[14]79	State of Mato Grosso Central point in the IT polygon	9°31'26.33'S	58°38'3.80'W	Transition Amazon/Cerrado Biomes Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
					Supplementary Appendix 13	establishing the interest to participate in the Project
15	Indigenous Territory Tirecatinga[15]80	State of Mato Grosso Point in the municipality where most of the villages are located (Sapezal)	13°32'24.08'S	58°48'8.73'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
16	Indigenous Territory Xingu Indigenous Park[16]81	State of Mato Grosso Central point within the park polygon	44'47. 11°41'S	53°28'23.74' W	Transition Amazon/Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
17	Indigenous Territory Xerente[17]82	State of Tocantins			Cerrado Biome	During PY1 it will be

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
		Central point within the territory polygon	9°33'8.32'S	48° 7'21.40'W	Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
18	Indigenous Territory Alto Turiaçu[18]83	States of Maranhão and Pará Central point within the territory polygon	2°54'3.61'S	46°16'16.49'W	Transition Amazon/Cerrado Biomes Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
19	Indigenous Territory Araribóia[19]84	State of Maranhão Central point within the territory polygon	5° 4'41.73'S	46°25'52.05'W	Transition Amazon/Cerrado Biomes Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
						participate in the Project
20	Indigenous Territory Caru[20]85	State of Maranhão Central point within the territory polygon	3°44'5.34'S	46°18'32.69' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
21	Indigenous Territory Marãiwatsédé[21]86	State of Mato Grosso Central point within the territory polygon	11°46'27.97'S	51°39'13.30' W	Amazon and Cerrado Biomes Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
22	Indigenous Territory Kaxinawa/Ashaninka of the Breu River[22]87	State of Acre Point in the municipality	8°56'52.01'S	72°47'15.06' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultatio

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
		where most of the villages are located (Marechal Thaumaturco)			the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	n with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
23	Indigenous Territory Sete de Setembro (7th of September)[23]88	States of Rondonia and Mato Grosso Central point within the territory polygon	10°57'48.20'S	61°13'42.26'W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
24	Indigenous Territory Xakriabá Rancharia[24]89	State of Minas Gerais Central point within the territory polygon	14°56'14.10'S	44°14'2.10'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
25	Indigenous Territory Alto Rio Negro[25]90	State of Amazonas Central point within the territory polygon	0°25'50.15'N	68°28'32.72' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
26	Indigenous Territory Paquiçamba[26]91	State of Pará Central point within the territory polygon	03° 28' 35.82' S	051° 48' 21.07' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
27	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Kalunga	State of Goiás Central point within the territory polygon	13°47'25.51'S	47°27'29.28' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
						to participate in the Project
28	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Mesquita	State of Goiás Central point within the territory polygon	16° 4'37.13'S	47°52'4.21'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
29	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Tomás Cardoso	State of Goiás Point in the municipality where the Quilombo is located (Santa Rita do Novo Destino)	15° 7'59.35'S	49° 6'52.93'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
30	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Familia Magalhães	State of Goiás Point in the municipality where the Quilombo is	13°44'32.03'S	46°52'55.30'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
		located (Nova Roma)				to participate in the Project
31	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Baco Pari	State of Goiás Point in the municipality where the Quilombo is located (Posse)	14° 5'31.99'S	46°21'54.84' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
32	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Levantado	State of Goiás Central point within the territory polygon	14° 1'49.43'S	46°40'46.51' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
33	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Porto Leocadio	State of Goiás Point in the municipality where the Quilombo is located	14°58'51.56'S	49°18'23.09' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
		(Porto Leocádio)				to participate in the Project
34	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Rufino Francisco	State of Goiás Point in the municipality where the Quilombo is located (Niquelandia)	14°28'12.85'S	48°27'36.31' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
35	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Ribeirão da Mutuca	State of Mato Grosso Point in the municipality where the Quilombo is located (Nossa Senhora do Livramento)	15°46'22.26'S	56°20'49.00' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
36	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Brejo dos Crioulos	State of Minas Gerais central point within the territory polygon	15°45'36.02'S	43°51'18.27' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
						to participate in the Project
37	Traditional Community Quilombola Territory Gurutuba	State of Minas Gerais Central point within the territory polygon	15°18'43.87'S	43°18'10.80' W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
38	Traditional Community Extractive Reserve Médio Juruá	State of Amazonas Central point within the territory polygon	5°15'58.17'S	67°27'59.21' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
39	Traditional Community Roma People – ethnic group Calin	State of Mato Grosso Point in the municipality where the community is located	14°37'1.12'S	57°29'19.64' W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
		(Tangará da Serra)				to participate in the Project
40	Traditional Community of Retireiros do Araguaia	State of Mato Grosso Point in the municipality where the Community is located (Luciára)	11°13’27.47” S	50°40'2.42'W	Amazon Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
41	Traditional Community of the reserve of Sustainable Development Nascentes Geraizeiras	State of Minas Gerais Central point within the territory polygon	15°22'27.43'S	42°24'36.87'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
42	Traditional Community Settlement of family farmers Tapera	State of Minas Gerais Point in the municipality where the Community is located	16° 0'11.89'S	43° 2'43.75'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest

	Geo Name ID *Required field if the location is not an exact site*	Location Name *Required field*	Latitude *Required field*	Longitude *Required field*	Location Description *Optional text field*	Activity Description *Optional text field*
		(Riacho dos Machados)				to participate in the Project
43	Traditional Community Settlement of family farmers Americana	State of Minas Gerais Point in the municipality where the Community is located (Grão Mogol)	16°33'47.60'S	42°53'35.55'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project
44	Traditional Community of Fechos de Pasto	State of Bahia Point in the municipality where the Community is located (Jaborandi)	13°37'20.94'S	44°28'0.43'W	Cerrado Biome Please refer to Attachment 5 of the UNEP Supplementary Appendix 13	During PY1 it will be conducted a direct consultation with the community for establishing the interest to participate in the Project

[1] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3951; FUNAI # 46401

[2] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3774; FUNAI #30501

[3] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/4999; FUNAI #68101

[4] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3596; FUNAI #3201

[5] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/4150; FUNAI #56801

[6] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/4895; FUNAI # 56701

[7] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3885; FUNAI # 33701

[8] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3849; FUNAI # 40201

[9] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3886; FUNAI #47601

[10] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3669; FUNAI # 13301

[11] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3710; FUNAI # 19701

[12] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3839; FUNAI # 11401

[13] https://www.terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3705; FUNAI # 18601

