

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Conservation of the Atlantic Forest through the sustainable management of cocoa agroforestry landscapes	
Region	GEF Project ID
Brazil	11052
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Brazil	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID
FAO	732182
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
CEPLAC (Ministry of Agriculture)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	2/1/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
4,700,001.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
446,499.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
5,146,500.00	20,969,742.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,250.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	
5,310,750.00	
Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Mixed & Others	

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Certification - National Standards, Financial and Accounting, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Species, Forest, Sustainable Development Goals, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Communications, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Public Campaigns, Type of Engagement, Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Academia, Non-Governmental Organization, Gender Equality, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Innovation, Targeted Research, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Course, Training, Workshop

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

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)

The proposed project seeks to reduce and reverse the trends of degradation and biodiversity loss in the Atlantic Forest, an important biodiversity hotspot where more than 70 percent of the population in Brazil lives and one that provides essential environmental services for key economic sectors. The intense occupation of the Brazilian Coast since its colonization process and the different economic cycles puts the Atlantic Forest under immense pressure, which leads this biome to be the most endangered in Brazil. Recent assessments show that only 12.4% of Atlantic Forest original territory of 1.3. million km² is in a good state for biodiversity conservation. Most of the remaining forest is fragmented, with an average size under 20 hectares^[11].

Land degradation and forest fragmentation are two major drivers that impact the Atlantic Forest biome. The project will target its efforts in the southern Bahia State, where degradation has been significant in recent years and where “cabruca” agroforestry systems are highly concentrated (MapBiomias, 2020)^[22]. Cabruca is an agroforestry system where cocoa plants grow under a canopy of native Atlantic Forest species. Cabruca systems contribute to the integrity of Atlantic Forest fragments and play an essential role in conserving the biome (Cassano et al, 2014)^[33] contributing immensely for Atlantic Forest and biodiversity conservation, once its improve the forest connectivity, support animals and plants populations, including endangered and endemic species, promotes ecosystem services (Cassano et al, 2011^[44]; 2014; Falconi et al, 2015^[55]; Almeida-Rocha, 2019^[66]).

Forest conservation in South Bahia is intrinsically linked to cabruca systems, where approximately 80% of the land under cocoa production is cultivated using this agroforestry system. Unfortunately, in the last decades a series of problems (i.e. drought, tree disease, macroeconomic instability) have been affecting cocoa production, discouraging producers from investing in their forest land and causing a process of landscape transformation from forests to pastures at the regional level (Bahia de Aguiar et al, 2022)^[77]. The

transformation of cabruca system in other land use systems imposes great risks for the Atlantic Forest and its biodiversity conservation.

The proposed project will stimulate producers in Southern Bahia through a targeted set of policies and incentives to improve their cabruca management systems, contributing to the socio-ecological development of the territory that is more resilient to climate change and that makes biodiversity restoration and conservation of the Atlantic Forest more effective. The project will help conserve and restore environmental services in rainforest formations in Southern Bahia through improved management of natural resources and strengthening of the cabruca cocoa value chain. Specifically, the project will work with local stakeholders to improve the management of 85,685 hectares (GEF Core Indicator 1.2) of forest in the Pratigi protected area (WPDA ID 555682873) and of 118,000 hectares (GEF Core Indicator 1.2) of Baía Camamú protected area (WPDA ID 351864). Moreover, it will help improve the management of nearly 1.6 million hectares of productive landscapes supporting public policies implementation related to conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources in multi-use forest areas (GEF Core Indicator 4). Specifically, the project will restore 12,000 ha of cabruca agroforestry systems (GEF Core Indicator 3.1) and it will seek to develop a plan to revitalize cabruca systems in 30,000 hectares to improve landscape management in production systems (GEF Core Indicator 4.3). As a co-benefit of these activities, the project will avoid the emissions of 3,722,438 metric tons of CO₂-eq (GEF Core Indicator 6.1). Finally, the project will directly benefit 3,000 cocoa producers (GEF Core Indicator 11).

[1] Marques, M.C.M. & Grelle, C.E.V. 2021. The Atlantic Forest: History, biodiversity, Threats and opportunities of the mega diverse forest. Springer.

[2] Mapbiomas Cacau – Desenvolvimento Territorial do Sul da Bahia. Relatório Fase 01 (Junho 2020). <https://arapyau.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/mapbiomas-cacau-fase-1.pdf>

[3] Cassano, Camila R., Götz Schroth, Deborah Faria, Jacques H.C. Delabie, Lucio Bede, Leonardo C. Oliveira, and Eduardo Mariano-Neto. 2014. “Desafios e Recomendações Para a Conservação Da Biodiversidade Na Região Cacaueira Do Sul Da Bahia.” BOLETIM TÉCNICO N° 205. Comissão Executiva do Plano da Lavoura Cacaueira, Ilhéus.

[4] Cassano, C. R.; Kierulff, M. C. M.; Chiarello, A. G. 2011. The cacao agroforests of the Brazilian Atlantic forest as habitat for the endangered maned sloth *Bradypus torquatus*. *Mammalian Biology* 76:243–250.

[5] Falconi, N; Vieira E.M.; Baumgarten, J.; Faria, D. & Giné, G.A.F. 2015. The Home Range and Multi-scale habitat selection of the threatened maned three-toed sloth (*bradypus torquatus*). *Mammalian Biology*, v. 80, p. 431-439.

[6] Almeida-Rocha, J.M.; Monsalvo, J.M.A. & Oliveira, L.C. 2019. Diet Specialization reduces the occupancy of cocoa agroforests by diurnal raptors. *Bird Conservation International*, p.1-17

[7] Bahia de Aguiar, Paulo César, and Mônica de Moura Pires. 2019. “A Região Cacaueira Do Sul Do Estado Da Bahia (Brasil): Crise e Transformação.” *Cuadernos de Geografía: Revista Colombiana de Geografía* 28 (1): 192–208. <https://doi.org/10.15446/rcdg.v28n1.67437>.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To reduce and reverse the trends of degradation and biodiversity loss in Southern Bahia State by strengthening the cabruca cocoa production systems

Project Components

1. Institutional strengthening through establishing a participatory and inclusive governance system that promotes sustainable landscape management, focusing on enhancing biodiversity conservation and providing and supporting environmental services in the selected project area

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
467,351.00	2,670,646.00

Outcome:

1.1. Public authorities, producers and other relevant stakeholders adopt governance mechanisms for multiple use and conservation efforts of the rainforest formations (Mata Atlântica) and cabruca systems in Southern Bahia (Brazil)

Indicator: Governance system (recognized and documented by the main actors) adopted and under implementation

Core Indicator 4. Area of landscapes under improved practices: 1.6 million hectares covered by the “revised Cabruca decree”

Output:

1.1.1. Policies, mechanisms and governance frameworks for coordination, networking and information sharing have been established, considering gender perspectives

1.1.2. Institutional and local organizations’ capacities and tools for forest multiple use and cabruca system management developed and strengthened, considering gender perspectives

2. Establishment of an environmental restoration endeavor capable of promoting the long-term expansion of ecosystem services

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,518,320.00	6,225,916.00

Outcome:

2.1. Integrated land use planning being implemented to support sustainable conservation and multiple-use

Indicator: Territorial Intelligence Center supports decision making in project area

2.2. Environmental services in rainforest formations (Mata Atlântica) in Southern Bahia conserved, restored, and strengthened through improved management of natural resources

-Percent improvement in METT score for APA Pratigi and APA Baia de Camamú (Core Ind. 1.2)

Core Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness: 85,685 ha in the APA Pratigi and 118,000 ha in APA Baia de Camamú, as covered by the Management Plan

Output:

2.1.1. Integrated land use planning tools to support and promote connectivity in multi-use forest landscapes, combining conservation and restoration of ecosystem services developed, **considering gender perspectives**

2.1.2. Stakeholders trained, **including women's organizations**, on the use of integrated land use planning tools

2.2.1. Monitoring of biodiversity and **mechanisms for** ecosystem services **valorization** in place

2.2.2. **Biological corridors implemented to connect forest patches in private lands (cabruca agroforestry systems) and protected areas (including areas of Permanent Protection and Legal Reserves)**

3. The cocoa value chain enhancement is aligned with improving smallholders' livelihoods, women empowerment, youth inclusion, biodiversity conservation, and promotion of a socioecological resilient landscape

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,023,070.00	9,240,167.00

Outcome:

3.1. Cocoa cabruca value chain strengthened

Indicators:

Core Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration: 12,000 ha of cabruca agroforestry system restored

Core Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 30,000 ha of cabruca agroforestry systems under improved management (i.e. covered by a restoration plan and supported by extension services)

Core Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU sector GHG emissions mitigated, 3.72 million tons

Core Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments: % of 3,000 targeted beneficiaries that improve their livelihoods, with special emphasis on women/youth producers and women or youth led cooperatives

- Average increase of sale price of promoted cabruca cocoa product(s) in comparison to standard non promoted equivalent

Output:

3.1.1. Capacity building program and technical assistance and rural extension activities adopting specific gender and intergenerational aspects to strengthen farmers' role to implement better cocoa agroforestry production and restoration of productive landscape practices established

3.1.2. Revitalization of the cocoa value chain and expansion of innovative and complex cocoa agroforestry systems consolidated, including gender specific actions

3.1.3. Cabruca Cocoa quality network established, including gender specific actions

3.1.4. Mechanisms for sustainable marketing of agroforestry cabruca cocoa products and co-products, including traceability and certification schemes, tested and implemented

4. Awareness raising and knowledge management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
271,800.00	1,236,316.00

Outcome:

4.1. Communication and knowledge management strategies are developed and implemented, considering gender-related aspects, to publicize project's results and advancements

Indicator: % of communication and KM strategies implemented annually

Output:

4.1.1. Communication strategy developed and under implementation

4.1.2. Knowledge management plan developed and implemented, including south-south cooperation activities

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund GET
GEF Project Financing (\$) 198,650.00	Co-financing (\$) 599,136.00

Outcome:

ME 1 Project implemented according to Results-Based Management Principles

Indicator: % of progress achieved in the implementation of the project

Output:

ME 1.1. Project M&E system designed and operational **considering gender-related aspects**

ME 1.2. Project evaluations completed on time to support project delivery and knowledge sharing **considering gender-related aspects**

ME3. Monitoring Reports submitted on time to the implementing Agency and GEFSEC

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Institutional strengthening through establishing a participatory and inclusive governance system that promotes sustainable landscape management, focusing on enhancing biodiversity conservation and providing and supporting environmental services in the selected project area	467,351.00	2,670,646.00

2. Establishment of an environmental restoration endeavor capable of promoting the long-term expansion of ecosystem services	1,518,320.00	6,225,916.00
3. The cocoa value chain enhancement is aligned with improving smallholders' livelihoods, women empowerment, youth inclusion, biodiversity conservation, and promotion of a socioecological resilient landscape	2,023,070.00	9,240,167.00
4. Awareness raising and knowledge management	271,800.00	1,236,316.00
M&E	198,650.00	599,136.00
Subtotal	4,479,191.00	19,972,181.00
Project Management Cost	220,810.00	997,561.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	4,700,001.00	20,969,742.00

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

Global environmental significance

1. Brazil is the most biodiverse nation in the world. Among the 17 megadiverse countries, it occupies the first position. It is estimated to host between 15 and 20% of the world's total biodiversity. At least 103,870 animal species and 43,020 plant species are currently known, comprising 70% of the world's catalogued animal and plant species^{[8]8}.

2. Originally occupying nearly 17% of the Brazilian territory, stretching along the coastline from North to South, partially or fully covering 17 states, the Atlantic Forest is one of the most threatened terrestrial biomes in the world. Its destruction started when the first Portuguese colonizers arrived in 1500 a.d.. In successive exploitation cycles, the forest has been systematically cleared, driven by the extraction of its natural resources, to make way for agricultural expansion and urban sprawl^{[9]9}. Today the forest is reduced to less than 10% of its original area – nearly 1.3 million Km², distributed mainly in small, dispersed fragments of secondary forest in rural properties and conservation units along the Brazilian coast^{[10]10}.

3. A mosaic of distinct forest-type vegetations (Moist Forest, Atlantic Dry Forest, Semideciduous Forest, and Montane Forest) and associated ecosystems such as mangroves, sandbanks, grasslands, and inland swamps compose the Atlantic Forest domain. Atlantic Forest is one of the lushest biodiversity places in the world, and some studies estimate that the forest hosts more than 20,000 species

of plants and shrubs, where approximately 8,000 are endemic. The native fauna is formed mainly by amphibians (a wide variety of frogs), mammals, and many bird species^{[11][11]}.

4. 72% of the Brazilian population, more than 150 million people, live in areas that originally housed the Atlantic Forest biome. Some essential services and sectors such as clean water provision, climate regulation, agriculture, fisheries, electricity, and tourism depend directly on the forest. Such biophysical features and socioeconomic importance pose the biome conservation and sustainable management as a global priority, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015: Goal 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally and 15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

5. The legal limit of the Atlantic Forest is defined by Federal Decree (750/1993) that established the prerequisites that must be respected to apply for logging permits or rational use in that biome. Despite the importance of the Atlantic Forest, some estimates show that only between 7% to 10% of the remaining area of this biome is under any sort of legal protection regime within the different categories of Protected Area (PA) under Brazilian law. Furthermore, most of the remaining Atlantic Forest is fragmented into areas smaller than 50 hectares, 80% of which is private land.^{[12][12]}

6. More specifically, the conservation efforts to protect the Atlantic Forest must be more intensive in the Southern portion of Bahia State. Given its extremely high biodiversity and endemism rates, that makes the region one of the five centers of endemism in the Atlantic Forest Biome and one of the most diverse regions for plants and animals in the world, the region is one of the critical places worldwide for forest conservation. Also identified as the “cocoa region,” this territory encompasses an area of approximately 25,000 km² along the Atlantic Coast. It extends in the north-south direction for 280 km advancing in the east-west axis for 90 km from the coast. The original vegetation type is tropical moist forests, including lowland and submontane forests.^{[13][13]} This region still presents significant forest remnants and extraordinary challenges and opportunities for biodiversity conservation due to the high diversity of threatened species and an environment providing high chances of in situ conservation in protected areas and privately held forests.

7. Within the well preserved Atlantic Forest in South Bahia, the cabruca agroforestry system stands out as a sustainable productive system, capable of combining economic production, biodiversity conservation and improvement of small producers' livelihoods. The “cabruca” system is an agroforestry system where the cocoa trees grow under a canopy of native Atlantic Forest trees. In this way, the “cabruca” system contributes for the provision of a series of environmental, social and economic services, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services conservation, landscape connectivity, climatic regulation, sociocultural diversity, economic development, productive and decent work in rural areas, among others.

8. Several studies point out that cabruca systems can potentially harbor a substantial set of native flora and fauna species, contributing to the integrity of Atlantic Forest fragments. Given the considerable decline in the original vegetation cover and the high degree of fragmentation, these cocoa production areas can play an essential role in the efforts to conserve the biome. As a buffer zone between forest fragments and more intensive agricultural and pasture lands, cabruca areas connect isolated forest remnants, reduce the adverse edge effects on these patches, and augment the available habitat for some key species. The importance of cabruca systems in climate change is also recognized. A recent investigation has shown that cocoa production under the shade of thinned Atlantic Forest is more resilient to extreme weather events caused by the climate urgency. Also, those studies show that the cabruca agroforestry system can reduce fire risk and contribute to environmental restoration.^{[14][14][15][15][16][16]}

9. In southern Bahia, however, despite the historical socioeconomic relevance of the cocoa sector in the regional context, a series of problems in the last decades have been affecting the activity, causing a process of regional transformation. Some of the endogenous factors that led to the crisis in this segment are associated with climatic issues such as long drought periods, the infestation of cocoa trees by a disease caused by the fungus *Crinipellis perniciososa* (“witches’ broom”), lack of investment, credit and financing opportunities for modernizing the cocoa value chain. Externally, macroeconomic instabilities, the expansion of cocoa farming in other

countries, increasing the supply of the product, and consequently lowering international prices together with structural changes in the country also seriously impacted the activity.^[17]

10. This sectorial crisis generated a vicious circle of environmental degradation and poverty, threatening the integrity of the cabruca agroforestry production system and increasing pressure on the remaining Atlantic Forest fragments that still exist in the region. Many areas of cabruca were abandoned, or their management was reduced to “extractivism”, with a minimum of maintenance and without significant investments to guarantee better harvests. Another consequence was the general aging of producer families. The family succession in the activity was compromised by the decline of the cocoa plantation in the region. Many young people do not want to remain in the rural areas and migrate to cities in search of better employment and income opportunities. According to the **Geography and Statistics Brazilian Institute** (IBGE) data, approximately half of the production units are managed by people over 50 years old.^[18]

11. Thus, in this context, a critical factor for conserving biogenetic resources on private properties is the management of cocoa plantations, increasing productivity, and the ability to generate income for families. Under this context and complex circumstances, the main thrust of the presented initiative is to reduce and reverse the Atlantic Forest biome degradation trend in the southern region of Bahia State through the sustainable management of natural resources. The project aims to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of forest resources through integrated management of productive landscapes and by focusing on the cabruca cocoa value chain to support the local population's livelihoods and foster global environmental benefits.

12. The Global environmental significance, Global environmental benefits and the importance of “cabruca” system for biodiversity conservation and for the economic development for the region will be explored in more detail in Annex B “Baseline Scenario and the problem to be addressed” (please refer to the Annex B in the ProDoc word document).

Problems to be addressed and justification

13. Given its critical relevance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision, the main problem to be addressed is the threat posed to the remaining rainforest fragments, particularly in private areas in Southern Bahia. By Brazilian legislation, the “Forest Code Law” (12.651/2012), private land owners located under the Atlantic Forest domain are allowed to convert the native vegetation into other land uses provided that they keep 20% of the total property area as a Legal Reserve.^[19] Therefore, in this region, where significant remnants of forest fragments still exist, the majority of landowners, irrespective of the size of their properties, account for a considerable surplus of native vegetation that they can potentially (and legally) remove for other uses.

14. This concrete threat tends to be more severe as deforestation trends have generally increased in all the country's biomes, including the Atlantic Forest. The latest monitoring report, carried out by the Brazilian National Institute for Space Research (INPE) and the NGO SOS Mata Atlântica, pointed out that the total Atlantic Forest area deforested in the 2020 to 2021 period was 21,642 hectares. This value is 66% greater than the previous year (2019 to 2020), when 13,053 hectares were deforested, and 90% greater than the area cleared between the years 2017 and 2018 (11,399 ha). In Bahia state, the deforested area between 2020 and 2021 was equivalent to almost 5,000 hectares, representing an increase of 54% in relation to the previous period.^[20]

15. Much of the remaining forest fragments in this region are located on private land, where cocoa production in the cabruca system is one of the leading agricultural activities, in other words, the conservation of fragments and native vegetation is directly associated with the local production method.

16. Despite this significant importance, the “cabruca” system, as well as the Atlantic Forest is endangered because of a series of economic and social drivers of changes in the territorial dynamics. The economic crisis of cocoa value chain, associated with a high social and economic vulnerability of small farmers are leading to a process of landscape transformation, where cocoa plantations under the “cabruca” system are being systematically substituted for more profitable economic activities, such as livestock and coffee monocultures. These trends are systematically leading to a progressive impoverishment of rural areas, increasing environmental harmful activities, such as illegal logging and deforestation, with great impacts for Atlantic Forest Biome, landscape integrity, biodiversity conservation and small farmers economic wealth and livelihoods.

17. A critical issue that the project aims to address is related to the recovery of cocoa production under a cabruca system. Cocoa production in Bahia state in the year 2020 accounted for approximately 410,000 hectares (IBGE).^{[22]21} Some estimates, however, point out that around 80% of this area, nearly 330,000 hectares, is cultivated under the cabruca system.^{[22]22} To support the Cabruca cocoa system, several initiatives have been implemented over the years to address the barriers to consolidating this system as an economic, social and environmental strategy in a conservationist way. This project will work together with these initiatives to improve links in the cocoa production chain in a landscape approach with a focus on biodiversity and the positive impacts of ecosystem services.

18. The project region is suffering from climatic changes, especially related to decrease in precipitation and raise in drought periods. Accordingly to the Climate Risk Screening, the climate risk in project area is moderate, with climatological droughts expected to pose a very high risk in project area and a high risk of vulnerability of the population. Despite that, the project area has a high adaptative capacity, related to the agroforestry productive systems and support and investments from public national and local levels. The project will seek to enhance the support for adaptative capacity, strengthening public actions and investments, working together to enhance cocoa agroforestry systems to promote multiple ecosystem services, including climate regulation. The future scenarios project an increase in 0,87°C for minimum temperatures and 1.0° for maximum temperatures under low emissions scenarios in the mid-century (2040-2059) and 1.65°C for minimum temperatures and 1.76°C for maximum temperatures under high emission scenarios. Also, the number of days with heat index higher than 35°C is projected to increase by 8.4 days compared to the baseline (1995-2014). In the last few years, South Bahia has been experimenting changes in rain patterns. The main problem is prolonged droughts periods throughout the rainy season, leading to negative impacts in the agricultural sector, diminishing crop production and productivity, including cocoa. The frequency of drought events is increasing, leading to uncertainty about the future, reinforcing the importance of adaptation and mitigation measures, to cope with uncertain futures. In the state of Bahia, the precipitation decreased by 80mm from 1981 to 2021. By 2050, the precipitation is projected to decrease by another 66mm under low emission scenarios and by 79mm under high emission scenarios, compared to the baseline of 800mm/year. These climatic changes can negatively impact cabruca systems, reducing the extent of suitable cocoa productive areas and increasing water demand. The increase in temperatures also may have substantial impacts in cocoa yields, especially if the agroforestry systems are converted to unshaded production systems, increasing mortality and in witch's broom infection rates.

19. Recent studies show that cabruca and other agroforest systems are more resilient to climate change impacts. Supporting the improvement of such a production system is an important adaptation strategy that could reduce or mitigate the negative impacts of climate changes. Maintaining the forest cover helps protect water bodies and regulate hydric cycles. At the small-scale farmer level, the use of climate-resilient agroforestry practices among farmers targeted by the project, by increasing the extent of shaded cocoa production through Cabruca systems, is expected to limit the negative impacts of increasing length of the dry season by reducing air temperatures, increasing relative humidity, and decreasing vapor pressure deficit and plant evapotranspiration, thus preventing water loss from cocoa transpiration and soil evaporation. In this sense, the support to agroforestry systems improvement should be done together with other conservation and restoration activities. The project will support the development of environmental restoration plans, strengthening the regional institutional arrangements to promote biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. The permanent protected areas (APP) surrounding water bodies will be prioritized in restoration efforts. The project region has 62.689 hectares of hydric APP without forest cover. This is an issue that must be addressed during project implementation and by regional stakeholders, as presented in the local stakeholders section.

