

Conservation of the Atlantic Forest through the sustainable management of cocoa agroforestry landscapes

General Project information

Project Title:	Conservation of the Atlantic Forest through the sustainable management of cocoa agroforestry landscapes		
Region:	Brazil	GEF Project ID:	11052
Country(ies):	Brazil	Type of Project:	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency ID:	732182
Executing Partner:	CEPLAC (Ministry of Agriculture)	Executing Partner Type:	Government
	GIZ		Donor Agency
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi Focal Area	Submission Date :	9/15/2022
Project Sector (CCM Only):	Mixed & Others		

Taxonomy:	Community-based adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Livelihoods, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Biodiversity, Productive Landscapes, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Sustainable Livelihoods, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Community Based Organization, Civil Society, Behavior change, Communications, Participation and leadership, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Professional Development, Knowledge Generation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, South-South, Knowledge Exchange, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Certification -National Standards, Mainstreaming, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Local Communities, Women groups, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Peer-to-Peer		
Type of Trust Fund:	GET	Project Duration (Months):	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	4,700,000.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	446,500.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	5,146,500.00	Total Co-financing:	52,809,278.00
PPG Amount: (e)	150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)	14,250.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	164,250.00		
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	5,310,750.00		
Project Tags:	CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No		

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

The 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 live and one that provides essential environmental services for key economic sectors. The project will target its efforts in the Bahia State, where degradation has been significant in recent years and where “cabruca” agroforestry systems are highly concentrated (MapBiomass, 2020). Remaining rainforest fragments in Bahia are threatened, particularly in private areas.

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. Cabruca systems contribute to the integrity of Atlantic Forest fragments and play an essential role in conserving the biome (Cassano et al 2014). Recent research shows that cocoa production under the shade of thinned Atlantic Forest is more resilient to the extreme weather events caused by climate change, contribute significantly to the recovery of degraded areas, and reduced the risk of fire (Herming et al, 2022; Venturieri et al, 2022). Unfortunately, in the last decades a series of problems (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).

The sector’s crisis generated a vicious circle of environmental degradation and poverty, threatening the integrity of the cabruca production system and increasing pressure on the remaining Atlantic Forest fragments. 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 at least 50,000 hectares (GEF Core Indicator 1.2) of forest in the Pratigi protected area (WPDA ID 555682873) and will help improve the management of nearly 1.6 million hectares of productive landscapes. In addition, the project will support the development of integrated land use plans covering an area of 10,000 hectares for improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Indicator 4.1). The project will also seek to develop a plan to revitalize cabruca systems in 57,000 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 3,680,000 metric tons of CO₂-eq (GEF Core Indicator 6.1). Finally, the project will directly benefit 3,000 cocoa producers (GEF Core Indicator 11).

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To reduce and reverse degradation trends and biodiversity loss in specific districts of Southern Bahia State by improving the management of natural resources at the landscape level through strengthening the cabruca cocoa production systems and enhancing a governance system able to expand environmental services promotion and ecological restoration

Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
1. Institutional strengthening through establishing a participatory and inclusive governance system that promotes sustainable landscape management, conserves biodiversity, and supports the provision of environmental services in the target area	Technical Assistance	<p>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><u>Indicator</u></p> <p>- <i>Governance system (recognized and documented by the main actors) supports conservation of the Mata Atlantica</i></p>	<p>1.1.1. Policies, mechanisms and governance frameworks for coordination, networking and information sharing established</p> <p>1.1.2. Institutional and local organizations' capacities and tools for forest multiple use and cabruca system management developed and strengthened</p>	GET	598,500.00	6,724,760.00

2. Establishment of an environmental restoration endeavor capable of promoting the long term expansion of ecosystem services	Investment	<p>2.1 Integrated land use planning being implemented to support sustainable conservation and multiple use forested landscapes</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p><i>-Percent stakeholders trained that contribute to the development of land use plans</i></p>	<p>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</p>	GET	1,395,400.00	15,678,740.00
		<p><i>-Percent stakeholders trained that contribute to the development of land use plans</i></p>	<p>2.1.2 Stakeholders trained on the use of integrated land use planning tools</p>			
			<p>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)</p>			
		<p>2.2 Environmental services in rainforest formations (Mata Atlântica) in Southern Bahia conserved, restored, and strengthened through</p>	<p>2.2.1. Monitoring of biodiversity and ecosystem services in place.</p>			
			<p>2.2.2. Connectivity between patches of private forests (with</p>			

improved
management of
natural resources

and without cabruca)
and public forests
implemented

Indicators

*-Percent improvement
in METT score for
APA Pratigi (Core Ind.
1.2)*

*-Area of landscapes
under improved
management to
benefit biodiversity,
with a target of 10,000
ha (Core Ind. 4.1;
includes 500 ha to be
financed with project
funds)*

*-GHG emissions
captured (Core Ind.
6.1), with a target of
2.95 million tonnes*

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	Investment	3.1. Sustainable cocoa cabruca value chain strengthened	3.1.1 Capacity building and technical assistance program and rural extension activities adopting specific gender and intergeneration aspects to strengthen farmers' role to implement better	GET	2,071,000.00	23,269,790.00
		<u>Indicators</u>				
		<i>-Area of landscapes under SLM in production systems, with a target of 57,000</i>				

<i>hectares (Core Ind. 4.3; includes 3,000 with project funds)</i>	cocoa production practices designed and operational
<i>-Average increase of sale price of promoted cabruca cocoa product(s) in comparison to standard non promoted equivalent</i>	3.1.2. Revitalization of the cocoa value chain and expansion of innovative and complex cocoa agroforestry systems consolidated (reaching at least 3,000 direct beneficiaries)
<i>- GHG emissions captured (Core Ind. 6.1), with a target of 0.74 million tonnes</i>	3.1.3. Cabruca cocoa quality network established
<i>-Percent of the 3,000 targeted beneficiaries that improve their livelihoods (Core Ind. 11), with special emphasis on women/youth producers and women- or youth-led cooperatives</i>	3.1.4. Mechanisms for marketing cabruca cocoa products and co-products, including traceability and certification schemes, tested and implemented

Sub Total(\$)	223,810.00	2,514,728.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	4,700,000.00	52,809,278.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