[14] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3657; FUNAI # 11501

[15] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3877; FUNAI # 45501

[16] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3908; FUNAI # 33801

[17] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3907; FUNAI # 50301

[18] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3575; FUNAI # 1501

[19] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3600; FUNAI #3601

[20] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3645; FUNAI # 9701

[21] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/4019; FUNAI # 26901

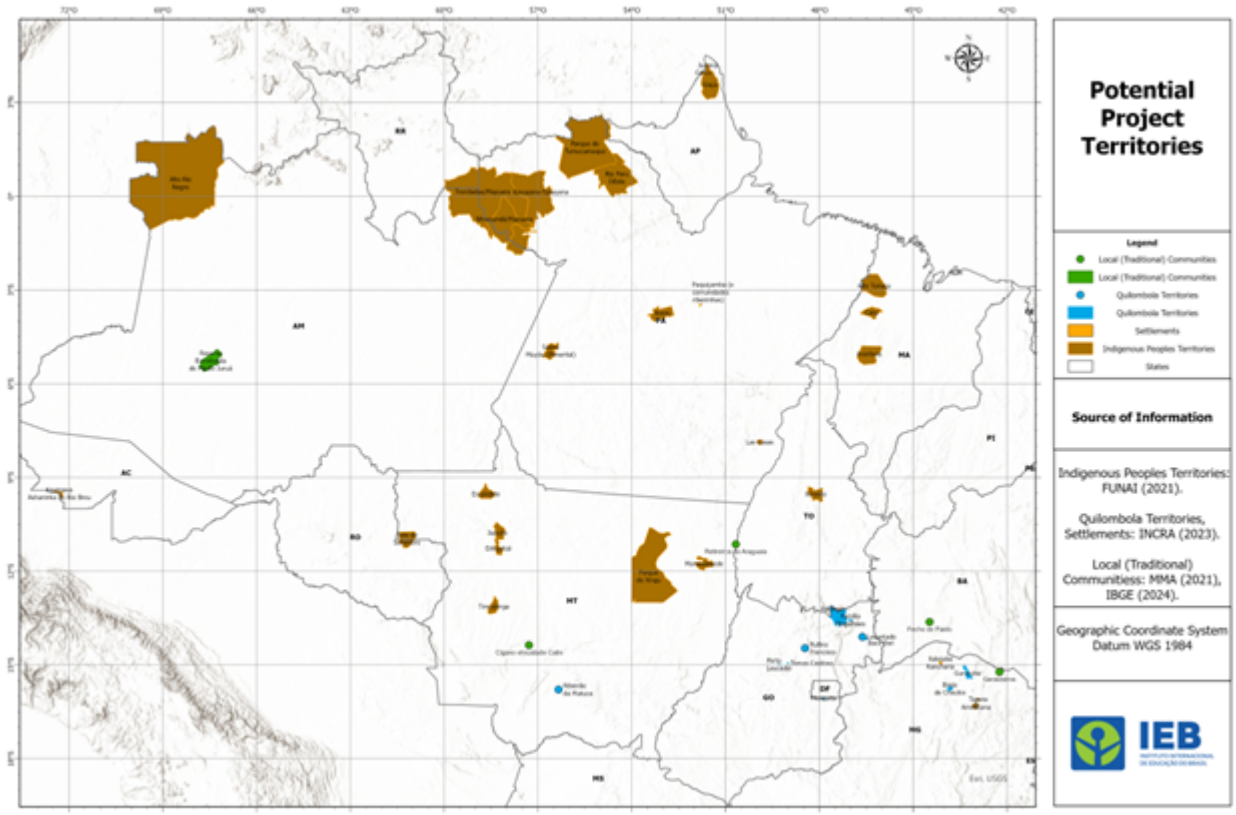
[22] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3807; FUNAI # 22101

[23] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3858; FUNAI # 43001

[24] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/4101; FUNAI # 50001

[25] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/4068; FUNAI # 1101

[26] https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/terras-indigenas/3788; FUNAI #32601



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND 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

20210908_Safeguard-Risk-Identification-Form-SRIF_Clean

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)								Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity ftn1
		Component 1	*Component 2*		*Component 3*		*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	*Outcome 2.1*	*Outcome 2.2*	*Outcome 3.1*	*Outcome 3.2*	*Outcome 4.1*				
Works	...										
Goods											IEB
Vehicles											

Grants/ Sub-grants	Sub-grant for IPLC Organizations for fellowships for implementing four (04) face-to-face modules of FormarBio (Activity	$ 135.000,00						$ 135.000,00		$ 135.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for IPLC organization for, at least, 30 fellowships for the researche on the biodiversity in their territories (Activity	$ 210.000,00						$ 210.000,00		$ 210.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for IPLC Organizations to structure the IPLC Territory Research Teams (Activity	$ 98.000,00						$ 98.000,00		$ 98.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for IPLC Organization for the issuing of fellowships for the four (04) inter-module periods for research and data generation on biodiversity in the		$ 36.000,00					$ 36.000,00		$ 36.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant to support the IPLC Small Projects Fund (Activity 2.1.3.1)		$ 335.000,00					$ 335.000,00		$ 335.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for IPLC Organization for implementation of small infracstructure for the community projects (Activity 2.1.3.2)		$ 94.500,00					$ 94.500,00		$ 94.500,00	IEB
	Sub-grant to suppport IPLC organizations in the development/implement ation of sociobiodiversity value-chain projects (Activity 2.2.2.2)			$ 246.000,00				$ 246.000,00		$ 246.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for RNP to develop or customize an application to feed a databank, including a curation process for data transformation into DwC and images with taxonomic identification (Activity 3.1.1.1)				$ 160.000,00			$ 160.000,00		$ 160.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for RNP for receiving data and images and maintaining the repository in the cloud (Activity 3.1.2.1)				$ 150.000,00			$ 150.000,00		$ 150.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for RNP for the assessment of the information/activities collected within the scope of Component 1 and proposal of a Webpage for each territory, consisting of a front page (Home Page) and a search engine that creates different sources of information, with validation by the				$ 330.000,00			$ 330.000,00		$ 330.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for RNP for the preparation of draft Data Policy based on the Protocols defined in Component 1 (Activity 3.2.1.1)					$ 150.000,00		$ 150.000,00		$ 150.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for RNP for the validation process of the draft Data Policy with the IPLCs and key Project partners crossreferencing with the current legislation (Activity 3.2.1.2)					$ 120.000,00		$ 120.000,00		$ 120.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for the RNP for the implementation of authentication and authorization tools for use in the databank (Activity 3.2.2.1)					$ 70.000,00		$ 70.000,00		$ 70.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for the RNP to customize Application Programming Interface (API)) to use Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Biocultural (BC) Labels agreed with the IPLCs in the Project database (Activity 3.2.2.2)					$ 110.000,00		$ 110.000,00		$ 110.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for the RNP to survey of secondary source information (publications in articles, theses, dissertations, and IPLC reports and studies (when authorized) to build the databank (Activity 3.2.3.1)					$ 150.000,00		$ 150.000,00		$ 150.000,00	IEB