20. The project will work with local stakeholders to implement climate resilient and sustainable management practices in cabruca agroforestry systems, such as crop managements, pest control, soil and water management, etc. Also, the project will work to develop and implement market strategies to reduce negative impacts of climate changes in production and family incomes through development of differentiated and innovative markets based on south Bahia cocoa superior quality. Quality cocoa market pays at least double the price paid in conventional markets. In this way, the income reduction resulting from drought events and its impact in productivity will be mitigated by income generated in quality cocoa markets. This could reduce producers' dependence on high yields to generate sufficient income to attend their family's needs, reducing producers economic vulnerability. Therefore, the project will support the most vulnerable communities through a series of activities (land restoration, agroforestry systems revitalization, technical assistance, higher quality production, market access strategies) to enhance their resilience and adaptative capacity.

Remaining barriers

21. The main barriers identified for achieving the proposed objective are listed below:

22. **Legal Barriers:** The Brazilian “Forest Code law” (Federal Law 12,651/2012) allows, with certain restrictions, the owner to manage areas with native forests and agroforestry systems; regulations are stricter when it comes to reducing areas with natural forest cover on private lands in the Atlantic Forest Biome (Mata Atlântica). b) In contrast, farmers in southern Bahia with cabruca agroforestry systems on their properties are not free to manage these production areas due to restrictions imposed by the state legal framework. Specifically, these laws and regulations are: i) The Environmental Policy Law of Bahia State (12,377/2011); ii) The Forest Decree of Bahia State – (15,180/2014) and; iii) The instructions of the environmental agency of Bahia – INEMA and the Environment Secretariat– SEMA (Ordinance INEMA10,225/2015 and Joint Ordinance SEMA-INEMA003/2019).

23. In fact, to legally manage the cabruca areas, a detailed technical project is required to request authorization from the state environmental agency. As this process of obtaining the necessary permits is considerably bureaucratic and expensive (conversely, in the State of Espírito Santo the local legislation is much less bureaucratic and demanding for the cabruca landowners), farmers are prevented from adequately managing the cabruca systems. Therefore, they cannot implement requested practices to enhance cocoa productivity, such as pruning or eventually suppressing native trees, thinning the canopy to increase the amount of light, or planting new cocoa materials. This legal entanglement between the different regulatory frameworks causes a double problem. On the one hand, there are no incentives to promote forest recovery. On the other hand, farmers are prevented from managing their cabruca areas by the costs and the paralyzing complexity of many norms and regulations.

24. As pointed out, one of the project's aims is to dynamize the cocoa cabruca management system. However, for the cocoa agroforestry system to work efficiently, a set of practices is necessary, such as the eventual suppression of some arboreal individuals and the periodic vegetation pruning to allow light entry. Several studies indicate that the cabruca system, well managed, helps in the conservation of biodiversity insofar as it contributes to the maintenance of Atlantic Forest endemic species. In addition, these systems act as buffer zone, protecting the integrity of forest fragments. The legal entanglement that makes the management of endemic species difficult, in this sense, directly causes a productivity loss in cabruca areas. This decline in cocoa production generates an overall impoverishment of the activity, creating a perverse incentive related to illegal logging as a source of income. In addition, given the difficulty of managing the vegetation, many producers prefer to grow cocoa in monoculture, in full sun, reducing the conservation potential of the cabruca system.

25. **Technical barriers:** i) Limited knowledge, technology, and technical capabilities; ii) difficulty in implementing instruments, sustainable management, and production techniques to incorporate an integrated approach for forest multiple uses; iii) Insufficient Technical assistance for producers, leading to inadequate management practices, resulting in low yields; iv) Lack of forest management to generate a productive landscape in the Atlantic Forest region of the South of the State of Bahia, to prevent the loss of ecosystem functions, and discourage unsustainable activities and; v) access to credit and financing opportunities for producers; vi) Lack of instruments for valorisation of ecosystems services promoted by agroforestry systems. .

26. A critical problem that the project will address is the generalized lack of technical assistance, especially for activities before the farm gate, both in production and in the initial cocoa beans processing. According to IBGE data for the area covered by the Intermunicipal Consortium of the Atlantic Forest (CIMA) consortium, less than 7% of production units receive systematic technical assistance, only 25% use fertilizers, and about 8% access rural credit.^{[23]23} Specifically, in the case of cocoa farmers, productivity is extremely low, considering the production potential. Today it is around 200 kg per hectare, but with proper management, it can reach five times more, over 1,000 kg/ha.

27. Another challenge the project shall address is the weak technical and organizational capacity of cabruca farmers and the meager stage of their associations and other cooperative efforts.

28. **Governance and political organization for the management of natural resources barriers:** i) Lack of operational coherence between licensing and command/control agencies; difficulty in harmonizing a shared vision of interpreting norms and laws among productive sectors and the Attorney General's Office; and conflicts between farmers and authorities; ii) Lack of coalition between relevant stakeholders in planning and executing programs, projects and actions for the sustainable development in the region; iii) Lack of inclusive and participative governance arenas for shared decision making and planning, fostering the dialogue between relevant stakeholders, including producers and its organizations and promoting the improvement of local organizations institutional capabilities; iv) Lack of baseline data and adequate monitoring framework.

29. **Market barriers:** i) Difficulty in valorisation and access to sustainable markets. The cocoa beans produced under the cabruca system do not receive a higher price to compensate for the better quality of the shadowed crop, not to mention the environmental relevance of conserving forest assets that are inherent to the cabruca system. ii) There is currently no special label, brand, or qualifier that can differentiate cabruca beans from the standard beans produced in intensive open-air cocoa plantations. iii) potential commercial restrictions due to the potential heavy metal content in the cocoa beans.

30. **Environmental barriers:** i) Deforestation and transformation of sustainable productive systems. Full sun cultivations are encouraged promoting the loss of landscape connectivity and thus endangering the conservation of the Atlantic Forest; ii) Biodiversity conservation initiatives have been undertaken but are insufficient, as most forested land is privately owned. Involving landowners and cocoa producers in conserving threatened forest cover and their ecosystems is, therefore, fundamental.

31. All these barriers are important to be analyzed and monitored during the project phase and even after this period. The idea is to improve the actions and performance of stakeholders working on specific themes to address or monitor and manage these barriers. The project aims to work, together with strategic stakeholders, on all barriers or some possibilities to reduce the negative impacts associated with them, as shown below. More information and in-depth analysis about baseline scenarios, main barriers, regional trends and drivers of change are displayed in Annex B “Baseline Scenario and Problem to be addressed” (please refer to the Annex B in the ProDoc word document).

Local stakeholders and their importance

32. The project region possess a great variety of stakeholders, including from public, private, ONGs, producers organizations (cooperatives and associations), universities and research institutes that executes programs, projects and activities related to the scope of this project, in special in biodiversity conservation and cocoa value chain themes. The stakeholders details are displayed in the “Annex J: Stakeholder Engagement Plan” (please refer to the Annex J in the ProDoc word document).

33. In the public sphere, the Bahia State government, through its Secretary of Rural Development and its Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock is engaged in promote the sustainable development of the cocoa value chain and the improvement of cabruca system through projects such as “Bahia Produtiva”, “Rotas Produtivas da Bahia” e “Bahia que Alimenta”. Working together with the Bahia State government, the region has three Intermunicipal Consortia, responsible for projects such as “Cacau + Sustentabilidade”. These projects aims to improve the cocoa value chain by supporting producers with technical assistance, productive inputs and infrastructure, among other actions that propose to enhance the productivity, quality and aggregated value of cocoa beans. Also, in the Bahia state Government, the Secretary of Environment coordinates and executes projects and actions towards biodiversity conservation, such as management of protected areas and biodiversity monitoring. The project will work closely with the Bahia State Government and the three intermunicipal Consortia, strengthening its actions and capabilities in the project region through a series of activities related to the improvement of protected areas management, landscape monitoring and planning, and improvement of cocoa value chain, as will be described with more details in the Annex E (please refer to the Annex E in the ProDoc word document).

. The Public sector is fundamental for the project success and its future sustainability. So, in this sense, the project seeks to strengthen and leverage the public policies and actions, enhancing its impacts on the project region.

34. In the civil society sector, there’s a strong environment of organizations that acts towards the improvement of the cocoa value chain, such as South Bahia Cocoa Association, Cocoa Intelligence Center, Arapyau Institute, Taboa institute, “Povos da Mata Network”, among others. All these organizations seek to strengthen the cocoa value chain by promoting actions regarding technical assistance and conservation practices in cocoa culture, premium cocoa producing and processing, credit and financing, marketing and labelling. Also, the Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia is a reference organization that works as an incubator for innovative and transformative initiatives such as the Social Observatory, a platform for knowledge management, landscape monitoring and decision-making process facilitation, and the Regional Development Agency, an agency that seeks to facilitate the governance and participative planning in the project region. The project will work together with these local initiatives and organizations, seeking to strengthen social technologies, networks and local organizations capacities, which is fundamental for future project sustainability. These local organizations have the potential to leverage positive impacts in the territory, contributing to its sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and improvement of producer's livelihoods.

35. Related to efforts to mitigate the climate changes impacts, the project will work together with two ONG the invest in direct restauration actions and mechanism to incentive to promote restauration. In fact, restoration efforts are already in place by local stakeholders. Earth Conservation Organization (OCT, in Brazilian) is leading a restoration project focusing on water bodies seeking to implement environmental services payment strategies. Taboa is implementing an innovative restoration project that combines environmental restoration with incentives to producers. The project will work with these partners, to build upon the efforts already in place aiming to improve environmental positive impacts and mitigate negative impacts of climate changes.

36. Yet, the producer's organizations, such as cooperatives and associations are fundamental for project aimed results and impacts. The project will work with these organizations promoting capacity development, market access, marketing and labelling strategies and strengthening the quality cocoa network. The project will work with cooperatives associated with the South Bahia Cocoa Association and “Povos da Mata Network”.

37. Finally, the private sector will be engaged in the project, especially in actions regarding marketing, labelling and traceability strategies, as well as supporting producers for the implementation of good and sustainable management practices in cocoa systems. There's a wide range of private sector actors, such as industries and associations. The associations of the private sector such as "Cocoaction", Brazilian Association of Chocolate, Peanuts and Candies Industries (ABICABI), National Association of Cocoa Processors Industries (AIPC), and "Bean to Bar", have an important role in the adoption of good practices and sustainability criteria by the industries and companies in the cocoa sector. The project will work closely with these actors to engage the private sector in actions needed for the cocoa production systems and value chain transformations towards social, economic and environmental sustainability.

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[18] <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/5457#resultado> retrieved on August 23, 2022.

[19] Legal Reserves are protected areas under the Forest Code that have the function of 'ensuring the sustainable economic use of the natural resources of the rural property, assisting the conservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes and promoting the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the protection of wild fauna and native flora.'

[20] SOS Mata Atlântica, and Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais - INPE. 2022. "Atlas Dos Remanescentes Florestais Da Mata Atlântica (Período 2020-2021)- Relatório Técnico." São Paulo.

[21] <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/5457#resultado> retrieved on August 23, 2022.

[22] Mapbiomas Cacau – Desenvolvimento Territorial do Sul da Bahia. Relatório Fase 01 (Junho 2020). <https://arapyau.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/mapbiomas-cacau-fase-1.pdf>

[23] <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/1846>.

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

38. One main project strategy is to improve local organizations' capacities. As shown in the section “A” above, the region has a rich set of stakeholders engaged in the transformation of the current scenario towards a more sustainable and resilient productive systems, that includes socioeconomic benefits for producers associated with the improvement of Atlantic Forest and biodiversity conservation. The project will work together with these stakeholders, strengthening the projects and initiatives already in place and scaling up its impacts in the territory. In this way, the project tends to facilitate an integrated planning and helps to develop human, technical and financial resources aiming at future sustainability of project impacts and outputs endurance. One project exit strategy is to strengthen this stakeholder environment, endowing local public, private and third sector organizations with capacities to maintain project impacts and output sustainability in the long term. A better description of local projects and initiatives that will be supported by this project will be provided in section “B1. Summary of Institutional arrangements and coordination with other initiatives and projects.”

39. Initially, project’s planned actions will be implemented in the municipalities that compounds three consortia, the Intermunicipal Consortium of the Atlantic Forest – CIMA^{[24]24} (Consórcio Intermunicipal da Mata Atlântica), The Littoral South Sustainable Development Consortia – CDS-LS^{[25]25} (Consórcio de Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Litoral Sul), and the Mosaic of Environmental Protection Areas of the Southern Lowlands Intermunicipal Consortium – CIAPRA^{[26]26} (Consórcio Intermunicipal do Mosaico das APAS do Baixo Sul). These governance structures aim to collaboratively integrate the municipalities in the region, joining efforts to generate synergy in promoting development endeavors. Among the numerous initiatives implemented, the “Cocoa Plus Project” (Projeto Cacau+) stands out, whose main objective is to increase crop productivity, and the Shared Environmental Management Program (Programa Gestão Ambiental Compartilhada), with actions to strengthen municipal environmental systems.

40. The selection of these three consortia as a priority project implementation area complied with the following criteria: cocoa cultivation is a relevant economic segment in both regions, several biodiversity conservation initiatives have been implemented, the existence of demarcated protected areas, and the presence of traditional farmers, along with an intermunicipal articulation that enables potentializing project impacts. More importantly, the areas covered by the project's actions are considered priority for biodiversity conservation, both by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and by the International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN.^{[27]27}

41. The private sector will have a key role in the implementation of the project as it will target private landowners and will work with them to improve their production systems while improving biodiversity. The project and the Executive Commission of Cocoa Farm Plan (CEPLAC) will support farmers that join the program by creating an enabling environment for them to invest and reactivate the sector, as well as providing both technical guidance and any support needed to access markets (preparing detailed investment plans, certification schemes, etc.).

42. The Project activities will converge towards tackling climate barriers, contributing to an approach primarily to adapt to climate change in the region. Improving the agroforest system as a regional model of sustainable development is an important strategy to cope with climatic changes, once these productive systems are more resilient and have less needs of external inputs. The climatic changes represent a threat for rural development and agriculture production in the project region, mainly due to increased frequency in drought events. In this context, it is imperative the development of adaptation measures at the landscape and regional levels, that includes environmental, social and economic strategies that can reduce or mitigate the negative impacts of climatic changes.

Theory of change

43. As referred to in the section above, the project's main objective is to reduce and reverse the trends of biodiversity loss in Southern Bahia State primarily by strengthening the cabruca cocoa production systems. Accordingly, considering this overall purpose, the project's key actions are designed based on the following premise: if the producers families in Southern Bahia are properly stimulated through a set of policies and incentives to improve their cabruca cocoa management systems, then biodiversity restoration and conservation in the Atlantic Forest will be more effective, contributing to developing a socioecological territory more resilient to increasingly frequent climate uncertainties.

44. Some basic **assumptions** point out the proposal's feasibility and indicate that it is possible to reverse the undergoing process of Atlantic Forest degradation (Figure 1). The first postulation is the existence of stakeholders committed to achieving this overall objective through the potential uses of available forest resources and the need for conservation and restoration. A second assumption is the possibility of integrating different institutions to articulate a democratic and inclusive governance system that promotes sustainable landscape management, conserves biodiversity, and supports the provision of environmental services in the target area, with the participation of farmers' organizations and valuing the role of women and youth. The third assumption is that new climate smart technologies, improved agro forestry production practices (including soil management, pest and crop-nutrition management practices), new genetic materials (clones) developed by CEPLAC but still not overspread among producers are available at affordable prices. The fourth is the development of financial mechanisms and the nexus with sustainable markets given that they are factors to dynamize the cabruca cocoa custody chain and the restoration of productive landscape.

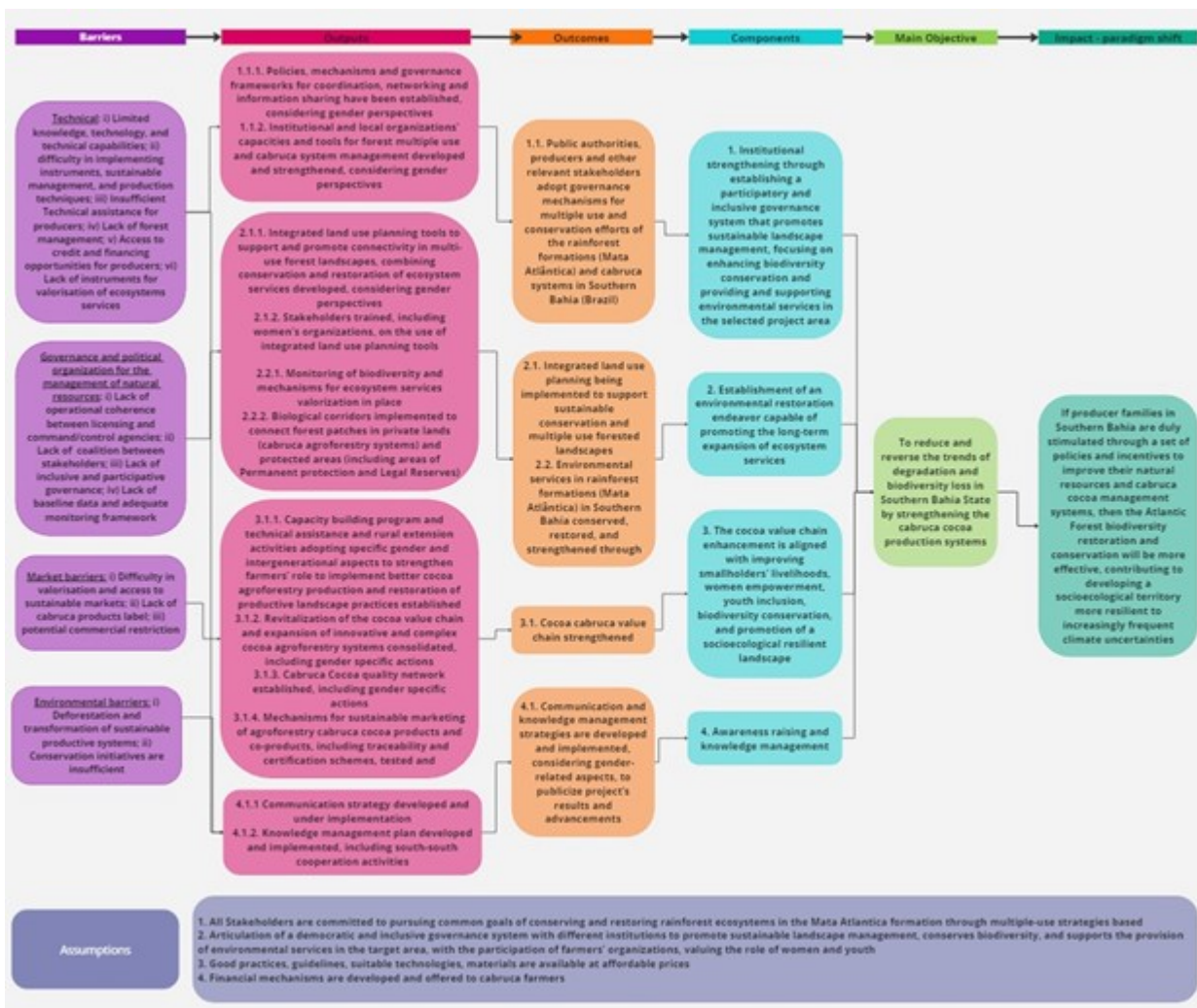


Figure 1. Project's Theory of Change (TOC)

45. As illustrated in the figure 1, the project organized around four major components. The **component 1** is of a structural nature around institutional strengthening to respond to legal, governance and political barriers. It provides the political conditions for implementing different initiatives to promote and support biodiversity conservation. In this regard, integrating numerous organizations involved in the cocoa value chain and environmental protection is sought to establish a governance system capable of articulating the different sectoral demands, and facilitate participatory and inclusive planning and shared decision-making process.

46. The **component 2** focuses on the conservation of the biodiversity of the Atlantic Forest in Southern Bahia and the promotion of ecosystem services through managing natural resources. It addresses technical and environmental barriers. To this end, the project will develop (as needed) integrated land use planning tools to support and promote connectivity and to incorporate an integrated approach for forest multiple uses, combining conservation and restoration of forest and ecosystem services. The project will also train stakeholders in the use of those tools and in the management and generation of a productive landscape in the Atlantic Forest region of the South of the State of Bahia, to prevent the loss of ecosystem functions, and discourage unsustainable activities. These tools will then be used as the basis to implement a biodiversity and ecosystem monitoring system (building on or strengthening MAPBIOMAS) and implement field activities to improve the connectivity between patches of private s (with and without cabruca) and public forests. Also, the project will support the improvement of management of protected areas, in a joint effort with the Bahia State Government to consolidate a corridor of connected protected areas. As a result, the project is expected to exponentially increase the provision of environmental services by reestablishing the forest integrity connecting different private protected areas (Areas of Permanent Protection – APP and Legal Reserves – RL) and sustainable managed cabruca systems with other conservation units which permit sustainable use.

47. The **component 3** is associated with promoting the cocoa value chain, encompassing aspects related to the sustainable production, processing of beans, and marketing. The actions planned within this segment are expected to contribute to women's empowerment in cocoa farming, in addition to including young people and increasing the territorial socioecological resilience. This component addresses technical, climate and market barriers. The project will work with local stakeholders to provide technical assistance and capacity building for producers and its organizations, as well as the development and strengthening of access to credit and financing

strategies. On the other hand, the project will support strategies for generating knowledge, technology, and technical capabilities; as well as for implementing instruments for sustainable management and production techniques to incorporate an integrated approach for forest multiple uses and lead to better integrated crop management practices, resulting in more yields and added value in cocoa beans produced on agroforestry systems.

48. The component 3 presents the following approaches: a) support the development of cocoa quality network, stimulating and capacitating producers for premium cocoa production; b) develop a marketing and labeling strategy, focused on the uniqueness of the South Bahia production System, its environmental and sociocultural services and values, as well as the characteristics of the improved quality cocoa beans, and facilitate access to sustainable markets (zero deforestation markets, heavy metals content in the range of UE parameters) that pay higher prices; c) improve management of natural resources at farm and landscape levels, implementing good management practices at cabruca systems, strengthening environmental conservation efforts. Another underlying standpoint is that expanding the value chain of non-timber forest products (NTFP) can help in-situ species conservation, generating a virtuous cycle of production, maintenance, and consumption of biodiversity products; d) all the actions of this component ensure the participation of women and women's organizations present in the project location to improve women empowerment and their livelihoods.

49. Finally, **The component 4** is aimed at following project interventions and documenting its impacts in order to allow for replication in other areas of southern Bahia and potentially in other locations such as the Amazon region. This component also seeks to generate evidence of project achievements, monitoring of the indicators, goals and budget executions under results management approach. Activities carried out in all components will be recorded and documented to promote a continuous learning process, creating a solid foundation for project scaling, as well as fundamental knowledge for communication and policy advocacy.

