



## **Part I: Project Information**

### **GEF ID**

10911

### **Project Type**

MSP

### **Type of Trust Fund**

GET

### **CBIT/NGI**

CBIT No

NGI No

### **Project Title**

Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples

### **Countries**

Brazil

### **Agency(ies)**

Funbio

### **Other Executing Partner(s)**

Instituto Internacional de Educa??o do Brasil - IEB

### **Executing Partner Type**

CSO

### **GEF Focal Area**

Biodiversity

### **Sector**

### **Taxonomy**

Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Tropical Dry Forests, Biomes, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Participation, Beneficiaries, Non-Governmental Organization, Civil Society, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership

**Rio Markers**

**Climate Change Mitigation**

No Contribution 0

**Climate Change Adaptation**

Significant Objective 1

**Biodiversity**

No Contribution 0

**Land Degradation**

No Contribution 0

**Submission Date**

2/21/2023

**Expected Implementation Start**

8/1/2023

**Expected Completion Date**

7/31/2027

**Duration**

48In Months

**Agency Fee(\$)**

164,975.00

**A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS**

<b>Objectives/Programs</b>	<b>Focal Area Outcomes</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Co-Fin Amount(\$)</b>
BD-1-5	Landscapes and marine habitat under improved management	GET	1,833,065.00	4,527,022.00
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>			<b>1,833,065.00</b>	<b>4,527,022.00</b>

## **B. Project description summary**

### **Project Objective**

Conserve the Cerrado biome by sustainably generating income to local communities

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Financing Type</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Outputs</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>GEF Project Financing( \$)</b>	<b>Confirmed Co- Financing( \$)</b>
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Support the construction of a fair, supportive and sustainable market for Baru nuts	Investment	<p>1. A sustainable supply chain for the baru nut production</p> <p>Indicator (s):</p> <p>#1 (one) protocol of intentions in the Baru chain signed.</p> <p>#1 (one) application (Baruzeira) adapted and available for the Baru chain.</p> <p>#1 (one) refined map of areas with Baru production potential.</p> <p>#1 (one) document with mapped credit opportunities for the Baru chain.</p>	<p>1.1 A protocol of intentions with private sector actors for the support of the fair and sustainable baru supply chain signed</p> <p>1.2 An application (Baruzeira) for the fair calculation of the price of baru in the Cerrado is available to the public</p> <p>1.3 Support to community business in obtaining licenses and other documentation to access new markets and credit</p>	GET	600,384.00	2,807,266.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		#1 (one) document with mapped certification processes for the baru chain.				
		#5 (five) community enterprises participating in producers fairs for the sale of Baru products.				
		1 (one) list of environmental and economic indicators of the baru chain compiled.				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
02 - Strengthened community businesses	Investment	2. Strengthened and professionalized community businesses to sustain and develop the baru supply chain in the Cerrado	2.1 Good practices for the Baru management disseminated among communities	GET	624,258.00	964,860.00
		Indicators:				
		#1 (one) training program in management of community businesses and good practices in the Baru chain implemented.				
		# community businesses strengthened by the project's actions.				



Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3 - Governance, monitoring, and communication	Investment	<p>3. Governance, monitoring and communication</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>#1 (one) Baru Collective, with working governance, created to monitor actions within the chain.</p> <p>#3 (three) regional meetings with community businesses that produce and commercialize the baru.</p> <p># 322,995 hectares of intervention with management strengthening and good practices focused on the baru chain.</p>	<p>3.1 The governance of the baru chain stimulated with the creation of the Baru Collective, which will be composed of key players in the chain, forming an organized and active network to build and structure the Baru Observatory</p> <p>3.2 A detailed strategic communications plan is developed and implemented to attend all project's components</p> <p>3.3 Coordination and monitoring</p>	GET	521,123.00	544,896.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		# of advisory committee's meetings				
		# of partnerships established supporting the execution of the project.				
		# of direct beneficiaries resulting from the project's actions, detailed by gender.				
		#1 (one) strategic communications plan developed				
		# of communication pieces elaborated, published and distributed in the territory.				
<b>Sub Total (\$)</b>				<b>1,745,765.00</b>	<b>4,317,022.00</b>	

**Project Management Cost (PMC)**

GET	87,300.00	210,000.00
<b>Sub Total(\$)</b>	<b>87,300.00</b>	<b>210,000.00</b>
<b>Total Project Cost(\$)</b>	<b>1,833,065.00</b>	<b>4,527,022.00</b>

**Please provide justification**

**The activities were detailed and discussed with local stakeholders during the project preparation.**

**This process led to minor adjustments to the project, which are reflected in the table.**

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

<b>Sources of Co-financing</b>	<b>Name of Co-financier</b>	<b>Type of Co-financing</b>	<b>Investment Mobilized</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>
Civil Society Organization	Central do Cerrado	Grant	Investment mobilized	307,692.00
Civil Society Organization	Redes de Sementes do Cerrado	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,270,047.00
Civil Society Organization	Funda??o Pro Natureza	Grant	Investment mobilized	184,328.00
Civil Society Organization	IEB	Grant	Investment mobilized	100,979.00
Civil Society Organization	Cooperativa Cooper Frutos do Para?so	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,385.00
Civil Society Organization	Instituto Sociedade Populacao e Natureza - ISPN	Grant	Investment mobilized	299,501.00
Civil Society Organization	FUndacao O Boticario	Grant	Investment mobilized	480,789.00
GEF Agency	Funbio	Grant	Investment mobilized	700,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Instituto Humanize	Grant	Investment mobilized	168,301.00
<b>Total Co-Financing(\$)</b>				<b>4,527,022.00</b>

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

All investments mobilized were identified with other projects in the same territory and with similar goals to the proposed project. There are ongoing negotiations with other initiatives to identify more co-finance, this will be reflected in the final project document.

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

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
Funbio	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,833,065	164,975	1,998,040.00
<b>Total Grant Resources(\$)</b>					<b>1,833,065.00</b>	<b>164,975.00</b>	<b>1,998,040.00</b>

**E. Non Grant Instrument**

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

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Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

**F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required **true**

**PPG Amount (\$)**

50,000

**PPG Agency Fee (\$)**

4,500

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Trust Fund</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Focal Area</b>	<b>Programming of Funds</b>	<b>Amount(\$)</b>	<b>Fee(\$)</b>	<b>Total(\$)</b>
Funbio	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,500	<b>54,500.00</b>
<b>Total Project Costs(\$)</b>					<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>4,500.00</b>	<b>54,500.00</b>

## Core Indicators

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

<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>
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**Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)**

<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>
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**Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations**

<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>
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Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>
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**Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided**

<b>Disaggregation Type</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>
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**Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported**

<b>Name of the OECMs</b>	<b>WDPA-ID</b>	<b>Total Ha (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Total Ha (Achieved at TE)</b>
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**Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)**

Title

Submitted



**Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated**

<b>Total Target Benefit</b>	<b>(At PIF)</b>	<b>(At CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>(Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>(Achieved at TE)</b>
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (indirect)				

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

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

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

<b>Total Target Benefit</b>	<b>(At PIF)</b>	<b>(At CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>(Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>(Achieved at TE)</b>
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> 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)**

<b>Total Target Benefit</b>	<b>Energy (MJ) (At PIF)</b>	<b>Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)</b>
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)**

<b>Technology</b>	<b>Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)</b>

**Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments**

	<b>Number (Expected at PIF)</b>	<b>Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at MTR)</b>	<b>Number (Achieved at TE)</b>
<b>Female</b>	500	1,560		
<b>Male</b>	500	1,559		
<b>Total</b>	1000	3119	0	0

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

## Part II. Project Justification

### 1a. Project Description

#### 3.1.1 ? General context

1. Savannas are considered to be the fourth biome in occupied areas of the globe, preceded in the tropics only by tropical forests. The savanna formation constitutes a substantial part of the vegetation covering the tropical strips of the terrestrial globe, with an estimated coverage of 23 million km<sup>2</sup> [1]1. Representing the total area occupied by this type of formation on continents, we have the following estimates presented by Walter et al. (2008): Africa (65%), Australia (60%), South America (45%), and Southeast Asia and India (10%). On the South American continent, some countries, such as Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Guianas, Paraguay, Suriname, and Venezuela have this type of ecosystem[2]2, and among these, we can mention the Venezuelan Llanos, the Llanos de Mojos in Bolivia, the Gran Sabana in the Guiana Highlands, and the Amazon savannas. More specifically for Brazil, some researchers consider savanna to be some of the formations such as the Cerrado, the Pantanal and the Caatinga. The Cerrado and Llanos comprise the largest continuous areas of savanna in the Americas[3]3.

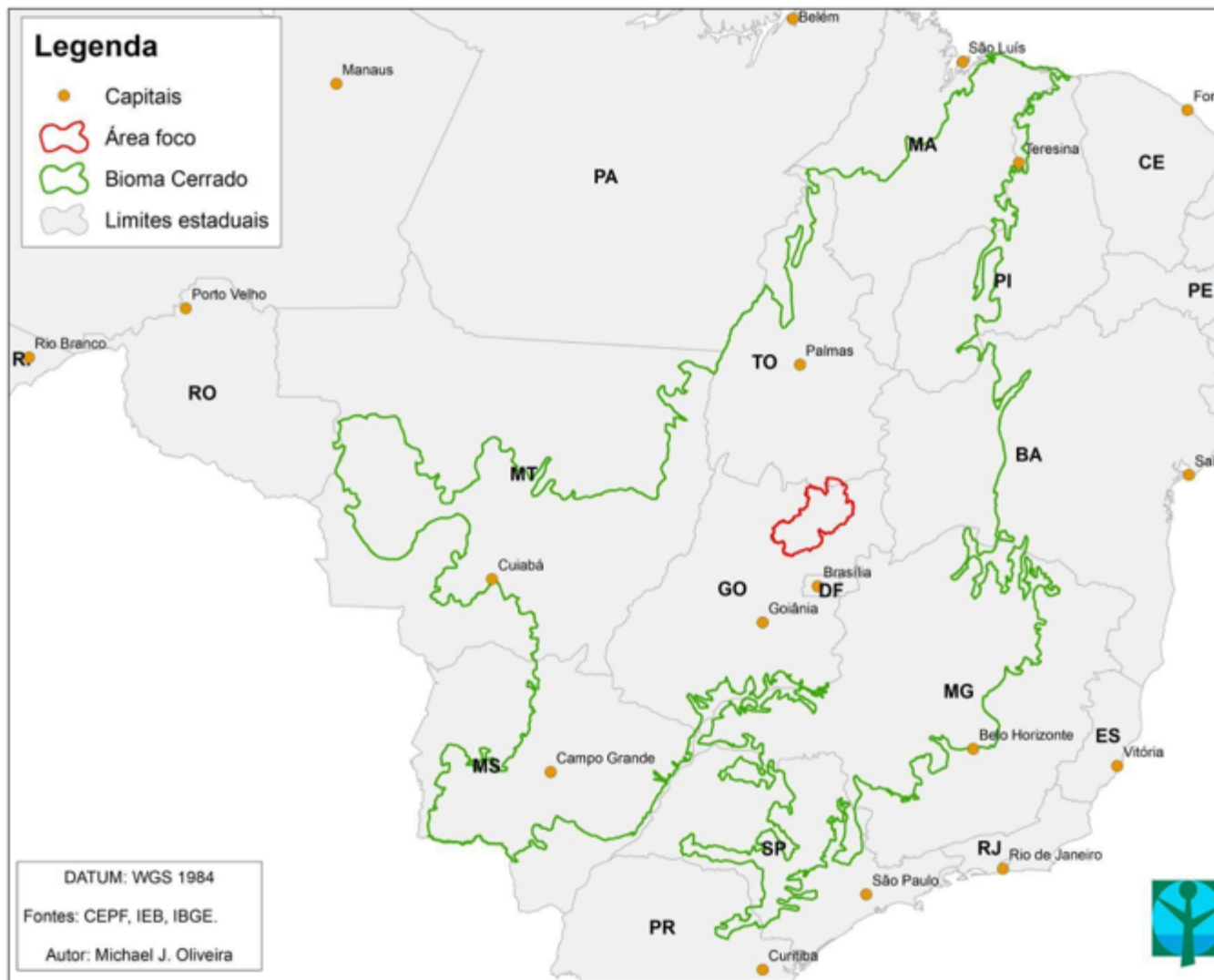
2. The environmental factors that determine the conditions and diversity of these savannas are mainly influenced by climate, soil, fire, hydrology, geomorphology, and grazing, and when exclusively considering the tropical savannas, there are significant climatic variations that result in their high physiognomic diversity and floristic composition.

#### 3.1.2 ? Brazilian Context

3. The Brazilian Cerrado is considered a tropical savanna and is mainly characterized by a vegetation mosaic that presents savannas, grasslands, and forest formations, extending between the central region of Brazil (Goiás, Distrito Federal, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul), the northern region (Tocantins and small patches in Roraima, Rondônia, and Pará), the northeastern region (Maranhão, Piauí, and western Bahia), and the southeastern region (Minas Gerais and São Paulo)

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(Figure 1).



This map represents the size of the Cerrado biome compared to the size of Brazil. With more than 2 million hectares, the biome is home to the sources of the main river basins in the country and a rich biodiversity. Highlighted in red, the project's target area.

**Figure 1.** Delimitation of the Cerrado, states' limits and the main capitals.

4. The Cerrado is one of the largest and biologically rich tropical savanna regions in the world and is home to highly diverse biological communities with many unique and endemic species due to the great diversity of habitats and the alternation of species[4]. Due to its natural features, it is recognized internationally as a biodiversity hotspot, a unique and threatened ecosystem.

5. The biome is the richest from a floristic point of view, as it contributes to about 5% of the world's fauna and flora diversity and about one-third of the Brazilian biota[5]. The Cerrado is also

important for the security of water resources and biodiversity on the continent, as it is home to the headwaters of the three largest river basins in South America (Amazonas/Tocantins, São Francisco, and Prata), three large aquifers - Guarani, Urucuia, and Bambuí, and is also home to 8 of Brazil's 12 major river basins: Amazon; San Francisco; Tocantins-Araguaia; Eastern Northeast Atlantic; the East Atlantic; Paraíba; Paraná; and Paraguay.

6. The Red List analysis in Brazil shows that at least 903 Cerrado species are threatened with extinction, including 266 species of fauna and 637 species of flora. These numbers are certainly higher, as only 10% of the Cerrado flora species were evaluated. Only 77 of these 266 threatened fauna species have been recognized and incorporated into the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) globally threatened species list by 2015. One-hundred-eighteen Cerrado fauna species are known to be currently listed as globally threatened species in the IUCN Red List. Of the 637 plant species on the national red list, only 41 also suffer some degree of threat on the IUCN list. In total, 976 species in the Cerrado were assessed as threatened either nationally or globally, or both [6].

7. Over the past five decades, the Cerrado has been the main area of agricultural expansion and consolidation of Brazilian agribusiness, which has already led to the loss of half of the original vegetation cover of this hotspot. Projections for the coming decades show that the increase in agricultural production in the country will occur in this region. This model of economic development in the Cerrado is putting pressure on both local communities and natural ecosystems through the conversion of land for agricultural and livestock purposes. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that the biome has only 8% of its land surface protected.

8. In the Cerrado, there are conflicts between some agribusiness sectors and traditional populations, indigenous peoples, and family farmers. Many traditional territories are enclosed by monocultures that prevent communities from accessing the natural resources they depend on for their subsistence. Some communities have lost access to water or have suffered contamination from the excessive use of agricultural chemicals.

9. The Cerrado's agrarian structure is also highly concentrated, with 69% of all rural properties owned by small farmers, who occupy only 9% of the total area, about 180,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Unless local communities improve their organizational and production capacities, land concentration will increase, accelerating the rate of land-use change and generating negative impacts on biodiversity, water, and climate, as well as negative social effects.

10. From a climate perspective, land-use change exacerbates the problem by increasing emissions and decreasing the biome's resilience through soil impoverishment, biodiversity loss, and fragmentation. Most emissions in the Cerrado come from land-use change and forest fires, which occur naturally, but have been more intense and frequent, causing an increase in temperature, modifying vegetation structure and water availability. Climate projections for the Cerrado are very worrying. Temperatures are estimated to be elevated in a range of 2°C to 4.5°C by 2070, in a scenario where emissions remain at current levels [7].

11. As it is not a forest biome, the Cerrado is often overlooked in climate negotiations, but 70% of the carbon in the Cerrado is stored by organic matter present in the soil, which represents 185 MgC ha<sup>-1</sup>. In total, the Cerrado stores, on average, 265 Mg C ha<sup>-1</sup>, counting up to one meter of soil depth.

12. Regarding the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, the bioeconomy is shown to be a strong ally, since it generates income for communities and also keeps local biodiversity strengthened. According to Jaramillo et al. (2019), the bioeconomy makes it possible to take advantage of the

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region's biological wealth to enhance productive development, it has the advantage of promoting low-carbon development, it has resilience, makes a profitable use of waste, makes the non-agricultural use of biomass, and generates very sophisticated value chains. The potential for the use and conservation of biodiversity is unmistakable and is recognized by civil society, different spheres of government and the private sector. However, there are challenges to escalate localized experiences and advancing programs for continuous and comprehensive actions. These challenges include, among others, increasing quality, production regularity, access to credit, logistics and strengthening technical assistance services.