	Sub-grant for the RNP for the implementation of the international PlinianCore standard to publish information on species related to types of use in a standardized way. The Plinian Core standard makes it possible to integrate information about species, obtained from different sources, for example, types of use, form of management and degree of threat. https://github.com/tdwg/					$ 110.000,00		$ 110.000,00		$ 110.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for the RNP for the construction of a database on the topic "use of species" based on secondary data, considering data interoperability (Activity 3.2.3.3)					$ 100.000,00		$ 100.000,00		$ 100.000,00	IEB
	Sub-grant for the RNP for the coordination with the SisGen to evaluate and define a form of interoperability between the National Genetic Heritage Management System (Activity 3.2.3.4)					$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB
Revolving funds/ Seed funds /	...										
Sub-contract to executing											IEB
Contractual Services – Individual	Specialist on IPs and LCs Projects- MCTI-PCU (100% GEF Grant)	$ 54.000,00	$ 40.500,00	$ 40.500,00	$ 40.500,00	$ 40.500,00		$ 216.000,00		$ 216.000,00	IEB
	IPs and LCs Support - MCTI-PCU (100% GEF Grant)	$ 45.000,00	$ 33.750,00	$ 33.750,00	$ 33.750,00	$ 33.750,00		$ 180.000,00		$ 180.000,00	IEB
	Project Technical Support-IEB-EA (25% of GEF Grant; 75% IEB Co-financing)	$ 26.760,00	$ 20.070,00	$ 20.070,00	$ 20.070,00	$ 20.070,00		$ 107.040,00		$ 107.040,00	IEB
	Training Specialist - IEB-EA (100% GEF Grant)	$ 36.270,00	$ 27.202,50	$ 27.202,50	$ 27.202,50	$ 27.202,50		$ 145.080,00		$ 145.080,00	IEB
	IPs and LCs Field Specialist -IEB-EA (100% GEF Grant)	$ 51.810,00	$ 38.857,50	$ 38.857,50	$ 38.857,50	$ 38.857,50		$ 207.240,00		$ 207.240,00	IEB
	Operations and Events Specialist - IEB-EA (100% GEF Grant)	$ 32.010,00	$ 24.007,50	$ 24.007,50	$ 24.007,50	$ 24.007,50		$ 128.040,00		$ 128.040,00	IEB
Contractual Services – Company	Printed materials for Component 1	$ 4.000,00						$ 4.000,00		$ 4.000,00	IEB
	Printed materials for Component 2		$ 16.400,00					$ 16.400,00		$ 16.400,00	IEB
	Project printed and audiovisual formats (booklets, videos, etc.) for Component 3					$ 160.000,00		$ 160.000,00		$ 160.000,00	IEB
	Accountant							$ -	$ 25.000,00	$ 25.000,00	IEB
	External Annual Independent Audits							$ -	$ 20.000,00	$ 20.000,00	IEB
International Consultants	MTR Evaluation (including travel)						$ 50.000,00	$ 50.000,00		$ 50.000,00	UNEP
	TE Evaluation ((including travel)						$ 50.000,00	$ 50.000,00		$ 50.000,00	UNEP
Local Consultants	IPLC consultant for moderation and reporting of meetings in the territories to present the projects (Activity 1.1.1.2)	$ 4.000,00						$ 4.000,00		$ 4.000,00	IEB
	IPLC consultant for moderation and reporting for workshop to shape the training program and working groups (Activity 1.1.2.2)	$ 4.000,00						$ 4.000,00		$ 4.000,00	IEB
	04 IPLC consultants for moderation and reporting for four (04) face-to-face modules of FormarBio (Activity 1.1.2.3)	$ 16.000,00						$ 16.000,00		$ 16.000,00	IEB
	Consultant for the development of the FormarBio Program (Activity 1.1.2.1)	$ 10.000,00						$ 10.000,00		$ 10.000,00	IEB
	Consultant for the design and implementation of a scholarship program for IPLCs researches on biodiversity (Activity 1.1.2.4)	$ 10.000,00						$ 10.000,00		$ 10.000,00	IEB
	Consultant for structuring the IPLC Territory Research Teams (06) within the Funds of IPLC organizations (Activity 1.1.3.1)	$ 60.000,00						$ 60.000,00		$ 60.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to design a local Data Management Plan, including protocols for data management and traditional knowledge labels (CARE Principles) (Activity 1.1.3.2)	$ 10.000,00						$ 10.000,00		$ 10.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to develop protocols aligned with gender and inter-generational issues (CARE Principles) (Activity 1.1.4.1)	$ 10.000,00						$ 10.000,00		$ 10.000,00	IEB

	Consultant for the development of protocols for data collection related to Oral Knowledge Narratives, images, videos and audios (Activity 1.1.4.2)	$ 10.000,00						$ 10.000,00		$ 10.000,00	IEB
	04 IPLC consultants for moderation and reporting for four (04) workshops to assess and define the data collection protocols (02 Amazon and 02 Cerrado) (Activity 2.1.1.1)	$ 16.000,00						$ 16.000,00		$ 16.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to conduct six (06) workshops participatory development of protocols for biodiversity monitoring and assessment - envir. impacts of economic activities - guide mgt. plans (Activity 2.1.2.1)		$ 30.000,00					$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to support the participatory development of initiaitves with the Small Projects Fund on small comunity projects of value chains for the use of endangered and economic species (Activity 2.1.3.1)		$ 36.000,00					$ 36.000,00		$ 36.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to guide participatory and knowledge-exchanging workshops to design projects for integrated management plans for the sustainable use of the sociobiodiversity (Activity 2.2.1.1)			$ 30.000,00				$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to support for knowledge-exchanging meetings on sociobiodiversity value-chain projects (Activity 2.2.2.1)			$ 15.000,00				$ 15.000,00		$ 15.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to suppport the participatory of development/implement ation of sociobiodiversity value-chain projects (Activity 2.2.2.2)			$ 29.746,00				$ 29.746,00		$ 29.746,00	IEB
	Consultant to provide assistance and monitor community projects for endangered species with identified use (Activity 2.2.3.1)			$ 15.000,00				$ 15.000,00		$ 15.000,00	IEB
	Consultant to design and implement a strategy and communication plan on experiences and formats for sharing data, information and knowledge disseminated (Activity 3.2.4.1)					$ 15.000,00		$ 15.000,00		$ 15.000,00	IEB
	Consultant for monitoring and reporting of the Inception Workshop (Activity 4.1.2.1)						$ 2.000,00	$ 2.000,00		$ 2.000,00	IEB
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Financial Manager -IEB-EA (100% PMC)							$ -	$ 189.890,00	$ 189.890,00	IEB
	Communication and Information Management Specialist - IEB (50% Project Grant; 50% IEB Co-financing)	$ 20.130,00	$ 15.097,50	$ 15.097,50	$ 15.097,50	$ 15.097,50		$ 80.520,00		$ 80.520,00	IEB
	Gender and M&E Specialist -IEB (100% IEB Co-financing)										IEB
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Consultations with IPLCs to define priority territories and the governance mechanisms (Activity 1.1.1.1)	$ 22.000,00						$ 22.000,00		$ 22.000,00	IEB
	Meetings in the territories to present the projects (Activity 1.1.1.2)	$ 37.000,00						$ 37.000,00		$ 37.000,00	IEB
	Meetings for structuring of the Technical Working Groups (TWG) (Activity 1.1.1.3)	$ 75.000,00						$ 75.000,00		$ 75.000,00	IEB
	Meetings to develop the FormarBio Program (Activity 1.1.2.1)	$ 15.099,00						$ 15.099,00		$ 15.099,00	IEB
	Workshop to shape the training program and working groups (Activity 1.1.2.2)	$ 14.000,00						$ 14.000,00		$ 14.000,00	IEB
	Training at four (04) face-to-face modules of FormarBio (Activity 1.1.2.3)	$ 78.000,00						$ 78.000,00		$ 78.000,00	IEB
	Training for the scholarship program for IPLCs researches on the biodiversity in their territories (Activity 1.1.2.4)	$ 40.000,00						$ 40.000,00		$ 40.000,00	IEB
	Meetings to structure the IPLC Territory Research Team within the Funds of IPLC organizations (Activity 1.1.3.1)	$ 30.000,00						$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB