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

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 cataloged animal and plant species. Its territory is divided into six terrestrial biogeographic regions – Amazon, Atlantic Forest, Cerrado, Caatinga, Pantanal (Wetland), and Pampa. The country also harbors three large marine ecosystems, and the most extensive continuous area of mangrove in the world – nearly 1.3 million hectares. [\[1\]](#)
2. Associated with this immense biological diversity, the country also stands out for the cultural richness represented by a multiplicity of indigenous peoples and other traditional populations. There are more than 250 different ethnic groups of indigenous people^[2] and innumerable populations recognized by the Brazilian legislation as traditional such as *quilombolas*,^[3] artisanal fishermen, rubber tappers, and some categories of family farmers, among many others. These populations occupy a significant part of the Brazilian territory and preserving their ways of life depends on maintaining nature's resources, in a cause-and-effect relationship.
3. Originally occupying nearly 17% of the Brazilian territory, stretching along the coastline from North to South, partially or fully covering 17 states, and advancing into parts of Paraguay and Argentina in its western portion, the Atlantic Forest is one of the most threatened terrestrial biomes in the world. Its destruction started when the first Portuguese colonizers arrived in 1,500. 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.^[4] Today the forest is reduced to 12.4% 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.^[5]
4. 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. The significant variation in physiographic features – latitude, soil, rainfall, altitude, temperature, and proximity to the sea – directly influences the forest's biological composition. The distinctive combination of these factors has made the Atlantic Forest one of the lushest biodiverse places in the world. 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. Some charismatic species, such as the very endangered Golden Lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus rosalia*), occur exclusively in particular places of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest.[6]

5. Despite massive destruction over these years, the biome still has critical importance for global biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services. The Atlantic Forest is considered one of the leading biodiversity hotspots in the world – places containing at least 15,000 endemic species of vascular plants and which has lost at least 70% of its original primary native vegetation. In addition, 72% of the Brazilian population, more than 150 million people, live in areas that originally housed the 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.*

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, 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.[7] 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.

Problems to be addressed and justification

7. 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 the Brazilian legislation, the “Forest Code Law” (12.651/2012), private landowners 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.[8] 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.

8. 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 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.[9]

9. 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. The decline of cocoa plantations is systematically leading to a progressive impoverishment of rural areas. Consequently, some activities, such as illegal logging and deforestation, tend to increase, given the overall high rates of poverty. Stimulating the production chain for cocoa produced in a cabruca system helps to reduce the pressure for illegal logging, promoting a virtuous circle of production and conservation.

10. The continuation of cocoa farming can enable conservation strategies in these areas through the enforcement of the forest code with legal reserves (RL) and permanent protection areas (APP) and the establishment of Private Reserves of Natural Heritage (RPPN). The RPPN is a modality of privately owned conservation unit legally recognized by Brazilian environmental legislation. Therefore, it is critical to reconcile balanced economic and social well-being with the conservation efforts in the forest remnants still present in the region.

Cabruca systems and their importance

11. Another critical issue that the project aims to address is related to the recovery of cocoa production under a complex agroforestry system locally named “*cabruca*”. Cocoa production in Bahia state in the year 2020 accounted for approximately 410,000 hectares, according to the Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE).[10] Some estimates, however, point out that around 80% of this area, nearly 330,000 hectares, is cultivated under the cabruca system.[11] Such a traditional production method is based on removing the understory vegetation to grow the cocoa plants under the remaining tree canopy, maintaining several endemic species and keeping a similar structure and functioning dynamics to the original vegetation.[12]

12. The cabruca agroforestry system, therefore, has many positive environmental advantages compared to the cocoa “full sun” advocated by the overspread paradigm of agricultural modernization from the mid-twentieth century onwards. Particularly relevant for the mainstreaming biodiversity topic, 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 can connect isolated forest remnants, reduce the adverse edge effects on these patches, and augment the available habitat for some critical species.[13]

13. The importance of cabruca agroforestry systems in climate change is also recognized. A recent investigation showed that cocoa production under the shade of thinned Atlantic Forest is more resilient to extreme weather events provoked by the climate urgency. In some areas, the understory temperature in cabruca agroforestry systems can be up to 6.0 °C lower than in unshaded cocoa plantations.[14] The potential of shaded cocoa in contributing to the recovery of degraded areas and fire risk reduction was also demonstrated by a latest investigation in the Pará state, Amazon region. The research showed a significant decrease in fire points in shaded cacao plantations. In addition, the same study demonstrated the role of such a production system in contributing to soil protection, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, along with the generation of jobs and income for smallholders.[15]

14. 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, discouraging producers from investing in the crop and provoking 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 pernicioso* (“*witches’ broom*”), lack of investment in modernizing the plantations, decapitalization, and indebtedness of producers, in addition to the bankruptcy of several companies linked to the trade and processing of the cocoa beans. 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.[16]

15. 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 decadence 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 IBGE data, approximately half of the production units are managed by people over 50.[17]

16. 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. In addition, another imperative factor refers to the management of the native vegetation that occurs on the properties, both existing in forest fragments and the trees that serve to shade the cocoa trees. Brazilian legislation imposes several restrictions on activities such as pruning, material collection, and eventual suppression of some arboreal individuals that are shading the areas too much. Many cocoa trees shaded by the forest are aged, genetically outdated, and hence not prone to a steady yield increase in response to higher inputs or better management. Accordingly, the reform of cabruca areas fundamentally depends on investments for the renewal and planting of more productive varieties and on a legal framework that allows farming families to manage native vegetation without the risk of violating the environmental law.

17. 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. Because of this, negotiations with environmental authorities aimed at adapting rules and flexibilization of norms in the forested land hosting cabruca are complex. Moreover, the efforts to valorize cocoa beans and their byproducts for the environmental role of the cabruca system in conserving forest fragments are incipient.

18. 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 by focusing on the *cabruca* cocoa value chain to support the local population's livelihoods and foster global environmental benefits.

Remaining barriers

19. However, some of the barriers pointed out to achieving the proposed objective are listed below:

a) Legal

a. a) The Brazilian "Forest Code law" (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. 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).
- iii. The instructions of the environmental agency of Bahia – INEMA and the Environment Secretariat– SEMA (Ordinance INEMA

10,225/2015 and Joint Ordinance SEMA-INEMA 003/2019)

c) 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.