13. A good example of the application of the bioeconomy for the Cerrado is the baru supply chain. The baru (*Dipteryx alata*), also known as cumaru, pau-cumaru, cambaru or cumbaru, is a native fruit of the Cerrado. Although it is not part of the dietary habits for the majority of Brazil's population, it has been drawing attention from agroindustries and consumers because of its high nutritional value, versatility and distinctive taste. The development of a fair baru chain ensures the Cerrado standing and the livelihood for many traditional populations living in the biome.

14. In recent years there has been a tremendous increase in interest in this fruit. The baru can reach a price of 1s,00 times higher in the foreign market than its harvest price in the field. In this sense, all agents in the chain must strengthen the cooperatives and ensure that sustainability principles and the conservation of the Cerrado can be put into practice. This includes the implementation of good procurement policies of the companies that are involved in the chain, which can positively influence the conservation of the Cerrado and the maintenance of the way of life of its peoples. That is why it is important to encourage the private sector to preventively engage with the actors of the baru chain to ensure that it is fair to the people of the Cerrado and contributes to the conservation of the biome. This engagement is perfectly aligned with the materiality of the ESG policies, with the goals of fighting climate change, protecting biodiversity, and the right of traditional peoples to manage their territory. After all, a fair supply chain of baru in the Cerrado guarantees more income for traditional peoples and more climate resilience to the biome's productive landscapes.

15. Other challenges in the baru supply chain involve increasing quality, regularity, financing, logistics, and strengthening technical assistance services. Despite the traditional communities, smallholders, and indigenous peoples act as a barrier to a predatory development, they have little technical support for their production, low social organization, and a poorly skilled inclusion in the market, keeping them with low levels of social development and capacity to contain the predatory advances on the biome. This scenario reveals the need for additional efforts to train technicians to meet these demands, both in formal education and in short-term specialization programs[8]8.

16. Far beyond being a market product, baru is a source of income for traditional communities and of preservation of the natural areas of the Cerrado. It has also shown to be a viable alternative for the recovery of degraded areas in the Cerrado, generating double results: social (income generation) and environmental (biodiversity conservation). In other words, the baru production chain is closely linked to the Cerrado conservation agenda and to the way of life of traditional communities and family farmers[9]9.

### **3.1.3 - Baseline / Current Situation**

17. Despite its great potential, the Brazilian market for socio-biodiversity products still struggles to grow sustainably. In recent decades, several initiatives by the federal government, some states and municipalities, NGOs, social movements and organizations, companies, and academic institutions have sought to reverse this situation. Projects that signal the competitiveness potential of socio-biodiversity

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product chains are multiplying throughout the country, revealing the great possibility that this market represents for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. Organized in associations or cooperatives, countless communities have sought to consolidate sustainable production and extractivism projects. Supported by international cooperation, government programs or even with its own resources, there is no lack of examples of projects demonstrating the feasibility of integrating the use and conservation of biodiversity with income-generating activities.

18. In the Cerrado, between 2016 and 2021, 63 projects were implemented under the shared management of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) and the International Education Institute of Brazil (IEB), and more than 560 entities were mobilized and actively exchanged information about the conservation of the biome (Figure 2).



**Figure 2.** The graphic representation of the network formed by the 560 entities mobilized with CEPF's investments in the Cerrado hotspot.

19. One of CEPF's action strategies was specifically related to working with sociobiodiversity to promote and strengthen the supply chains, associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration. The main priority in this strategy was focused on supporting the development of markets and supply chains for sustainable non-timber products, particularly for women and youth.

20. The CEPF's results surpassed the expectations and goals established in this strategy. Its general goal was the empowerment of 60 local and indigenous communities for the sustainable use of their territories, and was able to mobilize 175 communities. Despite the initial target being 10 markets and socio-environmental chains in operation, 30 supply chains of various fruits of the Cerrado were supported and developed. Other results related to CEPF's investments in the ecological restoration of the Cerrado are also shown in the graph.
21. With the support of the fund, the Cerrado cooperatives and associations had the opportunity to develop projects associated with native species and agroextractivism, promoting the conservation of the biome and its sustainable development. Better insertion in the market of socio-biodiversity products creates economic incentives to keep the Cerrado standing.
22. The baru (*Dipteryx alata*) is one of the stronger examples of native species widely known and used in the Cerrado. In addition to its undeniable commercial power, which can reach up to 100 times its gross value in international markets, it symbolizes important social and environmental agendas, such as keeping the Cerrado standing and maintaining traditional communities in the countryside, through the strength of sustainable extractivism. The baru nut is considered a superfood and a good example of how the vast potential of Cerrado biodiversity can improve food security, conservation, and provide well-being to thousands of people.
23. Baru, also known as cumaru, pau-cumaru, cambaru or cumbaru, is a native fruit of the Cerrado. Although it is not part of the dietary habits for the majority of Brazil's population, it has been drawing attention from agroindustries and consumers because of its high nutritional value, versatility and distinctive taste. In recent years, there has been a tremendous increase in interest in this fruit. As others sociobiodiversity, the Baru supply chain, to reach markets and fulfill its conservation and socioeconomic potential, needs to be better organized and structured. Despite the traditional communities, smallholders, and indigenous peoples act as a barrier to a predatory development, they have little technical support for their production, low social organization, and a poorly skilled market capabilities, keeping them with low levels of social development and ability to use their full capacity as a barrier to unsustainable land use change. Baru can be a substantial source of income for traditional communities and of preservation of the natural areas of the Cerrado, much more than what already is. It has also shown to be a viable alternative for the recovery of degraded areas in the Cerrado, generating double results: social (income generation) and environmental (biodiversity conservation), making the baru production chain closely linked to the Cerrado conservation agenda and to the way of life of traditional communities and family farmers.
24. Regarding the Baru, CEPF's support provided the opportunity to work in partnership with the Cooperative for Sustainable Family Agriculture Based on Solidarity Economy (COPABASE) in the "1st Workshop for Fair and Solidary Trade in the Baru Chain" (2019), and with the University of Bras?lia, in the "Collaborative Networks: strengthening the sustainable baru chain" (2021) project. The focus of these initiatives was to get a more realistic understanding of the potential of the baru (*Dipteryx alata*) to the empowerment of traditional peoples that have the species as a source of work and income. These initiatives made it possible to understand the strengths and the main obstacles related to the supply chain, the current organizational scenario and how it would be possible to work to maximize socio-economic returns for communities promoting Cerrado's biodiversity conservation.
25. Participants in the "1st Workshop for Fair and Solidary Trade in the Baru Chain" totaled 100 people. The largest number of participants were NGOs (21), followed by representatives of Associations (16), networks/collectives (12), and cooperatives of producers (11). There were 27 participants from associations and cooperatives, which have shown how much they are concerned in discussing market conditions for the baru. The business sector was also present with 11 participants, as



well as traditional peoples and communities (8 indigenous and 1 quilombola). Six (6) members of the Federal Government (the National Supply Company - CONAB, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - EMBRAPA and the Federal Institute of the North of Minas Gerais), one municipal government (the municipality of Arinos - MG), and 8 educational institutions were also present.

26. Through these projects, a list of actors that make up the baru network was consolidated, with the objective of working together in the conservation and creation of mechanisms that can establish the baru as a product of socio-biodiversity with great commercial power in the Cerrado. With 241 mapped actors, including producers, agroextractivists, civil society organizations, companies, and government, contact and exchange experiences were established and discussions on what would be the direction of the baru supply chain, whether in terms of price definition or management, and also in technologies to efficiently remove the nuts from the fruits. This list can be a tool for mobilizing, communicating, and promoting actions in the territories aimed at the conservation and dissemination of good practices in the baru chain.

27. The initiatives supported by CEPF are also opportunities that were identified to build a project based on actions that will help overcome the main challenges identified in the baru chain by its different actors. These main challenges are: structuring the chain; defining production costs; good baru management practices; partnership with companies; having a holistic view of the baru chain; access to credit (requirements placed by banks are an obstacle); infrastructure: transport, storage and processing; technical assistance; training in management and qualified people in cooperatives and associations; sales guarantees, market guarantees, long-term commitments; secure and solid relationships ? fair trade; public policies for differentiated and facilitated credit for cooperatives; other public policies to support the producer; protocol of good practices; and seal of origin (traceability).

28. Some general challenges that we have identified for family farmers and community enterprises in recent years are the cuts in credit and food purchase programs, such as the Food Purchase Program (Programa de Aquisi??o de Alimentos - PAA) and the National School Feeding Program (Programa Nacional de Alimenta??o Escolar - PNAE). Created in 2003, the PAA aims to contribute to the eradication of hunger and poverty by strengthening family farming. Part of the production of family farmers, settlers, indigenous, quilombola, and traditional communities is bought by the government and destined to public restaurants, public hospitals, food banks, and food baskets. In addition, public bodies are required to purchase at least 30% of their food from family farms through PAA. Each farmer who supplies products to the program has an annual sales limit, which can reach up to USD4,000[10]<sup>10</sup>. PNAE aims to guarantee at least one meal a day in schools in the country and is internationally recognized by governments and international organizations as the largest food and nutrition program in South America. Over the past few years, these programs helped to generate a specific demand for socio-biodiversity products, but are currently suffering from budget cuts.

29. These cuts in the PAA and PNAE are resulting in difficulties to access credit policies to buy equipment for the production of sweets, pulps, and other more valued products, or even to sell the production through associations and cooperatives. Government budgets or other financial incentives from the public sector can be important for these supply chains, but dependency on these institutional frameworks is a fragility in the long term. To circumvent this context the producers need to diversify their market increasing the engagement with the private sector. This is a viable option that can increase income generation and serves as a pillar for long-term success of these ventures. Also, the engagement with the private sector in the process of professionalization of the production chain can be a path to increase these community endeavors maturity and solve some of the barriers existing today.

30. Regarding the current situation of the territory where the project operates, a more robust demand was identified than expected by the project in the preparation phase, which led to an increase in the number of municipalities involved and the number of communities to be served in relation to the that was presented in the PIF (Table 1). However, this increase will only cover some demand in the region, and new efforts will be made to raise additional funds so that everyone can be covered. These efforts will increase the project co-finance during its execution. This appeal is also indicative of the capacity for future increase in scale that the project will provide.

31. The project's focus areas are the agricultural settlements and quilombola territories, which have sustainable and diversified production (Table 1, see project maps). These settlements are formed by family farmers who settle and establish their traditional ways of life, some of which manage to be certified by the country's land regulating agencies. The quilombola territories are the Forte Community, Kalunga Historic Site and Cultural Heritage and the *Quilombo Vargem Grande Muqu?m*, which have an extensive and conserved area.

**Table 1.** The project geographic coverage in the northeast of the state of Goi?s, number of families and its area occupied in hectares.

Areas	Municipalities	Focus	# Families	Hectares
Kalunga Historic Site and Cultural Heritage	Cavalcante, Monte Alegre de Goi?s and Teresina de Goi?s	Primary	2,300	262,000
Esusa Settlement	Alto Para?so de Goi?s	Primary	50	10,087
Silvio Rodrigues Settlement	Alto Para?so de Goi?s	Primary	114	3,974
Sert?o Community	Alto Para?so de Goi?s	Primary	100	70,686
Quilombo Muqu?m	Niquel?ndia	Primary	250	3,000
Ponte Region	Nova Roma	Primary	10	2,664
Forte Community	S?o Jo?o D?Alian?a	Primary	39	6,385
Terra M?e Settlement	Colinas do Sul	in mobilization	89	4,267
C?rrego Bonito Settlement	Colinas do Sul	in mobilization	66	3,322

Angico Settlement	Colinas do Sul	in mobilization	20	968
Arifos Settlement	Cavalcante	in mobilization	81	4,853
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,119</b>	<b>373,922</b>

32. Some communities initially involved in the proposal are going through periods of change, such as the ?gua Forra and Acaba Vida settlements located in Niquel?ndia. The settlers are undergoing a resettlement process in negotiations with the Instituto Nacional de Coloniza??o e Reforma Agr?ria (National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform/ INCRA). While these resettlement processes are not completed, it will not be possible to resume work with these communities in the short term, but they may be involved in future actions. It is understood that the resettlement process is a risk factor for the execution of the project in these territories, as the families will be in the process of adapting, which can make it difficult to get involved in the activities.

33. The preparation also provided for the expansion of local arrangements for the organization and management of the project in the target region. A partnership was established with the cooperative Cooper Frutos do Para?so to mobilize communities located in S?o Jo?o D'Alian?a (GO), Alto Para?so (GO), and Colinas do Sul (GO), with Associa??o Quilombo Kalunga to mobilize communities located in the territory, which includes the municipalities of Cavalcante (GO), Teresina de Goi?s (GO) and Monte Alegre (GO), and the Associa??o Quilombo Muqu?m Vargem-Grande, which is located in Niquel?ndia (GO).

34. The Agroecological Cooperative of Rural Producers of the Municipality of Alto Para?so de Goi?s and Region (Cooper Frutos do Para?so) is a cooperative of family farmers that began to be organized in 2006, with the purpose of promoting the improvement of the living conditions of its members, through acts and projects, mobilizing and involving local farmers to participate in the sale of food within the current Public Policies, also offering support in documentation and transportation. The cooperative operates in the Citizenship Territory of Chapada dos Veadeiros, which involves the municipalities of S?o Jo?o d'Alian?a, Alto Para?so de Goi?s, Nova Roma, Colinas do Sul, Cavalcante, Teresina de Goi?s, and Monte Alegre, in addition to having cooperative members residing in Campos Belos (GO). These farmers participate in these Public Policies and also in the fairs in the region, which are currently four.

35. This mobilization continues to the present day, with 300 registered members. However, some communities are further away, such as those located in Colinas do Sul. Sometimes due to a lack of people to monitor the work of the cooperative and others due to lack/disincentives for food production. The mobilization of these communities will continue, but it will take more time for the project to be consolidated. The cooperative has been working strongly to support farmers for an agroecological transition in their production. Through the partnership with Cooper Frutos do Para?so, the project will operate in the following communities:

#### **Sert?o e Ponte**

36. The communities of Sert?o and Ponte are located in a rural area in the municipality of Alto Para?so de Goi?s. Access is via a gravel road, 30 km from the urban center of the municipality, 20 km after passing through the entrance to the village of Moinho. The Sert?o is located in the valley of the Rio S?o Bartolomeu, defined by the Serra Geral do Paran?, divider on the right bank, and Serra de

Santana, on the left, and was subdivided, in this work, into four micro-regions, which are: ?gua Branca, Brej?o, Farida and Ponte/Murici.

37. The settlement of Sert?o began with the ?passage of the Bandeirantes in the mid-16th century, and since then, several families have settled there both with the aim of finding valuable minerals and colonizing new lands. According to historical records, it was through the ?V?o do Paran?? that cattle from the hinterlands of Minas Gerais and Bahia were introduced to the highland pastures of Chapada dos Veadeiros. In addition to the agropastoral activities, sugarcane farms and mills were also formed, even during the slavery period, whose main function was to support mining activities in the locality and surroundings. After the decline of mining, some of these villages in the region prospered, as was the case of Veadeiros, which on December 12th, 1953, State Decree n? 808 was elevated to the category of the municipality and by State Law n? 4685 of October 15th, 1963, it was renamed Alto Para?so de Goi?s. In the rural areas of this municipality, especially in the Sert?o and Moinho regions, the majority of the population belongs to old and traditional families who, in addition to having lived in this region for a long time, still have deep roots and a great sense of belonging to the place where they live. (Delmar Ferreira Rezende - ?Community Achievements of Participatory Management in Rural Education: The Case of the Sert?o School in Chapada dos Veadeiros - GO? (Bras?lia-DF, Sep. 2010).

38. The main economic activities carried out in the communities are the extraction of Cerrado socio-biodiversity products, especially baru, agroecological planting of vegetables, and small pasture activities.

### **Comunidade do Forte**[\[1111\]](#)

39. Comunidade do Forte is located 65 km north of the urban area of the municipality of S?o Jo?o da Alian?a, close to the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area.

40. Regarding land use in the area of influence of the Comunidade do Forte, 39.23% of the area is occupied by pastures, and the rest of the area, 60.77%, is occupied by remaining native vegetation. The watershed of the Piripiri stream, where Comunidade do Forte is located, covers an area of 63.85 km<sup>2</sup>. Agricultural areas occupy 0.01% of the watershed area, and native vegetation areas cover 68.91% of the watershed area. The remaining portion of the watershed is used by pasture areas, which occupy 31.08% of the watershed area, as can be seen in Map 3.3. It is necessary to consider that an important part of the water bodies is located in areas of native vegetation. However, there are also water bodies in pasture areas.

41. The Vila do Forte was created in 1862 and became the municipal seat of S?o Jo?o da Alian?a in 1931. The village is located about 250 km from Bras?lia, in the northeast region of the municipality of S?o Jo?o, and was inhabited by slaves who, looking for a safe place abundant in water resources and productive land, stayed on the slopes of the Serra Geral do Vale do Paran?. There they built their adobe houses, with doors carved in rustic wood and manually modeled tiles. The village holds four religious festivals each year. The two most famous are the Festa do Divino Esp?rito Santo and the Ca?ada da Rainha.

42. In the process of formation of the village, the community was dominated by farmers, and the enslaved provided services to them. As time went by, the farmers sold and lost their land, leaving them enslaved; then new families came close to the region, and, thus, the Comunidade do Forte was formed. Currently, the community is composed of people who were born and have always lived there, being considered its pillars for being the oldest.