	Meetings for the design local Data Management Plans (Activity 1.1.3.2)	$ 45.000,00						$ 45.000,00		$ 45.000,00	IEB
	Meetings to develop specific protocols aligned with gender and inter-generational issues, CARE principles (Activity 1.1.4.1)	$ 28.000,00						$ 28.000,00		$ 28.000,00	IEB
	Meeting to develop protocols for data collection related to Oral Knowledge Narratives, images, videos and audios (Activity 1.1.4.2)	$ 28.000,00						$ 28.000,00		$ 28.000,00	IEB
	Four (04) workshops - 02 Amazon Biome and 02 Cerrado Biome- to assess and define the data collection protocols (Activity 2.1.1.1)		$ 40.000,00					$ 40.000,00		$ 40.000,00	IEB
	Training at the four (04) inter-module periods for research and data generation on biodiversity in the territories (Activity		$ 58.000,00					$ 58.000,00		$ 58.000,00	IEB
	Six (06) workshops for development of protocols for biodiversity monitoring and assessment of environmental impacts of economic activities and infrastructure projects (Activity 2.1.2.1)		$ 44.559,00					$ 44.559,00		$ 44.559,00	IEB
	Knowledge-exchanging workshops to design projects for integrated management plans for the sustainable use of the sociobiodiversity (Activity 2.2.1.1)			$ 63.000,00				$ 63.000,00		$ 63.000,00	IEB
	Knowledge-exchanging meetings on sociobiodiversity value-chain projects (Activity 2.2.2.1)			$ 74.800,00				$ 74.800,00		$ 74.800,00	IEB
	Training for the monitoring of community projects for endangered species with identified use (Activity 2.2.3.1)			$ 32.000,00				$ 32.000,00		$ 32.000,00	IEB
	Meetings with the Project Steering Committee (Activity 4.1.1.1)						$ 5.000,00	$ 5.000,00		$ 5.000,00	IEB
	Inception Workshop (Activity 4.1.2.1)						$ 5.000,00	$ 5.000,00		$ 5.000,00	IEB
Travel	Travel for consultations with IPLCs to define priority territories (Activity 1.1.1.1)	$ 26.000,00						$ 26.000,00		$ 26.000,00	IEB
	Travel for meetings in the territories to present the projects (Activity	$ 31.000,00						$ 31.000,00		$ 31.000,00	IEB
	Travel for structuring of the Technical Working Groups (TWG) (Activity 1.1.1.3)	$ 60.000,00						$ 60.000,00		$ 60.000,00	IEB
	Travel for the meetings to develop the FormarBio Program (Activity 1.1.2.1)	$ 8.500,00						$ 8.500,00		$ 8.500,00	IEB
	Travel for workshop to shape the training program and working groups (Activity 1.1.2.2)	$ 10.500,00						$ 10.500,00		$ 10.500,00	IEB
	Travel to implement four (04) face-to-face modules of FormarBio (Activity 1.1.2.3)	$ 45.000,00						$ 45.000,00		$ 45.000,00	IEB
	Travel for the design and implementation a scholarship program for IPLCs researches (Activity 1.1.2.4)	$ 29.000,00						$ 29.000,00		$ 29.000,00	IEB
	Travel for structuring the IPLC Territory Research Teams within the IPLC Funds (Activity 1.1.3.1)	$ 53.000,00						$ 53.000,00		$ 53.000,00	IEB
	Travel to design Data Management Plans, including traditional knowledge labels (Activity 1.1.3.2)	$ 57.000,00						$ 57.000,00		$ 57.000,00	IEB
	Travel for the development of protocols aligned with gender and inter-generational issues (Activity 1.1.4.1)	$ 30.000,00						$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB
	Travel for developing protocols for data collection related to Oral Knowledge Narratives, images, videos and audios (Activity 1.1.4.2)	$ 30.000,00						$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB
	Travel for four (04) workshops to assess and define the data collection protocols (Activity		$ 53.000,00					$ 53.000,00		$ 53.000,00	IEB
	Travel for implementing four (04) inter-module periods for research and data generation on biodiversity (Activity 2.1.1.2)		$ 54.000,00					$ 54.000,00		$ 54.000,00	IEB