Project outputs

50. **Component 1.** Following the Theory of Change, the first outcome will help establish and consolidate a governance system whose primary purpose is to provide the conditions for implementing different initiatives to promote and support biodiversity conservation and the restoration, management and use of forest under multi forest approach and based on inclusive territorial planning and shared decision-making process (Outcome 1.1). The project will work with local stakeholders and decision makers to review or adapt existing policies to allow for the sustainable use of the Mata Atlântica forests. This inter-institutional structure, in turn, should develop or support policies and operating mechanisms to coordinate actions and encourage the flow of relevant information to advancing biodiversity conservation strategies, making sure to include gender perspectives (Output 1.1.1). Strengthening organizational capacities and the institutional arrangement, establishing instruments and plans for improving the cabruca cocoa chain, and promoting forest resources, making sure to include gender perspectives, are some of the direct consequences to be engendered within the scope of this first component (Output 1.1.2).

51. Based on the example of the Pará state, component 1 will be establishing a multisectoral governance system that aims to stimulate the creation of a "sustainability corridor" composed of a web of relationships, connecting different roles and responsibilities through permanent flows of dialogues and negotiations to advance in conceiving participatory, integrated and inclusive territorial planning proposals. The planning process of the corridor might promote the conservation, restoration, management and use of multi-forest landscape and the productive landscape related with cocoa production in agroforestry cabruca systems, stimulating the development of new opportunities for non-timber forest products, looking for diversified and sustainable incomes and labor opportunities. The central idea is to generate agreements based on environmental sustainability and resilient transaction criteria. The agreements established within the scope of the corridor must follow operational principles such as environmental protection, social development, and production based on strict parameters of socio-environmental sustainability, governance and climate resilience.

52. **Component 2.** Improvements in using and managing natural resources should promote the restoration and conservation of environmental services and biological-biodiversity corridors. To this end, the project will support the implementation of integrated land use planning activities (Outcome 2.1) and the conservation and restoration of environmental services through improved management of natural resources and the connectivity between patches of private (with and without cabruca) and public forests (Outcome 2.2).

53. To help achieve these results, the project will develop integrated land use planning tools, considering gender perspectives, in partnership with the Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia (PCTSUL), the Social Observatory and Santa Cruz State University (UESC) to consolidate a Territorial Intelligence Center, capable of data collection, treatment and diffusion, landscape and biodiversity monitoring. This Center will work as a reference institution for regional planning concerning activities related to socioeconomic development, biodiversity conservation and restoration strategies. Will produce data and information to subsidize public policies and programs and helps to coordinate public and private initiatives. The Territorial Intelligence Center will be articulated and work together with the governance system promoted in component 1, subsidizing discussion and regional plans elaboration with scientific and actual data and information. The project will ensure that women are hired and trained for the

development and operationalization of the Territorial Intelligence Center. This output will support the improvement of management of protected areas through the elaboration of management plan in partnership with Bahia environmental agency (INEMA) (Output 2.1.1.)

54. More specifically, the integrated land use planning tools proposed by the project will integrate in a interoperable environment several existing platforms and databases, hosted in partners' internet locations, for example: MapBiomass, Economic and Ecological Zoning (ZEE) of Bahia State, Rural Environmental Cadaster (CAR), National Forest Inventory (IFN), and to create new facilities, Municipal Territorial Use Plans, GIS of Conservation Units, GeoBahia of the Justice Attorney of Bahia, among others. The result of this endeavor will provide a novel and unique platform for decision making, management and monitoring of dynamics of land use in the specific region of southern Bahia. The integrated planning toolkit will support decision making to generate management plans to serve as a roadmap for the conservation and restoration actions to be worked out by the project in demonstrative areas and replicated in other areas through flanking co-financing and bank loans. The integrated land use planning tools developed by the project will be open to access by all stakeholders, including public and private actors and women's organizations. In this sense, it is fundamental to train regional and relevant stakeholders, in the use of those tools (Output 2.1.2.).

55. Also, the project will support the strengthening of a biodiversity monitoring system and field activities to improve connectivity between forest patches. Accordingly, it is planned to improve the data collection on territorial dynamics and spatial characteristics, qualify the appraisal of the region's productive potential and generate relevant information related to socioeconomic aspects, climatological tendencies, existing infrastructure, and market trends, among others (as complement of component 4). These analytical, qualitative, and quantitative data can (and should) serve as a basis for the various agreements and dialogues to be promoted within this hub of interactions (sustainability corridor) and for the governance mechanism required to advance the territory's economic, and socio-environmental standards. Work with local partners to foster the protection and/or reintroduction of key native pollinators' species, in particular those producing honey, counting on the incentives given by the Bahia State through the Law 13.095/2018. Finally, the project will work with local stakeholders to develop and implement viable strategies of payment for environmental services, benefiting producers that contributes to Atlantic forest conservation As a result, it is planned to increase sustainability by the promotion of environmental services in a territorial mosaic composed of sustainably managed areas, agroforestry cabruca systems, protected areas in farming lands (areas of permanent protection –APP and Legal Reserves – RL), forest fragments and different categories of conservation units (Output 2.2.1.).

56 In addition, the project will conduct field activities to promote landscape connectivity, with emphasis on better and sustainable management practices on cabruca systems, restoration of degraded lands in private areas, implementing biological corridors to connect forest patches in private lands and protected areas. The project will also strengthen regional native species seedling production by supporting and fostering regional nurseries (Output 2.2.2.)

57. **Component 3.** The third project outcome is related to strengthening the cocoa value chain (Outcome 3.1). It is worth noting that the project's approach includes all links under this segment, from improving the management of cabruca agroforestry systems, qualifying the processing and post-harvest processes to transforming and commercializing the products. The objective of Component 3 is to promote a resilient socioecological landscape through the integrated management of productive areas (cabruca agroforestry systems) and surrounding Atlantic Forests (within or outside protected areas), implementing sustainable and climate resilient management practices and fostering access to sustainable and innovative markets.

58. The improvement of quality and yield of cabruca agrosystem is based on knowledge-building and technical assistance programs looking for an integrated agroforestry-crop management approach (including integrated pest management, crop nutritional plan, soil management, agriculture practices, pruning, shadow management, use of residual biomass and composting, agroecological cultivation techniques, good post-harvest practices for quality cocoa) and productive landscape restoration to link forest and biodiversity corridors with productive practices. The project will seek to strengthen regional technical assistance programs executed by public and private partners providing training programs for producers and technicians to raise knowledge and technical capabilities (Output 3.1.1). The project will directly provide technical assistance for 600 producers, by hiring technicians for 3 years during project implementation. Other 2400 producers will be assisted through partnerships and cofinancing with CIAPRA, "Povos da Mata" Network and "Tabôa Fortalecimento Comunitário". Besides that, the project will develop training programs for all technicians hired directly by the project and those hired by the partners mentioned, through the implementation of the Cocoa School, a regional initiative led by CIAPRA. Besides training for the rural technicians, the cocoa School will also promote continuous training for producers, empowering multiplying agents in rural communities to strengthen the producers base and their knowledge. In partnership with cocoa school, the project will support rural exchange between producers in demonstrative areas throughout the project region. The project will work with partners for the implementation, adoption and scaling up of knowledge, innovation, technologies, management practices of production areas emphasizing complex agroforestry systems (training program and approaches developed in output 3.1.1).

59. In addition, the project will revitalize and strengthen cabruca agroforestry systems, supporting producers to implement better management practices based on agroforestry principles, in the rejuvenation of cocoa agroforestry system. The project will establish partnerships with local plant nurseries to produce the amount of cocoa clones required for renewal of cocoa plantation. In addition, it will finance the production of native tree species for cabruca renovation or implementation of cocoa agroforestry systems in

deforested or degraded areas close to ecological interest places. In this way, the project will support productive diversification, fostering development of bioeconomy based on native Atlantic Forest non timber forest products. Technical specifications of cocoa and native tree species plants are going to be defined previously. The project will also support the development of innovative and climate smart technologies for cocoa agroforestry systems management, cocoa processing, traceability and marketing. Throughout the process of revitalizing and strengthening the cabruca agroforestry system, the project ensure that women and women's organizations present in the project area will be among beneficiaries and participate in supported activities with the objective to increase women income and productivity. (Output 3.1.2.)

60. In a complementary way, the project will work with partners and financial institutions to encourage the allocation of subsidized lines of credit to family farmers, based on principles supporting agroecological transition and the integration of environmental and climate resilience aspects. Simultaneously, it will carry out collective training with farmers to promote the culture of responsible finance and set up models for credit projects. The farmers that receive credits will be integrated in technical assistance programs, receiving support for a more efficient use of resources and reducing payment default.

61. Aligned with implementation of better management practices to increase yield and foster biodiversity conservation, the project will work to aggregate value to cocoa products and byproducts, increasing farmers income and stimulating sustainable value-chains. The project will support the establishment and development of a quality cocoa network, establishing quality standards that values socio environmental benefits promoted by cabruca systems, restoration-conservation approaches and market requirements (agroecology and organic opportunities for cabruca products, UE heavy metal standard). Farmers will be trained in quality cocoa production, as a strategy to qualify the product to access better markets, a network to assess the cocoa beans' quality under the leadership of CEPLAC and in partnership with local coops, private companies, research, and fine cocoa traders is proposed. This initiative will have as its primary purpose to support the establishment of norms and regulations to be followed by producers, strengthening the acquisition of high-quality beans. Based on chemometric and physical analyses (to be supported via co-financing by CEPLAC and other partners), post-harvest stages will be assessed – bean processing, fermentation, drying, and storage, among others. Cocoa producers will then be encouraged to adopt good production and processing practices, improving cocoa quality. The project will ensure that women and women's organizations are among beneficiaries, they will participate in trainings and receive donations. Women producers will consequently have access to innovative, sustainable and more profitable markets (Output 3.1.3).

62. On the other hand the project will support access to innovative and sustainable markets, developing marketing and communication strategies aiming to differentiate and aggregate value to south Bahia cocoa products and byproducts, such as chocolates. The objective here will be to highlight the special characteristics of south Bahia cocoa and its productive systems, the environmental and sociocultural values associated with cabruca systems and the cocoa beans' special quality. This marketing strategy seeks to valorise the territory, positioning the South of Bahia as a national and global reference in cocoa and chocolate production. The project will support the development of traceability mechanisms, trade negotiation schemes and partnerships with sustainable markets. (output 3.1.4.).

63. **Component 4.** This component will integrate the project communication and knowledge management strategy, which is described in more details below, in section E.1 "Knowledge Management and Communication". In this component 4, the project also raises awareness about the importance of conserving the Atlantic Forest biome, and its environmental services and biodiversity, as well as the contributions of projects activities to reaching environmental and conservation benefits. The communication and knowledge strategy will focus on different audiences and targets, which will require specific approaches and tools.

64. The Communication strategy seeks to document and publicize project activities, advancements and results. It will be based on an internal and an external approach. In the internal approach, the communication plan will be focused on dialogue with project partners and stakeholders, publicizing project activities and opportunities for participation, making sure to include women and women's organizations. This strategy also seeks to keep project partners and stakeholders up to date with project's advancements and results through frequent reports and other communication pieces and publications (online – websites, social media; and printed – brief reports, folders, handbooks, etc..). For this purpose the project will document, monitor, systematize and analyze projects activities and results, generating relevant data and information that will be disclosed.

65. The external approach of the communication plan will focus on the general public, seeking to publicize and disclose project results and advancements. This will be done through a series of activities that includes: relationship with regional and national press, such as radios, television, newspaper, and other media channel that might be available; Publication of printed and online material, such as bulletins, handbooks, social media contents; and audiovisual materials related to project implementation (video case about the project results and advancements, with participation of project partners; documentary about cabruca and its importance for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation and project contributions to achieving conservation goals).

66. The knowledge Management strategy will also be based in an internal and an external approach. The internal approach will focus on documenting, storing and analyzing project advancements and lessons learned from project activities. Those results will be publicized and spread among project partners and stakeholders through publications and seminars during project implementation. The

activities designed in knowledge management plan internal strategy seeks to share and multiply the knowledge generated and lessons learned during project implementation.

67. The external approach seeks to build upon the knowledge already existing in regional partners to overcome barriers related to knowledge management, such as low integration and diffusion of knowledge generated and information. The project will support the development of tools and platforms for data and information organization and diffusion. Project team will participate in forums, seminars, and other relevant events, to disseminate and discuss project results, advancements and lessons learned.

68. The project will also promote a process of exchange of lessons learned between women and men leaders in line with training and strategies on: forest management, biodiversity monitoring, sustainable production, germplasm evaluation, bean processing, marketing, finance, administration, elaboration of plans, access to markets and institutional relationships. The project will also work closely with other GEF-7 funded initiatives targeting cocoa under the Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) programme (i.e., Nicaragua and Ivory Coast). The project will work with academic and technical actors to enable the exchange between scientific and traditional knowledge.

69. The last component is related to Monitoring and Evaluation. In the Inception phase of project implementation will be developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (M&E Plan) to monitor the project advancements in a result based approach according to the project results framework matrix (Annex C) (please refer to the Annex C in the ProDoc word document).

. The M&E Plan will monitor quantitative and qualitative indicators of projects results and impacts, producing frequent reports about project advancements, raising warning flags about activities delays and missteps allowing necessary adjustments in project implementation in a timely manner. During M&E Plan Elaboration, the indicator baselines displayed in Results Framework Matrix will be reassessed.

70. Project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive and responsive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented before and during implementation. In short, gender considerations will be crosscutting in this project in terms of both its products and its processes. The project will contribute to women's equal engagement by supporting women-driven capacity development efforts and focusing on transparency and shedding light on how women and men participate in forest management and climate change-related decision-making. More information about projects outcomes, outputs and activities is displayed in Annex E "Detailed Description of Project Components" (please refer to the ProDoc word document)

Baseline Scenario without GEF Intervention

71. In the last decades the project region is experimenting drivers of changes in its social, environmental, economic and demographic dynamics that puts in risk the Atlantic Forest and its biodiversity conservation. In the last 20 years, nearly 152,053 hectares have been deforested. Only in the last year (2022), 5,000 hectares of forest has been converted for other uses, representing an increase of 34% to the previous year and roughly 20% of all Atlantic Forest deforestation as a whole. One of the main reasons for those trends are the economic unfeasibility of cocoa produced in agroforestry systems. Despite government efforts to promote biodiversity conservation through implementation of protected areas, if the main barriers presented in this document are not removed it's expected that in the next decades this process of regional transformation leads to increasing deforestation and environmental degradation and to the impoverishment of rural communities.

72. Economic factors are the major causes of those regional changes. Cabruca agroforestry systems represent about 20% of forested areas in the project region. The cocoa sector crisis since the witch's broom events leads producers and rural communities to social and economic vulnerability. Joint with other barriers presented in this document, such as the legal barriers that difficult proper management of productive systems, producers decapitalization, absence of credit and financing instruments and absence of technical assistance, the cabruca system is becoming economically unsustainable, mainly due to low yields and low-income generation for families in cocoa sector. For instance, the average yield in the project region is between 128 kg to 196 kg per hectare, which is considered extremely low. In consequence, the average monthly income for small cocoa producers is about R\$ 1,606.00 (Approximately \$ 334 dollars), which represents, for small producers, a maximum of R\$ 318.00 per capita (approximately \$ 66 dollars).

73. In this context, the only option for producers is to sell their lands or transform its use towards more environmentally harmful practices, such as livestock production or monocultures, such as coffee or even full sun cocoa. This scenario will increase deforestation in private areas, which is fundamental for Atlantic Forest Conservation at landscape and regional levels. Also, the economic unfeasibility and the difficulties experienced by producers in the cocoa sector are leading young people to leave their rural

communities and abandon the cocoa sector seeking for better life opportunities in nearby cities or in other agricultural sectors. As a consequence, the average age of cocoa producers is 62 years, with the majority of producers possessing more than 50 years.

74. Regional public and private stakeholders are engaged in reversing those trends of regional transformation by implementing projects seeking to revitalize cocoa production under agroforestry systems. However, still lacks opportunities for joint actions and integrated planning between these stakeholders, promoting synergies and complementarities among projects, enlarging the positive impacts in a transverse and holistic approach that addresses political, organizational, social, cultural, environmental and economic factors. Important projects and initiatives are developing in these regions that focus on making support for the cabruca cocoa model of production and support the small farmers at the same time to conserve the original biome. Nevertheless, the current scenario shows that it is necessary to address important gaps in several initiatives, processes and issues. The mainly ongoing strategies in the field can be strengthened by the GEF Project that will be more effective to create favorable environmental conditions to conduct the initiatives in a holistic way.

75. Without GEF support, the timeline for strengthening production in a conservation model that provides support to small farmers and local and regional actors would be much longer and promoting a joint strategy to achieve this goal would likely be very difficult to achieve. Projects of the GEF nature, which focus on biodiversity conservation through the strengthening of governance, technical and support structures for different lines of action, offer greater possibilities for innovation, joint work, outreach and direct support to beneficiaries, improving conditions for obtain a better way of life and goods that are related to the conservation of biodiversity and ecological services. More information about the Baseline Scenario without GEF intervention is displayed in “ANNEX B – Baseline Scenario and Problems to be addressed” (please refer to the Annex B in the ProDoc word document).

Alternative Scenario with GEF interventions

76. The GEF financing will be of extreme importance to overcome major barriers that prevent a more sustainable development at regional and landscape levels. In this sense, the GEF financing is necessary, but not sufficient to achieve the intended long-term results of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in a more socioecological resilient landscape. The GEF financing will stimulate investment from public and private stakeholders to foster Atlantic Forest Conservation and rural development. More than just stimulating public and private investment, the GEF financing will create a favorable environment and conditions for the integration and shared execution of projects in regional and landscape levels, fostering the development of a common future view of projects region by local stakeholders.

77. The project’s main strategy is to strengthen local stakeholders, improving its capacities and supporting the development of projects and actions already in place, seeking to articulate these projects to create synergies and complementarities to improve its positive impacts. In the alternative scenario of GEF financing, conditions will be created for the implementation of an integrated strategy at landscape level to promote Atlantic Forest conservation, sustainable and inclusive rural development, and reversing of the current trends of degradation and rural impoverishment.

78. This will be achieved through the implementation of a series of strategic actions, with cofinancing and support from local stakeholders, such as: i) implementation of a participative and inclusive governance framework for decision making process; ii) Development of territorial intelligence and planning tools; iii) Development of data, information and knowledge management tools; iv) improvement of connectivity between forest fragments; v) Implementation of a joint effort to promote conservation and restoration of Atlantic Forest; vi) Development of instruments and tools for better management of public and private forest areas; vii) Promotion of technical assistance for producers; viii) Development of strategies for marketing and value aggregation to products and byproducts of cabruca system; ix) Development of strategies to access new and innovative markets.

79. The project will work closely with small producers, revitalizing cabruca systems and its economic feasibility. This will lead to greater income generation from rural activities, transforming the cocoa sector into a feasible economic alternative for young people and promoting women socioeconomic inclusion. The strategies for young people and women are described in more detail in Annex K “Gender and Generation analysis and Action Plan” (please refer to the Annex K in the ProDoc word document).

80. With this set of strategic action to be implemented, the project seeks to reduce the deforestation of Atlantic Forest, reaching 30,000 hectares of agroforestry systems with improved management (CI 4.3) and 12,000 hectares of cabruca system renewed, dense or enriched (CI 3.1). The project also seeks to improve the management of 203,685 hectares of multi use forest areas in protected areas (CI 1.2). In relation to productivity, the project seeks to nearly triple the average yield, from 176 kg to 480 kg per hectare. The project will also seek to increase the price sales by 10% by targeting quality markets. Within this set of action, is expected an increase of about 30% in beneficiaries families incomes.

81. By promoting agroforestry systems as a privileged model of regional development and fostering better management practices of public and private areas, the project will promote strategies of adaptation to the increasing uncertainties in the face of climatic changes and the more frequent drought events in project region, reducing its negative impacts and increasing the territorial resilience. Together

with tools and instruments for knowledge and data management and territorial planning, these actions will also produce important benefits for biodiversity and Atlantic Forest Conservation, promoting connectivity between agroforestry systems in private areas and public forests in protected areas and reversing the current trends of environmental degradation and deforestation.

82. Finally, the project will promote the improvement of institutional arrangements and legal framework for better management of natural resources, reducing conflicts and fostering a social network to promote biodiversity conservation and rural sustainable economic development.

83. The alternative scenario with GEF interventions will be based on concerted efforts and cooperation with local stakeholders to promote a resilient socio-ecological landscape, capable of dealing with uncertainties relating to climatic, demographic, social and economic factors that pose risks to management and conservation of the region's biodiversity. Only initiatives like this are capable of acting, at the same time, in strengthening interconnected links in a chain of cause and effect. The project will work on three (related) thematic axes– political and governance (Shares planning and decision-making process; stakeholders' engagement); Environmental (conservation and restoration efforts; landscape management); and economic (better production practices; higher yields; marketing strategies) – in an integrated way is fundamental to overcome the regional barriers and to promote a socioecological resilient landscape in face of future uncertainties

Incremental cost reasoning

84. As stated above, the project's main strategy will be to strengthen local stakeholders' capacities and build upon projects and actions already in place, improving its positive impacts and results. The project will work with partners to promote integration among existing projects, fostering synergies and complementarities.

85. The proposed project will build on baseline projects and programs to deliver global environmental benefits. Under Component 1, GEF project activities will support the strengthening of the enabling conditions. Specifically, the project funds will be used to support the implementation of governance framework and forums to facilitate shared, inclusive and participative planning and decision-making process. The project will build upon initiatives already in place to promote dialogue forums among regional stakeholders, such as the three intermunicipal consortia and the South Bahia Regional Development agency. The project will support the initiatives put in place by these partners to consolidate governance frameworks. Also, the project will support a process of analysis and legal assessments to review and propose improvements in the legal framework regarding cabruca system management and Atlantic Forest conservation to promote better and integrated management of landscape and cabruca systems.

86. Under component 2, GEF resources will build on efforts led by the UK-funded SIAMA project, and Cocoa Action Brazil promoting agroforestry and the competitiveness of the cocoa sector. The project will build on their lessons learned and will coordinate activities on the ground. Similarly, the project will coordinate with the GEF-Funded work on the recovery of climate and biodiversity services in the southeast corridor of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest. Specifically, GEF resources will be used to develop integrated land use planning and train stakeholders on the use of these tools.. The project will build on the significant efforts carried out by MAPBIOMAS Cacau, CEPLAC, PCTSUL and UESC. GEF resources will strengthen MAPBIOMAs in order to support the monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services. In addition, GEF resources will be used to finance field activities to improve the connectivity between private and public forests for the benefit of biodiversity and Atlantic Forest conservation. The activities carried in the scope of component 2, related to land use and territorial planning will be integrated with governance mechanisms implemented in component 1.

87. Finally, under component 3, the project will support the strengthening of cocoa value chains. It will build on the efforts by CEPLAC and other non-state actors to support local producers through programs such as the Credit Activators and Pro-Senar Cacau. The GEF funds will be used to develop capacity of farmers and technicians within farmers' associations and cooperatives, promote improvements of the traditional cabruca system through implementation of integrated crop management based on sustainable agricultural practices, rejuvenation of cocoa stands, plantation of advanced clones, reintroduction of native species for shadowing and/or extraction of NTFPs, facilitate access to sustainable markets through marketing strategies and partnerships with private companies. The GEF resources will support income generation, socioeconomic development and improvement of small and medium farmers' livelihoods.