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43. Currently, the community is home to 39 families and, among the means of obtaining income are: retirement or pensions, with 39.1%; salaried work, also with 39.1%; works outside the community, with 17.4%; works in the community, with 13%, and Bolsa Familia, with 8.7%. The main activities are family farming, the production of milk and derivatives, and extractivism.

44. In 2008, Comunidade do Forte was certified as a quilombo remnant by the Palmares Cultural Foundation[12]12. Despite this recognition, even today, the community lives without title to the territory.

#### **Assentamento ESUSA[13]13**

45. The ESUSA Settlement, officially known as the ESUSA Sustainable Development Project (PDS), originated from the expropriation of the Esusa Farm, whose area was decreed as a social interest for the purpose of agrarian reform and was 13,884.2796 ha. However, until recently, the area of the settlement project had only 10,103.9556 ha. Of this area, only 16% is occupied by subdivisions, the remainder being mostly composed of areas unsuitable for agricultural activities, permanent preservation areas, and legal reserves.

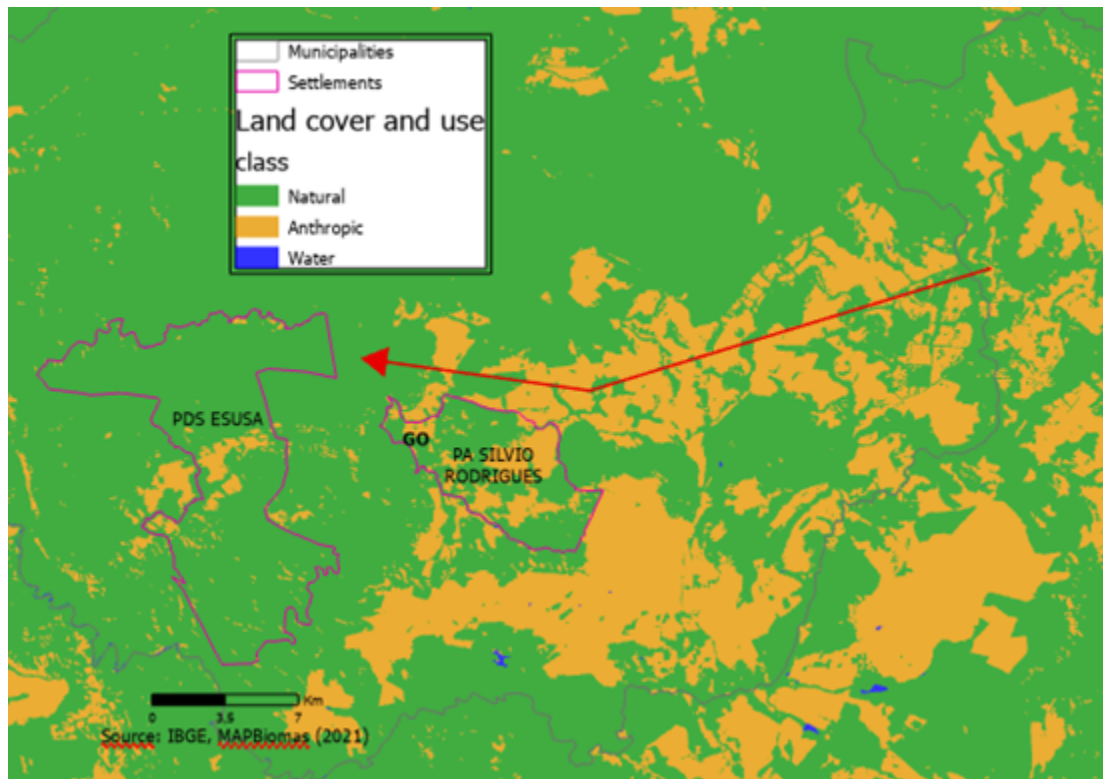
46. The areas not occupied by subdivisions, for the most part, have limitations due to the relief, the agricultural unsuitability of the soils for use in agriculture, because they are water recharge areas because they are located in isolated and difficult to access places, composed a scenario of unique beauty. In 2004, the ordinance creating the project was rectified, reducing the settlement capacity from 222 family farm units to 50 family farm units and changing the project's classification from "Esusa Settlement Project" to "Esusa Sustainable Development Project" (PDS Esusa), type of settlement created in regions of environmental preservation. In the southern portion of the Settlement Project, on top of a plateau and outside the area designated for the lots and the community area, there is an irregular occupation not belonging to the residents of the settlement, who use the area within the perimeter of the PDS Esusa for livestock, having even built a corral. INCRA made several incursions to the site in an attempt to identify and notify those responsible. According to INCRA, in addition to the procedures aimed at repossessing the area, the environmental damage resulting from the deforestation carried out by the occupant was reported to IBAMA and the Federal Police, which acted on the local. However, the accountability of offenders and other actions by INCRA to regain possession of the area has been hampered by the difficulty of identifying and locating those responsible. However, according to INCRA, the steps to resolve the situation continue, and more information was recently obtained that should make it possible to file the appropriate legal actions. In addition to this fact, new suppressions were recently identified in this area, this time by a group of campers who invaded the site (in addition to other areas of the settlement), which led INCRA to file a repossession action against them. INCRA communicated that it also produced a recent report on the situation, which was forwarded to SEMAD, for the adoption of appropriate measures aimed at prosecuting those responsible. Currently, the total area of the settlement project has been increased by another 1,699.5191 ha, belonging to the area expropriated by INCRA, whose possession was only recently retaken in lawsuits already final and unappealable, with gains given to Incra. That said, the current area of the PDS Esusa is now 11,803.4747 ha.

47. The Esusa PDS is part of the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area, a state conservation unit for sustainable use, created by Decree No. 5,419 of May 7th, 2001. On a macro scale, it is part of the Paran?-Pirineus Ecological Corridor and in the Phase II Cerrado Biosphere Reserve, defined as a representative portion of the ecosystem by Unesco due to its biological importance, with high levels of

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biodiversity and endemism, the existence of differentiated phytophysionomies, unique ecological processes, among others. Approximately 60% of the ESUSA area is conserved and could be potential for extractive activities.

48. The main economic activity in ESUSA is the cultivation of agricultural crops for subsistence and sale at fairs in the municipality of Alto Para?so. The recent creation of the ?guas do Para?so State Park, bordering the ESUSA, presents a new opportunity for the economic development of families through tourism and other related activities.



**Figure 03.** Potential vector of deforestation advancing into the Esusa Settlement.

#### Assentamento Silvio Rodrigues[\[14\]](#)[14](#)

49. The Silvio Rodrigues settlement, created by INCRA on February 15th, 2004, through Ordinance INCRA/SR-28/T/N.104/04, has access located on Highway GO 118 ? KM 148 ? Fazenda Para?so, between the cities from Alto Para?so de Goi?s and S?o Jo?o d'Alian?a, at a distance of about 30 km from each one. One hundred fourteen families live in the settlement in plots with areas ranging from 20 to 30 hectares, in a total area of 3,974 ha. Activities are divided into ten base groups, each with a coordinator. In addition to family groups, there is also a division into education centers, health, safety, culture, and environment, to help and guide debates based on topics discussed in assemblies.

50. As for the collective organization of farmers, there are two associations of producers, and the one that houses the largest number of families and with which we had contact is the Association of Producers of the Silvio Rodrigues Settlement - APSR, founded on February 13th, 2009. The director president, Marconey Correia da Silva, is included in the researched category. He is a young man of 21

years old, a resident of the settlement for seven years, and the leader of the group of young people participating in the research. He has been leading the APSR for about two years, but he has followed the work of the members since its foundation and has plans, based on collective work, to make the settlement characterized as a productive nucleus in the municipality. The Association currently has 80 formally associated members, and its purpose is to structure and organize the production and processing of food produced by families. The Association states that a great challenge is the work and collective organization between families coming from places with different cultures, such as Mato Grosso (MT), Minas Gerais (MG), Bahia (BA), and S?o Paulo (SP).

51. Regarding production, the main activities that generate income for families are horticulture and dairy cattle. On a smaller scale, used mainly for subsistence, there are plantations of rice, beans, cassava, and corn. They also have some varieties of fruit and collect fruits from the cerrado to make jams, if not for their own food. As productive work, there is an ongoing project called Projeto Lavoura Comunit?ria, with works with farmers, financed by the Goi?s Department of Agriculture (SEAGRO ? GO), via the Alto Para?so municipal government, work in which 25 hectares of rice have already been collectively planted upland, with 50 participants, through APSR.

52. Also, through the APSR, the families of the settlement have a partnership with the Cooperativa Frutos do Para?so for commercialization, mainly through the Food Acquisition Program - PAA, with 29 participating members, and the National School Feeding Program - PNAE, delivering of vegetables, fruits, bread and sweets in schools and public institutions in Alto Para?so. Other institutions operating in the settlement that assist in the production process by providing technical assistance and rural extension services are the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of the State of Goi?s - EMATER-GO and the Alvorada Institute of Agroecology of Sobradinho - IASO.

53. In addition to structuring production, APSR holds partnerships with the purpose of training farmers in different crops, milk production, and its derivatives, in addition to promoting training in political-community militancy for representation in political decisions. These works take place in partnership with the Rural Union of Alto Para?so de Goi?s, and the courses are provided by the National Rural Learning Service ? SENAR.

54. Regarding the infrastructure of the settlement, even with the creation formalized in 2003, the installation of electricity was only carried out after ten years, in November 2013. As a result, there was great difficulty in the permanence of many families in the settlement, as they needed electricity to use their machines for processing and preserving some foods. In addition, with difficulty in accessing water for consumption and production, there was a need for electric pumping to guarantee supply to families. An existing building, even when the area was a farm, was used to process food and then to shelter children. This area, called RECIFRA14, was the only space where the families had access to electricity and where there were some buildings such as a shed, corral and some masonry houses, used during the camping period as housing and today, as the headquarters of the settlement, where meetings and parties take place, still precariously. Highlighted on map 3, RECIFRA and CIFRATER, with attention to the boundaries of the settlement, to better represent the spatial area analyzed. RECIFRA14: Headquarters of the Silvio Rodrigues settlement. The acronym is supposed to mean Florestadora e Reflorestadora Agropecu?ria (Agricultural Forestry and Reforestation), a company linked to Cidade da Fraternidade, which planted eucalyptus in the region (There was no clarification from the community as to the origin of the ACRONYM).

55. With regard to some reported environmental aspects, areas of eucalyptus cultivation prior to the occupation of the landless and pasture areas used for extensive livestock today are part of some lots and present problems of great environmental degradation. This situation stands as a barrier to the

agroecological transition, requiring more work and financial resources for a practice that is the opposite of what has been happening historically.

56. The water sources of the settlement are the five watercourses called Ribeirão Piarrão, Córrego Paraíso, Córrego Lagedo, Córrego Maria Inácia and Córrego Maromba. Some of them have problems with low water levels, which compromises the supply of water for family use. This occurs due to the degradation process, such as silting up and removal of vegetation from its banks. Some of them supply to part of the plots by direct capture. There are plots where there is no nearby water source, where alternatives for water supply are needed, such as the construction of artesian wells, dams, or water tanks (ECOTECH, 2006).

57. The **Associação Quilombo Kalunga (AQK)** was created to manage the general affairs of the territory. This same organization, considered the parent association, has its board democratically elected. Among other practical functions, she has raised funds, managed projects, and represented the general needs of the Kalunga people in the most varied contexts. Whether in international symposiums or in small everyday issues.

58. In a capillary way, below the AQK we find the municipal Kalunga associations and all other community associations responsible for representing their municipalities and their communities, respectively. In 2020, at the first Congress of Kalunga Representatives organized in the Riachão community, the general management managed to nominate 56 community representatives and swear them into their positions. This was a big step in the history of the Kalunga people.

59. In May 2019, under articulation, the general board managed to create and approve the first Kalunga Internal Regulations. This document opens up the possibility for these traditional people to be able to maintain sovereignty over the laws and rules within their territory, including the specificities of our culture, as well as the management of agrarian and land issues.

60. The **Associação Quilombola Muquém Vargem-Grande** was created in 2019, due to the large rural extension that was formed around the village. Today helps with community organizations and leads projects to benefit the community. In a short time of existence, they have already carried out some projects together with some partners such as the Agricultural School Sítio Bagagem, Instituto Tiradentes, and Anglo American, taking training and courses of various modalities to the community. The Association was also a partner of the Cooperative of Family Farmers of Niquelândia in the project that received resources from CEPF for training in the production and sale of family farming products, the implementation of agroforestry and technical support for the registration process of Territory and Areas Conserved by Peoples Indigenous Peoples and Traditional and Local Communities (TICCA).

61. The Quilombo Vargem Grande do Muquém is a community descended from the oldest black quilombolas, and its history is linked to the history of the Pilgrimage Nossa Senhora da Abadia of Muquem, which has existed for more than 270 years.

62. According to historical fragments collected by anthropologists, it all started when, in colonial Brazil, the Bandeirantes exploited gold in the village of Traças, which gave rise to the city of Niquelândia (GO), where they brought African slaves to be exploited in the gold deposits. When these enslaved people managed to escape, they took refuge in the region that is now called Muquém, giving rise to the village of Muquém or Vila Nossa Senhora da Abadia.

63. In 2018, Quilombo Vargem Grande do Muquém was certified as a quilombo remnant by the Palmares Cultural Foundation. Currently, the quilombo is home to 250 families, and its main activity is family farming.



### **3.1.4 - Scenario without project (BAU)**

64. Considering that human-generated climate change will occur at a much faster pace, the projected higher temperatures, less rainfall and extreme events are very likely to have severe impacts on Cerrado biodiversity and populations under a business as usual scenario.

65. In the continuity of the current scenario, regional land use trends follow a direction of exploitative occupation and without best management practices. Deforestation and indiscriminate use of fire continue as undesirable activities.

66. The central role of the Cerrado in maintaining inter-regional hydrological balance and relatively constant water flows to other regions in Brazil and other countries will be threatened, leading to water scarcity.

67. During the validation phase of the project, some threats and weaknesses were mapped with local stakeholders that may remain or worsen in the BAU scenario. These include: the rural exodus of young people due to the lack of opportunities for income generation, resulting in the emptying of the territory; the advance of monocultures and the consequent increase in the use of pesticides, contaminants and the land lease for monoculture; the lack of supervision of water permits; and the increase in the socio-environmental impact of large enterprises, such as mining and small hydroelectric plants.

68. The weaknesses identified were: poor schooling; lack of articulation of family farming; lack of community representation in public authorities, as well as community protocols. Regarding the baru production chain, the weaknesses relate to the lack of knowledge about the possible uses of the species; little infrastructure and technology for processing the nut; lack of organization of the chain, and lack of knowledge about management and good practices.

69. This challenging scenario requires integrated efforts by civil society, governments, private sector, and the global community to develop strong governance and incisive policies for the socio-environmental conservation of the Cerrado.

## **3.2 ? PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **3.2.1 ? Proposed Alternative Scenario**

70. Encouraging the bioeconomy generates economic benefits, autonomy for traditional populations and contributes to environmental conservation. To disseminate baru as an element of conservation and income in the Cerrado, the project "Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples" will support the structuring of the Baru supply chain, ensuring sustainable management and fair trade, with less environmental impact and more income generation.

71. To address the challenges involved in this goal, the project will focus its actions on the municipalities of Alto Para?so de Goi?s, Cavalcante, Colinas do Sul, Monte Alegre de Goi?s Niquel?ndia, Nova Roma, S?o Jo?o d'Alian?a e Teresina de Goi?s, all located in the northeast of the state of Goi?s, which is part of a CEPF?s priority biodiversity corridor known as Veadeiros - Pouso Alto - Kalunga. This territory will serve as a hub for dissemination and fine tuning of practices for the whole biome.

72. The Veadeiros - Pouso Alto - Kalungas corridor covers the entire northeast of Goiás and southeast of Tocantins in 39 municipalities. The area is covered by 75% native vegetation. The Goiás portion corresponds to the Paran? Valley, the socially poorest region of the state and, at the same time, with the presence of the most threatened type of Cerrado vegetation, the dry forests. It is also a region of high biological importance, being one of the rare habitats of the Brazilian Merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*), considered a critically endangered species. This part of the corridor is home to the following protected areas: the Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, about 20 private reserves, the Pouso Alto Environmental Protection Area (APA), the ?guas do Para?so State Park, the Recanto das Araras de Terra Ronca Extractive Reserve and the Terra Ronca State Park. The region has the presence of agricultural settlements and quilombola communities, such as Forte, Muqu?m, and Kalunga. The Kalunga quilombola territory, with 5,000 inhabitants, conserves 262,000 hectares, which are managed in a sustainable way by the local inhabitants with agriculture, cattle raising, and small-scale extractivism. The municipalities of Colinas do Sul, Cavalcante and Niquel?ndia are also part of the Cerrado Biosphere Reserve. Encouraging the management of natural resources with income generation will be crucial to keep this Cerrado region protected and resilient to climate change.

73. To improve the conservation of the Cerrado's biodiversity, strengthening its traditional peoples and sustainable production chains, the project was structured in three components: 1) A fair and sustainable supply chain of the baru nut; 2) Strengthened community businesses and 3) Governance, monitoring, and communication which will help us to achieve three major outcomes: 1) a sustainable supply chain for the baru nut production; 2) strengthened and professionalized community businesses to sustain and develop the baru supply chain in the Cerrado and 3) an effectively implemented and monitored project.