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.

b) **Technical:** a) Limited knowledge, technology, and technical capabilities; b) difficulty in implementing instruments, sustainable management, and production techniques to incorporate an integrated approach for forest multiple uses; c) 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 sustainable activities.

c) **Governance and political organization for the management of natural resources:** a) Lack of operational coherence between licensing and command and 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. b) Lack of baseline data and adequate monitoring framework.

d) **Market:** a) Difficulty in valorization and access to the sustainable market. 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 is inherent to the cabruca system. b) 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.

20. Finally, the conservation of forests in the region depends, in some ways, on the survival of cocoa-growing activities since much of the remaining forests are situated on privately owned cabruca land. The continuation of cocoa farming can enable conservation strategies in these areas through enforcement of the forest code with legal reserves (RL) and permanent protection areas (APP) and the development of private reserves (*Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural* – RPPN). Therefore, it is critical to reconcile balanced economic and social well-being with the conservation efforts in the forest remnants still present in the region. Conservation initiatives have been undertaken but are insufficient since most forested land is under private ownership, with poor enforcement. Involving landowners and cocoa producers in conserving threatened forest cover and their ecosystems is, therefore, fundamental.

[1] Convention on Biological Diversity – CDB, <https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile/?country=br>, retrieved on August 11, 2022

[2] Povos Indígenas do Brasil, https://pib.socioambiental.org/pt/Página_principa, retrieved on August 13, 2022

[3] *Quilombos* are traditional communities initially formed by the remnants of black slaves. Official data indicate that there are 3,475 *quilombola* communities spread across all regions of the country, from southern Brazil to the Amazon. The remnant communities of quilombos or contemporary quilombos are social groups whose ethnic identity still distinguishes them from the rest of society. Source: <http://www.palmares.gov.br>, retrieved on August 13, 2022.

[4] Dean, Warren. 1995. *With Broadax and Firebrand - the Destruction of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest*. Berkeley: University of California Press

[5] SOS Mata Atlântica. https://cms.sosma.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Relatorio_21_julho.pdf, retrieved on August 14, 2022

[6] Mittermeier, R. A., P.R. Gil, M. Hoffmann, J. Pilgrim, T. Brooks, C.G. Mittermeier, J. Lamourex, and G.A.B. da Fonseca. 2005. *Hotspots Revisitados - As Regiões Biologicamente Mais Ricas e Ameaçadas Do Planeta. Mata Atlântica e Cerrado. Conservação Internacional*.

[7] Thomas, w. w. & m. r. v. Barbosa. 2008. Natural vegetation types in the Atlantic coastal forest of northeastern Brazil. In: Thomas, w. w. (ed.). *The Atlantic Coastal Forest of Northeastern Brazil*: 620. The New York Botanical Garden Press, New York.

[8] 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."

[9] 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.

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

[11] 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>

[12] Schroth, Götz, Celia A Harvey, and Grégoire Vincent. 2004. "Complex Agroforests: Their Structure, Diversity and Potential Role in Landscape Conservation." *Agroforestry and Biodiversity Conservation in Tropical Landscapes*.

[13] 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.

[14] Heming, Neander Marcel, Goetz Schroth, Daniela C Talora, and Deborah Faria. 2022. "Cabruca Agroforestry Systems Reduce Vulnerability of Cacao Plantations to Climate Change in Southern Bahia." *Agronomy for Sustainable Development* 42 (3): 48. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13593-022-00780-w>.

[15] Venturieri, Adriano, Rodrigo Rafael Souza de Oliveira, Tassio Koiti Igawa, Katia De Avila Fernandes, Marcos Adami, M. Júnior, Cláudio Aparecido Almeida, et al. 2022. "The Sustainable Expansion of the Cocoa Crop in the State of Pará; and Its Contribution to Altered Areas Recovery and Fire Reduction." *Journal of Geographic Information System* 14 (03): 294–313. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jgis.2022.143016>.

[16] 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>

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

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Description

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

Baseline activities

1. Initially, project's planned actions will be implemented in the municipalities that compounds two consortia, the Intermunicipal Consortium of the Atlantic Forest – CIMA[1] (*Consórcio Intermunicipal da Mata Atlântica*) and the Mosaic of Environmental Protection Areas of the Southern Lowlands Intermunicipal Consortium – CIAPRA[2] (*Consórcio Intermunicipal do Mosaico das APAS do Baixo Sul*).[3] 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. Although the areas comprised of these two consortia are not contiguous, it is expected in the long term that the environmental benefits, especially the dynamization of the cabruca system, will help to promote the ecological connection between these large spaces.

2. The selection of these two 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. In addition, some municipalities belonging to these governance structures have already passed a law on the Payment of Environmental Services (PES), as is the case of Jussari,[4] which is part of the Intermunicipal Consortium of the Atlantic Forest, and Ibirapitanga[5] from CIAPRA. More importantly, the areas covered by the project's actions are considered a priority for biodiversity conservation, both by the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment and by the *International Union for Conservation of Nature – IUCN*. [6] All these factors together point to the possibility of project success in reconciling biodiversity conservation with economic development and adaptation to climatic extremes, serving as a source of inspiration for contexts other than the Atlantic Forest region.

3. The private sector will have a key role in the implementation of the project as it will target private land owners and will work with them to improve their production systems while improving biodiversity. The project expects to mobilize co-financing from the private sector, and has initiated discussions with local development banks who have expressed interest in financing sustainable interventions. The project and 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 any support needed to access markets (preparing detailed investment plans, certification schemes, etc.).

Theory of change

4. As referred 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 producer 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. 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.

5. 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. A second assumption is the possibility of integrating different institutions to articulate a democratic and inclusive governance system, with the participation of farmers' organizations and valuing the role of women. Good management practices, new technologies, improved production systems, new genetic materials (clones) developed by CEPLAC but still not overspread among producers, and financial mechanisms are factors to dynamize the cabruca cocoa custody chain, and it is a primary perspective as well.