	Travel for six (06) workshops for the participatory development of protocols for biodiversity monitoring and assessment of environmental impacts of economic activities and		$ 54.000,00					$ 54.000,00		$ 54.000,00	IEB
	through the Small Projects Fund, the implementation of small comunity projects		$ 20.000,00					$ 20.000,00		$ 20.000,00	IEB
	Travel for supporting an assesments for the acquisition of IT equipment (Activity 2.1.3.2)		$ 18.000,00					$ 18.000,00		$ 18.000,00	IEB
	Travel to hold participatory and knowledge-exchanging workshops to design projects for integrated management plans for the sustainable use of the sociobiodiversity (Activity 2.2.1.1)			$ 36.000,00				$ 36.000,00		$ 36.000,00	IEB
	Travel to support for knowledge-exchanging meetings on sociobiodiversity value-chain projects (Activity 2.2.2.1)			$ 54.000,00				$ 54.000,00		$ 54.000,00	IEB
	Travel to suppport the participatory of development/implement ation of sociobiodiversity value-chain projects (Activity 2.2.2.2)			$ 40.000,00				$ 40.000,00		$ 40.000,00	IEB
	Travel to provide assistance and monitor community projects for endangered species with identified use (Activity 2.2.3.1)			$ 54.000,00				$ 54.000,00		$ 54.000,00	IEB
	Travel for the design and implement a strategy and communication plan on experiences and formats for sharing data, information and knowledge disseminated (Activity 3.2.4.1)					$ 25.000,00		$ 25.000,00		$ 25.000,00	IEB
	Travel for Steering Committee Meetings (Activity 4.1.1.1)						$ 30.000,00	$ 30.000,00		$ 30.000,00	IEB
	Travel for internal monitoring, produce reports on and review lessons learned from the Project (Activity 4.1.2.2)						$ 43.781,00	$ 43.781,00		$ 43.781,00	IEB
Office Supplies	Purchase office supplies										
Other Operating Costs	Premisses (rental)								$ 25.000,00	$ 25.000,00	IEB
	Utilities								$ 15.000,00	$ 15.000,00	IEB
	Internet, maintenance of equipments								$ 20.000,00	$ 20.000,00	IEB
	Miscelaneous										
	...										
Grand Total		$ 1.655.079,00	$ 1.088.944,00	$ 889.031,00	$ 839.485,00	$ 1.239.485,00	$ 185.781,00	$ 5.897.805,00	$ 294.890,00	$ 6.192.695,00	

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$ 185.780,85

$	294.890,25	3% of total	5% of subtotal

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.

STAP's Comments at PIF stage	Agency's Response Comments
Paragraph 2 (Summary): There is a tension in the proposal between an apparent top-down national agenda to capture and document IK versus the bottom-up needs of IPs and LCs to document and systematize their own knowledge and thereby support better management of biodiversity and take advantage of economic opportunities.	During the PIF development initial consultations took place with representatives of , Indigenous Peoples, namely the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples.[1][92]During the PPG phase these consultations and subsequent incorporation of the perspectives of IPs and LCs was greatly amplified with direct contacts and approval from the Management Committee of the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (CG-PNGATI)), the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB), the Network of Traditional Peoples and Communities[2][93] (Rede PCT) and National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT). TLegitimate representatives of the IPs and LCs expressed that Knowledge Management on biodiversity within their territories is in their direct interest for ensuring the sustainable management of r resources, in face of climate related changes occurring within their areas, and to maintain and enhance their livelihoods and income generation. Moreover, indigenous knowledge can also be used to counter non-indigenous scientific knowledge used by development projects (i.e., hydropower plants, large agricultural and livestock initiatives, illegal small-scale goldmining, industrial (legal) iron-ore mining, pavement of roads, etc.) to justify imposed interventions, which involve territory encroachment.
Paragraph 1 (Project rationale): It is envisaged that the intended outcome will be achieved through a series of activities, including some innovative ideas on the integration of IK and other knowledge systems. In this context, the overall logic is weakened by a lack of clarity about how this need has been identified and therefore whether the intended pathways for change are likely to be effective.	The Project Rationale has been adjusted to reflect interventions in the Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Territories in a more balanced manner. In the PIF there was a skewed viewpoint in relation to the Indigenous Peoples with little mention of Local Communities, which has now been corrected. Moreover, the logic of the proposed interventions has been revised to present more clearly the background logic leading to the intended pathway for producing change. Furthermore, to

	bring a little of the IPs and LCs vision, in the PPG phase IPs and LCs consultants were hired.
Paragraph 2 (Project rationale): The proposal does not specify whether the need to document, systematize and database IK has been identified as a problem by IPs and LCs or whether this is seen as a way to strengthen higher level policies relating to the management of indigenous lands. If it is the first, there is likely to be greater buy-in and the project logic makes sense. If it is the latter, then there are likely to be more obstacles and certainly more assumptions about whether the project logic will achieve the desired outcomes.	As noted, IPs and LCs representatives have explicitly endorsed the project. And some consultants hired during the PPG phase addressed the need to gather knowledge that is currently dispersed in various publications.
Paragraph 1 (Project description): The description of the drivers is slightly convoluted and could be simplified. Furthermore, it is not entirely clear how they fit in the overall framework of the ToC as they appear (on pg. 17 of the PIF) to be corresponding with the project intervention and activities, which is somewhat confusing (i.e. drivers are usually implied to be external factors that influence project activities and outcomes).	The drivers presented in the PIF have been edited to respond to the STAP comment: • Articulation and training in aspects related to data science, CARE and FARE Principles aiming for greater autonomy and governance of data and knowledge by IPs and LCs; • Promote the knowledge and culture of IPs and LCs within society, aiming at greater recognition of the importance of IPs and LCs practices for biodiversity conservation; • Strengthen participatory and intercultural research on biodiversity that reinforces the potential for social innovation resulting from dialogues between scientific knowledge and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge.
Paragraph 2 (Project description): The ToC involves three key assumptions, which are sound in terms of their actual content, although their description is in places a bit convoluted and could be shortened and simplified (i.e. assumption 'b': outcomes to intermediate state). The ToC diagram covers all the basics but could be improved in a few places. The ToC comprises three logical pathways, which are meant to be implemented and followed in parallel to achieve the project outcomes and objectives. Pathways 1 and 2 are fine but pathway 3 presents a potentially significant weakness as it states that: "if the knowledge, data and information collected by this project is duly captured and made publicly available in the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) then huge contribution to promoting traditional knowledge and adequate sharing of benefits from the use of genetic resources will have been made". This does not really describe a pathway and appears to overlook or minimize the risk that IPs and LCs may not want to share their IK using those means or indeed at all, as was noted on pg. 14 and 16 of the proposal, where it is stated clearly that: "IPs and LCs may wish to maintain confidentiality on several aspects, or strategically disclose information	An adjusted wording has been used for the description of Pathway 3. Pathway 3: Existing and already published biodiversity data from the Amazon and Cerrado Biomes dispersed throughout numerous sources (i.e., databanks, print, videos, recordings, etc.) registered and made publicly available in the SiBBr, with correlated occurrence datapoints will contribute to strength IPs and LCs TEK and network of knowledge on the topic and facilitate benefit-sharing process from the use of genetic resources. Furthermore, additional biodiversity data and information collected at the Territories, curated by IPs and LCs, with optional authorization of access, could be registered at dedicated webpages to promote TEK.