74. In recent years, PNAE and PAA, important government food purchasing programs (see item 2), have generated a specific demand for sociobiodiversity products. However, these programs suffered budget cuts, imposing great difficulties for family farmers and community enterprises. An alternative scenario would be diversifying and including other buyers (e.g. the private sector) for sociobiodiversity products in the Cerrado.

75. The project will use this as a strategic point and encourage the engagement with the private sector in various ways during its execution, precisely in order not to leave small organizations or cooperatives extremely dependent on State support. Bridging the gap between traditional peoples and small farmers with the private sector can actively contribute to strengthening the fair trade of baru, which is already part of the supply chain of Unilever, Wickbold, and Mondelez International. Activating and further engaging these and new private sector partners will be one of the project's challenges.

### 3.2.2 Theory of change

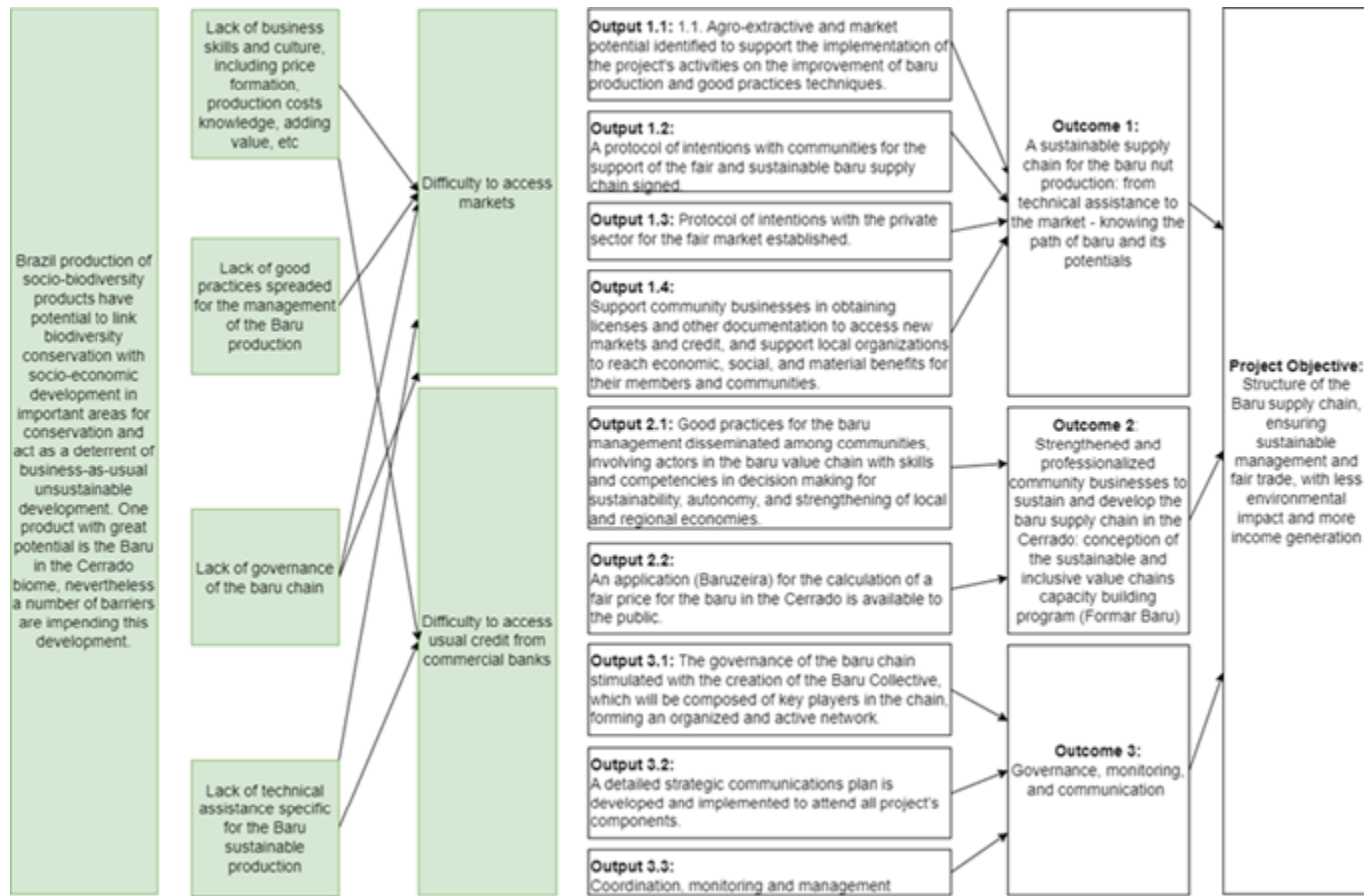


Figure 4. Theory of change developed for the project.

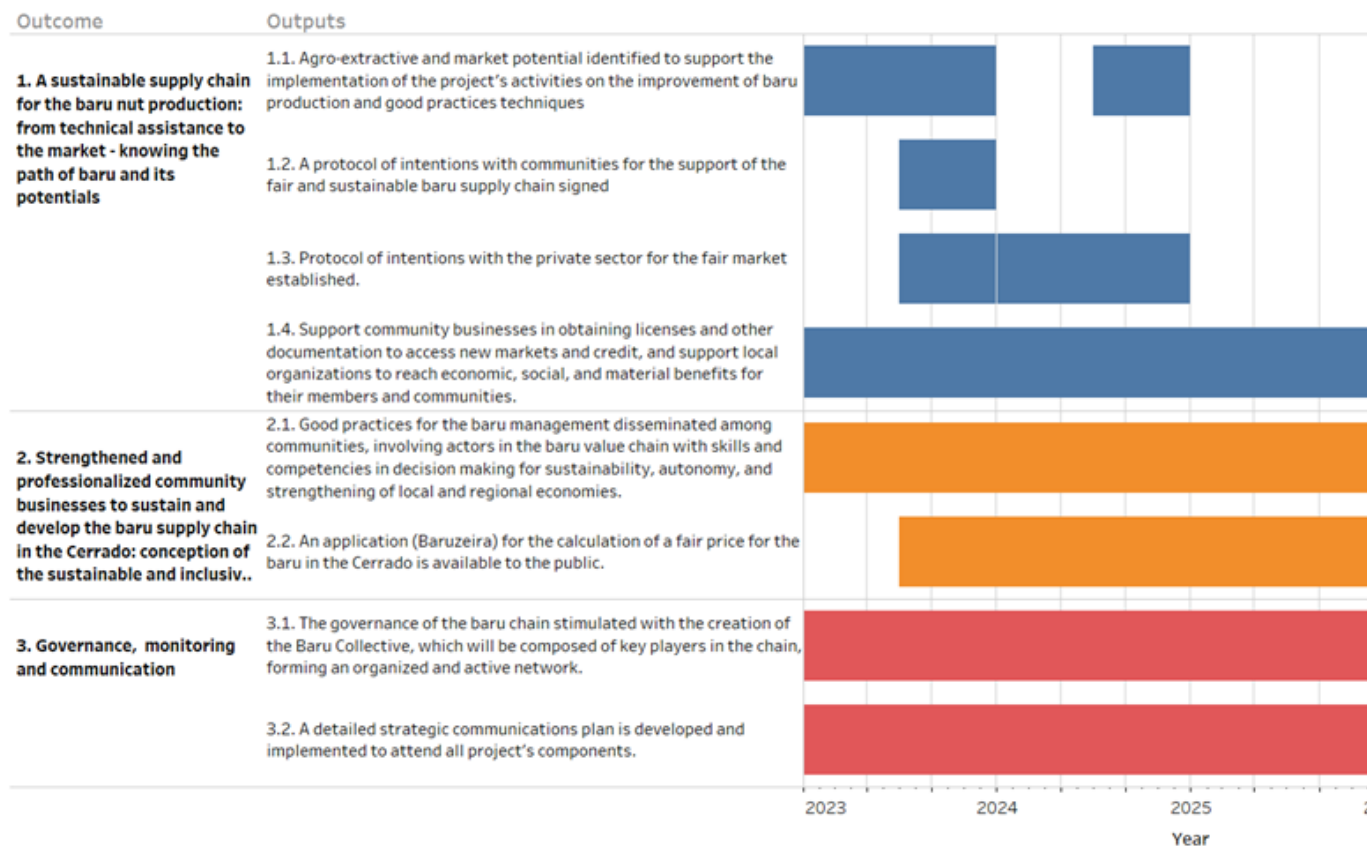


Figure 5. The project timeline.

### 3.2.3 - Project territorial areas

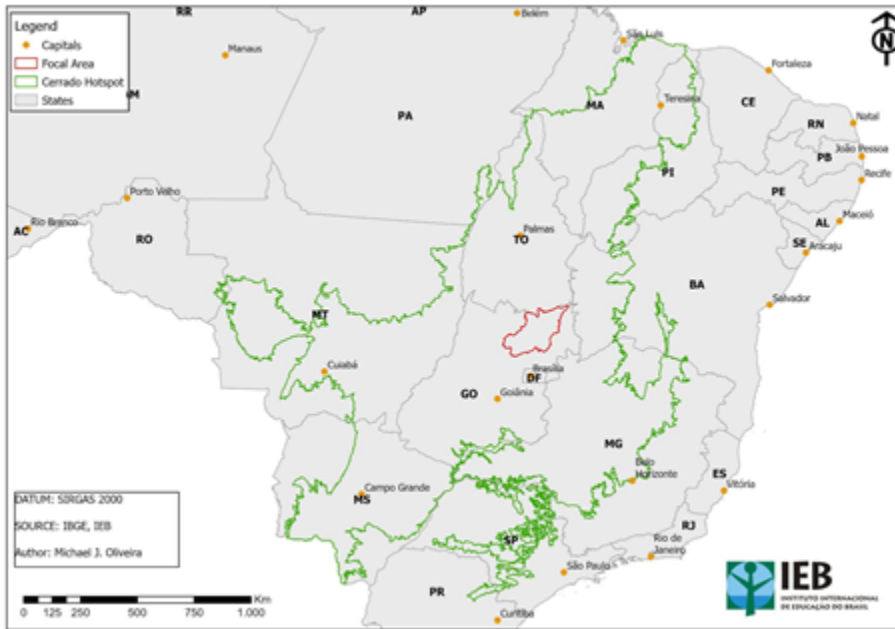


Figure 6. Cerrado biome polygon.

76. Figure 6 represents the Cerrado biome in comparison with the size of Brazil. With almost 200 million hectares, the biome is home to the springs of the country's main watersheds and rich biodiversity. Highlighted in red is the project's target area.

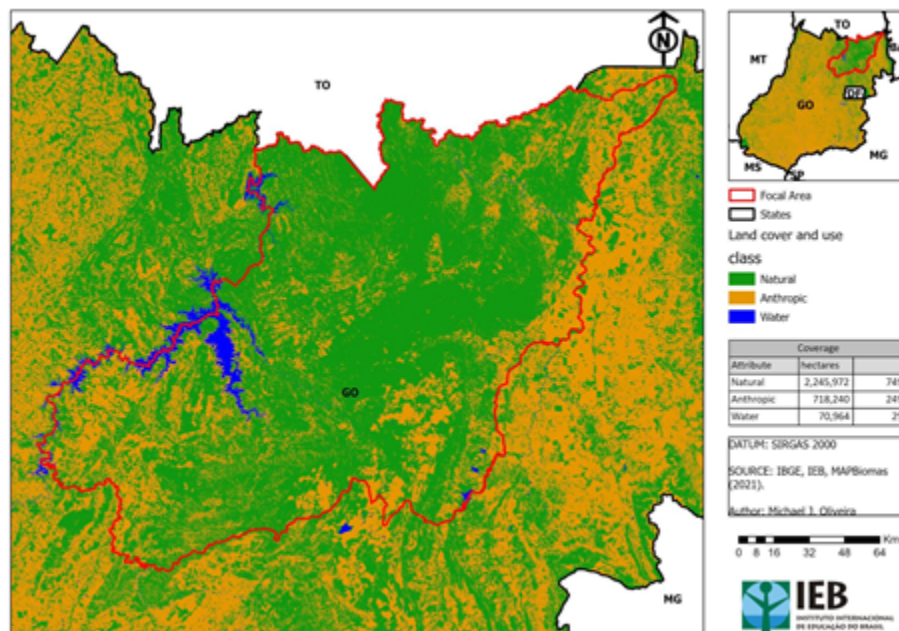
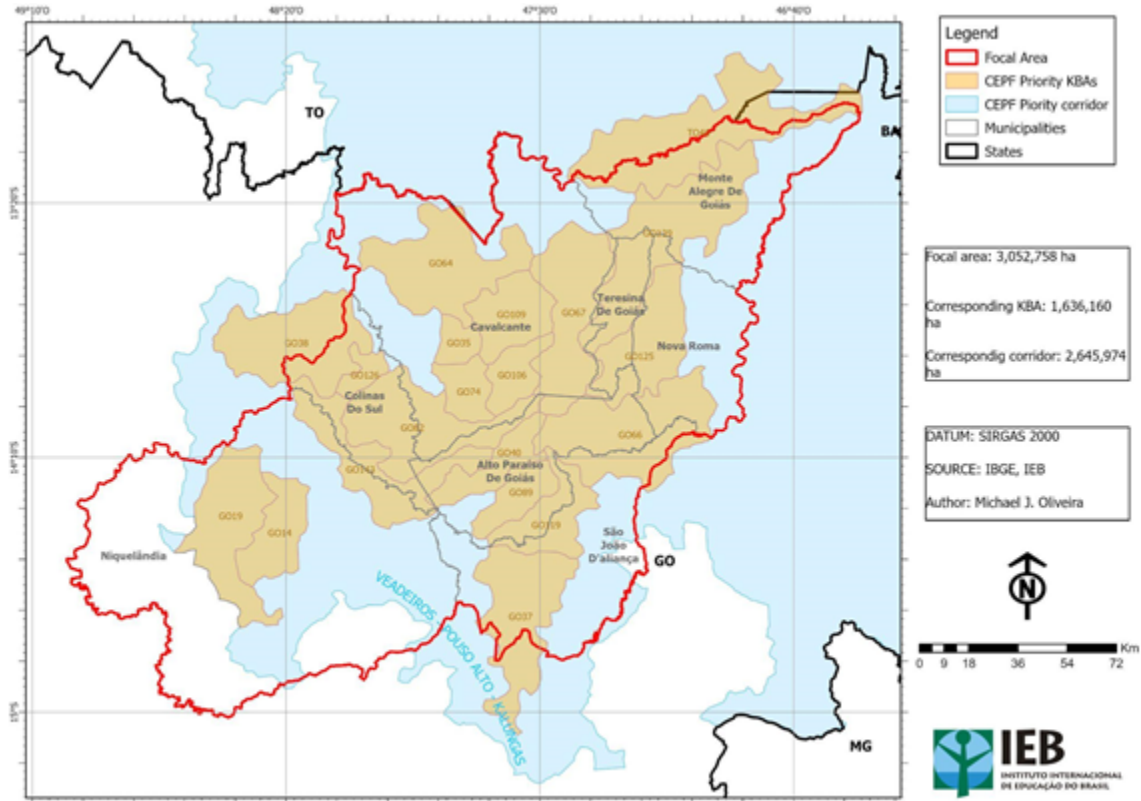


Figure 7. Land cover and use in the area where the project will be implemented.

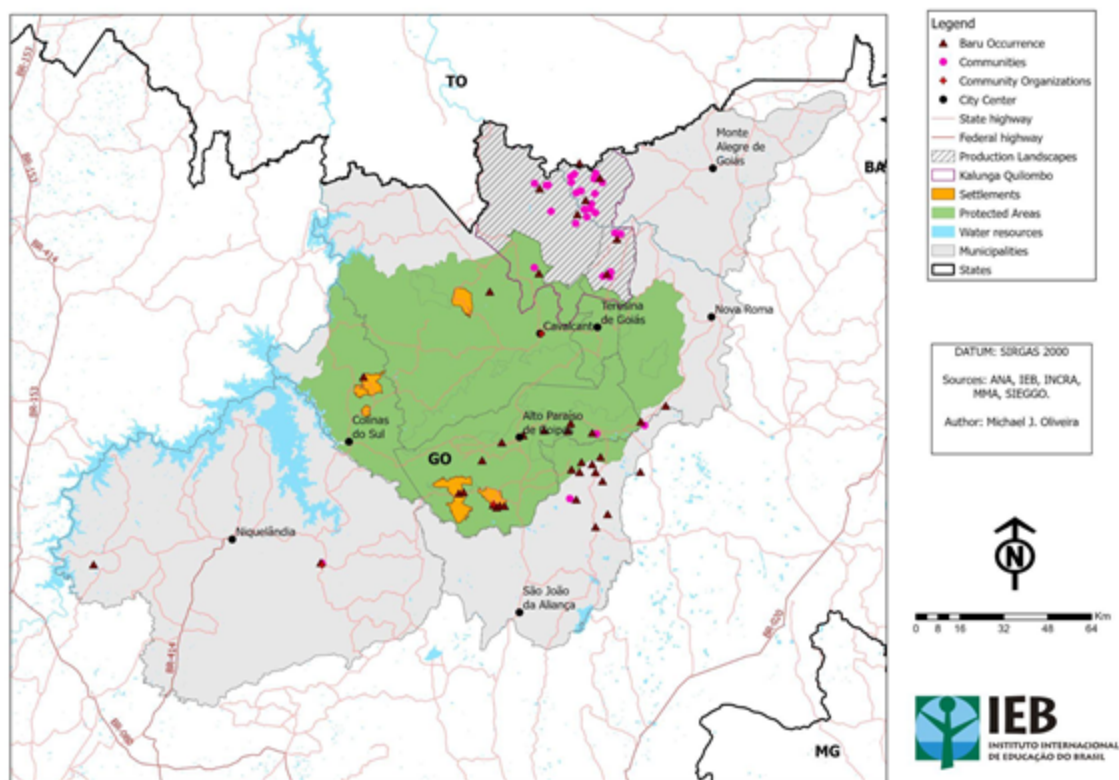
77. The region has an extensive natural cover, highlighting a good state of environmental conservation (Figure 7). The work will contribute to avoiding negative impacts on land use in the region, which suffers from the pressure of agricultural and forestry expansion. With the increase in commodity prices and climate risks in other regions of the Cerrado, the attention of agribusiness is turning to areas to be explored, such as the northeast of the state of Goiás.