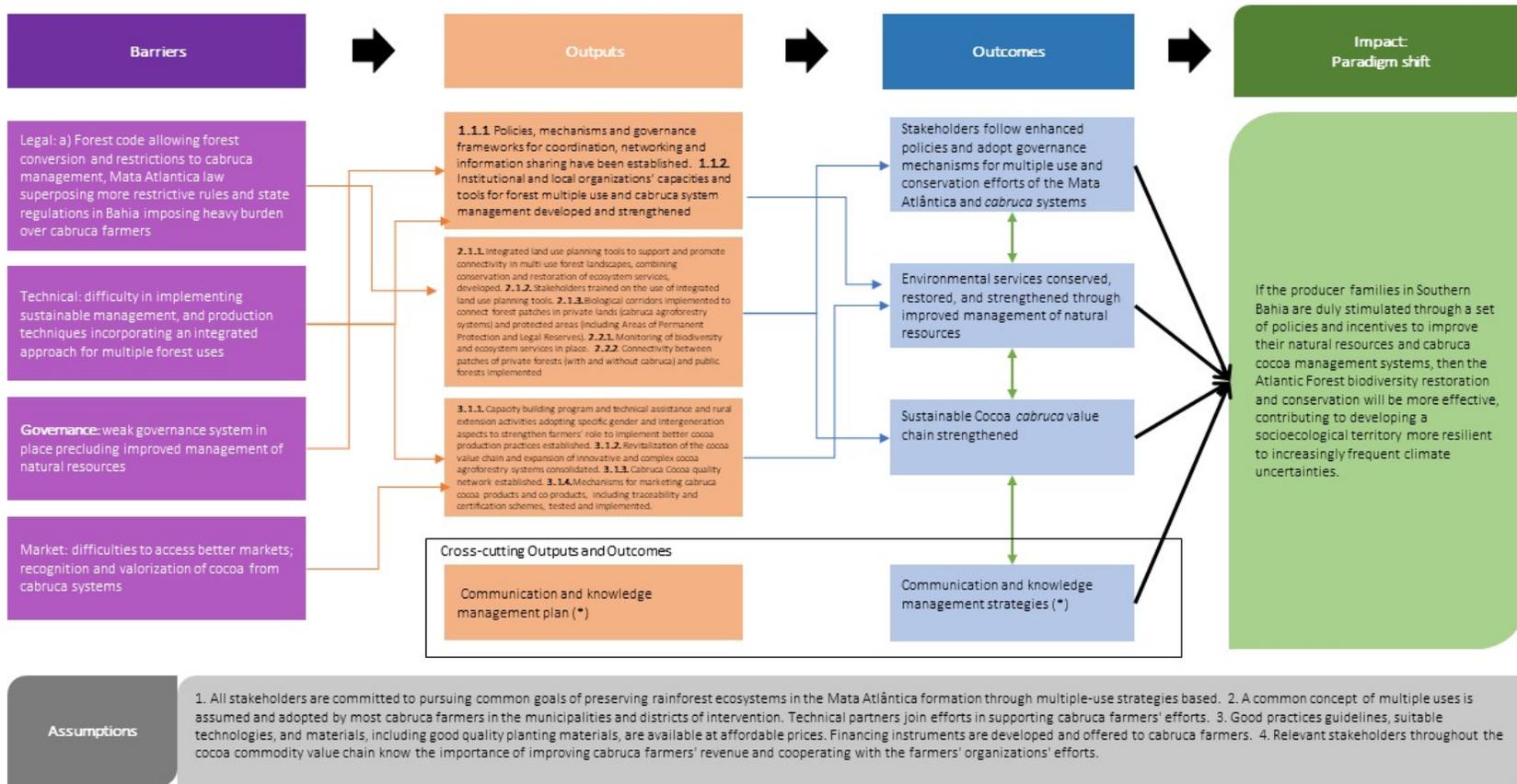
6. As illustrated in the figure below (Figure 1), the project is structured around three major components. The first component is of a structural nature around institutional strengthening in order to respond to legal and governance barriers. It provides the political conditions for implementing different 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.

7. The second component 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 legal barriers that impede the sustainable use of these forests. To this end, the project will develop (as needed) and train stakeholders on the use of integrated land use planning tools to support and promote connectivity in multi-use forest landscapes, combining conservation and restoration of ecosystem services. 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 forests (with and without cabruca) and public forests. As a result, the project is expected to increase exponentially 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. Notably, several Environmental Protection Areas – APAs, which according to the law establishing the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC – Law no. 9,985, July 18, 2000) located in the project area are less restrictive and allow sustainable use. Thus, one of the project's actions will be to promote the establishment or implementation of management plans for these areas per the provisions of the law.

8. Finally, a third component 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 barriers related to market access.

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



Project outputs

9. **Component 1.** Following the Theory of Change (TOC, Figure 1) above, the first outcome will help establish and consolidate a governance system whose primary purpose is to leverage the cocoa custody chain, generating socioenvironmental benefits (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 Atlantica forests (Output 1.1.1). 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 (Output 1.1.2). Strengthening organizational capacities and the institutional arrangement, establishing instruments and plans for improving the cabruca cocoa chain, and promoting forest resources are some of the direct consequences to be engendered within the scope of this first component (Output 1.1.3).

10. The proposed operational structure should not only be restricted to productive and environmental factors but must address other issues such as trade, exports, credit, and traceability in compliance with sustainability criteria. The two intermunicipal consortia (CIMA and CIAPRA), which coordinate joint actions to promote development in the territory, indicate the possibility of collectively articulate initiatives to support the cocoa sector. Another aspect is the commitment of prominent private sector players such as Barry Callebaut, Cargill, Mondelez, Nestlé, and Olam to follow rigid socioenvironmental governance criteria.

11. Based on example of the Pará state, establishing a multisectoral governance system aims to stimulate the creation of a “*sustainability corridor*” composed by a web of relationships, connecting different points through permanent flows of dialogues and negotiations to advance in conceiving territorial sustainability proposals. Such a *sustainability corridor* might promote cocoa production in agroforestry cabruca systems and stimulate the development of new opportunities for non-timber forest products, generating better incomes and labor conditions. The central idea is to generate agreements based on sustainability transaction criteria, unifying different initiatives, and avoiding overlapping activities. The agreements established within the scope of the *corridor* must follow some guiding operational principles such as environmental protection, social development, and production based on strict parameters of socioenvironmental sustainability.

12. **Component 2.** Improvements in using and managing natural resources should promote the restoration and conservation of environmental services. To this end, the project will support integrated land use planning activities (Outcome 2.1) and the conservation and restoration of environmental services through improved management of natural resources (Outcome 2.2). Specifically, 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. 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*) to advance in territory's economic, and socioenvironmental standards.