88. The annex E "Detailed Description of project components" brings more information about the incremental cost reasoning and how the project will build upon initiatives already in place (Please refer to the Annex in the Word Pro Doc).

Gender and Socio-economic considerations

89. Within the project framework, it will be necessary to have socio-technical tools that facilitate the incorporation of the gender and intergenerational approaches in definition and putting in place of institutional enabling conditions and participatory processes in

rural communities. One of the proposed measures is the development and implementation of a training and technical assistance plan (including communication strategies and knowledge management alternatives) for internal project teams, local counterparts and farmers and the design of a specific strategy that facilitates the inclusion and participation of women and youth during the cycle of the project .

90. Specifically for the producers and rural families, a gender-inclusive perspective will be adopted in all project activities, seeking to encourage equal gender representation and participation in all collective structures such as groups, associations, and cooperatives that eventually the project will support. Some other initiatives that have proven successful in different contexts might be adopted to valorise the role of women in agricultural development.^[28] One is a campaign that proposes a fair division between men and women in the domestic workload. Another positive example is the “Agroecological Notebooks,” an initiative adopted by many organizations where women record all their time in different labors to make visible their daily work.^[29]

91. Also crucial for the project's success and women's empowerment is political, administrative, and financial literacy. Supporting the capacity building of potential women leaders in their communities in this subject and encouraging gender-inclusive and farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing is imperative. Such impetus might result in improved capacity for women to participate in farm management, strengthening women's positions within farms, and improving their position to access financing to expand the businesses in which they are involved. Such empowerment of women in decision-making positions is critical to achieving gender transformational changes.

92. In general, the project will strive for a fair and active women representation during its implementation and will try to measure the impact of project activities on their lives. For this purpose, an action plan with activities and indicators will be developed and integrated into the project. Elements will be presented that allow equality-equity principles to be mainstreamed and how the project contributes to their achievement. From the project’s perspective, women are seen as active agents of change; therefore, one of the strategies is to promote and achieve women’s complete, authentic, and quality participation, guaranteeing them space and fully considering their contributions. Such activities will be suitably funded and budgeted: at least 40% of the training budget will be devoted to benefiting women, and gender-specific activities will be duly planned and budgeted within the AWP/B (Annual work-plan and budget).

93. More information about gender and intergenerational approach will be displayed on Annex K “Gender analysis and Action Plan” and Annex L “Intergenerational analysis and Action Plan” (please refer to Annexes in the Word ProDoc).

Innovation

94. The proposed project will promote the revitalization of the cocoa value chain as a tool to protect the important Atlantic Forest in Southern Bahia. It will do so by promoting innovative and complex agroforestry systems (soil doctor program; integrated pest management; circular economy actions; more efficient equipment or techniques for adding value) and economic tools eg. certification, market access, trade negotiation, associative models (for buying input and selling products from agroforestry systems) and sustainable financial products and services to consolidate the value chain while conserving globally important biodiversity. The project will also explore innovative financing mechanisms with the private bank and strengthen connections between communities, businesses, and markets.

^[24] See:<https://cima.ba.gov.br/noticias.php>

^[25] See: <https://www.cdslitoralsul.ba.gov.br/>

^[26] See: <https://www.ciapra.ba.gov.br/o-ciapra>

^[27] See:<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/servicosambientais/ecossistemas-1/conservacao-1/areas-prioritaria/2a-atualizacao-das-areas-prioritarias-para-conservacao-da-biodiversidade-2018> and <https://www.iucn.org/resources/conservation-tool/key-biodiversity-areas>

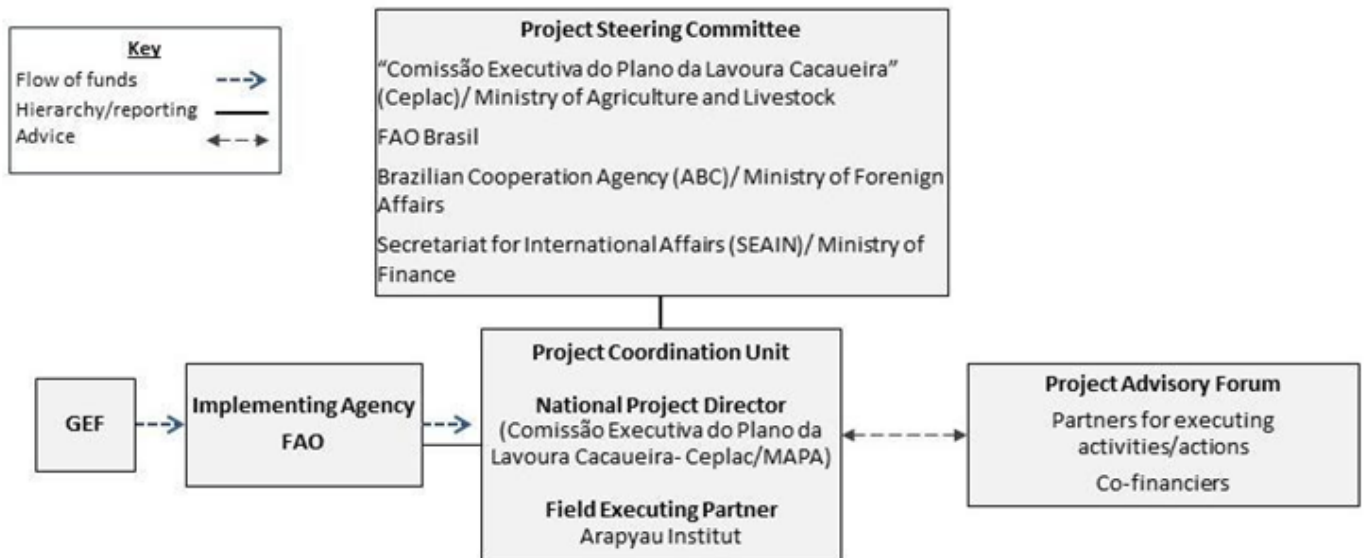
^[28] <http://www.car.ba.gov.br/index.php/galeria-multimedia/campanha-propoe-divisao-justa-do-trabalho-domestico-entre-homens-e-mulheres>

[29] Barbosa, Anna Christina Freire, and Glaucia Rejane da Costa. 2021. “APRENDENDO A CONTAR, APRENDENDO A MUDAR: A EXPERIÊNCIA DA CADERNETA AGROECOLÓGICA COMO CONSTRUÇÃO DE NOVAS SUBJETIVIDADES FEMININAS.” In *Ciências Da Comunicação: Chave Para a Ascensão Em Organizações e Relacionamentos*. <https://doi.org/10.22533/at.ed.0982126058>.

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)

95. The organizational structure of the project is shown in the figure below.



96. The National Executing Agency (EA) is responsible for the project execution. This role will be undertaken by the Executive Committee of the Cocoa Farming Plat (“Comissão Executiva do Plano da Lavoura Cacaueira – Ceplac”)/ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock). The CEPLAC will hold overall responsibility for the project’s execution and will establish a Project Management Team (PMT) which supports, supervises and provides technical guidance to the Field Operational Partner for project execution on the terrain. The Project Operational Partner will be selected until June 2024. Ceplac will designate a National Project Director (NPD) who, on behalf of the EA, will be responsible for ensuring and reporting project results to the government, partners and the Implementing Agency, and will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the sustainability and institutional ownership of project results. The NPD will be responsible for coordinating project activities with all the national and sub national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners.

97. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, together with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), will sign a project agreement with FAO for the execution of the project. The Selected Operational Partner will act as the Field Operational Partner and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement (OPA) signed with FAO. As OPA of the project the Operational Partner is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

98. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) , the main governing body of the project, will be composed of representatives from CEPLAC (that will chair the PSC), Brazilian Cooperation Agency, (ABC), Secretariat for International Affairs (SEAIN) and FAO. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate

the provision of co-financing to the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

99. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results.

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)

100. In the public sphere, the municipal consortia, the state government, and the Ministry of Agriculture, through CEPLAC, has been implementing several projects to revitalize the cabruca areas and restore and conserve the atlantic forest biodiversity and ecosystem services. In turn, the private sector, large companies, and civil society organizations have been promoting collaborative efforts with universities and research centers to improve the management practices in productive areas that contribute to biodiversity conservation. The project will work in cooperation with projects and activities carried out by local organizations, implementing a landscape approach with an integrated management of private and public areas to generate environmental and socio economic benefits.

101. More information about institutional arrangements for project implementation are presented in “ANNEX E - Detailed Description of Projects Components” (please to Annex E in the ProDoc word document).

102. The main programs and initiatives that the GEF Project will work in partnership is described below:

Inova Cacau Plan 2030: An initiative led by CEPLAC, the national Executing Agency of this project. The Inova Cacau Plan 2030 seeks to increase the productive efficiency of Brazilian cocoa production, increase producers’ income and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. The plan also proposes actions of renovation of cabruca agroforestry systems.

Cocoa + Program: Initiative led by CIAPRA Consortia, aims to benefit cocoa producers through a series of activities, including technical assistance, capacitation and training programs. The program is now on its second phase, with a third phase already programmed. Its is to improve management practices focused on environmental sustainability and ; improve cocoa beans quality through technical assistance, training for rural technicians and for producers in better sustainable management production practices. One of the initiatives under the Cacau+ Project scope is the establishment of a Management Panel. Through this tool, all municipalities and managers can monitor the progress of actions in real time. The project will work with CIAPRA, and other public and private partners to strengthen Cocoa + Program, establishing an extensive knowledge-building program, bringing together public and private initiatives, and strengthening the technical assistance and rural extension activities in program.

Ecological Corridors Program: a program led by Environment and Hydric resources Institute (INEMA) from Bahia State Government that seeks to promote biodiversity conservation through integrated management of protected areas. The project will support INEMA in the improvement of management of protected areas by developing two integrated management plans, while INEMA itself will be responsible for the development of another four protected areas.

Santa Cruz State University (UESC): UESC is one of the founders of the Social Observatory and Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia one of the founders of the Social Observatory and Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia and is a reference in research and development about biodiversity conservation, environmental planning, ecosystem services monitoring and other related topics. Some of the relevant research programs conducted by UESC are: Biodiversity conservation in cabruca systems – what are the better management practices to cabruca effectively conserve biodiversity; Methodologies development for ecosystem service monitoring to implement payment for environmental services policies; “Renova cacau” - what are the better management practices for increase productivity in cocoa agroforestry systems. The project will work in partnership with UESC to develop, validate, innovate and implement better management practices at landscape level to promote biodiversity conservation; productive landscape and biological corridor restoration; ecosystem services promotion and sustainable use; a biodiversity monitoring system and the development and implementation of PES strategies and land use planning tools.

South Bahia Federal University (UFSB): UFSB conducts research on topics related to biodiversity conservation and agroforestry systems sustainability. UFSB coordinates the program “Driving effective conservation and restoration with native trees of the amazon and Atlantic Forest” financed by Bezos Earth Foundation and in partnership with Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia. The program seeks to support research and development of native species that can be used in restoration projects. The program will promote: Genetic improvement of native tree species for increased tree growth; Seed and seedling production to close the gap in availability of native seed supply. The project will work in partnership with UFSB in the development and implementation of the biodiversity monitoring program. Also, the project will work closely with UFSB in the development of restoration strategies, including strengthening of seed and seedling production of native species and development of Environmental restoration plans.

Social Observatory: It’s a partnership between the Public Attorney of Bahia State and the Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia. Its objective is to improve social control through the production of social and environmental quality data and information in an accessible way. The initiative promotes research, monitoring and evaluation of indicators related to social/economic development and landscape and biodiversity conservation. The project will work with Social Observatory to develop the landscape planning tools planned in component 2. The project will invest in a social observatory and build upon its current infrastructure, technical resources and knowledge to implement a Territorial Intelligence Center, as a tool to subsidize decision-making process and public and private actions.

Rural Development Program: Led by the ONG “Tabôa”, this program has the primary objective of implementing rural credit and financing methodologies benefiting small producers. The producers that access the credit program also receive technical assistance in production and processing practices, as well as support for commercialization of their production. The program already benefited 1440 producers, with a total amount of R\$ 2,5 million invested. The project will work with Tabôa to implement new strategies for rural credit and to strengthen the rural development program, improving its capacity to reach new beneficiaries and consolidate this strategy to promote continuous alternatives for rural development.

Cocoa Innovation Center (CIC): It’s a laboratory focused on innovation in cocoa processing, especially in the analysis of cocoa quality, fostering value aggregation for South Bahia Cocoa. The project will work along with CIC developing training programs for producers and cooperatives, as well as improving the current infrastructure for premium cocoa production on farms, increasing quality beans production in the region and fostering this market strategy. The producers involved in training programs for quality cocoa production will be among those that receive technical assistance from the Cocoa + Program and Rural Development Program. Also, the credits available in the Rural Development Program can be used to invest in better infrastructure and technology for better quality cocoa production. In this way, the project seeks to strengthen local institutional arrangements and partnerships.

South Bahia Cocoa Geographic Identification (IG): A initiative led by South Bahia Cocoa Association (SBCA), an organization composed of cooperatives and producers' association. The IG is a trademark that highlights the uniqueness of Bahia cocoa aiming at the valorisation, increase of visibility and organization of the premium cocoa market. The project will work with the IG to develop a marketing and communication strategy to add social and environmental values associated with cocoa products and by-products and the cabruca production system. Also, the project will work with the cooperatives associated with SBCA to promote technical assistance and training to its producers and access to markets, strengthening this relevant network in the territory from institutional and economical points of view. SBCA focuses its strategy on quality cocoa production to access better markets. In this sense, CIC is a major partner, providing training for producers in post harvest techniques for quality cocoa production. Those institutions work together to improve the quality cocoa network and production in south Bahia. In addition, the project will foster the partnership between Rural Development Program and SBCA to promote technical assistance for the associated producers.

Muká Platform: It’s an initiative led by “Povos da Mata” Network, a producers association focused on participatory organic certification, in partnership with Tabôa in the scope of Rural Development Program. Muka Platform is a strategy to strengthen the producer's role in regional economic development and in knowledge management ,increasing their technical capacities to produce organic and premium cocoa. The project will work together with “Povos da Mata” Network, providing technical assistance and capacitation for associated producers and cooperatives.

Biofabric institute: It’s the biggest reference on seedlings production in the project region. The Biofabric has the capacity of producing more than 10 million seedlings a year of cocoa varieties and native species. At the moment, Biofabric is working well below its capacity due to a series of barriers, including insufficient infrastructure and financing, and absence of a business plan. The project will invest in Biofabric, increasing its capacity of seedlings production and strengthening its fundamental role in providing cocoa and native species seedlings for the cocoa production areas renovations and restoration projects. Biofabric will also provide seedlings for activities related to cabruca renovation and restoration of degraded areas with agroforestry systems.

Compensação Project: It’s a partnership of Earth Conservation Organization (OCT) and International Fund for Agricultural Development who seeks to implement Payment for Environmental Services strategies for cabruca producers in the project area. The project will implement restoration/renovation of productive areas, technical assistance among others action in benefit of cocoa producers. OCT has a large experience in the region, implementing PSA strategies in partnership with municipalities. The project

will work together with OCT to make viable the diversification of PSA strategies. Also, OCT will be a partner in developing activities in the context of Component 2.

Cocoa 2030: A program led by Coccoaction, a private sector association, linked to the World Cocoa Foundation in partnership with the International Labour Organization. The project seeks to improve labor conditions and the cocoa value chain, increasing income generation and productivity. The project develops a monitoring system to continuously monitor the labor conditions in the cocoa value chain. Coccoaction is one of the most prominent private organizations in the project area, capable of coordinating joint action with the main cocoa industries and companies. The project will engage with Coccoaction to fully participate in the project activities, especially those of component 3, seeking to coordinate action in both projects to strengthen and valorize the cocoa value chain.

INCRA: The National Institute of Agrarian Reform is an important agent in the area, supporting more than 90 agrarian reform settlements in the territory with different processes being implemented. INCRA has a Cocoa initiative credit and a Rural Technical Assistance program to support the development of the cocoa value chain in settlements. The project will work with several evaluations and will work together with the INCRA initiative seeking to leverage positive impacts.

103. In the scope of component 1, the project will engage with the initiatives and organizations below to implement a participative and inclusive governance system with participation of all sectors (public, private, civil society, producers organizations, universities). The producer organizations listed below, such as the South Bahia Cocoa Association and its associated cooperatives, Povos da Mata Network and associated cooperatives will be engaged and encouraged to participate in governance forums. In the public sphere, the intermunicipal consortia, and Bahia state agriculture and environmental secretaries will be the main actors participating in governance forums.

104. In the scope of component 2, the project will support the development of land use planning tools, and biodiversity and ecosystem service monitoring system in partnership with Scientific and Technological Park of South Bahia (PCTSul) and universities UESC and UFSB in the scope of the Social Observatory project. In addition, the project will work with INEMA, in the scope of Ecological Corridors Programs to improve the management of multi-use forest areas by developing management plans for protected areas in the project region. All the actors will work together, integrated with governance forums implemented by component 1, in territorial planning activities, which includes the development of restoration and conservation plans for the project region.

105. In the scope of component 3, the project will work to improve the cocoa value chain, from production to commercialization. Inside the farmgate the project will work with partners to provide technical assistance for producers, focusing on the implementation of sustainable and climate resilient management practices leading to biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation and better yields. In this sense, the project will work to strengthen the initiatives already in place, articulating and strengthening programs such as Cocoa + Program, Rural Development Program, and Muka Platform aiming to reach 3,000 beneficiaries. Those beneficiaries will be selected among producers and cooperatives associated with South Bahia Cocoa Association (SBCA) and Povos da Mata Network. Besides technical assistance, the project will support strategies to aggregate value to cocoa beans and access to better markets. In this sense, CIC and SBCA will be major partners to foster quality cocoa beans production, providing training and inputs for producers to increase quality cocoa production. Rural technicians from Muka Platform and Rural Development Program will also provide technical assistance in post harvest practices for quality cocoa production. Finally, the project will work with SBCA and private sector partners to develop marketing campaigns, trade negotiations and commercial innovations to promote access to innovative and sustainable markets.

106. In the scope of component 4, the project will work with PCTSul, UESC, UFSB and CEPLAC to develop tools for integration and dissemination of knowledge generated by project and project's main partners during project implementation.

107. In the PPG phase a large mapping of stakeholders was developed, its historic mandates, influence and potential synergies with the GEF project. This document is available for analysis, if necessary.

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 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
50000	203685	0	0

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
50000	203685	0	0

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
APA Baía de Camamu	351864	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources		118,000.00			19.00		
APA Pratiği	555682873	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	50,000.00	85,685.00			56.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0	12000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland		12,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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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)
67000	1623115	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)
10,000.00	1,593,115.00		

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)
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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)
57,000.00	30,000.00		

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

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

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

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
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Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3680000	3722438	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (direct)	3,680,000	3,722,438		
Expected metric tons of CO₂e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

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

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

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

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

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

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	1,500	1,500		
Male	1,500	1,500		
Total	3,000	3,000	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)

Core indicator 1: The project will improve the management of the two Protected Areas (PA), APA Pratigi (85,685 ha) and APA Baía de Camamú (118,000 ha), by investing in the elaboration of the PA management plans. On the other hand, the project will integrate the multiple use management within these two PA, in an extension of about 30,000 ha, through direct investments in cabruca management in areas within Conservation Units, since this type of use is permitted. METT Score: APA Pratigi – 56; APA Baía de Camamu – 19

Core Indicator 3: The project will revitalize 12,000 ha of cabruca agroforestry systems by restoring its economic and biological productivity and complexity through enrichment with native species, renovation of cocoa plants, and implementation of good management practices for better conservation and improvement of ecosystem services, such as soil and water management. The project will intervene directly upon 12,000 hectares of cabruca agroforestry systems, considering an average of 4 hectares per property, providing technical assistance and training to producers. Also the project will support the rejuvenation of 3000 hectares, through seedlings donation and technical assistance for cabruca renovation, considering 1 hectare per beneficiary.

Core indicator 4: The area of improved practices corresponds to the total surface of the three intermunicipal consortia, Intermunicipal Consortium of the Atlantic Forest (CIMA), Mosaic of Environmental Protection Areas of the Southern Lowlands Intermunicipal Consortium (CIAPRA) and the Litoral South Sustainable Development Consortia (CDS-LS), where enhancement of management of Mata Atlantica Forest will be implemented at one or more levels, from the creation of governance and political/legal conducive environments, along with territorial intelligence and a range of field interventions. The latter include, among others, capacity development of farmers and technicians of farmers' associations and cooperatives, promotion of improvements of the traditional cabruca system through rejuvenation of cocoa stands, plantation of advanced clones, reintroduction of native species for shadowing and/or extraction of NTFPs, increase in cocoa production per hectare and increase in the quality of cocoa produced (fine cocoa), adding market value. The practices to be improved and/or introduced are associated with the entire cocoa production: production and planting of seedlings, cocoa and forest management, harvest, and post-harvest. In the entire project region, approximately 20% of the land is covered by cocoa agroforestry systems. The project will seek to develop a plan to revitalize 30,000 hectares of cabruca agroforestry systems (CI 4.3). This amount represents the potential of expansion, including co-financing and other sources of resources that might be available during project implementation. The project maintains a target of 57,000 hectares under improved management, but some of these areas will be with protected areas (CI 1). We estimate that 30,000 ha will be outside of protected areas and will support biological corridors (exact numbers will be finalized once project beneficiaries are determined). The project will support the development of integrated land use plans in the project area, promoting biodiversity conservation, Atlantic Forest Restoration and connectivity between forest fragments, as part of the governance system between the local organization working in the project area and with complementary purpose, action and investments (coordination and articulation, reduction of duplicated action, more efficient investment of technical and financial resources) The project will support public policies implementation related to conservation, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources in multi-use forest areas in all project area, comprising 1,623,115.56 hectares.

Core indicator 6: The above-mentioned activities will result in the capture and avoided emissions of approximately 3.72 million tons of CO₂-eq. Emissions mitigated were calculated using the EX-Act tool.