when appropriate" and that "a commitment to enable IPs and LCs to choose how and if they want their knowledge, information, and data to be assessed and made publicly available".	
Paragraph 3 (Project description): The description of the components and related outcomes is for the most part clear and adequate but in some cases presents contradictions between the proposed activities and the project's commitment and principle to respect IPs and LCs rights, and some components seem to underplay possible limitations. More specifically: component 1 aims to set the conditions for data gathering by third parties, which in itself assumes that the IPs and LCs participating in this project will give their consensus to have third parties gathering data involving their IK. Similarly, component 3 proposes the integration of IK into the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) platform, which assumes. the predetermined consensus and agreement by the concerned IPs and LCs. It also assumes that the SiBBr is the most appropriate tool to organize IK data and make it accessible to IPs and LCs. The description of the components also does not explain how a project focusing on the documentation of IK in a few pilot sites will enable benefit sharing agreements for all appropriate knowledge holders.	The inclusion of "third parties" for data collection was a misunderstanding from the PIF reviewer; this has been properly fixed to describe the eventual partnerships to be established by the IPs and LCs for data collection; nevertheless, the numerous IPs and LCs researchers (i.e., fellows, master and doctoral degree students) from the Territories, where the Project will work, will coordinate at the territories the data collection processes. Regarding the SiBBr as a suggested tool for organizing biodiversity data and information, although it is not the only existing one, there are some key reasons to present it to the IPs and LCs as a robust alternative due to the security if provides regarding the location of storage, the curation of the data, capacity to correlate the information with location datapoints, incorporating login features, adopting open data software and the interoperability with other databanks. Paragraph 24 of the Project Proposal provides a detailed description of this system. The last point highlighted by STAP in this paragraph is regarding the link between supporting and strengthening TEK will correlate with a broader promotion of benefit sharing for IPs and LCs. The issue is that currently, in Brazil, Law 13123 of May 2015 on access to genetic heritage, protection and access to associated traditional knowledge and the sharing of benefits for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has established that the economic exploitation of finished product or reproductive material resulting from access to genetic heritage or associated traditional knowledge of **unidentifiable origin** will lead to an agreement with the government for benefit sharing payments to the National Fund for Benefit Sharing – FNRB. However, resources from FNRB reportedly fail to adequately reach the IPs and LCs. A databank with correct registration of biodiversity associated with TEK, can help researchers and industries when applying for permits with the National System for Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge – SisGen. Even if in the self-declaratory statement these cohorts say they do not know if there is the association with TEK, if this is not the case (due to the IPs and LCs databank strengthened by the Project), an alert shall be issued due to the established interoperability of databanks, allowing the Government to intermediate a negotiation with the relevant IPs and LCs.
Paragraph 4 (Project description): There seems to be a real risk that allocating benefits to specific communities based on limited information risks, excluding legitimate claims by other groups who have undocumented knowledge of the same species and uses. Some of these inconsistencies are further highlighted in the risk section of the proposal, which states clearly	As introduced above, the registration of numerous biodiversity data and information associated with TEK shall lead to illustration of the need of drafting a policy based upon the CARE Principles (*Data policy and terms of use premised on CARE principles made available on SiBBr or other platforms chosen by IPs and LCs*).

that a substantial risk to the project is related to Stakeholder Engagement and more specifically the risk of IPs and LCs not agreeing to the sharing of relevant data and information. STAP was pleased to see that the risk of IPs and LCs lack of engagement and participation and/or willingness to share IK is acknowledged and given the necessary importance, but STAP does not concur that the proposed mitigating measures are enough to guarantee the success of the project.	
Paragraph 5 (Project description): The proposal presented a project stakeholder list that described the mission/objective of each of the stakeholders included and their proposed roles in the PPG phase. As far as the institutional aspect is concerned (i.e. line ministries, research institutions, universities etc.) this was assessed to be sufficient at this stage of project design and development on condition that further consultation and a stakeholder engagement plan will be developed at PPG stage, as mentioned in the proposal. However, STAP also noted the absence of indigenous organizations and groups from the list provided, which further compounds the concerns raised above.	This issue has been resolved with a careful expansion of the list of IPs and LCs stakeholders' representatives, which are actively consulted and supporting the project.
Specific points and suggestions to be addressed	
1. That the seemingly contradictory statements and provisions around the access, use and sharing of indigenous knowledge and practices be addressed and resolved as a matter of priority, it also recommends that the language in output 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and outcome 3.1 be revised to ensure that none of these commit the project to deliver activities, results and/or outcomes that contravene the commitment stated here and the principle of 'pertinence' described on page 13 of this proposal. Esse comentário do STAP, na verdade, aponta para um elemento muito importante que não foi incluído aqui: An important element of the project rationale was the commitment to enable IPs and LCs to choose how and if they want their knowledge, information, and data to be assessed and made publicly available. However, STAP found contradictory elements in the project, for example under output 1.1.1 (define gender-sensitive strategies for data collection by third parties), 1.1.2 (enable data gathering by third parties), and outcome 3.1 where it is explicitly stated that: 'IPs and LCs, relevant	The project may strengthen the sharing of benefits through access to genetic heritage and associated Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK), at least through: 1) association of species of use with IPs and LCs territories; and 2) the interoperability with the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) and the Genetic Heritage Management System (SisGen) and 3) evaluation of strategies to identify the origin of the information in the databanks, such as the adoption of labels that inform the origin of the species. It is important to make it clear that the project will only make available primary information about the TEK that has the prior consent of the IPs and LCs. Specific demands from communities to structure, protect or make their knowledge available responsibly (considering the FAIR principles) will be assessed using tools TI. Due to demands from IPs and LCs that the selection of territories is to be conducted in PY1 so that appropriate participatory consultation (i.e., FPIC process) takes place.