13. Emphasis will be given to the protection and/or reintroduction of key pollinators' species, in particular those producing honey, counting on the incentives given by the Bahia State through the Law 13.095/2018. 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.

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, GISs 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 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.

Finally, the project will create capacities to access, through bankable development projects, financial resources from national and international investors, including equities and carbon market agents, and loans from rural development banks.

14. **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. In this regard, a critical problem that the project will address is the generalized lack of technical assistance, especially for activities before the farmgate, both in production and in the initial cocoa beans processing. According to IBGE data for the area covered by the CIMA consortium, less than 7% of production units receive systematic technical assistance, only 25% use fertilizers, and about 8% access rural credit.^[7] 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.

15. Among planned initiatives are knowledge-building programs (Output 3.1.1), the management of production areas emphasizing complex agroforestry systems (Output 3.1.2) and establishing a quality standard that values socio environmental benefits promoted by cabruca systems (Output 3.1.3). Mechanisms such as traceability and certification schemes are also expected to be implemented to strengthen the cocoa value chain (Output 3.1.4).

16. Thus, one of the main actions within this component's scope is establishing an extensive knowledge-building program, bringing together public and private initiatives, and strengthening the technical assistance and rural extension activities in progress. 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. 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. In turn, the private sector, large companies, and civil society organizations have been promoting collaborative efforts with universities and research centers to improve the technical farming indices. As an illustrative example, the *Renova Cacau Project*, a partnership between the Mondelez company and the State University of Santa Cruz, aims to improve the quality of cacao beans.

17. Some of the topics that might be covered in the capacity-building events are: good practices for sustainable management of cabruca and implementation of agroforestry systems, management and administration at the farm level, social organizations and collaborative endeavors, use of residual biomass and composting, agroecological cultivation techniques, good post-harvest practices for quality cocoa, biodiversity and ecosystem services monitoring. The project will also establish partnerships with local plant nurseries to make available better cocoa clones. In addition, it may finance cocoa seedlings and native tree species for cabruca renovation or implementation of cocoa agroforestry systems in deforested areas close to ecological interest places. In a complementary way, the project might work with financial institutions to encourage the allocation of subsidized lines of credit to family farmers. Simultaneously, it will carry out collective training with farmers to promote the culture of responsible finance and set up models for credit projects.

18. Outside the farmgate, 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.

19. Despite several studies showing the imperative participation of women in the cocoa supply chain, their role is not perceived and valorized for the activity's long-term sustainability. Based on that, the project will conceive in a participatory manner ways to include women in all its phases, from design to implementation. Moreover, women's representation will be encouraged by offering at least 50% of seats at decision-making spheres – in the project board and the consultant team – and in all knowledge-building endeavors. In addition, specific gender capacity development activities will be planned to fill the gap between aspiration (and necessity) of women to take part in decision-making and their abilities to actually participate.

20. **Component 4.** The communications and knowledge management approach of this project (Outcome 4.1), is aimed at following project interventions and document its impacts in order to allow for replication in other areas of southern Bahia and potentially in other locations such as the Amazon region. Activities carried out in all Components 4 will record and document project activities and promote a continuous learning process, creating a solid foundation for project scaling, as well as fundamental knowledge for communication and policy advocacy.

21. In this component, the project also raise awareness about the importance of conserving the Atlantic Forest Biome, and its environmental services and its biodiversity through strategic communication pieces and publications that publicize the activities and experiences of the project. The information will be disclosed in fairs, websites and social media of the participants, and other communication vehicles and other partnerships, social media and communication tolls.

22. The communication and knowledge strategy will focus on different audiences and targets, which will require specific approaches and tools. The project will work with academic and technical actors to enable the exchange between scientific and traditional knowledge. Some networking initiatives will be strengthened, such as the technical working groups between universities, CEPLAC, public bodies to plan and implement the information and knowledge exchange strategy.

23. 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 FOLUR programme (i.e. Nicaragua and Ivory Coast).

24. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** 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.

Incremental cost reasoning

25. 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 environment. Specifically, the project funds will be used to support analysis and legal assessments to review and propose improvements to forest code in support of cabruca systems. GEF resources will be used to strengthen the governance mechanism

26. Under component 2, GEF resources will build on efforts led by the UK-funded SIAMA project, and Cocoa Action Brasil 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 train stakeholders on latest tools for integrated land use planning. The project will build on the significant efforts carried out by MAPBIOMAS Cacau and CEPLAC. 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

27. 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 rejuvenation of cocoa stands, plantation of advanced clones, reintroduction of native species for shadowing and/or extraction of NTFPs

Gender and Socioeconomic considerations.

28. Within the project framework, it will be necessary to have socio-technical tools that facilitate the incorporation of the gender and inter-generation approaches in institutional environments and participatory processes in rural communities. One of the proposed measures is the development and implementation of a training plan for internal teams and the design of a specific strategy for the inclusion of gender and age dimensions in project management.

29. 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 valorize the role of women in agricultural development.[8] 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.[9]

30. 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.

31. 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 beneficiate women, and gender-specific activities will be duly planned and budgeted within the AWP/B

Innovation

32. 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 and economic tools (eg. certification, market access) 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.

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

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

[3] See ANNEX C: Project Location

[4] Law number 448 December 29th, 2021, Institutes the Municipal Policy on Payment of Environmental Services.

[5] Law number 864/2014

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

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

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

[9] 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>.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project? No

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

FAO and the Government of Brazil (GOB) have preliminarily identified GIZ as the potential executing partner for this project given its experience with cocoa in the target region and potential to provide substantial co-financing. FAO and GIZ have been negotiating the conditions for an execution agreement in the context of a GCF project in El Salvador. Unfortunately these negotiations have been stalled and it's not clear whether a positive outcome is possible. A new attempt to negotiate with GIZ will be done once the GEF Council approves the PIF.

If GIZ cannot execute FAO Implemented GEF projects, then FAO and the Government of Brazil will look for a local executing partner. This executing partner will be identified and selected early during Project Preparation Phase.

In addition to the executing partner, CEPLAC will be the main decision-making partner and a key member of the project steering committee. They will work closely with the executing partner.