Core indicator 11: The project will directly benefit 3000 small and medium scale producers in the project area. The beneficiaries will be producers linked to cooperatives and producers' organizations that will be project partners. The project will foster technical assistance, training programs, implementation of good production practices seeking sustainable yield increase and sustainable multiple use forest management, quality cocoa production, support of demonstrative post-harvest procedures, capacity development for territorial intelligence and the use of the GIS tools generated by the project, marketing and certification schemes, coordination and articulation between local organization for complement and scale up project purpose and "better" practices, etc. among other activities that seeks to improve beneficiaries' income and livelihoods. The project looks for at least 50% of women beneficiaries.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	<p>RISK DESCRIPTION: Increasing and more frequent Extreme Climate Events. As stated in Project Rationale sections, the future scenarios projects an increase in temperature up to 1,75° in high emission scenarios and a reduction in precipitation and consequently increase in drought periods. These climatic changes can negatively impact cabruca systems, reducing the extent of suitable cocoa productive areas and increasing water demand. The increase in temperatures also may have substantial impacts in cocoa yields, especially if the agroforestry systems are converted to unshaded production systems, increasing mortality and witch's broom infection rates, which leads to reduction in productivity and income generation for families, raising their vulnerabilities.</p> <p>PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: In component 1 the project will work to ensure the mainstreaming of climate change mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction and climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions into land-use policy-making and national, regional and local climate policy strategies and plans. The project will also promote coordination/ collaboration between public, private and civil society organizations and specialists to foster a participative decision-making and planning process. In component 2 the project will support the development of environmental restoration plans, strengthening the regional institutional arrangements to promote biodiversity and ecosystem services conservation. The permanent protected areas (APP) surrounding water bodies will be prioritized in restoration efforts. The project region has 62.689 hectares of hydric APP without forest cover. This is an issue that must be addressed during project implementation and by regional stakeholders, as presented in the local stakeholders section. The project will also seek to implement PES strategies for cocoa producers. In component 3, at the small-scale farmer level, the use of climate-resilient agroforestry practices among farmers targeted by the project, by increasing the extent of shaded cocoa production through Cabruca systems, is expected to limit the negative impacts of increasing length of the dry season by reducing air temperatures, increasing relative humidity, and decreasing vapor pressure deficit and plant evapotranspiration, thus preventing water loss from cocoa transpiration and soil evaporation. In this sense, the support to agroforestry systems improvement should be done together with other conservation and</p>

		<p>restoration activities. The project will work to implement climate smart agricultural management practices (such as canopy management, water and soil management, drought resistant varieties diffusion; agroforestry practices, integrated pest management, post harvest) through technical assistance in the entire value chain to improve cabruca system and its resilience to drought and other climate events. Also, the project will work to develop and implement market strategies to reduce negative impacts of climate changes in production and family incomes through development of differentiated and innovative markets based on south Bahia cocoa superior quality. Quality cocoa market pays at least double the price paid in conventional markets. In this way, the income reduction resulting from drought events and its impact in productivity will be mitigated by income generated in quality cocoa markets the project will support the most vulnerable communities through a series of activities (land restoration, agroforestry systems revitalization, technical assistance, higher quality production, market access strategies) to enhance their resilience and adaptative capacity. RESPONSIBLE: Project Partners (CEPLAC, CIAPRA, Povos da Mata Network)</p>
Environmental and Social	Moderate	<p>Please refer to the annexed ESS checklist in the portal entry and in the Word ProDoc there are two sections that provide more details on the matter: - RISK MANAGEMENT Section B.3: Environmental and Social Risks of the project (ESS Risks) at page 45 - Annex I: Environmental and Social Safeguards</p>
Political and Governance	Moderate	<p>RISK DESCRIPTION: a) Insufficient political and institutional support due to restrictions, regulations, cost and bureaucratic processes, limits the implementation of the approach “using while conserving and restoring productive landscape and forest” (MODERATE) b) Non-coordinated and non-participative decision-making process resulting in undefinition and duplication of roles and responsibilities due to discontinuity and lack of engagement of main stakeholders in the governance system. (MODERATE) c) Modification in Government administration, sub national, municipal and intermunicipal consortia level, during project implementation due to electoral or other political process. (LOW) PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: a) Develop a positive agenda to continuously involve, inform and integrate government bodies at project implementation, including Federal agencies, State Agencies, Intermunicipal Consortia and municipalities. (Responsible: FAO, CEPLAC, Operational Partner) b) The project will continuously develop WIN -WIN strategies; mechanisms for transparency, accountability and monitoring of decision-making processes and implementation of actions according to stakeholder interest, benefits, roles, responsibilities, experience and competences based on the mapping of relevant stakeholders to be consulted and included in project activities. (Responsible: FAO, CEPLAC, Operational Partner, Bahia Development Regional Agency) c) The project will work with government</p>

		administration in all its levels and with civil society and local organizations, to promote a governance system for the articulation, coordination, communication and participative decision making about the project and related programs and policies. (Responsible: Steering Committee, FAO, CEPLAC, Operational Partner)
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	<p>RISK DESCRIPTION: a) Insufficient institutional support: government agencies and relevant stakeholders may not effectively support project implementation during the execution period and lack of interest of institutional actors for inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination, based on the landscape approach. (LOW) b) Lack of project sustainability and continuity due to interrupting in resource flow and other external factors. (MODERATE) PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: a) The project will build upon the stakeholder engagement plan elaborated at the preparation phase, continuously implementing designed actions and strategies to guarantee participation and commitment of beneficiaries and main partners in project activities execution. The three key consortia (CIMA, CDS-LS and CIAPRA) have a suitable profile to afford the leadership of the governance and coalesce the range of public and private stakeholders that the project is aimed to join. In addition to the consortia, the project will create a governance system with the participation of structured actors capable of supporting the implementation of the project, such as Universities, Technology Park, and state agencies. The project will support capacity building of the key stakeholders. Responsible: Operational Partners, CIAPRA, CIMA, CDS-LS, Universities, Technology Park, Public Ministry, Sema, Povos da Mata Network, South Bahia Association. b) The project will seek to promote synergies with regional programs and projects, strengthening these initiatives and local organization's roles and capacities to continuously mobilize financial and human resources for long term sustainability of activities related to this GEF Project. Strengthening local organizations is the main project exit strategy and long-term sustainability. Also, the project will seek to develop instruments for financial sustainability, such as funds or other tools for resource raising from public and private sources to continuous investments and financing in projects for the region. Responsible: FAO, CEPLAC, Operational Partners, Government Agencies.</p>
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	<p>RISK DESCRIPTION: a) Insufficient institutional support: government agencies and relevant stakeholders may not effectively support project implementation during the execution period and lack of interest of</p>

		<p>institutional actors for inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination, based on the landscape approach. (LOW) b) Lack of project sustainability and continuity due to interrupting in resource flow and other external factors. (MODERATE) PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: a) The project will build upon the stakeholder engagement plan elaborated at the preparation phase, continuously implementing designed actions and strategies to guarantee participation and commitment of beneficiaries and main partners in project activities execution. The three key consortia (CIMA, CDS-LS and CIAPRA) have a suitable profile to afford the leadership of the governance and coalesce the range of public and private stakeholders that the project is aimed to join. In addition to the consortia, the project will create a governance system with the participation of structured actors capable of supporting the implementation of the project, such as Universities, Technology Park, and state agencies. The project will support capacity building of the key stakeholders. Responsible: Operational Partners, CIAPRA, CIMA, CDS-LS, Universities, Technology Park, Public Ministry, Sema, Povos da Mata Network, South Bahia Association. b) The project will seek to promote synergies with regional programs and projects, strengthening these initiatives and local organization's roles and capacities to continuously mobilize financial and human resources for long term sustainability of activities related to this GEF Project. Strengthening local organizations is the main project exit strategy and long-term sustainability. Also, the project will seek to develop instruments for financial sustainability, such as funds or other tools for resource raising from public and private sources to continuous investments and financing in projects for the region. Responsible: FAO, CEPLAC, Operational Partners, Government Agencies.</p>
Fiduciary	Low	<p>RISK DESCRIPTION: Lack of capacity of Operational Partners to efficiently manage project finance and resources. PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: FAO will carry out audits and spot checks during the project period in direct association with CEPLAC, which will be in the field also monitoring the execution by the executing agency. Responsible: FAO, Operational Partners</p>
Stakeholder	Low	<p>RISK DESCRIPTION: Stakeholder engagement: Low adherence rates to project activities by project stakeholders, beneficiaries and partners. PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: The engagement and participation of the project stakeholders in project design was immense during the PPG phase. Therefore, the engagement strategies of the stakeholders are already in place. The stakeholders participated not only in the design activities but also in the implementation arrangements, already compromising with the project activities. The project will build upon the stakeholder engagement plan elaborated at preparation phase, continuously implementing designed actions and strategies to guarantee participation and commitment of beneficiaries and main partners in</p>

		<p>projects activities execution. The communication and Knowledge management Plan previews activities related to inform and mobilize partners and beneficiaries for participation in project activities, as well as to share projects results and impacts, generating project belonging between main stakeholders. Key consortia (CIMA, CDS-LS and CIAPRA) will support to ensure stakeholder engagement. CEPLAC will also help ensure participation. Responsible: Operational Partners, CIAPRA, Povos da Mata Network, South Bahia Association.</p>
Other	Low	<p>- Strategies and Policies Markets RISK DESCRIPTION: Commercial restriction due to the lack of standards (including heavy metal content; low volume and Fluctuations in National and International Markets. (LOW) PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: The project will work to increase the production of premium cocoa, that is commercialized in different markets that pays higher prices not entirely associated with international prices of commodity cocoa beans. The project will also engage with the private sector to reduce the risks of price fluctuations by guaranteeing the payment of bonus taxes due to cocoa higher qualities and environmental and social values associated with its production systems. The project will analyze potential markets and engage with main partners to promote integration between producers and its organizations with national and international buyers, fostering the development of new and innovative business. The project will also develop certification and traceability systems that highlights the sustainability of production, promoting its entry in new and sustainable national and international markets. Finally, the project works with producers' groups, improving its technical and organizational skills to produce higher quality and sustainable products with higher aggregated value. Component 3 of the project will analyze potential markets and will work with the private sector (and private banks) to develop solid investment plans and minimize investment risks to farmers. Responsible: FAO, CEPLAC, Operational Partners, Government agencies. Cocoaction, Taboa, South Bahia Association, Povos da Mata Network. Cocoa Intelligence Centre (CIC), Cocoaction, AIPC ; - Technical design of project or program RISK DESCRIPTION: National executive agency (CEPLAC) alignment with project objectives and goals toward productivity goals that are not fully compatible with the environmental. (LOW) PLANNED MITIGATION MEASURES: There is a potential risk to the main governmental partner to push project objectives cut off the project design. FAO will be part of the project's Project Steering Committee to ensure that the GEF conditions of the grant are met. Annual work, (based on indicators and goals committed), plans will be approved by the steering committee and the M&E systems will be sensible to alert of potential motivations in the project scope. Responsible: FAO, Steering Committee</p>

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate
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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)

Alignment with GEF 8 Programming

108. The proposed project is aligned with the GEF-8 Biodiversity and Land Degradation Focal areas as follows:

- Biodiversity Focal Area (BDFa). The project will follow a landscape approach to improve conservation, sustainable use and restoration of the Atlantic Forest in the state of Bahia (BDFa Objective 1). Specifically, the project will support biodiversity mainstreaming into agriculture and forestry sectors (BD1-3) by financing(i) spatial land use planning activities to optimize production without undermining biodiversity, (ii) will support the improvement of cabruca and other agroforestry systems that are biodiversity positive, and (iii) will support the development of a stronger policy and regulatory framework that supports farmers efforts to sustainably use biodiversity and conserve forests.
- Land Degradation Focal Area (LDFa). The project seeks to avoid, reduce, and reverse land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought in the Brazilian Atlantic Forest by applying sustainable land management principles (LDFa Objective 1). Specifically, the project will (i) support investments in agroforestry and conservation agriculture to support cocoa producing landscapes in order to maximize output and support livelihoods, (ii) strengthen community based natural resources management to improve agro-ecosystem functions. SLM activities will help improve ecosystem connectivity and safeguard agro-biodiversity, improve soil health, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving vegetative cover and accumulating soil organic matter.

Alignment with National Priorities

109. Brazil has robust environmental legal framework, and a set of legal provisions related to the conservation of natural assets within private estates, the most relevant being the Native Vegetation Law of 2.012, which imposes to farmers the obligation to maintain at least 20% of the land under natural cover (Legal Reserve LR), on top of vegetation top hill, along river sand lakes etc. (Permanent Preservation Areas APP).

110. Brazil established in 2019 an multisectoral Executive Commission for the control of illegal deforestation and for the recuperation of native vegetation, whose mandate includes the promotion of the Plan for the Recuperation of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) of 2016.

111. In the framework of the National Program of Biological Diversity and its National Committee (Decree 4.703/2003) the government has launched a strategy and the corresponding implementation plan for the control and elimination of alien invasive species, and it is continuing the execution of the Strategic Action Plan of Protected Areas.

112. In the framework of the ongoing Plurennial Plan (PPA 2020-23), the Ministry of Agriculture (MAPA) has prioritized the offer of qualified rural technical assistance to small family farmers and to pursue the completion of the environmental cadaster (CAR) of rural estates with emphasis on recuperation of environmental damages (change of land use in Legal Reserve and APP) and restoration of forest cover illegally destroyed.

113. On the background of the relevant priorities the project will contribute to achieve the national climate commitments under the Paris Agreement (NDC) in line with the National Plan of Climate Change, National Adaptation Plan and the ongoing Low Carbon Agriculture Program (ABC+).

114. The integrated land use planning models to support conservation and monitoring, as well the sustainable production models proposed by the project will contribute to the national efforts of achieving biodiversity targets as reported to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) including the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) and supporting mechanisms (mainstreaming and capacity-building). The Brazilian National Plan for biodiversity is organized into 5 strategic objectives and 20 goals to be achieved. This project will contribute to all five strategic objectives, as follows:

115. Strategic objective A: Treat fundamental causes of biodiversity loss, causing biodiversity concerns permeate government and society: Through the communication and KM Plan, the project seeks to implement action of environmental education, disseminating through society the importance of conserving the Atlantic Forest and its biodiversity, as well as the importance of sustainable productive systems, such as the cabruca system. Also, under components 1 and 2 the project seeks to support a better alignment between public policies and planning from distinct levels and sector, internalizing biodiversity conservation issues.

116. Strategic Objective B: Reduce direct pressure on biodiversity and promote sustainable use: With a integrated strategy under all project component the project seeks to strengthen agroforestry system role in conserving biodiversity and promoting sustainable development, generating income, economic and productive inclusion and reduction of inequalities. Also, the project will support biodiversity and landscape monitoring and planning. In this way, the project seeks to reduce pressure from Atlantic Forest by halting forest conversion and change of land use.

117. Strategic objective C: Improve biodiversity situation protecting ecosystems, species and genetic diversity: The project will support Protected Areas Management to strengthen its role in biodiversity conservation, as well as implement ex situ, in situ and on farm genetic conservation of productive crops, specially cocoa.

118. Strategic Objective D: Raise biodiversity and ecosystems services benefits for all: The project seeks to improve and restore ecosystems services, with an integrated approach, considering the multiple benefits of forests to society, including environmental, climatic regulation, sociocultural and economic benefits, focusing on the access and fair distribution of those benefits between rural communities at project site

119. Strategic Objective E: Raise the implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacitation: The project will develop activities to support strategic planning and shared decision-making processes. Will also provide training and capacitation for public organization, civil society and producers to better manage natural resources aiming at Atlantic Forest conservation and sustainable use. Finally, Knowledge Management in transversal to all project components.

120. Under Kuming-Montreal Global biodiversity Framework, this project will contribute to the following targets: 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23.

121. The project will support landscape and integrated land use planning and shared decision-making processes, integrating Atlantic Forest Conservation and its biodiversity into decision making and planning in policies, programs and projects (targets 1 and 14). Will also promote biodiversity conservation and restoration through strengthening Protected Areas Management, developing biodiversity and landscape monitoring systems, implement better management practices of natural resources, enhancing sustainability of cocoa value chain, revitalize and restore 12,000 ha of agroforestry systems and restores 50 ha of degraded lands, restoring and enhancing multiple ecosystem services benefits to people (Targets 2, 3, 9, 10 and 11). Through strengthening sustainable cocoa production in agroforestry systems, the project will improve adaptation capacities of rural communities, minimizing the impacts of climate change and enhancing resilience (Target 8). The project will promote market access, marketing and commercialization strategies to enhance sustainable cocoa and cocoa byproducts consumption, offering to the consumer markets sustainable options (Target 16). Capacity building, accessible technology development and Knowledge management and diffusion in accessible ways are transversal to all project components (Targets 20, 21). Finally, under all components the project will ensure participation in decision-making process, especially under the governance framework to be implemented. The project will implement a transversal gender approach, ensuring women participation in all project activities, including in decision-making process, biodiversity monitoring, conservation and restoration actions and cocoa value chain improvement activities, guaranteeing that women benefit from the actions implemented and seeking to reduce gender inequality (Targets 22 and 23).

122.. Finally, Although Brazil has not submitted a national report to the Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) yet, the project is aligned with the main national efforts to combat desertification with a special contribution to reversing desertification and adopting land management practices for food production that can protect biodiversity and conserve soil health.

Alignment TO FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and COUNTRY Programming Framework

123. The project is aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework 3, “Better Environment (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems”, under Program Priority Area BE3: Biodiversity and ecosystem services for food and agriculture. This PPA spells out: “Biodiversity for food and agriculture maintained and sustainable use, conservation and restoration of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and their services promoted through adoption of targeted policies and practices”.

124. The Project is aligned also with FAO Strategic Framework 1, “Better Production” (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable and agri-food systems in a changing climate and environment). In this PPA, the project will follow the principles of the BP1, that seeks the Sustainable crop, livestock and forestry production systems that are productive, resilient, innovative and competitive, and create integrated entrepreneurial and business opportunities inclusive of small scale and vulnerable producers, supported through enabling technologies and policies.

125. Such FAO priority corresponds to SDGs targets 2.5, 2.4, 14.4, 15.1, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6.

126. In the United Nations Sustainable Development Country Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027, the project is fully consistent with AXIS 3 – Environment and Climate Change for Sustainable Development – RESULT 1 – By 2027, Brazil will have further advanced in environmental conservation and restoration, in reducing pollution and in sustainable production, consumption and disposal, based on knowledge, technology, training, investment and financing, valuing regional and local specificities and knowledge, and promoting food and nutritional, health, water, basic sanitation and energy sovereignty and security, in the context of sustainable development from the perspective of generation, gender, race and ethnicity, contributing to the Output 1 – “Strengthened management and governance capabilities for policies and programs for the restoration of degraded areas, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of terrestrial, aquatic and coastal ecosystems, with greater participation, including in the territorial dimension, of indigenous peoples, peoples and communities traditional people and populations of the countryside, forest and waters in general, respecting traditional knowledge and valuing and remunerating, as appropriate, the environmental services they provide”.

127. The FAO Country Program Framework is being developed in tight alignment with National Priorities of the current Federal Government, considering the UNSDCF. It must be stated that the national governmental counterpart, Ministry of Agriculture, and its satellite Centre CEPLAC, are strengthening the programs on sustainable and climate resilient agriculture from one side and are extending previous efforts on bioeconomy as it relates to value chains, resources and products relevant for resource poor and traditional farmers.

Lessons learned from past projects

128. An important lesson learnt from projects of similar type (local focus, small traditional farmers as main beneficiaries, etc.) is that prior and profound analysis of the social and economic backgrounds is key for the successful implementation of the future project. This statement appears obvious, but in past opportunities, even in GEF-funded projects, such analysis has been left behind, has been quite superficial or, worse even, has been delegated to the governmental partner in an unchecked manner.

129. On the same line, we now know that a thorough survey of political, social, and civil society organizations and their respective perspectives is crucial from the very start to initiate the design of project intervention strategy, stakeholders’ involvement and thorough design of deliverables which will be useful for and usable by the direct beneficiaries, the farmers and their organizations and supporters.

130. It is in the process of the survey that there is the momentum for the pre-selection of the future executing partner. In the PIF, it had been postulated that GIZ could fulfill the profile of a suitable executive task. But the lesson learnt in this very process at the PPG stage was that it is often preferable to choose the future EA amongst the list of core local stakeholders. In this case, the Arapayu Institute.

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;

No

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; No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; No

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

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).

E.1 Knowledge management and Communication

131. Knowledge management approach and Communication strategy comprises component 4 of this project and are structured under two outputs: 4.1.1. Communication strategy developed and under implementation; 4.2.2. Knowledge management plan developed and implemented, including south-south cooperation activities.

Knowledge Management Plan

132. The Knowledge management plan will be transversal to all three main components of this project and will be implemented in two main approaches: An internal approach, referring to the knowledge generated by the project activities and results; and an external

approach, building on the knowledge already developed by local organizations, seeking to improve projects and synergistic actions impacts.

133. In the internal approach, the project team will document, store, analyze and publicize project results and the knowledge generated during activities implementation. In this sense, activities planned in the Knowledge management plan include publication of online and printed documents for publicizing and spreading project results and Knowledge generated and realization of seminars and workshops to share and discuss project findings with main partners and beneficiaries. These events include south-south cooperation activities with other projects supported by GEF targeting cocoa under the FOLUR programme (i.e., Nicaragua and Ivory Coast) and GEF-7 project in Venezuela. The team project will also seek to participate in events organized by partners to share results and findings, positioning the project as an important initiative in innovation and knowledge generation fields. Also, the project will support innovation initiatives in agroforest management and cocoa value chain in partnership with local universities and promote environmental education weeks in schools, highlighting the importance of cabruca and producer's role for biodiversity conservation.

134. In the external approach, the project will work together with local stakeholders to overcome major barriers regarding knowledge management. The region has a rich set of organizations involved with research, development and innovation activities, such as universities, private companies and NGOs, as well as CEPLAC. Despite that, there's a lack of knowledge integration and diffusion in a way that facilitates decision-making process by public authorities and private actors, supporting the territorial development planning based on actual data and information. The project will support the development of tools and platforms, in partnership with Social Observatory and Scientific and Technological Park to integrate, organize and share in accessible ways relevant data and information with main public and private stakeholders and with the society in general.

135. In Component 1, the knowledge management plan, including internal and external approach will support the decision-making process and regional planning in the scope of the governance system with actual and precise data and information. In component 2, the project will support tools and platforms for knowledge generation and sharing, will promote workshops for discussion and knowledge integration with main stakeholders regarding Biodiversity Conservation, Landscape Planning, Environmental Restoration and Payment for Environmental Services. Will also develop a landscape and biodiversity monitoring systems that will help the design of public policies and strategic actions. Also, the project will support the capacitation and training of young people in actions such as "Biodiversity monitoring System implementation" and "Community environmental agents". In component 3, the project will work with partners to build on and improve the knowledge related to agroforestry management practices, training technicians and producers, and improving cabruca management systems. One of the strategies that will be implemented to raise technical knowledge available in the project region will be the "Cocoa School". It's a hub of knowledge development that will offer continuous training programs to rural technicians and producer's, that includes exchanges between producers to raise the knowledge related to better management practices.