stakeholders and the general public can access open data and information on biodiversity associated with IPs and LCs culture and knowledge.”	
2. That the ToC diagram be revised as follows: the assumptions should be included and plotted against the output to outcome and outcome to intermediate state stages. These should also replace the three brown boxes at the bottom of the diagram, which is not clear what they are. The drivers should be re-labeled activities and linked more clearly to the outputs. The description of the project objective should be shortened.	The TOC diagram and accompanying text has been adjusted to reflect these concerns (see Figure 1) in the CEO Endorsement Package.
3. That the project considers additional assumptions that are not addressed. For example, the assumption that a focus on a few communities and localities will provide sufficient information to allocate benefits from use of genetic resources without excluding groups who continue to have undocumented IK related to the same species.	The objective of the project is to contribute to the debate and demonstrate possible pathways to some of the topics related to access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. Information open and available to the general public will have been established by each IPs and LCs, and restrictions on access to sensitive data will be maintained when applicable (if some communities so determine). We believe that access to information on the occurrence of species in territories and the use of species by IPs and LCs, as long as they are made available in safe and traceable locations (such as SiBBr), can benefit IPs and LCs in situations of expanding research and partnerships, as well such as strengthening public conservation and bioeconomy policies.
4. The proposal includes a definition or description of what is meant by ‘open information’ in relation to making IK publicly accessible.	We will prepare a glossary of terms, as well as make explicit a minimum data policy that guarantees the protection of Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) and communicates the project's interfaces with 'open science' and access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic heritage.
5. The description of the mitigating measures related to the potential non-sharing of data and information by IPs and LCs should be revised and strengthened. Given that the risk of lack of engagement by IPs and LCs is seen as a real possibility with significant consequences, the mitigating actions should include alternative options for the implementation of activities that would see the participation of IPs and LCs and guarantee a certain acceptable level of results. This may lead to results that are not optimal but still acceptable.	Mitigating measures will be adopted for the potential for non-sharing of data. We will start with training actions that can guide the understanding of data governance (a specific working group will be created on this topic, which will discuss issues such as open data, sensitive data, FAIR and CARE principles, etc. A path of joint understanding of the logic of data protection, sharing and publication, as well as innovative technological tools that protect data collectively generated by IPs and LCs, e.g. DOI, systems for access to databases, labels associated with datasets that link information such as provenance. Other mitigating measures include working with networks of researchers and indigenous territories, which are already collecting data to, for example, subsidize impact assessment processes, and need support in structuring these data; compilation of information already published in a dispersed manner;
6. The project stakeholder list should be revised to include suitable indigenous organizations and groups. A robust stakeholder engagement plan should also be developed as a matter of priority during the PPG phase. This should explain in detail how IPs and LCs will be engaged and how the principles described in this proposal (e.g. Free Prior and Informed Consent, Right of Self-determination, right to determine if and how IK will be accessed and shared/disseminated) will be applied to ensure equitable outcomes.	The list of stakeholders was revised and new organizations and potential partners were incorporated. A stakeholder engagement plan was also developed to illustrate coordination strategies with government and civil society partners. A considerable engagement effort was made throughout the PPG, according to the list of organizations consulted and according to the project's governance design, which integrates and includes the two main collegiate bodies of IPs and LCs in the country: the Management Committee of the National Territorial and Environmental Management Policy (CG-PNGATI) and the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT). A methodological guide for community consultation and consent will also be attached to the proposal.

7. STAP has agreed with the GEF Sec. that the implementing partners for this project should prepare an addendum that addresses all of the issues highlighted in this screening to be submitted before the project receives final CEO approval.	Letters with the declared support of the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples are being issued.

Council Member's Comments at PIF stage	Agency's Response Comments
Germany requests that the following requirements are taken into account during the design of the final project proposal:	
1. Germany considers the inclusion of IPs and LCs and the promotion of their rights a crucial factor in the implementation of conservation projects. The project proposal aims to produce and manage biodiversity data and information as a strategy to effectively protect IPs and LCs territories, safeguard traditional knowledge, and promote integrated biodiversity management. However, the project does not make sufficiently clear how the envisaged activities contribute to achieving these goals. In particular, the proposal lacks information on conservation outcomes to be achieved. Further, a missing element in the intervention logic and theory of change relates to the efficient and safe use of data in SiBBr: To mobilize and engage indigenous populations from the planning process onwards, capacity development only will not be sufficient. It is fundamental to explain to potential indigenous project partners how the contributed data in SiBBr will turn into concrete action in IPs and LCs territories since historically indigenous peoples and their organizations have shown little confidence in governmental policies.	The Project was structurally designed to strengthen the implementation of environmental and territorial management policies built with broad participation of IPs and LCs, as mentioned in the Project text. During the PPG it was decided that it will be strategic for the Project to develop a participatory Training Program to achieve the project's objectives, so that it is possible to build or strengthen research strategies (which include data collection protocols for the survey, management or monitoring of species). In this way, the activities of Component 1 were redesigned to achieve this training and qualification objective, prior to the field activities. Results related to biodiversity conservation will be achieved by strengthening knowledge systems (local, indigenous) existing in the territories, and reinforced with the creation of local capacities for systematization, participatory analysis and management of data and information. Through training and training, it is expected that communities will be able not only to monitor, but to conduct research in their territories, also participating and conducting data systematization and structuring processes, actively participating in the proposition and description of metadata, adoption of labels and definition of data opening. Understanding the processes related to the use and publication of data, on the one hand, will contribute to greater confidence in the entire process, on the other hand, it will enable a greater understanding of how these data and information can be used in favor of biodiversity management in one's own territory. The spatial visualization of species records in the territory, and crossing this data with environmental information (for example, deforestation, fires, hydrography, etc.) also strengthens a diagnosis of biodiversity, by understanding the distribution of the species used, increase or decrease in populations around the area. over time.
2. Moreover, the information on how the data could have concrete outcomes in IPs and LCs territories is too vague (Outcome 2.2).	Participatory assessments and diagnoses will be carried out based on local demands in biodiversity management (survey, management, monitoring), and supported by information on the species used, the compilation of information from PGTAs and other management instruments (if applicable). The diagnoses and research carried out can enable decisions on the use or management of certain species, the most used species, rare or threatened species, species with potential for economic use, etc. Furthermore, a more organized and structured set of

	data, information and knowledge in the territories becomes a tool for education, shared learning, political control and decision-making (in some cases), and even subsidies for the elaboration or review of public policies and government programs.
3. The information on ABS and bioeconomy and the elements how to ensure FPIC are not convincing: The existing ABS structure and laws in Brazil according to indigenous organizations are weak, not representative and do not ensure FPIC. Further, bioeconomy and access to markets is very complex and needs structured, formalized and experienced indigenous organizations.	The country has advanced legislation on genetic heritage management, including the composition of a National Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGEN) with sub-chambers coordinated by the IPs and LCs themselves. The Sub-Chamber of the Guardians of Biodiversity of the CGEN was the first collegiate of IPs and LCs to which the GEF project was presented. There is also a Genetic Heritage Management System (SisGen) in the country. For the FPIC, a methodological path constructed for the project (Appendix 5) will be adopted, including prepared by IPs and LCs consultants hired during the PPG. Furthermore, local biocultural consultation protocols will be adopted as a priority, when applicable, to understand the requirements of communities with external projects. Dialogue with regional organizations and partner organizations is also part of the methodological path to obtaining FPIC. Regarding bioeconomy and access to markets, it is important to highlight that the structuring of these value chains is not the main focus of the Project, but support for collaborative research on managed species and data management, as components of strengthening the chains. Other actions complementary to the chains may also be carried out, such as strengthening local organizations, exchanges and training and training activities. Finally, the project team would like to highlight that the Project intends to initiate a reflection on how data and information governance can strengthen benefit sharing processes. For example, by adding labels or metadata relating to the origin of certain information. Associating the use of a certain species with the territory and certain communities may be important to make the benefit sharing process viable.
4. Germany therefore requests that the proposal is amended to include information on: (i) conservation outcomes to be achieved through data collection and monitoring; what is the link and how is the information gathered used for conservation purposes; how are concrete action in IPs and LCs territories achieved through data collection and contribution to SiBBr; (ii) establishment of stronger ABS mechanisms and bioeconomies; and (iii) ensuring confidence and safeguards in case that data from system SiBBr is misused, e.g., via a complaint system in the form of prosecutors or ombuds institutions which could be linked to SiBBR (MPF, DPU, etc.).	IPs and LCs territories generally have little information on the status of biodiversity. We know that these territories are fundamental in the conservation of biodiversity, largely due to existing satellite images, which show areas that are much more preserved than adjacent, non-protected areas. However, there is little information about which species occur in these territories. Thus, (i) obtaining an assessment or diagnosis of local biodiversity will be the first step in discussing conservation measures, and this assessment or diagnosis will be obtained through collaborative research, data collection and monitoring of biodiversity in the territory; (ii) the Project does not propose to establish ABS and bioeconomy mechanisms, only to indicate good practices and guidelines to support local policies and projects; (iii) the data will be protected by usage licenses, login and terms of use, therefore, in accordance with copyright legislation (Law 9,610 of 1998). But an audit system will be proposed to receive complaints about misuse of information.