Cooperation with ongoing initiatives

Mata Atlantica is universally recognized as global hotspot of biodiversity, and southern Bahia has attracted many initiatives in the recent past aimed to the conservation and sustainable development, with a significant portion of them focused on cocoa agro-forestry. However, to date no GEF project has been proposed and implemented in that region.

Among the ongoing projects with which the project will establish collaboration and seek synergies, the following ones deserve mention:

- SIAMA Project (Agroforestry Systems in the Atlantic Forest) aims to promote agroforestry systems (AFs) in the Atlantic Forest as a regional development strategy in order to face climate change and contribute to the fight against poverty. The project started in June 2021 with funding from UK PACT (Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions). Training, markets and governance are the three fronts of the project and will be carried out in four states, including Bahia. The training actions aim to increase knowledge about agroforestry as an alternative for ecological restoration, productive conversion and income generation. Various videos, publications and communication materials will be developed addressing the benefits of agroforestry systems, in addition to the implementation of Demonstration Units.
- Cocoa Action Brasil and Cacau 2030: CocoaAction Brasil is a pre-competitive, public-private initiative in the cocoa sector that aims to promote sustainability, with a focus on the cocoa producer. Among the resource partners, giants of the size of Cargill and Mars Wrigley stand out. Started in Brazil in 2018 in Pará and

Bahia cocoa districts, it is a collaboration for the development of the cocoa chain in the country, promoting the exchange of knowledge and work with existing ones, in order to improve the productivity and profitability of producers, with special attention to sustainability.

- Credit Activators (Cocoa) is an initiative promoted by Conexsus: Instituto Conexões Sustentáveis (Conexsus), a non-governmental organization with the mission of activating the ecosystem of socio-environmental impact businesses, especially community-based ones, to expand their contribution to the generation of income in the countryside, conservation of threatened biomes and maintenance of the standing forest. As a national and international partner in the economy of the countryside and the forest, which includes these community businesses, it operates through alliances with strategic partners, aimed at increasing the impact of its initiatives, based on three axes: impact business development, innovative finance and expanding and strengthening connections between community businesses and markets.
- Pro-Senar Cacau do Senar[1] /BA is a project aimed at promoting, among a group of 3,000 rural producers, a behavioral change through professionalization, organization of the chain and qualification of technical assistance professionals, generating: increase in producers' income, improvement in productivity, efficient management and technological development of properties.
- Recovery of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Southeast Corridor of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest” – Atlantic Forest Connection: It is a project financed with resources from GEF, through the BID. The bodies responsible for the planned actions are the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations, in addition to environmental and research bodies in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais. Its objective is to increase the protection of biodiversity and water and combat climate change in the 3 states, promoting activities to conserve native vegetation, adopt more productive systems and improve the management of protected areas. FAO has been in dialogue with the Project in its activities in Rio de Janeiro and, through its lessons learned, intends to contribute to the strategy to be adopted in Bahia, for example, the actions of Payment for environmental services.

GEF Funded projects

The project will also be coordinated with and will collaborate with the GEF-7 FOLUR Program, particularly with the Nicaragua and Ivory Coast child projects which will also target the cocoa value chains and are supported by FAO. The project will also collaborate through the global platform in other countries also targeting the cocoa sector, namely Ghana, Indonesia, Liberia, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, and Peru.

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

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)

50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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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 Pratigi	555682873	Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources	50,000.00						

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)
67000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
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10,000.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)

Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Ha (Achieved at MTR)

Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)

Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)

Ha (Achieved at MTR)

Ha (Achieved at TE)

57,000.00

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

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs WDPA-ID Total Ha (Expected at PIF) Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

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

Title Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

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

Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	3680000	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

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

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

Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	3,680,000
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025
Duration of accounting	20

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

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

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
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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			
Male	1,500			
Total	3000	0	0	0

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

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

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

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Drought has been in recent years the major cause of forest decline in the project region, carrying a substantial increase in degradation and decline of the cabruca system. Conversely, scientific evidences show that the forest canopy is a effective buffer which is able to reduce the effects of drought and high temperature under the canopy. The project will carry out a more in-depth climate assessment during preparation, and will work with water management techniques and drought resistant varieties in response to the risks.
Environment and Social	Low	The project region is not characterized by striking socio-environmental conflicts such as Amazonia, and the scope of the intervention is prone to soften the existing ones in view of the win-win feature of the cabruca system, which depends on healthy forest to thrive, and on the opportunity to preserve and recover the remains of forest assets through the multiple use management with a strong commodity such as cocoa at the center of the cabruca system. Nonetheless, the project will carry out a socio-economic assessment as well as stakeholder and gender action plans to minimize social issues. If indigenous peoples are present in the project area, the project will follow FPIC procedures as outlined by FAO and the government of Brazil.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Currently, the sustainable management of natural resources is a consensus among political forces in the Mata Atlantica. The project will operate in a territory with potential risks coming from actual or potential attrition between different governmental bodies. The situation in the Bahia state, not differently from other federal units, is that environmental agencies tend to be quite strict in the administration of natural resources, particularly forests, and even more strictly as far as Mata Atlantica is concerned, considering the high relevance of its remnants and the need to protect them against human perturbation and destruction. In order to minimize this risk, the project will follow a participatory and consensus building approach during its design. Other political risks, at the time of project execution, might rise from the marketing and creation of cocoa brands to protect and command premium prices for cocoa and other products grown in the forest. Powerful cocoa growers who produce in open air, whose beans of inferior quality, might put their weight at state or even federal level in order to impede the creation of “cabruca” brands or to induce the public entities to allow breaches for the labeling of their own beans. These owners will be given the opportunity to participate and benefit from the project as biological corridors are created.