**Figure 8.** The Cerrado Veadeiros - Pouso Alto - Kalunga Biodiversity Corridor (in blue) and the Key Biodiversity Areas (in yellow).

78. Figure 8 shows the Veadeiros - Pouso Alto - Kalunga priority biodiversity corridor and the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) identified in the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Cerrado Ecosystem Profile[15]15. For the prioritization of these KBAs some variables were taken into consideration by the CEPF, such as:

- ? The threat levels using anthropic pressure, which is a combination of agriculture and pastures that advance over the natural areas of the region.
- ? The maps of priority areas for conservation that assess the occurrence and distribution of endemic species and those at high risk of extinction.
- ? Original natural vegetation cover that must be protected.
- ? The capacity of civil society to protect and conserve natural attributes.
- ? The demand of water for consumption.



**Figure 9.** The administrative division of the area.

79. Figure 9 shows the administrative division of the area and the municipalities that will be targeted by the project's actions. The protected areas and the *Kalunga quilombo* site were also identified on the map, representing the communities visited during the preparation phase and the areas of baru occurrence that were indicated in the workshops. The hatching shows potential areas of productive landscapes.

### 3.2.4 Project structure / components

#### COMPONENT 1. A FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THE BARU NUT

##### **Outcome 1. A sustainable supply chain for the baru nut production: from technical assistance to the market - knowing the path of baru and its potentials**

In order to achieve the first outcome the project will be based on the outputs below:

##### **1.1. Agro-extractive and market potential identified to support the implementation of the project's activities on the improvement of baru production and good practices techniques.**

80. This output was introduced during the project preparation phase to subsidize activities related to technical assistance and strengthening of local organizations through participatory diagnoses and mapping of the agroextractive potential of baru with community enterprises..

81. To meet the challenges identified in the territory, it will be fundamental to invest in Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER) processes to qualify and strengthen the management of collective enterprises of family agriculture and traditional peoples and communities. The ATER Mais Gest?o Program, conceived by the IEB, aims to promote and strengthen family farming organizations, peoples, and traditional communities through the qualification of their management systems (organization, production, and commercialization). The program adopts an ATER methodology that enables the strengthening and organization of actors for a more qualified action with the public and private markets.

82. The ATER Mais Gest?o methodology foresees technical advisory work stages for organizations. These steps involve: i) membership of the organizations; ii) carrying out a situational mapping of the status of the enterprise and its different functional areas; iii) analysis of the organization's maturity level; iv) construction of an Organizational Development Plan and identification of opportunities for its implementation; and v) monitoring progress and results.

### **1.2. Protocol of intentions with communities for the support of the fair and sustainable baru supply chain signed.**

83. The construction of community protocols aims to empower traditional peoples and communities to dialogue with external agents on an equal basis, strengthening the community's understanding of their rights and duties and establishing the importance of biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use. In addition, it is an essential tool for managing territories and controlling and using natural resources.

84. The internal rules created by the community in the protocols reflect its traditional characteristics and how the community relates internally and externally. They also define some procedures, criteria, and instruments for territorial management and the handling and use of natural resources.

85. The IEB's approach to building community protocols will be based on diagnostic workshops, training, and meetings, which will result in final agreements for validating the protocols.

### **1.3. Protocol of intentions with the private sector for the fair market established.**

86. This output was described in the PIF as ?A protocol of intentions with private sector actors for the support of the fair and sustainable baru supply chain signed.? During the project preparation phase, the output was split into two (outputs 1.2 and 1.3). This division stems from the need to work with traditional populations on community protocols, which will subsidize the rules for the use and commercialization of baru and sociobiodiversity products in the territories. The protocol of intentions with the private sector will be carried out after work on structuring and social organization of communities for the commercialization of baru and its derivatives.

87. The arrival of baru to its final consumer depends on a supply chain that involves a complex set of networks and circuits which, in turn, consist of several categories of actors with different roles, beginning with management and harvest and all the way up to commercialization. The organization of these networks is established by commerce relations, but also collaborative, supportive, trustful and conflicting relations. The chain is characterized by several production and commercialization circuits, either company or cooperative based. It can target both national and international markets, and perform in a relatively independent and competitive way. Throughout this chain, a marked increase in selling prices is observed at different stages. Value adding varies according to the size of the supply circuit ? if it is either short or long ? and the model of production/commercialization networks ? national or international market.

88. The establishment of a protocol of intentions will be important, because it will present information about the ways in which agroextractivists organize and produce. In this way, these



populations can establish the basis for commercial relationships and the use of biodiversity, as well as the interventions of institutions in the region. The protocol is also necessary to guide the formation of commercial partnerships so that they take place respecting their values, way of life and follow the principles of fair trade and sustainability. The private sector will be encouraged to engage with the actors of the baru chain in this protocol, to ensure that it is fair to the people of the Cerrado and contributes to the conservation of the biome. The protocol will guide the industry and serve as a sustainability target to remind the industry of the purpose of keeping the Cerrado standing, and improving the livelihoods of traditional communities and smallholders.

#### **1.4. Support community businesses in obtaining licenses and other documentation to access new markets and credit, and support local organizations to reach economic, social, and material benefits for their members and communities.**

89. Enabling and professionalizing the production in local communities are important elements in the matter of handling threats of economic aspect, such as inequality in distribution of economic benefits among the actors throughout the chain. Actions like these are equally strategic to deal with threats related to sociocultural aspects identified, such as individualism, concentration of power (authoritarianism of certain leaders) and lack of a collaborative or participative culture.

90. Building productive and commercial relationships based on reciprocal trust stands out as an important element for enhancing supply chain organization and, thus, facing challenges linked to logistic aspects of the fluxes of the baru, such as irregularities in supply. Fostering collaborations for definition of shared rules of processing, storage, packing and transportation of baru, aiming at quality standardization of the product in national and international markets, is strategic for increasing added value, contributing to product appreciation among consumers.

91. To achieve an accessible market for community businesses, the project will refine the mapping of areas with productive potential and support businesses in obtaining municipal and state inspection seals, which makes it possible to expand commercialization outside the municipalities.

92. In this output we also propose assessments that will systematize opportunities for access to credit and certification, which will bring effective recommendations for the next steps to be taken in the baru supply chain. For this work, the project plans to formalize partnerships with organizations that work to activate the ecosystem of rural and forest community businesses to increase the income of small producers and strengthen the conservation of natural ecosystems.

93. Closer to the end of the project, support for the participation of community enterprises in fairs, so that their initiatives and products can be projected and known in both national and international markets will be provided.

##### **Project activities:**

1.1.1 - Carry out six participatory diagnoses and map the agroextractive potential of baru, distribution routes, and market research in the territories.

1.1.2 - Carry out 27 joint efforts on good management practices and increase the density of productive areas in the communities.

1.1.3 - Carry out nine workshops to disseminate good baru management practices in nine communities.

1.2.1 - Carry out four workshops to elaborate a community protocol with local actors and the private sector to support the just chain of baru.

1.3.1 - Establish relationship protocols for the baru fair market between companies and communities.

1.4.1 - Promote ATER for managing community ventures in the baru, institutional strengthening, and support for sustainable production.

1.4.2 - Promote the participation of 3 community enterprises in 5 socio-biodiversity economy fairs.

Responsible agencies: IEB

## COMPONENT 2. STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY BUSINESSES

Outcome 2. Strengthened and professionalized community businesses to sustain and develop the baru supply chain in the Cerrado: conception of the sustainable and inclusive value chains capacity building program (Formar Baru)

94. The second outcome will focus on strengthening the role of traditional peoples and communities in a better management of the Baru giving a significant contribution to the conservation of the Cerrado. Something common in rural areas in Brazil is the evasion of young people from the territories because of the lack of job prospects and a promising future. This lack of perspective also affects women, who generally have no other options than taking care of the home and family, which is essential domestic work for production to take place, but which is not perceived and valued. In addition, the existing small businesses are not well managed and lack product and marketing innovation. Therefore, motivation initiatives are needed to strengthen them to remain and act professionally in their territories and become protagonists of success stories. The strengthening of traditional Cerrado communities, of people and organizations, not only brings advantages for the conservation and preservation of the territory and, consequently, of the biome, but also gives new meaning to the role of youth and women, contributing to reduce rural exodus. A full gender analysis was conducted during the PPG phase which detailed the approach the project will take in this issue.

95. The project will implement a program to qualify the actors involved in the baru supply chain to understand and recognize themselves in the different links of the chain and to provide them with the techniques, methods, information, and knowledge necessary to make critical decisions regarding their realities, aiming at strengthening the existing relations in the chain.

96. Local organizations and their leaders are agents of change and promoters of alternative solutions to trends in environmental and social degradation, while contributing to the defense of the integrity of the region's natural heritage, territorial planning, the effectiveness of public policies and for inclusion of historically marginalized sections of the population. The trained actors will be focal points within their territories, which will help consolidate spaces for a sociocultural organization and community enterprises. In the long term, the project will contribute to the reaffirmation of the contribution of these peoples and traditional communities as guardians of sustainable and conserved landscapes of the biome and to the strengthening of sustainable businesses and the bioeconomy of the Cerrado.

97. In order to achieve the second outcome the project will be based on the following outputs:

### **2.1. Good practices for the baru management disseminated among communities, involving actors in the baru value chain with skills and competencies in decision making for sustainability, autonomy, and strengthening of local and regional economies.**

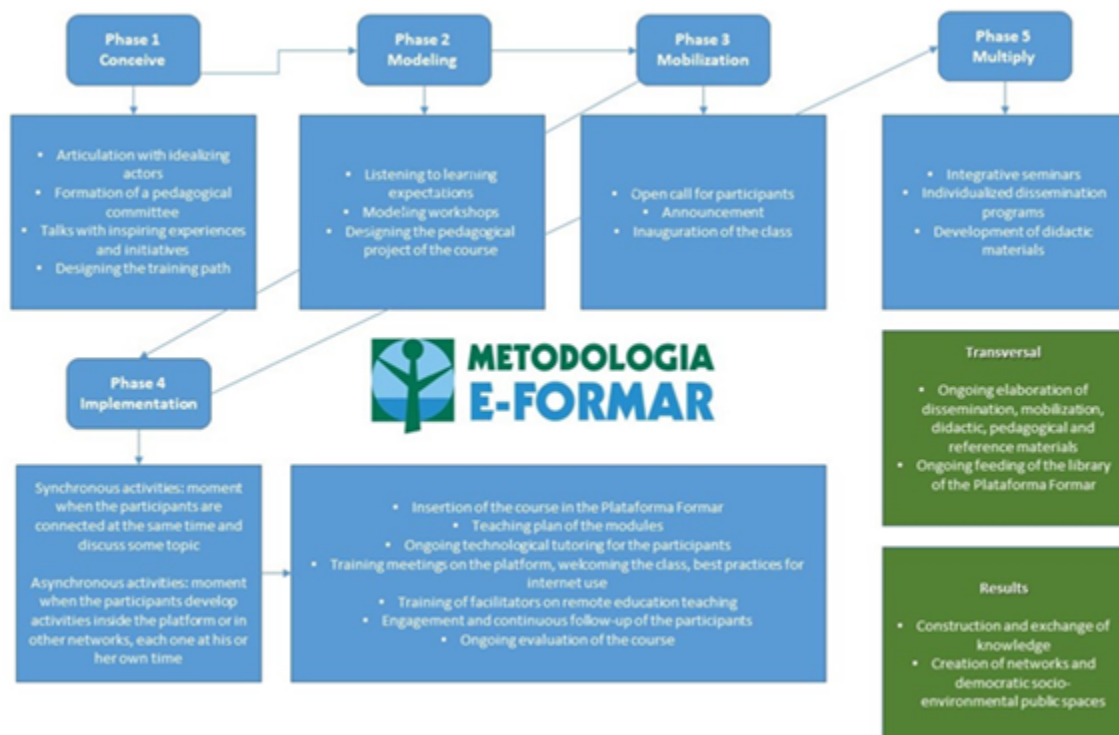
98. Supporting the construction of a fair, solidary, and sustainable market for baru is based on efforts focused on training local actors in the value chain, use of technology, access to markets and communication, generating income for populations and contributing to the conservation of the Cerrado.

99. Currently, the communities that make a living from the sale of baru still do so in an unstructured way, which causes losses and discourages the continuation of productive activities. So that communities have their capacities strengthened, the project will promote the establishment of criteria for good practices and product quality and structure conditions to access the private sector for commercialization. In addition, the "Program for Training in Sustainable Value Chains: Formar Baru" will be implemented. It is part of a continuing non-formal education program (FORMAR), which is developed by IEB, along the lines of Formar Castanha, which has been successfully implemented in the Amazon [16] since 2017. Formar Baru will provide communities with documentation and an assessment of their production processes, best management practices, defining indicators for good practices and production with different members of the chain, promoting consumption campaigns for regional Cerrado products with the dissemination of their own products, management of social media, and participation in national and international fairs.

100. FORMAR's long-term objective is to democratize and expand as much as possible the scope of knowledge produced and acquired in training courses, by encouraging course participants to disseminate the knowledge acquired, aiming at the inclusion of groups and/or local communities that do not have access to technologies and training processes themselves. The FORMAR program will allow women and men to develop technical and organizational aspects and become protagonists in decision-making processes. The approach is organized in continuous training courses that follow the principles of pedagogical alternation, where training times and spaces are alternated. Formative circles are divided into 3 stages: face-to-face, community time, and networking. At least 50% of the course slots will be allocated to women and youth. This FORMAR is divided into five basic steps (Figure 10).

101. The first step - Conceive - consists of planning the entire formation; in the next step - Modeling - the main thematic blocks, their contents, and facilitators are defined; the Mobilization stage is the third phase and consists of operationalizing the course content, receiving applications from potential participants, and selecting the final participants. The next phase - Implementation - is the execution of the course with its monitoring in synchronous and asynchronous activities, as well as the tutoring of the participants. In this phase, 40 people from the communities involved and from other territories will be trained to understand the complexity of the chain, its challenges, and solutions. Of these, 10 will become focal points, or multipliers, so that the project's legacy extends beyond the implementation period.

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**Figure 10.** Formar Methodology, created by IEB based on its experience in formative processes and its pedagogical principles.

## 2.2. An application (Baruzeira) for the calculation of a fair price for the baru in the Cerrado is available to the public.

102. Output 2.2 was presented in the PIF as part of component 1 (output 1.2). The change for component 2 is based on the premise that the tool will be developed and tested with the participants of the capacity-building program on sustainable and inclusive value chains: Formar Baru.

103. An app will be developed - Baruzeira - which aims to improve the pricing of baru harvest in the territories. This app will be designed due to the lack of professional tools for the proper management of baru production and the formation of a fair price for marketing. It will be developed based on the ?Castanhadora? application [17]17, [18]18, which was developed by the IEB and partners, and which, in 2019, received the Innovation Challenge award from the United Nations Development Program ? UNDP.

104. Aware of the complexity of the chain and the real value of their work, communities will be able to confront potential buyers and demand a fairer value for the baru, associating the extractivist's cost variables within the price calculation, thus being able to establish a fair price and value to the products, make decisions about the sale of products, and disseminate good management practices. Pricing is undoubtedly an important element for the production chain. However, the product must also present minimum quality criteria so that it can be sold. These criteria should be discussed with other members outside the territory such as large buyers, retail representatives, and large international brands that use baru in their products.

105. The development process of the Baruzeira app is inspired by the [Castanhadora](#), a similar app for the Brazil nuts produced in the Amazon, which involved community associations, public agencies, civil society organizations and the social movement.

106. The process of creating the app Castanhadora occurred from a group of extractivists from the states of Amazonas and Rondônia, participants of a training process conducted by IEB, between 2017 and 2019. They developed a spreadsheet that could be applied during harvests and that generated the cost of the Brazil nut production according to the local unit of measurement (R\$/ kg or R\$/ can or R\$/ hectoliter).

107. This instrument was tested and improved during the course by the participants and proved to be an important tool for economic empowerment and decision making, regarding the commercialization of the nut by the extractivists. The Castanhadora application emerged from this course, from an exercise using printed spreadsheets, which had the purpose of calculating the value of the nuts collected by the participants. The Castanhadora is the result, therefore, of the adaptation of the spreadsheet to a simple format of an application that managed to systematize the information of inputs, expenses, labor, and stocks, so that the extractivists could calculate the costs of their production and influence the moment of price negotiation in a fast and easy way.