5. The proposal states that there is mostly a strong indication of the sustainable use of natural resources by indigenous peoples. Given that, please specify the exact need for this project from IPs and LCs point of view, especially with regard to data collection and setting up Environmental and Territorial Management Plans or other Management Plans.	There is a strong indication of the sustainable use of resources by IPs and LCs, based on satellite images, the practices and management developed, and publications on the use of species. An important contribution of the Project is the dialogue of knowledge, through the recognition and strengthening of collaborative research between IPs and LCs (which have their own knowledge systems) and researchers from universities and research institutes. (Note: For some time now, research on biodiversity in the territories has been compromised by the climate of widespread distrust regarding the presence of external researchers, given the history of biopiracy in Brazil. One of the criteria listed in the PIF for identifying potentially partner territories was the presence of relationships of trust between local IPs and LCs organizations and external researchers. Finally, it is believed that the project can contribute to a climate of trust for collaborative research in other contexts). The potential for social innovation in biodiversity identification, management and monitoring practices is significantly increased through this intercultural dialogue, as the design of research strategies and construction of protocols is based on the contribution of each knowledge system. This has already proven efficient and effective for integrated biodiversity management in other parts of the world. With the global and regional impacts resulting from climate change, deforestation and consequent isolation of territories, fires, river pollution, etc., which directly affect native species, obtaining a diagnosis and monitoring are essential so that preventive measures, focusing on species used, can be planned. We brought the example of the buriti (Mauritia flexuosa), a species of palm tree used in cultural festivals and associated with flooded areas (veredas). In a large part of the Cerrado Biome, there has been a drastic reduction in populations of this species, which may be related to the lowering of groundwater, largely due to the high consumption of water by conventional agriculture. Therefore, monitoring populations of this species in the territory, for example, is essential for mitigating external impacts.
6. The proposal focuses on indigenous peoples and lacks information in engaging local communities: The following institutions should be involved actively in the project as partners to ensure equal representation of indigenous peoples and local communities: (i) CNPCT – Council on national level, with equal representation of traditional peoples and communities and Government, coordinated by MMA+ (ii) ICMBio – Governance institution, important for governance and monitoring of RESEX, where many Local Communities have their territories etc. (iii) CONAQ,CNS,CAA do Norte de Minas, Movimento Quebradeiras de Coco Babacu MQCB; (iv) Steering Council National Policy for Environmental and territorial Management of Indigenous Territories (PNGATI, regional committees of PNGATI, Indigenous environmental agents (Agentes ambientais e	We recognize that the PIF text focused more on indigenous peoples than on local communities, and throughout ProDoc we tried to make the necessary corrections, including providing more data and information about these communities. As for the items listed, there are: (i) During the PPG, two collegiate bodies were sought to discuss the project: 1) the Steering Council National Policy for Environmental and territorial Management of Indigenous Territories (CG-PNGATI), and 2) CNPCT – Council on national level, with equal representation of traditional peoples and communities and Government. The Project went through CG-PNGATI twice (November 2023 and February 2024, according to the Minutes in Annex XXX). As for the CNPCT, dialogue was first held with the PCT Network (Network of Traditional Peoples and Communities, where only representatives of social movements participate, in October 2023), and in April 2024 the MCTI took the project for permanent discussion in a of the 5 Technical Chambers

territoriais Indígenas, agentes socioambientais indígenas etc.); (v) Conselho Nacional de Política Indigenista (CNPI); (vi) Indigenous Women's Organization (ANMIGA); (vii) Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon COIAB (Gerencia de Monitoramento dos Territórios Indigenas (GEMTI); (viii) Subnational Environmental ministries, (SEMAs dos Estados) and (ix) Indigenous environmental agents (Agentes ambientais e territoriais Indígenas, agentes socioambientais indígenas etc.) in diferente indigenous organizations.	of the CNPCT. Therefore, and as required by the IPs and LCs, these two bodies must be part of the project's governance structure. (ii) As for ICMBio, MCTI is in constant dialogue to validate the project's strategies and actions, and representatives of the body attended the meetings during the PPG. (iii) These organizations are part of the CNPCT and under the guidance of the Commission members themselves, dialogue should be carried out directly with the Council and not individually with the entities and organizations. (iv) Answered in item i) (v) This could be an important forum for communicating the progress of the project, as well as a space for dialogue on mechanisms to expand the benefits of the project to other contexts. (vi) ANMIGA is part of CG-PNGATI and monitors the project within the scope of this Management Committee (vii) COIAB is part of CG-PNGATI and monitors Project discussions in this Management Committee. However, in year 1 of the project, COIAB will be contacted for constant dialogue about the project and to communicate the actions agreed in specific territories in the Amazon Biome. (viii) If necessary, they may be contacted for dialogue about the project. To date, this need has not been identified. (ix) Such agents are potential public beneficiaries of the project, as established in the criteria for identifying territories in the PIF for the established macro-regions. Finally, it should also be mentioned that another body sought to discuss the project was the Sector Chamber of the Guardians of Biodiversity, within the scope of the National Council of Genetic Heritage (CGeN).

[1] Important to notice that the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples is a Ministry created in the present administration and for the first time Indigenous Peoples are with the truly representation of their interests. The Minister - Sonia Guajajara is an Indigenous People leadership with national and international recognition. Thus the inputs the Ministry provided in the early stages of the PIF ensured the consideration of the perspectives of Indigenous communities.

[2] The term "traditional communities" is the official term in Brazil for the terminology used by Conventions of Biodiversity (CBD) and Climate (UNFCC) for "local communities".