Macro-economic	Low	The demand of cocoa in Brazil is on the rise and import is necessary, whereas a governmental priority is to achieve self-sufficiency in a decade. ON the other end, an ample potential exists of increasing small farmers' revenues relying on cabruca cocoa through the payment for environmental services and other market-driven incentives. Component 3 of the project will analyze potential markets and will work with the private sector (and private banks) to develop solid investment plans minimize investment risks to farmers.
Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Brazilian Forest Code (Law 12,651/2012) allows (with certain restrictions) the owner to manage areas with native forests and agroforestry systems. In areas with cabruca systems, a detailed technical project is required to request authorization from the state environmental agency. This process is bureaucratic and expensive, and prevents farmers from adequately managing cabruca systems.
Technical design of project or program	Low	There is a potential risk to the main governmental partner CEPLAC to push project objectives toward productivity goals that are not fully compatible with the environmental cut of the project design. FAO will be part of the project's Project Steering Committee in order to ensure that the GEF conditions of the grant are met. Annual work plans will be approved by the steering committee.
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Low	The two key consortia (CIMA 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. If needed, the project will support capacity building of the key consortia.
Fiduciary: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	The prospective executing partner GIZ has a strong capacity of financial and procurement record. If GIZ cannot execute FAO Implemented project, then FAO will make a call for Expressions of Interest to find an executing partner. If GIZ cannot act as executing agency, FAO will search for a new executing partner during the early stages of the preparation phase.
Stakeholder Engagement	Low	Key consortia (CIMA and CIAPRA) will support to ensure stakeholder engagement. CEPLAC will also help ensure participation. A stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared during project preparation (PPG Phase). While the proposed project will not take place in indigenous territories, it is possible that indigenous groups (eg. Kilombolas) exist in the broader project area. Even though the project will target traditional family farms, the project design team will pay special attention to the presence of IPs as beneficiaries or affected groups and will activate FPIC protocols as needed (including consultations with the involvement of relevant stakeholders and government agencies). At this stage, since project activities are not defined, it is not possible to define whether IPs are affected. A detailed mapping and stakeholder engagement plan will be developed during project preparation.

Other	Moderate	<p>Covid-19 adversely impacts the ability to implement project. The Covid-19 situation is evolving rapidly. The pandemic will very likely impact the project in the short-term with longer-term impacts diminishing over time. FAO at both the national and international levels has designed and adopted a number of Covid-19 coping strategies to make certain projects are able to move forward. Likewise, the impacts will be most prevalent in the short-term and will diminish over-time. During the project design phase, the project will explore remote working conditions and whether they are adequate to provide technical support activities. For field-based activities, the project will be designed to rely primarily upon Brazilian national staff and government staff. This will limit requirements and constraints associated with international travel. If the project works directly with indigenous communities, the challenges will increase due to heightened Covid-restrictions. Moreover, the project represents an opportunity to mitigate risk related to future pandemics as it is expected to avoid and reverse forest and biodiversity degradation. In turn this will help to prevent the possible origin of other zoonotic diseases. The Capacity building aspects of the project will also help local farmers to recover sustainably from the adverse impacts from the COVID-19 Pandemic. A specific section on Covid-19 will be developed in the PRODOC during project preparation.</p>
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Please refer to the agency risk screening document uploaded in the portal.

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

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

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

Alignment with GEF 8 Programming

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

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 rivers and lakes etc. (Permanent Preservation Areas APP).

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.

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 correspondent 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.

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.

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+).

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 UNCBD including the implementation of the NBSAP and supporting mechanisms (mainstreaming and capacity-building).

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

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: No

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

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

CEPLAC contacted FAO to propose jointly to draft a concept note for the GEF-8 within the scope of the entity's national and international projection. FAO accepted and applied to be appointed by the Government of Brazil as the future Implementing Agency in case of approval of the PIF by the GEF Secretariat.

Preliminary meetings were held for the programmatic framework of the eighth cycle of the GEF by FAO, with the participation of CEPLAC's technical staff at headquarters and at the unit in Ilhéus. Initially, a proposal focused on expanding the genetic base of cocoa in Brazil was designed, considering the comparative advantage of in situ and on farm germplasm richness of the crop, native to the Amazon region, and to value the great advances in genetic improvement made by CEPLAC with its research partners, in particular EMBRAPA.

After discussions with CEPLAC, the focus was redirected towards the conservation and management of the multiple use of biodiversity in forest productive environments, pointing to the valuable "Cabruca" system (cacao cultivation in the forest in southern Bahia and parts of Espírito Santo) as a strategy for preserving the remnants of Atlantic Forest of Southern Bahia that still host large areas of agroforestry with cocoa.

At the suggestion of the Brazilian OFP, the choice of a technically experienced and robust operational partner from the administrative and financial management point of view was discussed, still in the identification phase. The collegiate pointed to the GIZ, which after a few meetings of approximation accepted the invitation and began to integrate the CEPLAC-FAO technical group.

Interviews and meetings were also held with leaders of local rural development agencies, private entities involved in supporting sustainable cocoa farming, nico markets, etc. (Seagri, ADR, Arapyau, MapBiomass, among others), as well as with professors from UFSB and UESC. In total, 24 meetings have been held so far between bilaterals (CEPLAC-FAO), trilaterals (with GIZ) and with other actors and potential partners. These are listed below:

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August 17 2022	CEPLAC and Association: "Bean to Bar"	<p>Broggio, Marcello (FAOBR) - marcello.broggio@fao.org, Rafael Martins Dias (Ceplac) - rafael.mdias@agro.gov.br, Suia Kafure da Rocha (Ceplac) - sua.rocha@agro.gov.br, Tiago de Carvalho (FAO) - tiago.decarvalhofrancarochoa@fao.org, Flavio Tadeu Costa Silva (Ceplac) - flavio.costa@agro.gov.br André - andrelzg@gmail.com Andre Luis de Oliveira Araujo (Ceplac) - andre.araujo@agro.gov.br Bruno de Araújo Lasevicius (Bean to Bar) - brunolasevicius@gmail.com</p>
August 18 2022	CEPLAC UFSB	
August 25 2022	CEPLAC GIZ	<p>Benno Pokorny (GIZ) - benno.pokorny@giz.de Flavio Tadeu Costa Silva (Ceplac) - flavio.costa@agro.gov.br Broggio, Marcello (FAOBR) - marcello.broggio@fao.org, Pedro Zanetti (GIZ) - pedro.zanetti@giz.de André - andrelzg@gmail.com Tiago de Carvalho (FAO) - tiago.decarvalhofrancarochoa@fao.org, Suia Kafure da Rocha (Ceplac) - sua.rocha@agro.gov.br,</p>
September 6 2022	CEPLAC GIZ	<p>Benno Pokorny (GIZ) - benno.pokorny@giz.de</p>