108. Just like the Castanhadora, the Baruzeira app will be available for download in the online application stores, such as Play store, Apple store, etc. The lessons learned that will be brought to the project from this process of developing the Castanhadora are: i) the participatory workshops are fundamental to specify and detail the functionalities of the application. The collective involvement in the construction of the tool is important for us to understand how the application interacts in the business of the extractivists. For example, debates around expense items, labor remuneration, depreciation of equipment, and loans were addressed and translated technologically through the application. ii) It is necessary to "start simple" to specify the objective of the application in a precise way, not giving room for a generic design of the tool and its functionalities.

#### **Project activities:**

2.1.1 - Hold a modeling workshop to design the Formar Baru training program.

2.1.2 - Implement six face-to-face modules of the Formar Baru Training Program.

2.1.3 - Carry out five pedagogical tutorials and dissemination of the Formar Baru Training Program.

2.1.4 - Design teaching materials and systematize the training process Formar Baru.

2.1.5 - Conceive and implement an application to calculate Baru's production cost.

2.1.6 - Hold Final Seminar and Graduation of the Formar Baru Training Program.

Responsible agencies: IEB

## COMPONENT 3. GOVERNANCE, MONITORING, AND COMMUNICATION

### *Subcomponent 3.1. The baru collective*

### Subcomponent 3.2. Governance and communication

Outcome 3. Governance, monitoring, and communication

109. To achieve the third outcome the project will be based on the following outputs:

**3.1. The governance of the baru chain stimulated with the creation of the Baru Collective, which will be composed of key players in the chain, forming an organized and active network.**

110. The importance of mechanisms to conduct and articulate the different actors involved is crucial for an effective governance of sociobiodiversity supply chains. The spaces for articulation are fundamental to promote synergies, especially if considering that the first link in the chain is the traditional peoples and communities and family farmers, who have their way of life and need to be respected and understood by the other parts of the chain.

111. The 'Summary Report: organization and structure of the baru supply chain in the Cerrado: challenges and opportunities for sustainability?' [19]19 has identified 10 actors involved in the baru supply chain, which include categories of extractivist farmers, cooperatives, companies, consumers and support actors. The extraction of baru is carried out by family farmers, who can either commercialize directly with the final consumer or with a cooperative, a company, or even an association of cooperatives. They can also commercialize with a middleman, who can offer baru directly to the consumer or resell to a processing or retail company. The commercialization of baru can be held in either national or international markets, and in both markets one can single out wholesalers or distributors, retailers and consumers, those being individuals or organized in consumer groups.

112. There are also support actors, which include organizations, agencies, institutions, social movements, or networks that work fostering actions, studies, disseminating and promoting the baru nut.

113. The organization of the supply chain around collaborative processes and networks stands out as an alternative for managing socio-environmental conflicts exposed throughout the chain's development. The detachment of private actors from the stages of environmental management of baru trees and from fruit harvest, as well as the role of the middleman and the rising competition among the actors in the baru supply chain, could have been putting at risk the chain's sustainability and competitiveness. Beyond that, the integration of the baru supply chain with other sociobiodiversity products chains in the Cerrado provides an opportunity for organizing farmer and producer associations, and assert relations (commercial and of collaboration), both inside the extractive category and between this category and the rest of the actors who establish the baru supply chain.

114. The project proposes the creation of the Baru Collective (Coletivo do Baru), as a tool to start the governance structure for the chain. This will draw inspiration from IEB's experience with the Brazil nut chain, where the articulation of the nut collective (Coletivo da Castanha) and the nut observatory (Observatório Castanha da Amazônia - OCA) took place. The Brazil Nut Collective is a network of extractivists and community-based organizations that conduct participatory price monitoring and exchange information about the chain. The Brazil Nut Observatory has objectives of political incidence, production of information and formation of networks between the actors. The Observatory is the long-term result of the Collective's work and is consolidating itself as a space of reference, governance, and articulation between civil society, public and international institutions for dialogue and decision-making related to the development of the Brazil nut supply chain.

115. The project will start building the Baru Collective so that in the long term, it can consolidate itself as an observatory of governance and political incidence, as happened with the Brazil nut case.

116. The Baru Collective will connect a broad network of actors composed of government agencies, international cooperation partners, civil society organizations and community groups with a common

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premise of debating and seeking solutions to consolidate and strengthen the sustainable value chain of the baru.

117. In general, the governance of the baru chain will be established as a platform for cooperation and dialogue among the actors. To achieve this, the following phases will be implemented:

- ? Preparatory phase: refinement of diagnoses already made about the chain and its players;
- ? Mobilization phase: mobilize local productive arrangement, associations, cooperatives, communities, councils, etc.;
- ? Planning phase: elaboration of plans and projects (regional, state, national);
- ? Implementation phase: carrying out workshops and work meetings: with experts, with key groups, etc.

### **3.2. A detailed strategic communications plan is developed and implemented to attend all project's components.**

118. A communication plan is an essential tool for defining strategies and goals for the communication of the entire project. The project's plan will guide all communication efforts and will be updated periodically, focusing on the key-messages, the audience, and the frequency of contact appropriate to the project's objectives.

119. Communication will be transversal in the project and will reinforce transparency and the importance of building a fair chain and the socioenvironmental work involved, supporting the development of materials and dissemination of information about the baru. Campaigns should encourage and engage the public, such as producers, consumers, retailers, cooperative workers, chefs, and representatives of organizations working for the conservation of the Cerrado. The general message that should reach the public is that, by buying baru, they are generating income for the communities and conserving the Cerrado. In the long term the goal is to have a network of baru producers sharing experiences in the Cerrado and the baru recognized as an important food that keeps the Cerrado standing, with the support of traditional peoples and communities.

### **3.3. Coordination, monitoring and management**

120. Project coordination will be a key factor of the project to engage very different stakeholders and deal with any adjustments needed during the execution period. It will be important to link the different aspects of the project together in a comprehensive way. To support these activities a project advisory committee will be created to follow all project aspects, including the mid-term review and final evaluation, gender strategy and safeguards measures.

121. Coordination will also be important for monitoring project progress, reporting and implement the communication strategy and the organization of the project steering committee.

122. The monitoring of the project and the development of the baru chain will occur in two phases.

123. The first phase is linked to the preparation in the PPG phase of information that will allow the activities to be carried out, such as the diagnosis of the actors and the structure of the chain; mobilization of regional partners, creation and compilation of indicators linked to the performance of the project and also to the functioning of the baru chain. The two strands are:

- ? Compilation of specific indicators of the baru chain when they exist, such as price, production, sale, collection area, profile of the collector, among others. Most of these indicators will refer to quality, productivity, and socioeconomic profile.
- ? Creation of specific indicators to monitor the activities and ensure the compilation of numbers and impacts related to the execution of the project, such as the fulfillment of activities,

areas that were managed, beneficiaries, strengthened settlements and traditional territories, hectares managed, among others that may arise and are interesting for monitoring.

124. With these two aspects established, it is expected, by applying the roll of indicators, to obtain the numbers for the baseline that will allow, during the execution and also at the end of the project, to demonstrate the proposed transformations and objectives.

125. The second phase is linked to the evaluation of the results obtained by the indicators, and it is here where the impacts expected by the results chain proposed by the project are demonstrated. Thus, it is expected to evaluate:

? The efficiency and productivity of the baru chain in the target territory of this project, with the indication of solutions and reflections that will allow the entities in the chain to improve the technical management capacity of community businesses and also the management of their collection territories, as well as to guide selling and buying prices when closing deals with private companies.

? The achievement of the goals and activities proposed by this project, with the compilation of results about the beneficiaries and their profile, increase in income, hectares targeted for community management in the collection and conservation of baru, access to credit, participation in producers fairs, among other various impacts that may arise and that will allow us to demonstrate the results at the end of the project.

**Project Activities:**

Subcomponent 3.1. The baru collective

3.1.1 - Hold the Inaugural Seminar of the "Cerrado em P?" Project.

3.1.2 - Promote mobilization and articulation with networks and collectives operating in the baru chain and socio-biodiversity value chains.

3.1.3 - Hold three face-to-face meetings of the baru collective.

Responsible agencies: IEB

**Project Activities:**

Subcomponent 3.2. Governance and communication

3.2.1 - Hiring a specialized consultancy for communication actions to influence and promote the sustainable baru chain.

3.2.2 - Hiring a specialized consultancy to promote communication actions on the "Cerrado em P?" Project.

Responsible agencies: IEB

**3.2.5 - Logical Matrix**

126. A Logical Matrix was generated for the project and is presented below (Table 2):

<b>Table 2. Logical Matrix</b>
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Component	Sub-component	Macro-activity	Indicators
1. A FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THE BARU NUT			
		<p>1.1.1 - Carry out 6 participatory diagnoses and mapping of the agroextractive potential of baru, distribution routes and market research in the territories.</p> <p>1.1.2 - Carry out 27 joint efforts on good management practices and increase the density of productive areas in the communities.</p> <p>1.1.3 - Carry out 9 workshops to disseminate good baru management practices in 9 communities.</p> <p>1.2.1 - Carry out 4 workshops for the elaboration of a community protocol with local actors and the private sector to support the just chain of baru.</p> <p>1.3.1 - Establish relationship protocols between companies and communities for the baru fair market.</p> <p>1.4.1 - Promote ATER for the management of community undertakings in the baru, institutional strengthening and support for sustainable production.</p> <p>1.4.2 - Promote the participation of 3 community enterprises in 5 socio-biodiversity economy fairs.</p>	<p>1.1.1 - Number of participatory diagnoses with mapping of Baru's agroextractive potential carried out.</p> <p>1.1.2 - Number of joint efforts of good management practices and densification of productive areas in the communities carried out.</p> <p>1.1.3 - Number of workshops for the dissemination of good management practices for Baru carried out.</p> <p>1.2.1 - Number of community protocols built jointly with the communities.</p> <p>1.3.1 - Number of relationship protocols signed between companies and communities for the fair market in Baru.</p> <p>1.4.1 - Number of institutional strengthening workshops carried out with community businesses.</p> <p>1.4.2 - Number of community enterprises participating in socio-biodiversity economy fairs.</p>

2. STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY BUSINESSES

		<p>2.1.1 - Hold a modeling workshop to design the Formar Baru training program.</p> <p>2.1.2 - Implement 6 face-to-face modules of the Formar Baru Training Program.</p> <p>2.1.3 - Carry out 5 pedagogical tutorials and dissemination of the Formar Baru Training Program.</p> <p>2.1.4 - Design teaching materials and systematize the training process Formar Baru.</p> <p>2.1.5 - Conceive and implement an application to calculate Baru's production cost.</p> <p>2.1.6 - Hold a Final Seminar and Graduation of the Formar Baru Training Program.</p>	<p>2.1.1 - Number of modeling workshops held to build the FORMAR BARU training program.</p> <p>2.1.2 - Number of face-to-face modules implemented in the FORMAR BARU program.</p> <p>2.1.3 - Number of pedagogical accompaniments of community times implemented during the FORMAR BARU training programme.</p> <p>2.1.4 - Number of materials that systematize the experiences of the FORMAR BARU training program.</p> <p>2.1.5 - Number of applications created to calculate the fair price in the Baru chain.</p> <p>2.1.6 - Number of final seminars of the FORMAR BARU training program held.</p>
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3. GOVERNANCE, MONITORING, AND COMMUNICATION

	<p>Subcomponent 3.1. The baru collective</p> <p>Subcomponent 3.2. Governance and communication</p>	<p>3.1.1 - Hold the Inaugural Seminar of the "Cerrado em P?" Project.</p> <p>3.1.2 - Promote mobilization and articulation with networks and collectives that operate in the baru chain and in socio-biodiversity value chains.</p> <p>3.1.3 - Hold 3 in person meetings of the baru collective.</p> <p>3.2.1 - Hiring of a specialized consultancy for advocacy and communication actions for advocacy and promotion of the sustainable baru chain.</p> <p>3.2.2 - Hiring a specialized consulting firm to promote communication actions on the "Cerrado em P?" Project.</p>	<p>3.1.1 - Number of inaugural presentation events for the "Cerrado em P?" project held.</p> <p>3.1.2 - Number of reports that systematize mobilization and networking in the Baru chain and in socio-biodiversity value chains.</p> <p>3.1.3 Number of Baru collective meetings held with Baru chain actors</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of documents that systematize actions to influence and promote the sustainable chain in Baru.</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of documents that systematize the actions and communication results of the "Cerrado em P?" project.</p>
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### ***3.2.6 - Impacts of the project***

127. The project is aligned with the "Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors" of the GEF's Biodiversity focal area. Specifically Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems.

128. The project's support to key biodiversity areas in this extremely rich biome will be through traditional communities and small-scale producers. The project will promote local participation in conservation, generating income and enhancing food security. The project will also increase their capacity to implement sustainable livelihoods. In order to disseminate the lessons learned, a substantial network of grassroots organizations, local farmers and NGOs will share traditional knowledge and jointly build best practices for natural resource management and market access to ensure fair pricing, providing a much-needed social character and post-pandemic green recovery for these communities and smallholders.

129. The project will improve the management of at least 373,922 hectares, including sustainable production landscapes, settlements and Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) by implementing best practices, mapping of productive potential areas and the mobilization of stakeholders to strengthen the baru supply chain, in which it is expected to have a direct impact of at least 3,119 beneficiaries.

130. The income generation process promoted by the baru is already a reality in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, even if its mostly extractivism, without adding value to the production. **Projects that are being implemented by the NGO ECOA** help maintain native vegetation, encourage ecological restoration and the non-use of fire in soil management, in addition to contributing to the reappearance of wildlife and protection of pollinators.

131. The improvement of the livelihoods of small farmers and traditional peoples and communities of the Cerrado joins the Bonn Challenge, in stimulating sustainable production, improving water and food security and biodiversity conservation, and to the National Landscape Connectivity Program (CONNECTA), by fostering environmental conservation, territorial management and sustainable production, through sustainable production chains and low-carbon agriculture.

132. The promotion of sustainable production chains complements the strategic initiatives foreseen in the Native Vegetation Recovery Plan (PLANAVEG) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The PLANAVEG will expand and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural practices and other measures necessary for the recovery of native vegetation of at least 12 million hectares in Brazil by 2030, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43%. All these initiatives contribute to generate global environmental benefits.

### ***3.2.7 - Local project benefits***

133. Without a change on how the communities producing Baru operate, most of the economic resources linked to the baru production will remain in possession of other participants in the chain than within these communities which are preserving the Cerrado. Economic empowerment is a key factor to keep these communities as a deterrent to further land use change in the biome and its correlated impacts in biodiversity and climate. Also, social organization and the improvement of networks can catalyze the spread of better production practices and protocols.

### ***3.2.8 - Global environmental benefits (GEBs)***

134. The project will operate in the municipalities of Alto Para?so de Goi?s, Cavalcante, Colinas do Sul, Monte Alegre de Goi?s Niquel?ndia, Nova Roma, S?o Jo?o d' Alian?a e Teresina de Goi?s, all located in the northeast of the state of Goi?s. This region is part of the Veadeiros - Pouso Alto - Kalungas Priority Biodiversity Corridor in the hotspot Cerrado[20]<sup>20</sup> (see item 3.1.3 - baseline). The hotspots are Earth?s most biologically rich?yet threatened?terrestrial regions. The natural habitats within these hotspots cover only 2.3% of the world?s surface, but contain half of all plants and 77% of all terrestrial vertebrates.

135. The Biodiversity Corridors were designated in the Cerrado Hotspot Biodiversity Ecosystem Profile, based on analyzes of groups of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) with high relative biological importance, i.e., where threatened species are known to survive. In Brazil, 761 KBAs were identified using records of the presence of threatened and vulnerable species. Sites identified as KBAs are sites that ?contribute significantly to the persistence of biodiversity worldwide?, for example, through support for threatened species and species that have severely restricted global distributions. Corridors

are designed to connect KBAs, in particular, to support landscape connectivity and maintain ecosystem functions and services for the long-term persistence of species.

136. The biological importance, social and cultural characteristics of the project's focus area combined with the development of a sustainable supply chain can help sustain the livelihoods of family farmers, traditional communities, and indigenous peoples. This vast potential for the use of Cerrado's biodiversity is capable of improving food security and the well-being of the Brazilian population and will effectively contribute to maintaining sustainable landscapes. Knowledge about this potential use is growing and many species are already known, used, and marketed by traditional communities and many family farmer cooperatives in the region. Studies, particularly since the last decade, by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), the University of Bras?lia and the State University of Campinas have shown the richness of fruits and other non-timber forest products (NTFP) from the Cerrado[21]21.[22]22.

137. The development of a sustainable supply chain for the baru will make strides on the local and regional levels to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems, and these efforts will resonate at the global level.

138. The project's actions and impacts are valuable contributions to the achievement of international goals related to the environment, poverty, and sustainable development:

? 373,922 hectares with improved sustainable production practices.

? 1,74 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq carbon emissions mitigated.

? 3,119 direct beneficiaries.

139. Furthermore, the project's social and environmental initiatives will generate positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity in the Cerrado aligned with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular with SDGs 1 and 2, through income generation and the promotion of sustainable agriculture; SDG 10, reducing inequalities, and with SDGs 13 and 15, in combating climate change and protecting terrestrial life.

140. Improving the livelihoods of small-scale farmers and traditional peoples and communities (TPCs) in the Cerrado is of fundamental importance to consolidate the National Biodiversity Targets, more specifically targets 2 and 7, which focus on integrating biodiversity values and on sustainable management. They are also part of the Bonn Challenge, in encouraging sustainable production, improving water, climate and food security, and conserving biodiversity.