136. The knowledge management plan will adopt gender sensitive actions, promoting workshops with women leadership to foster and improve women role in knowledge management and diffusion and women role in biodiversity and agrobiodiversity conservation and in cocoa value chain. The project will also adopt strategies to valorise and fully integrate local and traditional knowledge in the decision-making process, guaranteeing its participation in the governance system and other discussion forums implemented by the project. Also, the project will be implementing activities to document and safeguard local and traditional knowledge, in activities such as "Support and valorisation of traditional management practices through GIAHS patrimonialization and cabruca dynamic conservation plan elaboration" and as one of the main functions of the community environmental agents. The following table details the budget and implementation timeline of the KM plan:

Activities	Budget	Timeline
4.1.2.1. Development of a platform for data aggregation and dissemination	\$15,000	First Year of the project
4.1.2.2. Holding seminars to exchange experiences between beneficiaries and project partners	\$15,000	3 seminars - 1 at final of first project year 1 at final of second project year 1 at final of third project year
4.1.2.3. Seminar on conservation of the Atlantic Forest with a focus on sustainable cocoa production	\$18,000	Last year of the project
4.1.2.4. Participation in regional and national events, fairs and forums	\$8,000	4 events supported; 1 at each project year

4.1.2.5. Meeting of female leaders	\$10,000	2 meetings supported, 1 at first project year 1 at third project year
4.1.2.6. Producers meeting	\$ 10,000	2 meetings supported 1 at second project years 1 at third project year
2.1.2.7. Hackathon – innovative ideas for the cabruca cocoa chain	\$6,000	Second project year
2.1.2.8. Advocacy and incidence actions (coordinator for component 4)	\$44,000	Throughout the entire project implementation phase
2.1.2.9. Virtual seminars to exchange south-south experience	\$3,000	2 seminars supported 1 at second project year 1 at third project year
2.1.2.10. Cross-site Visit For GEF Project in Venezuela	\$17,000	At third project year
2.1.2.11. Tradicional population consultation process (to be evaluated during the project period)	\$6,000	Throughout the entire project implementation phase

Communication Strategy

137. The communication strategy will focus on sharing and publicizing project results to partners, stakeholders and general society. The objective is to enlarge project visibility, results and new initiatives implemented on the territory, seeking to promote project credibility, transparency and legitimacy. The project communication strategy will work an in and out approach (internal and external communication strategy)

138. The internal communication strategy will be focused on project implementation itself, by fostering communication within the project team and with project main partners. This strategy has the following objectives: To Engage stakeholders and beneficiaries in project activities, updating about activities implementation, facilitating participation and collaboration opportunities; To build a project common narrative, alignment and belonging between partners and beneficiaries; publicizing about project results and advancements. The internal communication strategy will be directed to the project team and main partners. It will contribute directly to the effectiveness of project implementation and reaching its goals. It also contributes to a better communication between project team and main partners, through coherent and homogenous discourses about project strategies and institutional approach, promoting better alignment between organizations involved (executors and partners).

139. The activities that will be carried on the internal communication strategy includes: publication of online and printed materials about project activities, opportunities for collaboration and project results and advancements; realization of forums and workshops between project teams and main partners to enhance the alignment during project implementation; Elaboration of short audiovisual materials to spread project activities among main partners and beneficiaries; Elaboration of project visual identity.

140. The external communication strategy will be focused on publicizing project actions and results to society in general and its contributions and advancements in sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and improvement of smallholders livelihoods agendas. This external communication strategy will also promote strategic communication actions regarding unique characteristics of the cabruca system to society, including its importance for Atlantic Forest Conservation and the Higher quality of its cocoa and the project's contribution to its maintenance and improvements. Its intention is to raise the project visibility, as well as its results, advancements, and new initiatives implemented and developed on the territory, promoting project credibility, legitimacy and transparency.

141. In this sense, the external communication Strategy has the following objectives: To update and inform project progress and activities and publicize its results, lessons learned and good practices for replication and scaling up; ; Raise awareness about Atlantic

Forest and its biodiversity conservation, as well as the importance of cabruca systems; Raise awareness about cabruca cocoa and its unique characteristics, such as higher quality and socioenvironmental values associated. Publicize projects contributions to sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and improvement of smallholders livelihoods;

142. The actions to be implemented in the scope of the communication plan includes: Press releases and social network publications;; Elaboration of online and printed materials; Elaboration of audiovisual materials, such as short videos for social networks, a project video case, a promotional video focusing on marketing and a short documentary about cabruca system; Realization of a award for higher quality chocolate from cabruca agroforestry systems; and frequent encounters with public managers and other relevant stakeholders. The following table details the budget and implementation timeline of the communication strategy:

Activities	Budget	Timeline
4.1.1.1. Project Communication Consultancy	\$35,000	Throughout the entire project implementation phase
4.1.1.2. Audiovisual pieces elaboration	\$18,000	3 audiovisual pieces elaborated 1 at second project year 1 at third project year 1 at final project year
4.1.1.3. Communication pieces publication (printed and online)	\$21,000	Bimonthly, throughout the entire project implementation phase
4.1.1.4. Case studies/lessons learned publications	\$16,000	4 publications supported, 2 at third project year 2 at final project year
4.1.1.5. Cocoa Cabruca Quality award	\$9,000	At third project year
4.1.1.6. Inception workshop	\$5,000	First 3 months of the project implementation phase
4.1.1.7. Final workshop	\$5,000	Last 3 months of project implementation phase

E.2 Socio-economic Benefits and Decent Rural Employment

143. The project will directly benefit cocoa producers with a series of activities such as technical assistance, training and capacitation program, access to market, economic valorization of products and byproducts of cabruca systems through incentives to better production and processing practices and labeling and marketing strategies. Through this set of actions, the project seeks to revitalize cabruca systems and the cocoa value chain in the impacted region, contributing to regional sustainable economic development and positioning 141. Bahia State and Brazil as one of the biggest producers of sustainable cocoa in the world. To achieve this the project will support small and medium farmers, seeking to increase technical capacities, yields, product quality and access to better markets, fostering increase in income generation by rural activities in smallholders' families, improving their livelihoods.

144. As mentioned in the sections above, the cabruca system contributes immensely to biodiversity conservation, climatic regulation, landscape connectivity and promotes ecosystem services such as water and soil protection and renovation in addition to its social, cultural and economic importance to the region, as will be more explored in "Annex B – Baseline Scenario and problem to be addressed" (please refer to the Annex B in the ProDoc word document). Nevertheless, the current state of cabruca economic unviability and producers' vulnerability is one of the major drivers of productive areas transformation that leads to forest degradation and biodiversity loss. In this sense, strengthening and valorizing farmers' role in biodiversity conservation by promoting the sustainable cocoa value chain is a key strategy to achieve global benefits linked to Tropical Forests and its biodiversity management and

conservation, as well as promotion of ecosystem services. Yet, the revitalization of cocoa culture in the region is fundamental for rural succession and maintenance of families in rural areas, ensuring employment and income generation that attends to families demands and needs and fosters better life quality. The revitalization and valorization of the cocoa value chain promotes employment and decent work for rural people, especially for young people. The project will work closely with small and medium producers guaranteeing good work conditions in all activities related to the project. In this sense the project will contribute to Decent Rural Employment (DRE) in four pillars of DRE supported by FAO, as follows:

Pillar 1 – employment creation and enterprise development: Women and men small-scale producers supported in accessing markets and modern value chains.; agribusiness and marketing micro, small and medium enterprises supported in accessing markets, training, financial services and other productive assets; vocational and educational training programmes on technical and business skills for rural people supported; Capacities of national partners supported to collect and analyze age and disaggregated data on rural labor markets.

Pillar 2 – Social protection: occupational safety and health measures for the rural workforce adopted by promoting safer technology for small scale and commercial agriculture in extension programmes; working conditions improved in rural areas, including effective maternity protection and living wages in agriculture.

Pillar 3 – Standards and rights at work: Socially responsible agricultural production supported, specifically to reduce gender and age based discrimination; Child labour prevention and reduction in rural areas supported by tackling its root causes (poverty, lack of education) and providing livelihood alternatives to poor households; Compliance with national labour legislation promoted in rural areas.

Pillar 4 – Governance and Social Dialogue: Countries supported in strengthening democratic organizations and networks of producers and workers, particularly in the informal rural food economy; Representation of the rural poor in social dialogue and policy dialogue through their organizations supported; Participation of rural poor in local decision-making and governance mechanisms supported; Rural women and youth groups empowered to be involved in these process from the initial steps; Synergies built between organizations, programmes, countries and producer-to-producer learning opportunities created.

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 (\$)
FAO	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-3	Grant	2,886,819.00	274,247.00	3,161,066.00
FAO	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	1,813,182.00	172,252.00	1,985,434.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						4,700,001.00	446,499.00	5,146,500.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

150000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-3	86,170.00	8,186.00	94,356.00
FAO	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	63,830.00	6,064.00	69,894.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
FAO	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,161,066.00
FAO	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,985,434.00
Total GEF Resources					5,146,500.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
LD-1	GET	1,813,182.00	8115558
BD-3-1	GET	2,886,819.00	12854184
Total Project Cost		4,700,001.00	20,969,742.00

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	CEPLAC - The Executive Commission for Cocoa Cultivation Planning	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4995425
Private Sector	Instituto Arapyau	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Recipient Country Government	SEAGRI - Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Recipient Country Government	CIAPRA - Baixo Sul	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	480000
Recipient Country Government	CIAPRA - Baixo Sul	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	300000
Recipient Country Government	INCRA - National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform	Grant	Investment mobilized	2576111
Others	PCTSul	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1630000

Others	PCTSul	Grant	Investment mobilized	3680000
Civil Society Organization	Taboa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	439600
Civil Society Organization	Taboa	Grant	Investment mobilized	4492000
Private Sector	Instituto Arapyau	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Recipient Country Government	SEAGRI - Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	200000
Recipient Country Government	CEPLAC - The Executive Commission for Cocoa Cultivation Planning	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	1076606
Total Co-financing				20,969,742.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

CEPLAC: Corresponds to investments by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply through CEPLAC (The Executive Commission for Cocoa Cultivation Planning) to support the development of the cocoa sector in Bahia. It will support through the implementation of the following projects developed by the institutions:

- “Restauration of the brazilian cacao germplasm collection to ensure the genetic basis necessary to increase the productivity and the quality of cacao trees”
- “Selection of a cocoa variety for high-tech cultivation in the Extremo Sul da Bahia”
- Four projects of the Unidade Mixta de Pesquisa e Inovacao do Cacau (mixed cocoa research and innovation unit) that aim at developing and adapting methodologies to consolidate integrated pest management in the cocoa sector.

The project, through CEPLAC will support the design of bankable projects (under component 3) to mobilize private sector resources from rural credit banks. The project will provide technical support to private beneficiaries to increase the likelihood of success of their investments. It will foster social entrepreneurship through the offer of financial services, training and support for socioenvironmental projects

CIAPRA: Is an Intermunicipal Consortium in the region and it will support through the implementation of the Cacau + project. The project will execute actions such as: technical assistance and rural extension, promotion of productive dynamization, land and environmental regularization, legal forest composition, productive diversification in agroforestry systems, certification and traceability of cocoa, strengthening of productive organization, technical training.

INCRA: the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform will support through an installation credit and the remuneration for civil servants who will work in the settlement projects located in the project region.

INSTITUTO ARAPYAU: the co-financing acts in the context of Arapyau efforts’ to support the Bahia region’s economic development by reinforcing and boosting the cocoa and chocolate chain in the context of the Bahia Territorial Development program. The co-

financing has as main levers (i) credit with technical assistance; (ii) diversification and differentiation; (iii) strengthening networks; (iv) research, development and innovation, through the following initiatives:

- Strengthening of the “Parque Científico e Tecnológico do Sul da Bahia (PCTSul)
- Strengthening of the “Agência de Desenvolvimento Regional (ADR-BA)”
- Strengthening of the “Centro de Inovação do Cacau (CIC)”
- Strengthening of the enabling environment, public policies and public debate
- Strengthening of financial mechanisms
- Mobilizing actors from the public and private sectors, philanthropy, academia and civil society in the cocoa, restoration, and conservation agenda
- Infrastructure and logistics

PCT Sul: the co-financing will act through the implementation of the following programs and projects developed by the organization:

- Cocoa Innovation Center
- National cocoa’s quality competition
- Research project on native species
- “Carbon Buster” project
- “Renova Cacau” project
- SAF’s cocoa project
- “Precision irrigation” project
- “Clones” project
- Regional development Agency
- “Dende-cacau” project.

Actions include technical assistance, training, capacity building, access to new markets, research and development, innovation, provision of technical services, promotion of cooperatives, agro-industrialization, promotion of technical and scientific events, publication of technical material and scientific articles.

SEAGRI: the co-financing will support through the implementation of the following programs developed by the Secretariat:

- Agricultural Defense in the state of Bahia
- Bahia agricultural development Plan
- Low-carbon agriculture Plan (Plano ABC+)
- Bahia’s productive routes
- Cocoa sector chamber of the state of Bahia

The above-mentioned projects and programs will execute actions of: technical assistance, agricultural defense, trainings, mechanization, promotion of agricultural exhibitions, coordination with the various links in the sector.

TABOA: the co-financing will support through the implementation of the following programs developed by the Organization and their respective activities:

- “CRA sustentavel do Cacau” (Affordable and sustainable agricultural credit in cocoa sector). Activities: Technical and financial assistance for agricultural good practices to improve the product and consequently reduce social vulnerability of producers and they adaptive and resilient ability.
- “Urucu na Cabrus”. Activities: Financial and technical support to create a regional hub for meliponiculture products
- Forest restoration with productive inclusion. Activities: ecological and productive recovery of degraded areas and technical support.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator		Hernan Gonzalez		
GEF Agency Coordinator		Jeffrey Griffin		

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)
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance	4/19/2024

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.

Result chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term goal	Final goal	Means of Verification	Assumption	Responsible for data collection
Project objective and indicator targets:							
Component 1: Institutional strengthening through establishing a participatory and inclusive governance system that promotes sustainable landscape management, focusing on enhancing biodiversity conservation and providing and supporting environmental services in the selected project area.							

<p>Outcome 1.1: Public authorities, producers and other relevant stakeholders adopt governance mechanisms for multiple use and conservation efforts of the rainforest formations (Mata Atlântica) and cabruca systems in Southern Bahia (Brazil)</p>	<p>Governance system (recognized and documented by the main actors) adopted and under implementation</p>	<p>The process of planning and developing environmental strategies is not coordinated and does not produce adequate environmental plans and strategies</p>	<p>Governance system and operational plan is agreed by parties.</p> <p>Implementation of operational plan for the governance system reaches 30%</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Implementation of the Operational plan for the governance systems reaches at least 70%</p> <p>Final version of appropriate environmental plan and strategies is produced and validated</p>	<p>(i) Minutes of establishment of the forum and other minutes of meetings</p> <p>(ii) Council minutes approving the plan</p> <p>(iii) Semi-annual reports on the progress of the board's activities</p> <p>(vii) Financial report (actual vs planned disbursement) of activities associated implementation of the Operational Plan</p>	<p>All interested parties are committed to pursuing common objectives of preserving forest ecosystems in the Atlantic Forest formation through multiple-use strategies based on the restoration, improvement and enrichment of the Cabruca agroforestry system</p>	<p>(i) Project executing agency, through the M&A plan</p> <p>(ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 1</p>
	<p>Core Indicator 4 - Area of landscapes under improved practices: 1.6 million hectares covered by the "review of Cabruca decree"</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Draft policy instrument under development</p>	<p>Policy instrument submitted to State Government for approval</p>	<p>Evidence of submission of the updated "Cabruca Decree" to Bahia state government</p>		
<p>Output.1.1.1: Policies, mechanisms and governance frameworks for coordination, networking and information sharing have been established, considering gender perspectives</p>	<p>(i) Percent of target institutions actively participating in the decision-making "forum"</p>	<p>Zero: There is no established governance structure</p>	<p>Governance systems is defined (i.e. Key partners identified and operational rules defined)</p>	<p>At least 90 percent of the target institutions participate in the forum meetings</p> <p>Ensure the participation of women in governance systems and strengthen the female role in decision-making processes</p>	<p>(i) Minutes from the meetings of the forum</p> <p>(ii) Stakeholder – institution mapping</p> <p>(iii) Governance system proposal</p>	<p>Stakeholders are aware of the importance and dialogue and commitments between conventional forest conservation strategies and development imperatives, especially cabruca farmers and environmental authorities</p>	<p>(i) Project executing agency, through the M&E plan</p> <p>(ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 1</p>
	<p>(ii) Percent annual operational plans developed and approved by the forum board by November each calendar year</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>80 percent of the annual board meetings take place by November each calendar year, allowing for good project planning</p>	<p>100 percent of annual board meetings are held on time to allow for good project planning.</p> <p>Ensure the participation of women in governance systems and strengthen the female role in decision-making processes</p>	<p>(i) Minutes from the meetings of the forum board</p> <p>(ii) annual operational plan approved</p>		
	<p>(iii) Proposal to improve legal instrument ("new Cabruca decree") sent to Bahia State Government for approval</p>	<p>Cabruca decree approved, but not in accordance with the reality of Cabruca's management</p>	<p>iii) Draft of Cabruca's management decree developed in consultations with key stakeholders</p>	<p>iii) Proposed Cabruca's Decree submitted to State Government.</p>	<p>Evidence of submission of the decree to state government</p>		

<p>Output 1.1.2: Institutional and local organizations' capacities and tools for forest multiple use and cabruca system management developed and strengthened, considering gender perspectives</p>	<p>(i) Fundraising Strategy in progress, resources raised and made available to beneficiaries</p>	<p>There is no fundraising plan</p>	<p>Fundraising Strategy and developed and agreed by partners in the forum</p>	<p>At least 80 percent of activities in the Annual work plans of the Fundraising Strategy are executed</p> <p>Ensure female participation in courses, workshops and training and training events</p>	<p>Minutes from the forum adopting the Fundraising Strategy</p> <p>Minutes of the annual report to the forum board</p> <p>The report should include information on the amount of resources raised and the number/cost of projects supported</p>	<p>Co-funding available and applied consistently to disseminate and ensure continuity of project efforts toward institutional capacity development efforts.</p>
	<p>(ii) Public servants trained and able to carry out their activities in a qualified manner</p>	<p>No training courses related to cabruca systems management</p>	<p>40 public servants trained on management of cabruca</p>	<p>60 public servants trained, ensuring female participation in courses, workshops and trainings</p>	<p>(i) Reports from training activities for public servants</p> <p>(ii) analysis of public servants training demands</p> <p>(iii) training plan</p>	<p>The need to expand and improve women's participation in decision-making is accepted within the cabruca cocoa production chain and in the communities in general in the project's area of activity</p>
	<p>(iii) Strategic actions to strengthen the female role, defined and being adopted</p>	<p>Low female participation in decision-making</p>	<p>20% female participation in decision making</p>	<p>50% female participation in decision-making</p>	<p>(i) Reports on activities developed for women, including training and technical assistance</p> <p>(ii) gender analysis of affirmative actions required for female participation</p>	
<p>Component 2: Establishment of an environmental restoration endeavor capable of promoting the long term expansion of ecosystem services.</p>						
<p>Outcome 2.1: Integrated land use planning being implemented to support sustainable conservation and multiple-use forested landscapes</p>	<p>Territorial Intelligence Center support decision making in project area</p>	<p>The presence of the Social Observatory of the Scientific and Technological Park of Southern Bahia (PCTSul), is still immature.</p>	<p>Territorial Intelligence center provides data and maps to Forum participants for decision-making</p>	<p>Territorial intelligence team supports decision making in the project area</p>	<p>(i) Evidence of reports submitted to the forum about the use of the information to support sustainable conservation and multiple-use forested landscapes.</p> <p>(ii) data and maps generated by territorial intelligence center</p>	<p>Project executing agency, through the M&E plan</p>
<p>Output 2.1.1: Integrated land use planning tools to support and promote connectivity in multi-use forest landscapes, combining conservation and restoration of ecosystem services developed, considering gender perspectives</p>	<p>(i) Territorial Intelligence Center is strengthened and operates in the target area</p>	<p>The presence of the Social Observatory of the Scientific and Technological Park of Southern Bahia (PCTSul), is still immature.</p>	<p>Territorial Intelligence Center technical team supported by the project is fully hired, including women, and is generating data and maps required by the decision-making "forum"</p>	<p>Territorial Intelligence Center team has resources to sustain itself beyond the life of the project</p> <p>Hire and train women for the development and operationalization of the Territorial Intelligence Center</p>	<p>Annual report of project activities implemented using Territorial Intelligence Center information.</p>	<p>The common concept of multiple use is assumed and adopted by the majority of cabruca farmers in the intervention municipalities and districts. Technical partners (CEPLAC, state rural</p> <p>(i) Project executing agency, through the M&A plan</p> <p>(ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 2</p>