September 9, 2022	GIZ	Dennis Perotti (GIZ) - dennis.perotti@giz.de Broggio, Marcello (FAOBR) - marcello.broggio@fao.org, Pedro Zanetti (GIZ) - pedro.zanetti@giz.de André - andrelzg@gmail.com Tiago de Carvalho (FAO) - tiago.decarvalhofrancarocha@fao.org, Suia Kafure da Rocha (Ceplac) - sua.rocha@agro.gov.br, Mariana Guedes Ariza (Ceplac) - mariana.ariza@agro.gov.br, Rafael Martins Dias (Ceplac) - rafael.mdias@agro.gov.br,
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The private sector participated in the following consultation meetings:

Name	Date
Mapbiomas (NGO)	August 3, 2022
UFSB	August 4, 2022
Arapyau	August 8, 2022
Association Bean to Bar	August 17, 2022

Agencia di Desenvolvimento Regional do Sul da Bahia	August, 2022
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(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF CEO Endorsement/Approval MTR TE

Medium/Moderate

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing(\$)
FAO	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-3	Grant	2,800,000	266,000	3,066,000.00
FAO	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	1,900,000	180,500	2,080,500.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)						4,700,000.00	446,500.00	5,146,500.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

14,250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
FAO	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-3	Grant	86,170	8,186	94,356.00
FAO	GET	Brazil	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	63,830	6,064	69,894.00
Total PPG Amount						150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
LD-1	GET	1,900,000.00	21,348,432.00
BD-1-3	GET	2,800,000.00	31,460,846.00
Total Project Cost (\$)		4,700,000.00	52,809,278.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)

Recipient Country Government	CEPLAC	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4,567,680.00
Recipient Country Government	CEPLAC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,335,849.00
Recipient Country Government	SENAR	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	421,132.00
Private Sector	CocoaAction	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,773,584.00
Private Sector	Arapyau	Grant	Investment mobilized	16,792,452.00
Donor Agency	GIZ	Grant	Recurrent expenditures	7,288,392.00
Recipient Country Government	SEAGRI (Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation)	Public Investment	Recurrent expenditures	11,686,793.00
Civil Society Organization	MapBiomass	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	943,396.00
Others	Rural Credit Banks	Loans	Investment mobilized	4,000,000.00
			Total Co-financing(\$)	52,809,278.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized was estimated as follows: -Arapyau: Corresponds to grants provided by Arapyau in the context of their 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. Arapyau's activities are concentrated around Itacare, Urucuca, Ilheus, Una, and Canaveiras municipalities in the Cocoa Coast of Bahia -CEPLAC: Corresponds to investments by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply through CEPLAC to support the development of the cocoa sector in Bahia -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

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Hernan Gonzalez	+3957055382	hernan.gonzalez@fao.org

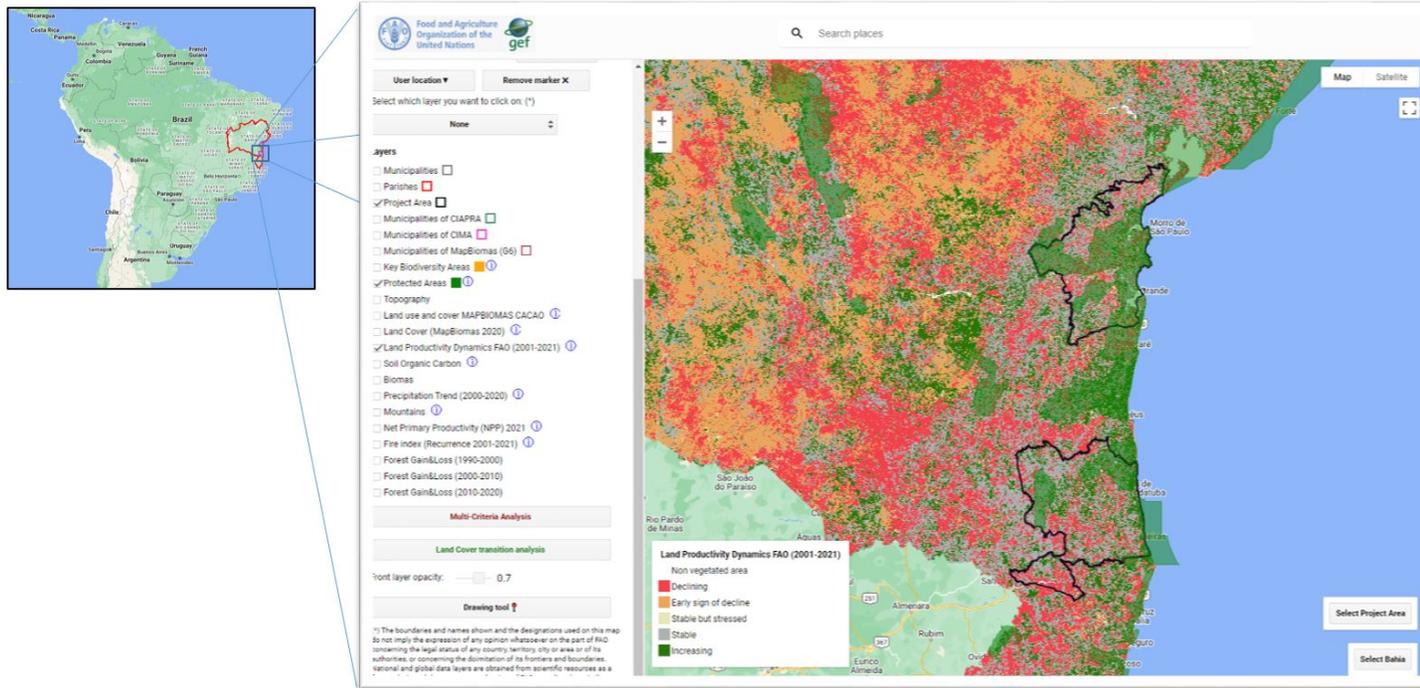
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Marcus Cesar Ribeiro Barretto	General Coordination of External Financing of the Secretariat for International Economic Affairs	Ministry of Economy	9/16/2022 

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

The project will be located in the Southeastern part of the Bahia state in Brazil. The target areas are highlighted in black in the picture below.



A google earth engine application has been prepared to indicate that the project target areas:

<https://projectgeffao.users.earthengine.app/view/brazil-cacao>

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

ESS Screening Checklist BRA Cacao	
Risk certification	
BRA Cabruca - Climate Screening	

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Please refer to document uploaded into the portal.