141. Past and current regional land use trends must be set to a transition towards less exploratory occupation and better management practices, and the establishment of a sustainable and fair chain for the baru that contributes to make these transitions happen.

142. Resilience to climate change in the Cerrado and neighboring areas depends on maintaining the original ecosystems and the services they provide at a scale of a million square kilometers. This challenging scenario requires integrated efforts from civil society, governments, farmers and the global community to elaborate strong governance and incisive environmentally oriented policies. Another fundamental goal is to provide means for the rural population to trigger the transition towards a more sustainable landscape array. Social and agroecological technology transfers will certainly play a role in

this, because they provide solutions to environmental tensions ? including, but not restricted to, the impacts of a changing climate.

143. Climate projections for the Brazilian savannas include temperatures ranging from 2°C to 4.5°C by 2070 in a scenario where emissions remain at current levels. The effects of these changes, such as temperature extremes and changes in periods of drought and precipitation, include the displacement of plant species, such as the baru (*Dipteryx alata* Vogel), to regions that are more suitable for their development, causing impacts on the local culture and economy. Thus, activities aimed at reducing or offsetting the emission of such gases are part of international strategies, such as the Paris Agreement, and are essential for reducing damage to people and the planet.

144. One of these activities is the bioeconomy, such as baru's supply chain. Through its extraction with proper management based on ecological knowledge of traditional populations, this activity maintains strengthened biodiversity while promoting low-carbon local development. Baru's chain could also be an alternative for recovering degraded areas when planted. In this way, by developing an economic activity that keeps the forest standing, local populations help mitigate climate change.

145. Since activities in the production chain have GHG emissions, the project identified the drivers and estimated emissions to propose mitigation measures within the execution period<sup>[23]</sup><sup>[23]</sup>. In a second step, the establishment of Carbon Mitigation Targets, aimed at quantifying CO<sub>2</sub> emissions offset through conservation in the areas covered by the project, allowing the identification of mitigation gaps. The difference between the current carbon stocks and the amount of carbon emitted by baru's supply chain in the base year is the so-called mitigation baseline and indicates whether there are emission gaps.

146. The communities comprise at least 373,922 hectares. The terrestrial natural formations, i.e., forest, savanna, and grassland, summed more than 90% of the total area and stock 44.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. Among them, the savanna dominates the project's landscape and stocks 31.4\*10<sup>6</sup> t CO<sub>2</sub> eq alone. The carbon stocks are equal to the avoided emission since baru's supply chain's amount of carbon emitted is insignificant compared to the stocked due to the total in-jurisdiction area<sup>[24]</sup><sup>[24]</sup>.

147. The baru nut is considered a superfood and an excellent example of how the vast potential of Cerrado biodiversity can improve food security and conservation and provide well-being to people. However, although insignificant, the emissions associated with its chain have the potential to be reduced. Thus, such emissions should be addressed to potentialize the ESG principles helping to mitigate climate change, a key driver of biodiversity loss and climate injustice.

148. GEF resources are key to address the barriers for this change as the private sector seeks to invest in more mature value chains, many times without any regard for environmental benefits. Nevertheless, this project seeks to elevate the level of organization and capacity of these communities to reach this maturity. GEF resources will catalyze this change.

### ***3.2.9 - Innovation and project potential gain in scale***

#### **Innovation**

149. The project is innovative in bringing a holistic approach to sustainable production in the Cerrado and using a ?superfood? as a key element of this transformation. The project will bring innovations, contributing to the resilience of communities, valuing their traditional knowledge with the organization and access to best practices in a horizontal way, i.e., from the communities themselves to the

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communities themselves through the Baruzeira app. Including best practices will increase their speed of adoption and impact. Furthermore, building a 'fair price' for the baru based on the various steps of the work involved to the final product is an effective approach. In addition, it also brings an aspect of changing market perception and price formation for this market, unlike the current practice where there is little understanding and appreciation of the work involved, including the work performed by women, whether in the production itself or by "allowing" the production made by men while they carry out all the housework and care for children and the elderly. This poor perception of market functioning and price formation leaves communities in a fragile negotiating position with baru buyers.

150. It is important to consider that the work with baru in the Cerrado will always be inserted in a context of small and medium-scale farmers in the region, thus allowing the opportunity to reconcile the producer's income diversification with the cultivation of a species naturally adapted to the climatic conditions of the region. There are already successful experiments with the introduction of baru into agroforestry or as a remnant species in pastures. EMBRAPA even sees baru as a viable alternative for the Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (CLFI)[25]<sup>25</sup>.

151. This approach was built on lessons learned from previous projects in the same region or with similar themes. Networking will allow a great dissemination of information and results, also strengthening the region's social organization.

### **Sustainability**

152. One of the challenges related to strengthening of the baru supply chain is linked to the unequal benefits between the actors involved in the different circuits of production and commercialization of baru, with little value adding to the local extractive communities. Added value, however, is much greater for the actors that perform in the final stages of commercialization. In addition to this scenery, the accelerated advance of agribusiness in the Cerrado, as well as the lack of organization and mobilization, and the vulnerability of local extractive communities are big threats facing the future and sustainability of the baru supply chain.

153. The price offered for the baru is a strong motivation to keep the territory protected and the Cerrado standing. This project will develop innovative tools to make the chains more transparent and bring environmental gains to the territory and economic gains to communities that live off the baru and other fruits of the Cerrado. By increasing income and improving production, the long-term sustainability of impacts will be maintained as it is a logical option for producers. The project invests in changing practices to increase production and in changing behavior towards the baru consumer market, strengthening producer communities in price formation and access to new markets.

154. Within the great potential for sustainable use of the Cerrado's land and natural resources, the project "Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples" has as its main objective to direct the network of knowledge production on baru nuts towards transformation to a structured value chain, increasing the quality of products to reach new markets, promoting the strengthening of small-scale producers and community leaders through technical and business management training, and keeping the Cerrado territories conserved. These smallholders will be trained in such a way that they will become multipliers and will be able to assist other people from their respective regions to act in the development of a sustainable supply chain. Thus, the project's legacy will remain for many years, beyond the execution period.

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## Scaling up

155. The project will test best practices and the use of technology to improve the production and negotiation skills of communities in 8 municipalities in the Cerrado. There is a high potential to replicate the project in other regions and also replicate the project strategy with other socio-biodiversity products. Communication aimed at opening new markets and understanding socio-biodiversity products benefits from a change in food consumption behavior that has been taking place in the world and in Brazil, with clear preferences for organic and sustainable foods. Baru, especially as a superfood, fits perfectly into this growing demand for healthy food.

156. One of the project's strategies is to support cooperatives and communities to access the agricultural credit market that exists in the country, but which does not support socio-biodiversity products. This breaking of barriers may in the future help finance scaling up the production of baru and other Cerrado fruits.

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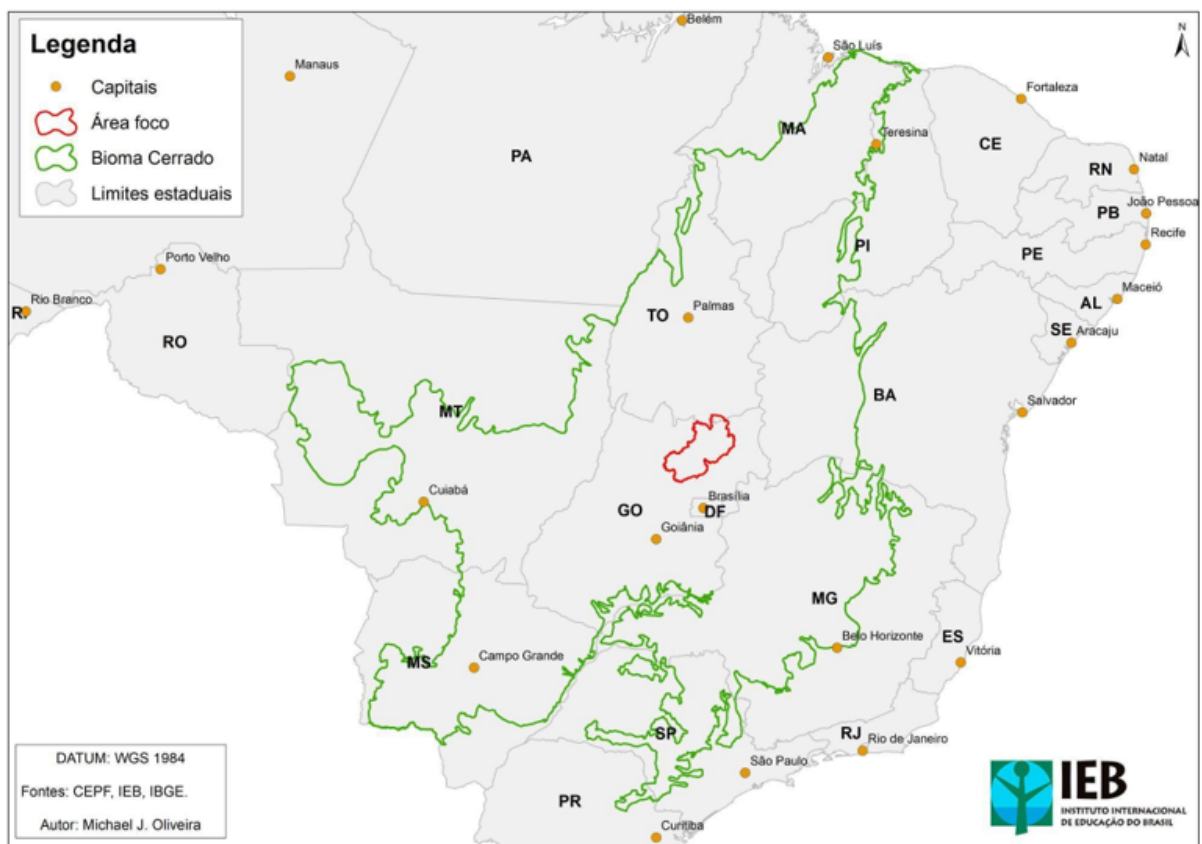
[23] The full study and data on the carbon mitigation strategy can be seen in the Appendix 11.

[24] The full study and data on the carbon mitigation strategy can be seen in the Appendix 11.

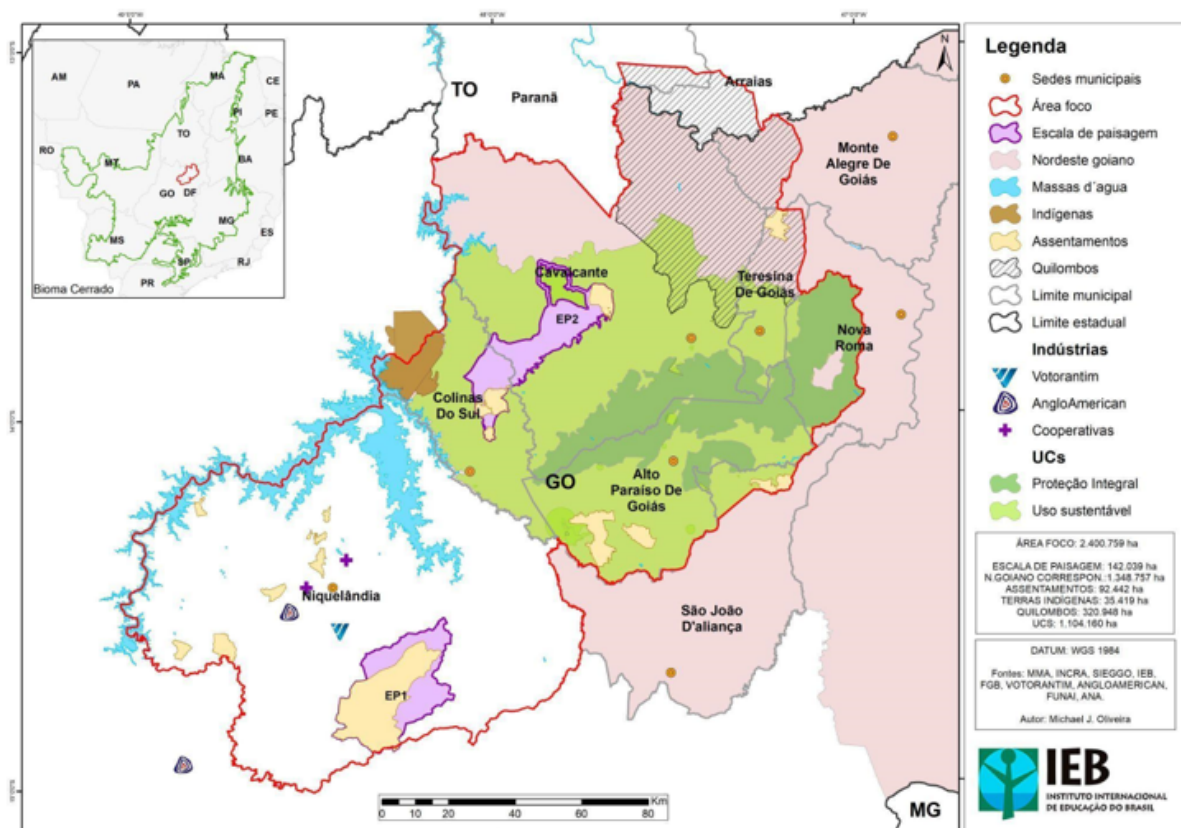
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## 1b. Project Map and Coordinates

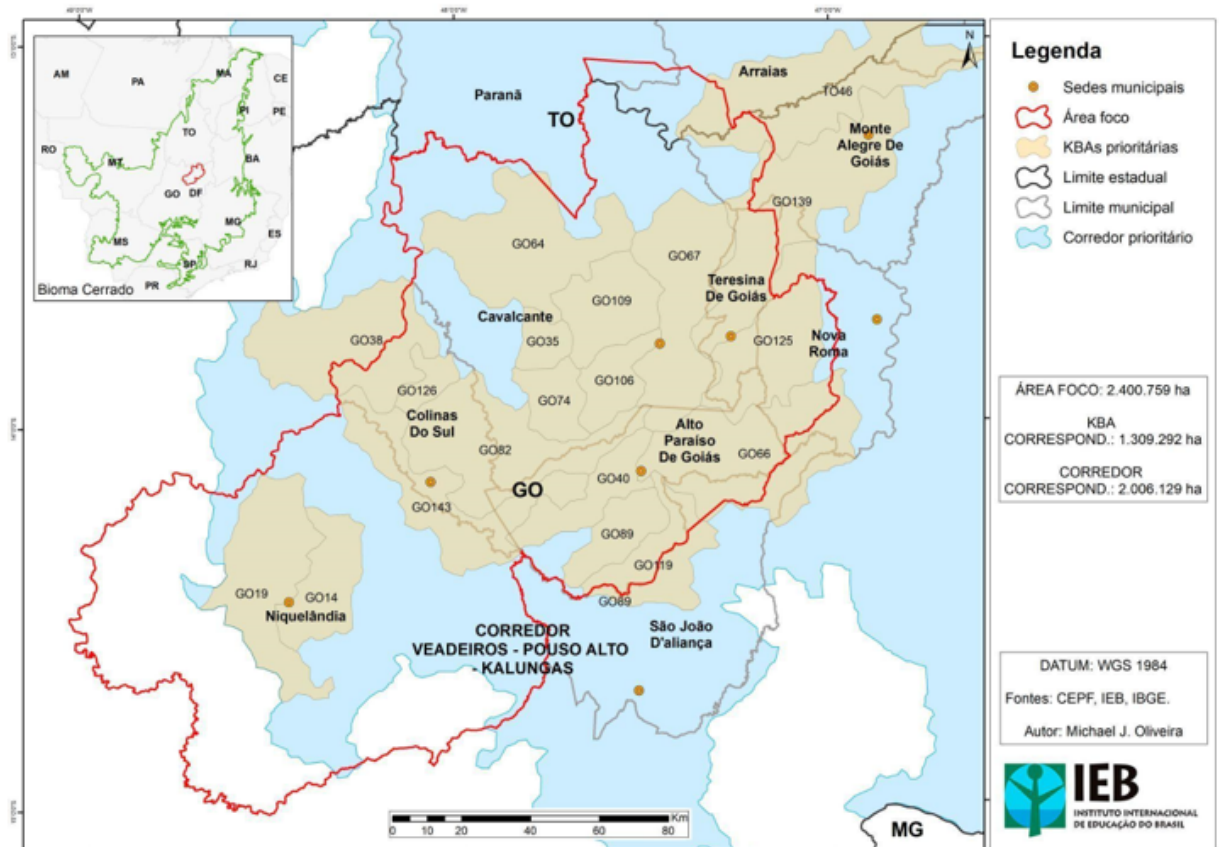
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