	(ii) Number of tools disseminated to support land use planning processes	There is significant work done by MapBiomias on monitoring Cabruca Systems	At least two tools developed: (i) Tools for landscape-scale mapping, monitoring and planning, integrating biological, social, economic and legal data (ii) Tool for mapping, monitoring and planning at landscape scale	4 tools will be developed and applied: (i) Tools for landscape-scale mapping, monitoring and planning, integrating biological, social, economic and legal data (ii) Tool for mapping, monitoring and planning at landscape scale (iii) Tools and models to evaluate and map the supply of ecosystem services (iv) Spatial prioritization tool and its application to restoration	(i) Availability of developed tools (ii) Reports indicating the support provided for institutional strengthening (iii) Making information available for public knowledge (transparency portal) (iv) Financial report (actual disbursement for carrying out activities associated with the output	development and technical assistance agencies) join forces to support the efforts of cabruca farmers
	(iii) UCs with their management plans drawn up and being implemented	Current UC management plans	Management plans updated for target areas adopted by UC and forum		(i) UC Management plans (ii) Forum management plans	
Output 2.1.2: Stakeholders trained, including women's organizations, on the use of integrated land use planning tools	(i) Number of institutions and people trained by institution, disaggregated by gender.	There is no people, institution and women organization that use the tools	8 institutions trained (including 20 people trained) Identification of women's organizations present in the project area in the trainings.	15 institutions trained (including 40 people trained) and using land use planning tools Inclusion of women's organizations present in the project area in the trainings.	Training reports and attendance lists Evidence that the tools are incorporated into the institutions' activities by direct interviews Ensure female participation and women's organization in courses, workshops and training	(i) Willingness of the majority of farmers to create or strengthen organizations focused on common interests and objectives associated with sustainable production in a forest environment (ii) Availability of human resources to be trained iii) Institutions focused on using the tools.
Outcome 2.2: Environmental services in rainforest formations (Mata Atlântica) in Southern Bahia conserved, restored, and strengthened through improved management of natural resources.	Core Indicator 1.2. -Terrestrial Protected Areas Under Improved Management effectiveness Number of hectares under improved management within the APA Pratigi and APA Baia	0	APA Pratigi: 85,685 ha APA Baia de Camamu: 118,000 ha	APA Pratigi: 85,685 ha APA Baia de Camamu: 118,000 ha	Evidence of approval of the UC management plans by the Government of Bahia	Project executing agency, through the M&E plan

	de Camamú, as covered by the Management Plan						
	Percent improvement in METT score for APA Pratigi and APA Baia de Camamu, with a minimum of yy percent	METT score APA Pratigi: 56 APA Baia de Camamu: 19	METT score APA Pratigi:59 APA Baia de Camamu: 22	METT score APA Pratigi: 61 APA Baia de Camamu: 29	METT updates at MTR and FE		Project executing agency, through the M&E plan
Output 2.2.1: Monitoring of biodiversity and mechanisms for ecosystem services valorization in place	(i) Participatory biodiversity monitoring program developed and under implementation	There is no participatory biodiversity monitoring system	Biodiversity monitoring system in testing phase and with the first results available	A biodiversity monitoring system implemented and in use, tracking results from the project interventions	(I) Biodiversity monitoring program and protocols elaborated. (II) Periodic report from biodiversity monitoring systems	Suitable indicators must be available with characteristics of ease of application, scientific soundness and economy Communities interested in conducting the GIAHS process	(i) Project executing agency, through the M&A plan (ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 2
	(ii) Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) Scheme designed for cabruca systems	Studies on the importance of cabruca systems to conserve biodiversity exist. No PES scheme in place in the target regions	Ecosystem services and biodiversity associated with cabruca systems evaluated during year 1 Draft PES scheme submitted to Forum by MTR	Pilot testing of the scheme by project close supporting by the existing regulations for PES in the region	(iii) Reports and assessments on PES (iv) Minutes of communities and partners meetings to support GIAHS Process		
	(iii) Scientific technical dossier and action plan for dynamic conservation developed to support cabruca valorization through GIAHS program.	None	Communities mobilized to support GIAHS	Scientific technical dossier and action plan for dynamic conservation developed	(IV) Scientific technical dossier and action plan for dynamic conservation final version elaborated		
Output 2.2.2: Biological corridors implemented to connect forest patches in private lands (Cabruca agroforestry systems) and protected areas (including Areas of Permanent Protection and Legal Reserves)	(i) Priority areas mapped	Mapping is currently done by MapBiomas	Priority areas determined during year 1 of the project	Maps used to monitor project implementation and decision-making processes in coordination with the Territorial Intelligence Center	(i) Availability of maps containing priority areas for restoration (ii) report demonstrating areas under restoration process iii) Report demonstrating the nurseries strengthened (iv) consolidate mapping database	There is strong integration between public planning agencies and farmer organizations Farmers that benefit from project resources commit to upscale interventions	
	(ii) Strategic Restoration and Conservation Plan (SRCP) under agreed by project	None	Strategic plan of restoration and conservation of the biodiversity in the project	Annual operational plans of the SRCP implemented at least by 90%	Evidence of approval of SRCP by Forum		

	partners and under implementation		area, developed.				
	(iii) 12,000 hectares recovered by type of intervention (Core Indicator 3.1 - Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration)	Zero hectares of areas under recovery and zero hectares of areas with connectivity.	3000 farmers selected to benefit from project resources	Each project beneficiary receives resources or inputs to restore/recover 1 ha of cabruca in their land and commit to restore (on average) 3 additional hectares	(i) Field supervision reports (ii) mapping of areas recovered/restored by farmers (iv) farmers restored/recovered plans		
	(iv) Number of nurseries implemented and/or supported	Nurseries with reduced production capacity.	ii) Two nurseries strengthened for seedling production	Four nurseries strengthened for seedling production	Field supervision reports Amount (quality and diversification) of plants produced by nurseries		
Component 3: The cocoa value chain enhancement is aligned with improving smallholders' livelihoods, women empowerment, youth inclusion, biodiversity conservation, and promotion of a socioecological resilient landscape							
Outcome 3.1: Cocoa cabruca value chain strengthened	Core Indicator 3.1 - Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration : 12,000 ha of cabruca agroforestry system restored	0	Restoration of Cabruca agroforestry plans under development and extension services (ie. Soil doctors) undergoing strengthening process	30,000 ha under improved management, including 3000 beneficiaries renovating 1 ha each system with GEF resources and an average of 3 ha with own resources (total of 12,000 hectares renovated by project end)	Evidence of approval of the restoration plan by the government of Bahia	The project maintains a target of 57,000 hectares under improved management, but some of these areas will be with protected areas (Core Indicator 1). We estimate that 30,000 ha will be outside of protected areas and will support biological corridors. Exact numbers will be finalized once project beneficiaries are determined. Maps	Project executing agency, through the M&E plan
	Core Indicator 4.3 - Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems: 30,000 hectares of cabruca agroforestry systems under improved management (i.e. covered by a restoration plan and supported by extension services)						
	Core Indicator 6.1 - Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU sector: GHG emissions captured, with	0	1 million tonsCO ₂ e	3.72 million tonsCO ₂ e	Estimations with EX-ACT based on achievement of SLM activities under Core Indicator 4		

	a target of 3.72 million tons						
	Indicator: Average increase of sale price of promoted cabruca cocoa product(s) in comparison to standard non promoted equivalent	None	10% premium	10% premium	Data from point of sales	There are no big changes in world price of cocoa and beneficiaries, with the support of the project, can negotiate a premium for cabruca cocoa	
	Core Indicator 11 - People benefiting from GEF-financed investments Percent of the 3,000 targeted beneficiaries that improve their livelihoods, with special emphasis on women/youth producers and women- or youth-led cooperatives	None	30 percent beneficiaries show improved livelihoods (at least 40% of the beneficiaries are women or youth)	80 percent beneficiaries show improved livelihoods (at least 40% of the beneficiaries with increased livelihoods are women or youth)	Surveys with beneficiaries Measurement of livelihood improvements criteria		
<p>Output 3.1.1:</p> <p>Capacity building program and technical assistance and rural extension activities adopting specific gender and intergenerational aspects to strengthen farmers' role to implement better cocoa agroforestry production and restoration of productive landscape practices established</p>	(i) Extension services strengthened and supporting project activities	Existing extension services have limitations in terms of capacity to provide quality technical support in the project area	<p>Strategy and action plan to strengthen extension services approved by project steering committee</p> <p>Implementation of Action Plan reaches at least 40% including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · hiring staff · training 50 technicians (multipliers) · training platform operational · Soil Doctors program operational · ATER application · Capacity and technical assistance program based on farmers and territorial demands operational 	<p>Implementation of Action plan reaches at least 90%</p> <p>3,000 producers with continued technical support</p> <p>At least 80% of farmers (40% of women) adopted technologies, innovations and better production practices promoted by the project</p>	<p>Annual report on ATER services</p> <p>Technical soil doctor program modules (for example heavy metal management in soils).</p> <p>Technical assistance reports</p> <p>Extension mechanism – (farmer field schools) FFS reports</p> <p>Technical and training demand analysis of extensionists and farmers.</p>		Project executing agency, through the M&E plan

<p>Output 3.1.2: Revitalization of the cocoa value chain and expansion of innovative and complex cocoa agroforestry systems consolidated, including gender specific actions</p>	<p>i) Number of hectares of revitalized cabruca</p>	None	3,000 ha	<p>i) Renew/dense/enrich 12,000 hectares of cabruca-type SAF</p> <p>(3,000 ha with project resources and 9,000 with beneficiary resources)</p>	<p>Field reports from the M&E team</p> <p>Agroforestry revitalization plan based on compatibility of species and clones of plants of interest within forests</p> <p>Maps</p>	<p>Scientific evidence of the compatibility of species and clones of plants of interest within forests, availability of suitable seeds and planting materials in intervention sites</p>	<p>(i) Project executing agency, through the M&E plan</p> <p>(ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 3</p>
	<p>ii) Increase in cocoa production per hectare</p>	Current productivity of 12 arrobas/hectare	Production technologies being adopted and evidence of increased productivity on benefited properties	<p>ii) Increase productivity to 30 arrobas/hectare</p>	<p>Production registry</p> <p>Income registry</p>	<p>Rural producers joining the revitalization initiative</p>	
	<p>iii) Increase in per capita income for supported property</p>	Properties from 0 to 10 hectares: R\$479.00 per capita. Properties of 10 to 20 hectares: R\$839.00 per capita	Evidence of increased income and proven results in selected properties for both size profile	<p>Increase beneficiaries' income by an average of 30% in a sustainable manner</p>		<p>There are technologies available and cocoa areas with productivity equal to the established target.</p>	
	<p>(iv) % of producers are women</p>	Low female income and productivity	Providing technical assistance and rural extension activities to women and women's organizations	<p>Increase women income, productivity and participation in the project</p>		<p>There is evidence of interest among potential beneficiaries in adopting more productive technologies.</p> <p>International price levels for cocoa beans and derivatives remain stable or high in the medium term</p>	
<p>Output 3.1.3: Cabruca Cocoa quality network established, including gender specific actions</p>	<p>(i) Inputs supplied and used by producers (at least 50% women)</p>	Zero	50 producers using facilities donated.	100 producers using facilities donated. (50% are women)	<p>Documents supporting the creation of the Cabruca quality network</p> <p>Field reports from M&E team, including list of participants from training events</p>	<p>Presence of institutions capable of creating and coordinating a quality network for the differentiated offer of cabruca cocoa products</p>	<p>(i) Project executing agency, through the M&E plan (ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 3</p>
	<p>(ii) Number of trained producers (at least 50% women)</p>	Zero	50 producers trained	100 producers trained (50% are women)	<p>Market studies – proposal of negotiation/commercialization models</p>		
	<p>(iii) Number of qualified cooperatives</p>	Zero	3 cooperatives trained	7 cooperatives trained			
	<p>(iv) Quality cocoa market study adopted</p>	No studies done under the project	Market Study methodology developed	Market study Developed			
<p>Output 3.1.4: Mechanisms for sustainable marketing of agroforestry cabruca cocoa products and co-</p>	<p>(i) Marketing campaign strategy developed and implemented.</p>	None	Marketing strategy developed by year 1 and implementation started	Marketing strategies implemented.	<p>(i) Availability of information from the project results monitoring system</p>	<p>Presence and interest of third-party certification bodies in creating</p>	<p>(i) Project executing agency, through the M&A plan</p>

products, including traceability and certification schemes, tested and implemented					(ii) Marketing and communication pieces.	specific standards and procedures for certification and traceability.	(ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 3
	(ii) Number of Partnerships identified with the public and private sectors with project resources	None	1 partnership identified	2 partnerships identified	Provision of reports and other documents related to process and activity indicators	Interest and financial capacity of cabruca farmers to pay for certification and traceability services	
	(iii) Strategy for certification of local brands developed and implemented	No strategy under the project	Strategy developed and approved by Steering Committee, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Study to identify international certifications and quality standards in the UE and US markets deloped by year 1 · IG Sul da Bahia traceability system strengthened 	Strategy implemented at least 90%	Final reports for Study of international certifications and quality standars in the EU and US markets and IG traceability systems		
Component 4: Awareness Raising and Knowledge Management							
Outcome 4.1: Communication and knowledge management strategies are developed and implemented, considering gender-related aspects, to publicize project's results and advancements	Percent of communication and KM strategies implemented annually	0	70%	90%		Communication and KM strategies Projects partners engaged in knowledge management and communication strategy	
Output 4.1.1: Communication strategy developed and under implementation	i) Number of communication pieces (quarterly newsletter, videos, brochures, publications, manuals, guides, among others) prepared and disseminated	Zero	i) 8 communication pieces publicized	i) 16 communication pieces publicized	(i) Availability of information from the project results monitoring system	Presence of regional cocoa brands interested in participating in award events Communications pieces	(i) Project executing agency, through the M&E plan (ii) Partner institutions that operate within the scope of component 4
	ii) Events and awards for standout initiatives for cocoa production and Atlantic Forest Conservation		(ii) event methodology designed with partners	ii) event accomplished	(ii) publicized communication pieces		

<p>Output 4.1.2.</p> <p>Knowledge management plan developed and implemented, including south-south cooperation activities</p>	<p>i) Platform for knowledge management and information sharing, Strengthened.</p> <p>ii) Events and seminars accomplished, including tailored women leaders vent</p>	<p>i) Platform with operational restrictions (Observatory platform)</p> <p>ii) No events</p>	<p>ii) Platform operational</p> <p>ii) 6 events</p>	<p>ii) Platform operational</p> <p>ii) 13 events</p>	<p>(i) Availability of information from the project results monitoring system</p>	<p>Knowledge management operative platform</p> <p>Lesson learned Systematization</p>	
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)</p>							
<p>Project implemented according to Results Based Management principles</p>	<p>Percentage of progress achieved in the implementation of the project.</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>35%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Quarterly progress reports.</p> <p>Operational plans, baseline and monitoring system</p> <p>PIRs</p> <p>PPRs</p> <p>Mid-term evaluation</p> <p>Final evaluation</p>	<p>Project M&E plan and related actions implemented</p> <p>Project implemented</p>	
<p>ME 1.1 Project M&E system designed and operational considering gender-related aspects</p>	<p>i) Project M&E system established and implemented making sure to include gender related results and to collect gender disaggregated data</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Project progress reports</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>(i) Project executing and implementation agencies, through the M&A plan</p>
<p>ME 1.2. Project evaluations completed on time to support project delivery and knowledge sharing considering gender-related aspects</p>	<p>i) Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation carried out on time making sure to include gender related results and to collect gender disaggregated data</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>MTR in Year 2</p>	<p>TE last Year of the project</p>	<p>MTR and TE reports</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>(i) Project executing and implementation agencies, through the M&A plan</p>
<p>ME 1.3. Monitoring reports submitted on time to the implementing Agency and GEF SEC considering gender-related aspects</p>	<p>i) Percent PPRs and PIRs submitted on schedule making sure to include gender related results and to collect gender disaggregated data</p>	<p>Zero</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>PPRs and PIRs</p>	<p>N.A.</p>	<p>(i) Project executing and implementation agencies, through the M&A plan</p>

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
Arapyaú Institute	0.00	40,565.00	0.00
Stakeholder Workshop (held by Arapyaú Institute)	0.00	4,345.00	0.00
PPG Consultants travel	19,000.00	26,033.00	0.00
Training	7,200.00	0.00	0.00
Event planning /preparation services	3,100.00	1,583.00	0.00
Operations specialist	0.00	6,403.00	7,890.00
PPG Coordinator	25,200.00	31,098.00	6,066.00
Socio-environmental safeguards & gender consultant	3,000.00	6,663.00	0.00
GIS specialist	3,700.00	5,563.00	0.00
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) specialist	3,500.00	4,007.00	0.00
Biodiversity specialist	7,200.00	3,538.00	4,300.00
Governance specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	9,600.00	0.00	0.00
Legal specialist w. focus on environmental, marketing, use and occupation of land (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
IT specialist, interoperability of IT platforms (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	1,800.00	0.00	0.00
Cocoa value chain & quality specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	11,800.00	0.00	0.00
Technical extension & rural credit services specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	3,600.00	0.00	0.00
Cocoa marketing specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	5,200.00	0.00	0.00
Traceability and certification schemes (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	3,000.00	0.00	0.00
Communication & KM specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	5,000.00	0.00	0.00
Project monitoring specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	2,000.00	0.00	0.00
Event moderator (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	3,000.00	0.00	0.00
GEF Project Design Specialist (covered by Arapyaú Institute)	25,000.00	0.00	0.00
Political inception workshop	3,100.00	1,946.00	0.00
Total	150,000.00	131,744.00	18,256.00

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
State of Bahia	-12.000000	-42.000000	3,471,168

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Almadina Municipality	-14.4033	-39.4126	6,320,729

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Arataca Municipality	-15.1445	-39.2529	6,320,746

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Aratupe Municipality	-13.537	-39.457	6,320,747

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Aurelino Leal Municipality	-14.2147	-39.2846	6,320,748

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Barro Preto Municipality	-14.4528	-39.2425	6,320,757
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Buerarema Municipality	-14.5926	-39.1821	6,320,771

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cairu Municipality	-13.3136	-38.5653	6,320,781

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Camacan Municipality	-15.2539	-39.3029	6,320,783

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Camamu Municipality	-13.5626	-39.720	6,320,785

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Canavieiras Municipality	-15.3853	-39.1015	6,320,790

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Coaraci Municipality	-14.3841	-39.3537	6,320,810

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Floresta Azul Municipality	-14.5040	-39.4518	6,320,843

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gandu Municipality	-13.4856	-39.2650	6,320,845

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ibicaí Municipality	-14.5227	-39.3335	6,320,855

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ibirapitanga Municipality	-14.332	-39.2429	6,320,861

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Igrapiúna Municipality	-13.5121	-39.1137	6,320,869

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ilhéus Municipality	-14.4534	-39.134	6,320,871

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Itabuna Municipality	-14.5058	-39.1932	6,320,884

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Itacaré Municipality	-14.2210	-39.730	6,320,885

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Itaju do Colônia Municipality	-15.918	-39.4257	6,320,891

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Itajuípe Municipality	-14.4131	-39.2545	6,320,892

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Itapé Municipality	-14.556	-39.2910	6,320,899
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Itapebi Municipality	-15.5315	-39.4116	6,320,900

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Itapitanga Municipality	-14.2749	-39.3732	6,320,902

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ituberá Municipality	-13.4458	-39.913	6,319,078

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jaguaripe Municipality	-13.742	-39.048	6,320,916

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Jussari Municipality	-15.916	-39.3056	6,320,926

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Maraú Municipality	-14.914	-39.850	6,320,952

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mascote Municipality	-15.3825	-39.2540	6,320,954

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nilo Peçanha Municipality	-13.3853	-39.1419	6,319,081

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pau Brasil Municipality	-15.2635	-39.4123	6,320,989

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Piraí do Norte Municipality	-13.5058	-39.2331	6,320,998

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Presidente Tancredo Neves Municipality	-13.2741	-39.2516	6,319,086

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Santa Luzia Municipality	-15.2749	-39.1636	6,321,033

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
São José da Vitória Municipality	-15.418	-39.210	6,321,048

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Taperoá Municipality	-13.3410	-39.1312	6,321,072

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Teolândia Municipality	-13.3413	-39.2753	6,321,077

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ubaitaba Municipality	-14.1613	-39.2250	6,321,082

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
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Una Municipality	-15.952	-39.1220	6,319,091
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Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Uruçuca Municipality	-14.293	-39.106	6,321,086

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Valença Municipality	-13.2219	-39.1424	6,321,088

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Wenceslau Guimarães	-13.375	-39.3451	6,321,099

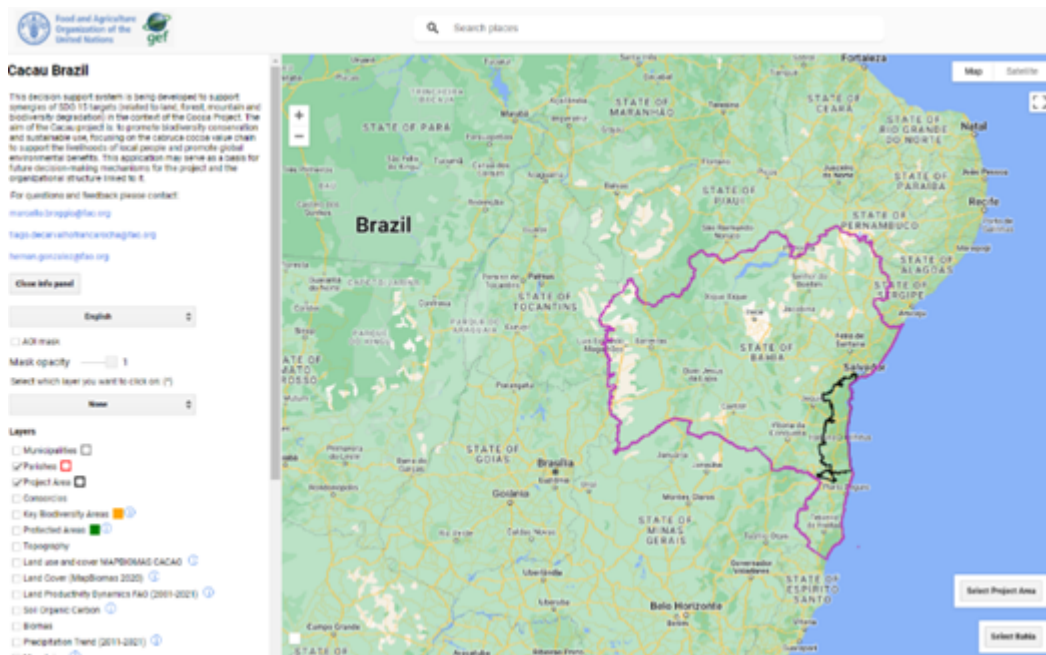
Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

The project will be located in the South-Eastern part of the Bahia state in Brazil, involving a total of 42 municipalities with a total area of 2,330,287 hectares, corresponding to a 5% of the total area of the Bahia state. The project will operate in two protected areas within the Bahia state that are the Pratigi protected area (WPDA ID 555682873) and the Baía Camamú protected area (WPDA ID 351864).

A google earth engine application has been prepared to indicate the project target areas and can be consulted at this [link](#). The target areas are highlighted in black in *Figure 1* below.



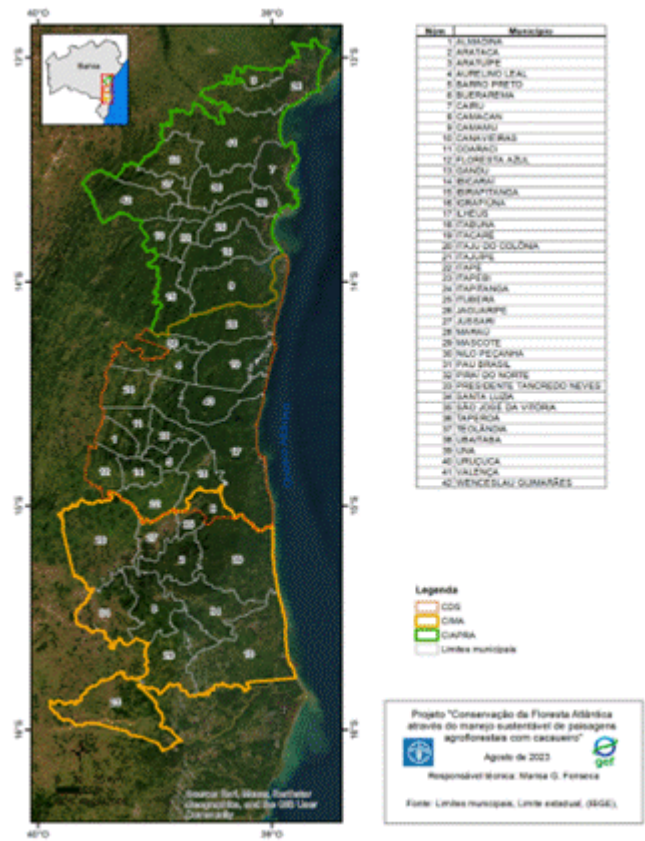
The municipalities involved in the project are divided into three inter-municipal consortia: the Inter-Municipal Consortium of the Southern Lowlands Apas Mosaic (CIAPRA, from the Portuguese translation); the Southern Coast Sustainable Development Consortium (CDS, from the Portuguese translation); and the Atlantic Forest Inter-Municipal Consortium (CIMA, from the Portuguese translation). The Intermunicipal Consortia are associations of nearby municipalities that work together to promote integrated regional development, for governance, articulation and influence of policies, programs and projects in the territories on various themes, including rural development and the environment. CIAPRA is currently made up of 15 municipalities (Ibirapitanga, Pirai do Norte, Ituberá, Igrapiúna, Nilo Peçanha, Camamu, Cairu, Taperoá, Valença, Gandu, Teolândia, Wenceslau Guimarães, Presidente Tancredo Neves, Aratuípe and Jaguaripe). In turn, 11 municipalities make up CIMA (Jussari, Itaju do Colônia, Santa Luzia, Camacã, Canavieiras, Una, Arataca, São José da Vitória, Pau Brasil, Mascote, Itapebi). In addition, 16 other municipalities are part of the CDS-LS (Almadina, Aurelino Leal, Barro Preto, Buerarema, Coaraci, Floresta Azul, Ibicaraí, Ilhéus, Itabuna, Itacaré, Itajuípe, Itapé, Itapitanga, Maraú, Ubaitaba, Uruçuca). Detailed area of the project is illustrated in the below image (Figure 2).

Geo-referenced information of the State of Bahia and of the 42 municipalities are detailed in the below table.

Geo Name ID	Location Name	Latitude	Longitude
<i>Required field if the location is not an exact site</i>	<i>Required field</i>	<i>Required field</i>	<i>Required field</i>
3471168	State of Bahia	S 12° 0' 0"	W 42° 0' 0"
6320729	Almadina Municipality	S 14° 40' 33"	W 39° 41' 26"
6320746	Arataca Municipality	S 15° 14' 45"	W 39° 25' 29"
6320747	Aratuípe Municipality	S 13° 5' 37"	W 39° 4' 57"
6320748	Aurelino Leal Municipality	S 14° 21' 47"	W 39° 28' 46"
6320757	Barro Preto Municipality	S 14° 45' 28"	W 39° 24' 25"
6320771	Buerarema Municipality	S 14° 59' 26"	W 39° 18' 21"
6320781	Cairu Municipality	S 13°31'36"	W 38°56'53"
6320783	Camacan Municipality	S 15° 25' 39"	W 39° 30' 29"
6320785	Camamu Municipality	S 13° 56' 26"	W 39° 7' 20"
6320790	Canavieiras Municipality	S 15° 38' 53"	W 39° 10' 15"

6320810	<u>Coaraci Municipality</u>	S 14° 38' 41''	W 39° 35' 37''
6320843	<u>Floresta Azul Municipality</u>	S 14° 50' 40''	W 39° 45' 18''
6320845	<u>Gandu Municipality</u>	S 13° 48' 56''	W 39° 26' 50''
6320855	<u>Ibicaraí Municipality</u>	S 14° 52' 27''	W 39° 33' 35''
6320861	<u>Ibirapitanga Municipality</u>	S 14° 3' 32''	W 39° 24' 29''
6320869	<u>Igrapiúna Municipality</u>	S 13° 51' 21''	W 39° 11' 37''
6320871	<u>Ilhéus Municipality</u>	S 14°45'34"	W 39° 13' 4''
6320884	<u>Itabuna Municipality</u>	S 14° 50' 58''	W 39° 19' 32''
6320885	<u>Itacaré Municipality</u>	S 14° 22' 10''	W 39° 7' 30''
6320891	<u>Itaju do Colônia Municipality</u>	S 15° 9' 18''	W 39° 42' 57''
6320892	<u>Itajuípe Municipality</u>	S 14° 41' 31''	W 39° 25' 45''
6320899	<u>Itapé Municipality</u>	S 14° 55' 6''	W 39° 29' 10''
6320900	<u>Itapebi Municipality</u>	S 15° 53' 15''	W 39° 41' 16''
6320902	<u>Itapitanga Municipality</u>	S 14° 27' 49''	W 39° 37' 32''
6319078	<u>Ituberá Municipality</u>	S 13° 44' 58''	W 39° 9' 13''
6320916	<u>Jaguaripe Municipality</u>	S 13° 7' 42''	W 39° 0' 48''
6320926	<u>Jussari Municipality</u>	S 15° 9' 16''	W 39° 30' 56''
6320952	<u>Maraú Municipality</u>	S 14° 9' 14''	W 39° 8' 50''
6320954	<u>Mascote Municipality</u>	S 15° 38' 25''	W 39° 25' 40''
6319081	<u>Nilo Peçanha Municipality</u>	S 13° 38' 53''	W 39° 14' 19''
6320989	<u>Pau Brasil Municipality</u>	S 15° 26' 35''	W 39° 41' 23''
6320998	<u>Pirai do Norte Municipality</u>	S 13° 50' 58''	W 39° 23' 31''
6319086	<u>Presidente Tancredo Neves Municipality</u>	S 13° 27' 41''	W 39° 25' 16''
6321033	<u>Santa Luzia Municipality</u>	S 15° 27' 49''	W 39° 16' 36''
6321048	<u>São José da Vitória Municipality</u>	S 15° 4' 18''	W 39° 21' 0''
6321072	<u>Taperoá Municipality</u>	S 13° 34' 10''	W 39° 13' 12''
6321077	<u>Teolândia Municipality</u>	S 13° 34' 13''	W 39° 27' 53''
6321082	<u>Ubatuba Municipality</u>	S 14° 16' 13''	W 39° 22' 50''
6319091	<u>Una Municipality</u>	S 15° 9' 52''	W 39° 12' 20''
6321086	<u>Uruçuca Municipality</u>	S 14° 29' 3''	W 39° 10' 6''
6321088	<u>Valença Municipality</u>	S 13° 22' 19''	W 39° 14' 24''
6321099	<u>Wenceslau Guimarães</u>	S 13° 37' 5''	W 39° 34' 51''

Figure 2. Municipalities in project location area



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 _____

ESS PRODOC stage _____

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

	Comp 2			Comp 3		Comp 4	
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FAO Cost Categories	From Planilha 1	Unit	N o. of units	Unit cost	Total	2.1	2.2	Total	3.1	Total	4	Total	M&E	PMC	Executing partner	
5013 Consultants																
PMU - Project Technical coordinator	134,400	Month	48	2,800	40,000			0		0	20,000	20,000		74,400	CEPLAC	
PMU - Project Assistant (finance and administrative)	89,410	Month	48	1,863	0			0		0		0		89,410	CEPLAC	
NC1 - Governance expert (operational plan for FORUM)	20,000	Month	12	1,667	20,000			0		0		0			CEPLAC	
NC2 - Financing expert (fundraising strategy for the Forum)	15,000	Month	12	1,250	15,000			0		0		0			CEPLAC	
NC3 - Gender expert	15,000	Month	12	1,250	15,000			0		0		0			CEPLAC	
NC4 - BD expert (recovery and conservation plan)	35,000	Month	12	2,917	0	35,000		35,000		0		0			CEPLAC	
NC5 - Participatory design of BD program	20,000	Month	12	1,667	0		20,000	20,000		0		0			CEPLAC	
NC6 - Cocoa expert	96,000	Month	48	2,000	0			0	96,000	96,000		0			CEPLAC	
NC7 - CC expert (impact assessment)	20,000	Month	12	1,667	0			0	20,000	20,000		0			CEPLAC	

NC8 - Marketing expert (quality cocoa)	30,000	Month	12	2,500	0		0	30,000	30,000	0			CEPL AC		
NC9 - Expert on certification schemes	12,000	Month	12	1,000	0		0	12,000	12,000	0			CEPL AC		
NC10 - M&E expert	90,000	Month	48	1,875							90,000		CEPL AC		
Sub-total national Consultants					90,000	35,000	20,000	55,000	158,000	158,000	20,000	20,000	90,000	163,810	0
5013 Sub-total consultants					90,000	35,000	20,000	55,000	158,000	158,000	20,000	20,000	90,000	163,810	
5650 Contracts															
Forum support and operation	167,350	Contract	1	167,350	167,350		0		0		0			CEPL AC	
Fundraising strategy implementation	65,000	Contract	1	65,000	65,000		0		0		0			CEPL AC	
Strengthening role of women in cocoa value chain	65,000	Contract	1	65,000	65,000		0		0		0			CEPL AC	
Landscape monitoring system implementation	218,120	Contract	1	218,120	0	218,120	218,120		0		0			CEPL AC	
UC management plans	200,000	Contract	2	100,000	0	200,000	200,000		0		0			CEPL AC	
Regional institutional support (recovery of degraded areas)	92,400	Contract	1	92,400	0	92,400	92,400		0		0			CEPL AC	
Agroforestry systems	300,000	Contract	1	300,000	0	300,000	300,000		0		0			CEPL AC	
'Biofabrica' cocoa producer	118,000	Contract	1	118,000	0	118,000	118,000		0		0			CEPL AC	

Quality cocoa production	8,000	Lump sum	1	8,000			0	8,000	8,000		0			CEPL AC
Cooperativism, association, business management (includes travel)	18,400	Lump sum	1	18,400			0	18,400	18,400		0			CEPL AC
Cocoa quality award	9,000	Lump sum	1	9,000			0		0	9,000	9,000			CEPL AC
Consultations with traditional communities	6,000	Meeting	2	3,000			0		0	6,000	6,000			CEPL AC
Inception workshop	5,000	Workshop	1	5,000			0		0		0	5,000		CEPL AC
Final workshop	5,000	Workshop	1	5,000			0		0		0	5,000		CEPL AC
5023 Sub-total training					80,000	12,000	112,800	124,800	46,400	46,400	15,000	15,000	10,000	0
6100 Non-expendable procurement														
BD monitoring equipment	80,000	Lump sum	1	80,000	0		80,000	80,000		0		0		CEPL AC
Cocoa production (stoves and cochos)	102,040	Number	20	5,102	0		0	102,040	102,040		0			CEPL AC
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement					0	0	80,000	80,000	102,040	102,040	0	0	0	0
TOTAL					467,350.00	1,125,520.00	392,800.00	1,518,320.00	2,023,070.00	2,023,070.00	271,800.00	271,800.00	198,650.00	220,810.00

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.

Responses to comments

STAP Comments	FAO Responses
<p>When designing the project, develop simple narratives of plausible futures to help ensure the outcomes are resilient to future changes. The PIF mentions several drivers of threat (e.g. outmigration, pests, droughts, low market prices) whose long-term impact, and uncertainty, needs to be considered during the project design. This process will allow for robust interventions to be developed based on the plausible challenges (and opportunities) posed by the priority drivers. Additionally, explore the various interactions between the drivers (including policy incoherence) when the system is analyzed fully and described. Reflect this systems thinking, including plausible futures, in a further developed theory of change. Refer to STAP’s simple narratives brief and to STAP’s theory of change primer for guidance.</p>	<p>Recommendations adopted.</p> <p>Simple narratives of plausible futures were included in Project Theory of Change in section B “Short Project Description”. These narratives describe possible scenarios without and with GEF interventions. The drivers of threat were better described in section B and an in depth analysis of those drivers are presented in ANNEX B “Baseline Scenario and Problems to be Addressed” and in ANNEX I “Social and Environmental Safeguards”. Also, the risks matrix presents the risks for the project associated with some of those drivers.</p> <p>(Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc)</p>
<p>Risks that may undermine the project logic and outcomes need to be embedded in the theory of change. For example, the cabruca agroforestry system will probably need to manage for increasing drought risk, not just manage the current static level better (as maintaining the overstorey seems to do).</p>	<p>Risks Matrix were included in project Theory of Change in section B.3. Risk Management. Social and environmental risks are presented in “Annex I: Social and Environmental Safeguards” in the Word ProDoc. Please also refer to the annexed ESS risk screening.</p>
<p>As the theory of change is further developed, STAP recommends detailing how gender, and other social structures (cultural norms and values associated with individuals’ interests to continue engaging in cocoa production) influence the desired outcomes. The gender section of the PIF, and the theory of change, can usefully unpack how women’s and men’s cultural differences are relevant to the outcomes.</p>	<p>Gender issues and other social aspects were included in the project theory of Change (“Gender and other socioeconomic considerations” section). The “ANNEX I: Social and Environmental Safeguards” and ANNEX K “Gender Analysis and Action Plan” deepen the analysis in those topic and how they affect the project elaboration and its implementation. (Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc)</p>
<p>In general it is good to state the project premise (p.15), but then this needs unpicking a bit more to determine whether the actions being proposed are likely to be both necessary (as is justified) but also sufficient (not justified) to fulfill this premise. For example (p.16), is addressing the technical barriers enough to incentivize action? And is this robust to market vagaries? (p.17) what will ensure a higher than otherwise chance of continued support in government for legal/planning/etc aspects?; (p.18) how to assure that integrated planning toolkit will support decision making? If it creates capacities, how to assure that these will result in more money? (p.19) how to guarantee markets will provide enough incentives to justify extra effort/inputs etc by farmers? (p.20) how to ensure ‘proposed improvements to forest code’ will be implemented? Some of these things are addressed, but the theory of change should be systematic about this.</p>	<p>Those points were better described along the different sections in the project document.</p> <p>In “Baseline Scenario without GEF Intervention” and “Alternative Scenario with GEF Intervention” the project approach to address the barriers and achieve sustainable results are presented, justifying if the actions carried by the project are necessary but not sufficient to fulfill the project premise.</p> <p>Also the description of Technical and Markets barriers are better described in section B of project document and in the description of project outputs. The Annex B “Baseline Scenario and Problems” to be addressed deepen the analysis on main barriers”. The Annex E “Detailed Description of</p>

	<p>project components” describes how the project will work to overcome those barriers.</p> <p>The Section “local stakeholders and their importance” presented in Section A “Project Rationale” presents how the project will engage the public sector and how it will guarantee its continuous support and participation in project implementation. The Annex E “Detailed DEscription of project components” and Annex J “Stakeholder Engagement” deepen how the public sector will engage in project activities.</p> <p>Other commentary pointed out here are better described in Annex E “Detailed Description of project components”. (Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc)</p>
<p>Additionally, the theory of change can usefully help identify measurable indicators of change through the pathways, as well as identify points where the logic might need to be reviewed; the list of issues in the previous paragraph may suggest a series of topics that need to be monitored. This exercise is necessary to underpin the project’s intention, or hypothesis, which can be described as: supporting cocoa production, through improved forestry legislation and landscape management, will improve incomes and livelihoods and conservation (i.e. reduced deforestation). Indicators to monitor and assess the desired change also will be helpful for identifying what additional data (besides core indicator data) is needed to support the incremental reasoning of the project.</p>	<p>Those points were taken into account in the elaboration of Project Matrix Results Framework (ANNEX C). They also will be taken into account in the elaboration of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, to be carried out in the early months of project implementation, during inception phase.</p> <p>(Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc)</p>
<p>Reflect knowledge and learning (intentions of component 4) in the theory of change. The theory of change can be a powerful tool for monitoring, learning, and adaptive management – including managing for adaptive governance of the project. At present p.20 on KM&L is quite weak, but this may legitimately be extended and made context specific (e.g. what groups to engage in sharing knowledge?) in the next phase of project development. The indicator noted on p.8 for component 4 – “% strategies of communication and KM applied” is extremely weak, vague, and at best an early lead indicator (ie. please consider the question “Does applying these strategies actually achieve outcomes?”).</p>	<p>Knowledge Management and Communication are included in project component 4. The project approach for knowledge management and communication were better described in Section B, in the description of project outputs. Also, Section E.1. Knowledge management and communication deepen the project approach in those matters. The indicators were reviewed and presented in ANNEX C “Project Results Framework”.</p> <p>(Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc)</p>
<p>Incrementality – p.22 notes that there has been no previous GEF project here; but this is not a rationale for additionality. Why will a GEF project here now do better than all the other work noted?</p>	<p>These comments were answered in Project Section B. The difference and innovation of this GEF project is an holistic and integrated approach, dealing with social, economic and environmental issues to promote a resilient socio ecological landscape, based on biodiversity conservation and improvement of producers' livelihoods.</p>
<p>p.31: Risk table – climate change needs to be embedded in the theory of change as a driver, assuming there is significant change expected, probably with uncertainties involved – there is no point choosing a project that is not robust to this change and uncertainty and then trying to fine tune it to deal with a major uncertain driver – this must be designed into the project. Of course there may also be implementation risks from climate,</p>	<p>The climate related issues were better described along the project document section. In Section A “Project Rationale, the uncertainties and risks associated with climate changes and its possible impacts in the project region were better described. Section B “Short Project Description” described how the project will address climate change in its approach and activities. Climate changes were also considered in the</p>

<p>such as drought in a year when the project is encouraging forest planting, etc, and those should be dealt with here. The same probably applies to demographic change – would the project be the same if all youth leave the area as if improving economics meant they stayed? This sort of issue should be designed into the theory of change. By contrast, the risk that key staff might leave during the project would be appropriately dealt with here. In addition:</p> <p>(row 3) Nested political interests seem well managed here.</p> <p>(row 4) – cocoa demand noted – is this robust – do you need to allow for a case where demand for cocoa actually drops? (if not, fine). In terms of scaling, if everyone in the Atlantic Forest successfully took on the outcomes of this project, would that produce enough cocoa to cause a drop in prices, or is the supply from the region too small to affect price elasticity?</p> <p>(row 5) How to ensure high level political support for reducing bureaucracy in the Brazilian Forest Code – or step around it? I would think this is a driver as noted earlier and should be designed into the stakeholder engagement and ownership of the project rather than dealing with it as a post hoc risk.</p>	<p>description of possible futures without and with GEF interventions.</p> <p>The climate changes and other risks pointed here were included in project Risks Matrix presented in section B.3. or in Social and Environmental risks, presented in ANNEX I: Social and Environmental Safeguards.</p> <p>(Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc)</p>
<p>GEF Council comments</p>	
<p>✓ Denmark/Norway Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal is relevant for the Brazilian context, where it addresses the issue of halting legal deforestation in the Mata Atlântica within the Forest Code, by finding economic alternatives. • The proposal is based around the inclusion and extension of local traditional agroforestry systems (Cabruca), which brings many positive environmental advantages compared to the “full sun” cocoa production. Cabruca agroforestry systems also serve as buffer zones between forests and agricultural lands, and can connect different private protected areas (APPs). • It is not clear from the proposal how the project will address the barrier of market access for the cocoa products, and how to incorporate the premium for cocoa grown within the cabruca system, which requires more inputs than “full-sun” cocoa plantations. • There is no information on whether indigenous territories will be affected by the project, and no specific details on how their potential inclusion will be handled (besides mentioning FPIC). • The proposal states the intention of having GIZ as an executing partner, however this agreement is not finalized. No other agencies or organizations are given as possible alternatives if the GIZ alternative is not possible. 	<p>About Market access barriers, the project will develop a series of activities to improve market access for premium cocoa. First of all, the project will engage with South Bahia Cocoa Association, a regional organization to promote quality cocoa production. This organization role will be strengthened through development of a communication strategy focused on disseminating the higher qualities and socioenvironmental advantages of cocoa produced under cabruca systems. It will be implemented as a marketing campaign targeting regional and national audiences, raising the awareness of consumer market about the qualities of cocoa produced in South of Bahia, encouraging the consumption of cabruca products and byproducts, especially in national markets.</p> <p>Additionally, the project will develop a market study to identify opportunities and companies operating in higher quality cocoa markets. After that, business rounds will be carried out to approximate producers and buyers, fostering business agreements. Also, a platform on the internet will be developed to connect producer and buyers (during PPG Phase, we identify a two way difficulty : buyers to find producers, and producers to find buyers). So, this is a market with a lot of potential to expand. Finally, the project will seek to arrange agreements with national supermarkets networks, restaurants, stores, and other enterprises to commercialize cabruca products and byproducts.</p> <p>For more information on those activities, please refer to ANNEX E: Detailed Description of Project Components of the ProdDoc word document.</p>

	<p>In relation to indigenous people, details can be found in the ESS Risks Matrix.</p> <p>GIZ will not be the executing partner. This statement has been excluded from the final document. FAO-BR is conducting new processes to identify, value and select national or local organizations to act as Operational Partners under OPIM modalities. In the coming months the Operational Partner will be selected through this selection process</p>
<p>✓ Germany Comments</p> <p>Germany approves the PIF in the work program but asks that the following comments are taken into account: Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany generally welcomes the project, in particular the detailed inclusion of gender aspects. • In the project summary it is stated, that droughts and tree diseases affect cocoa production. Yet in the project outline and description it remains unclear, if this is mainly the case for conventional cocoa production or for the production under the cabruca system. Germany recommends to clarify, if a better resilience against droughts and diseases will be reached by expanding the cabruca system to the 20% area of conventional cocoa production or by management improvements on the existing 80% cocoa production area under the cabruca system. In the latter case Germany asks to better describe how these management improvements lead to a better resilience against droughts and diseases. • One of the barriers described in the project pertains to legal provisions by the Bahia State that prevent proper and sustainable management of the cabruca areas. The project description however lacks details on how these legal barriers are to be overcome by the project or how the project will deal with existing restrictive legal provisions. Germany would therefore like to ask that the legal barriers are properly taken into account in the design of the project, including strategies for overcoming or dealing with the barriers. 	<p>About droughts and diseases, details have been added in project rationale to clarify the climatic risks in project region and how the project will address it, including how the activities carried out by the project will improve the resilience and adaptation capacities to climatic changes.</p> <p>On legal barriers, please refer to Annex E: Detailed Description of Project Components of the ProDoc Word document for more information. Under component 1, the project will develop a series of strategies to promote a better alignment of policies, including discussions and revision on the legal framework about cabruca management. Therefore, the legal barriers were taken into account in the designing of the final project, with strategies included to overcome.</p>
<p>✓ United States Comments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the final version of the proposal, it would be useful to articulate: (1) how the project will successfully engage and incentivize cacao farmer to participate; and (2) how those farmers that participate would be able to sustain changed management that does not entail deforestation. Project designers may wish to review the Colombian Cacao and Complementary Crops for Development (C4D) project elements, whereby cacao buyers are identified that pay a premium of 30-50% to market price that incentivized long-term sustained change in management/development of participating farmers. 	<p>Those questions were considered during the preparation of the full project document. The participation of producers has already begun during the PPG phase. The producers were engaged in designing the activities and de implementation arrangements, jointly with their representative organizations, such as cooperatives and associations. The description on how the producers will be engaged and how they will participate in the project have been described throughout the PRODOC final document, especially in the ANNEX E: Detailed Description of Project Components and ANNEX J: Stakeholder engagement Plan. The section B “Short Project Description” of the Prodoc also helps to shed light onto this matter (Please refer to annexes in the Word ProDoc).</p>

Changes from PIF

Component	Main changes from PIF
Component 1	Budget reduction from \$ 598,500 (PIF) to \$467,350 (PRODOC)
Component 2	Budget Increase from 1,395,400 (PIF) to 1,518,320 (PRODOC)
Component 2	Output 2.2.2 “Connectivity between patches of private forests (with and without cabruca) and public forests implemented” was excluded from project final version due to a overlay with output 2.1.3 “Biological corridors implemented to connect forest patches in private lands (cabruca agroforestry systems) and protected areas (including areas of Permanent Protection and Legal Reserves). The activities that would be carried out in output 2.2.2 was included in output 2.1.3. In this sense, this change does not harm project quality or diminishes project scope.
Component 3	Budget reduction from 2,071,000 (PIF) to 2,023,070 (PRODOC)
Component 4	Budget Increase from 261,090 (PIF) to 271,800 (PRODOC)
M&E	Budget Increase from 150,000 (PIF) to 198,650 (PRODOC)