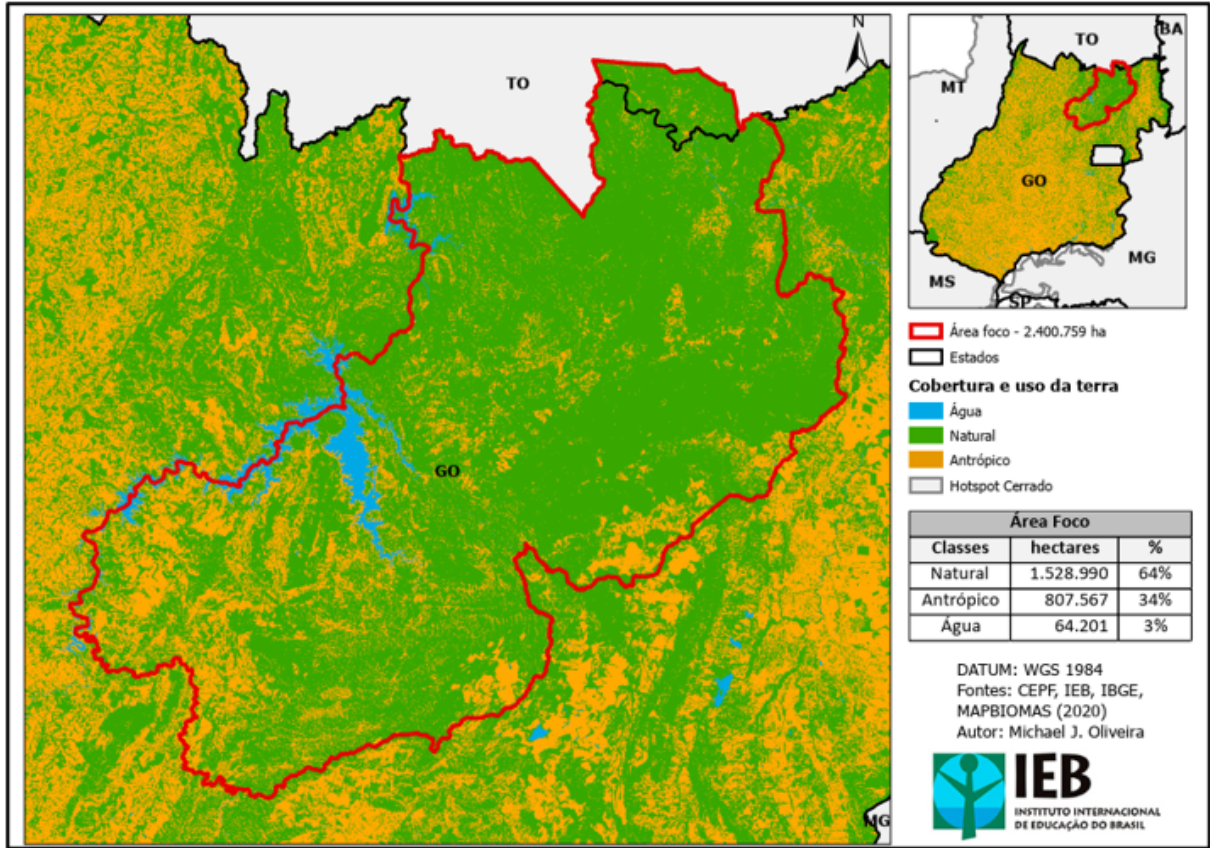
This map represents the size of the Cerrado biome compared to the size of Brazil. With more than 200 million hectares, the biome is home to the sources of the main river basins in the country and a rich biodiversity. Highlighted in red, the project's target area.



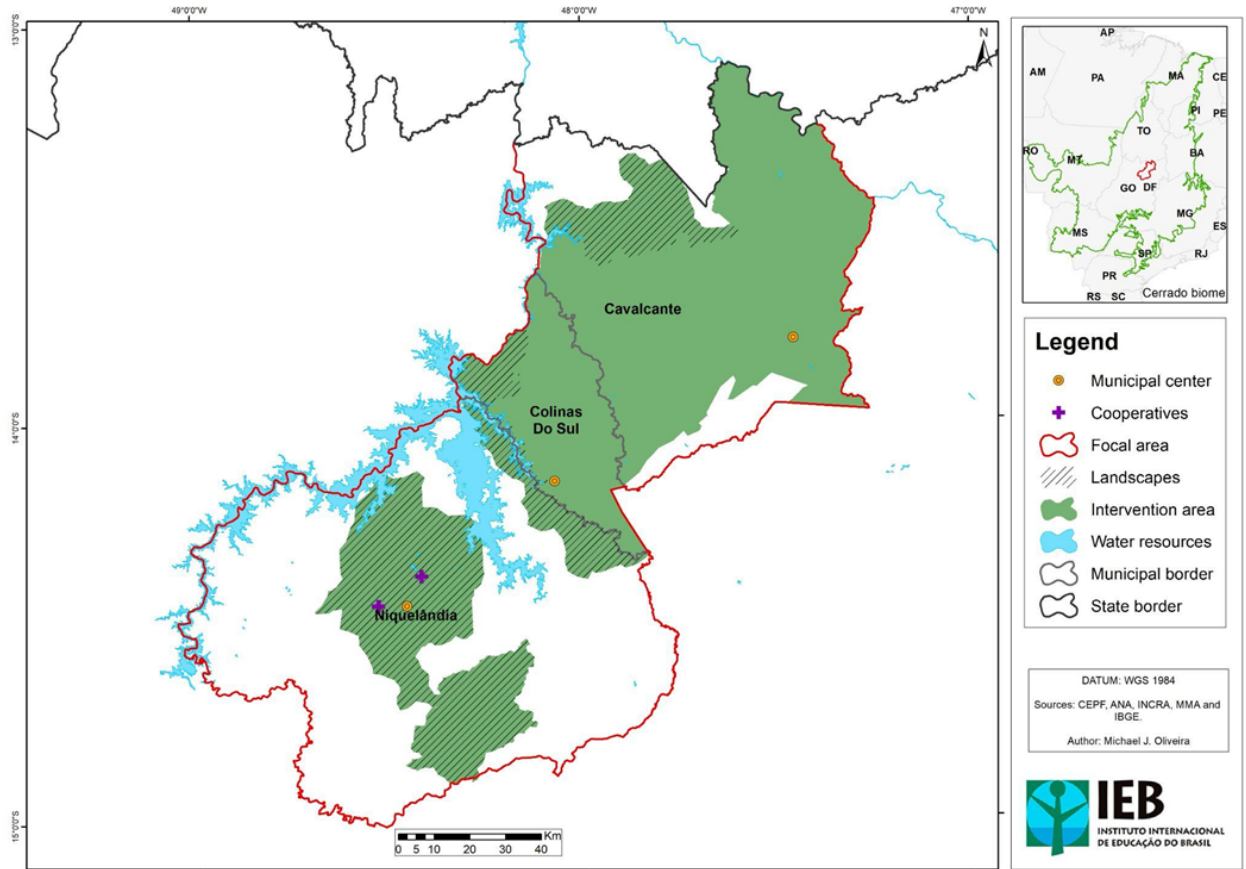
This map shows an administrative division of the target area. In addition to the main municipalities where we will operate - Niquelândia, Colinas do Sul, Cavalcante, Alto Paraiso de Goiás, Teresina de Goiás and part of Nova Roma, we also have the identification of protected areas, agricultural settlements, indigenous lands and Quilombola territories. It is important to point out that the area of administrative interest in the northeast of Goiás, which seeks to bring greater development to the poorest region of the state, overlaps our area of interest. Also noteworthy are the strategic areas that we are calling the Landscape Scale. Located in Niquelândia, EP1 is an area that houses 13 springs and has one of the biggest contributors to Lake Serra da Mesa, the Acaba Vida river, the same name that the circumscribed settlement was given. It is worth mentioning that this area is strategic for the conservation of water resources, both for recharging the lake and for human supply. In turn, EP2 is in an area of connectivity linked by native vegetation, linking settlements and a RPPN focused on the management and conservation of vegetation cover and also the extraction of native Cerrado species promoted by the traditional communities that inhabit there.



This map shows a biogeographic section of the region. We have the Cerrado Veadeiros - Pouso Alto - Kalunga priority biodiversity corridor and the KBAs identified in the Cerrado Ecosystem Profile (Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund. 2017. Ecosystem profile: Cerrado biodiversity hotspot. Org. Sawyer, D. et al. Brasília, DF: Supernova. 280p.)



On the map above, it is possible to see that the selected region has an extensive area of natural coverage, which highlights a good state of conservation. The work in this region would be a way to prevent future changes in land use that could occur with the continuous expansion of grains, mainly soy. Due to the roughness of the terrain, the territory was not initially the target of soy expansion, which found, for example, areas more favorable for soy cultivation in the west of Bahia. With the increase in commodity prices and expansion difficulties due to the increased risk of drought in the region known as Matopiba, attention is once again turning to unexplored areas, such as this part of the northeast of the state of Goiás.



Shows the areas where there will be intervention with the actions of the project, which involves KBAs, settlements and a small area of landscape production at the south.

### 1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

### 2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

**Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.**

***Project stakeholders***

The project does not have a standalone stakeholder engagement plan, as the whole project is based on this principle. Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of most project activities working directly with local community associations to increase awareness and capacity to enhance the sustainable production of the Baru nut.

Specifically, the project planned local workshops, participatory diagnoses, and the creation of a Baru Collective, a forum to increase cross-communities coordination and information and the engagement of the private sector. In this arrangement, local communities will have the role of adhering to sustainable practices of production after having received technical means and training from the project. Communities enterprises will have the role to be more market-oriented to place the Baru nut products into markets with a fair price, good marketing, and applying all regulatory steps to achieve this. The private sector buyers will be engaged to include the Baru nut products in their stocks/displays and showcase sustainability, and follow fairness with the producers. IEB will coordinate all these actions.

Aside from the direct activities with communities and the private sector, the project will have an advisory committee composed of local stakeholders, representatives of academia, NGOs, and the government. This multi-stakeholder arrangement will provide a comprehensive view of the project.

<b>Table 3. Table with the main actors identified for the Project</b>		
<b>Actors/Stakeholder</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Sector</b>
<i>Minist?rio da Economia</i> - Ministry of the Economy	Coordination	Federal Government
<i>Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade</i> - Brazilian Biodiversity Fund	Coordination/ Implementing Agency	NGO
<i>Instituto Internacional de Educa??o do Brasil</i> - International Institute for Education in Brazil	Coordination/ Execution	NGO
<i>Cooperativa Cooper Frutos do Para?so</i> - Cooperative Cooper Frutos do Para?so;	Partner/Beneficiary	Third Sector
<i>Associa??o Quilombo Kalunga</i> - Quilombo Kalunga Association	Partner/Beneficiary	Third Sector
<i>Associa??o Muqu?m Vargem-Grande</i> - Muqu?m Vargem-Grande Association	Partner/Beneficiary	Third Sector
<i>Local and regional private sector</i>	Partner/buyers	Private sector

**3.2.11 - Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Populations**

157. Among quilombolas, who were consulted through their associations, the articulation with these actors was carried out through meetings and established agreements in order to guarantee the necessary partnerships to carry out the project activities. Thus, these actors were formally invited to be partners/beneficiaries.

158. In the case of the participation of *quilombola* communities in any of the project's activities, appropriate measures will be taken in terms of their providing of adequate information in a culturally appropriate manner, respecting their social organization.

### **3.2.12 - Consultation processes for the project's preparation**

159. During the conception process of the project, meetings were held to ensure participation of previously identified stakeholders. Participating in these meetings were members of the government and non-governmental organizations:

- a) Federal Government: EMBRAPA, Universities, Federal Institutes
- b) Regional and local governments: State Environmental Agencies, City Administrations, Departments of Environment and Education, City Schools
- c) Non-Governmental Organizations

160. These meetings resulted in the following: i) qualification of the project's logical matrix; ii) recommendations and prioritization of macro-activities regarding their impact on project results; iii) survey of parallel activities that are planned, in progress, or that could be developed with contribution from the project.

161. The meetings were held with civil society organizations, universities, and companies that have already worked and work in the sector, providing support with technical assistance, project development, training, and research and also offering credit to encourage community businesses. Some key points have been identified and listed below:

#### **1. Access to collection area**

162. One of the significant difficulties reported in accessing certain areas to collect Baru since these areas are located within private properties, which often prohibit peoples and communities from entering and extracting Baru, and when allowed, they are obliged to leave half of the collection to the owner of the property, who has seen a great opportunity to explore the fruit since it has been gaining great visibility as a super fruit.

#### **2. Underdeveloped markets and lack of knowledge of society**

163. Communication strategies to give visibility to baru are very important, and when one hears that there are communities and cooperatives that have the fruit for sale and are unable to sell it, one realizes that there is also a lack of information on the part of society about nut consumption. Articulation and communication actions are necessary to distribute products and keep the chain active regionally, generating income and benefits for traditional peoples and communities. What happened is that there are regions where baru is 'lost' in the forest because there are no people interested in its consumption and not even people interested in collecting it (due to weight, costly breakage, and lack of demand), when, in reality, there is a nut with high nutritional value for consumers and a nut with high commercial value that allows income supplement for extractivists.

#### **3. Market pricing below market value**

164. Price has been a discouraging factor for baru extractivists due to the prices that have been charged by companies. Many extractivists have abandoned the activity because the value they end up selling does not compensate for the work done in collecting, transporting, breaking, and processing. They do not see financial returns for their monthly income. When looking at the prices practiced in the trade of large retailers and in international markets, they have a huge discrepancy with the values practiced in the base with communities. Even considering transport and processing costs by companies, they still differ in the fair price for extractivists.

#### **4. Lack/Absence of trainings**

165. Traditional peoples and communities have knowledge about Baru extractivism, and this differs from region to region, but there is a lack of more sustainable management of the species, which is the case of collecting only 70% of each tree, leaving the rest for animal feeding and reproduction of the species. The social organization of the communities also faces problems in the sustainable management of these territories, and this requires preparation and strengthening based on good practices and territorial management that are offered based on training that is designed together with the communities to attend to these points.

#### **5. Lack of certification and product quality**

166. This theme was recurrent during the meetings, as it dialogues directly with sales both in the domestic and international markets. Certifications sometimes prevent companies and especially cooperatives, from selling their products to large national wholesalers and retailers, as they need seals that authenticate the quality and sustainable production of this fruit, and many commercial negotiations end up stopping due to the absence of this certificate. On the other hand, there is always the difficulty of establishing production standards along the entire chain from collection and processing to final storage, steps that require high quality to acquire certification.

#### **6. Lack of credit and low adherence to public policy**

167. A major problem that community businesses face today is working capital available in cash. When there is a Baru harvest, extractivists will collect and process some type of processing to sell to these commercial arrangements, and they want to receive payment immediately after delivering the products, and what happens most of the time is that there is no money available for this payment. Many community businesses manage to get some extractivists to wait for the sale to pass on their payments. As some extractivists do not sell because they do not want to wait for the money to arrive, they end up selling to the middleman who pays prices well below the market. This shows the importance of credit and financing for these ventures, which are often not available in their regions. The way out is to have accessible credits with low-interest rates to meet this demand, but little openness is seen from financial institutions for this segment. Another alternative would be access to public policies such as the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) and the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (Pronaf), but these policies have been very weak and little stimulated in recent years by local governments, which ended up making adhesion by these community businesses unfeasible.

#### **7. Low network articulation**

168. A factor that ends up promoting other bottlenecks in the production chain is the issue of network work and management. What is seen is that there is little regional and national articulation between companies, cooperatives, communities, and community businesses. Obviously, distance is a barrier to these connections and exchange of knowledge, but larger institutions could foster this network, allowing the exchange of offers and demands for products, access to technical and specialized knowledge, access to public policies, and strengthening of sustainable price.

#### **8. Precarious mapping of the baru**

169. Currently, communities have their collection sites and practice extractivism there, but this knowledge is not systematized in a document or location maps. Obviously, this is information that cannot be made public, but with this knowledge plotted on maps and as mapping actions of new individuals, this would bring a greater perspective and increase in productivity for these communities, strengthening the social organization of production and attracting higher income to their extractivists.

170. More information has been provided in appendix 2.



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

All project components have several engagement activities with stakeholders to create and strengthen a network of extractivists and community-based organizations that will conduct participatory price monitoring and exchange information about the chain. This engagement and support for self-organization are one of the main tools to be used by the project. Therefore, there will be continuous engagement with communities through the project execution. Project activities already have budgeted the time and effort to reach out and engage with those communities during project execution, respecting their cultural aspects and including women and youth. One of the tools for engagement is the creation of a forum, the Baru Collective, aiming to keep cross-community communication and coordination after project closure. This forum will also be one of the main venues for project dissemination of results and lessons learned.

The engagement with other stakeholders will not be continuous. The private sector will be engaged during specific activities to reach out to this sector as community production partners/buyers through a fair trade protocol. Government agencies will be engaged to support the qualification of baru producers for government food programs, which have regional and sustainable criteria and have been increased since the beginning of 2023. Government agencies and academia will also be engaged through the project advisory board, meeting every six months, which also serves as a venue for results dissemination.

**Select what role civil society will play in the project:**

**Consulted only;**

**Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes**

**Co-financier; Yes**

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

**Executor or co-executor; Yes**

**Other (Please explain)**

Civil society is fully involved in this project. The implementing agency, the executing agency, and local community organizations are all part of Brazilian civil society.

### **3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

**Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.**

### *Gender integration*

171. The last decades have been marked by a process of struggle for the empowerment of women, in parallel with the efforts of various institutions to adopt a gender approach that makes it possible to identify inequalities, recognize their causes, and formulate strategies to overcome them.

172. The role of women in biodiversity conservation and sustainable production is key to sustaining results over the long term. In the Cerrado, the sustainable extraction of native fruits promotes income generation and financial independence for thousands of women. Their role in the baru supply chain is mainly the collection, breaking and processing stages, and they are also becoming interested in taking on leadership positions in the production chain, inspired by other historical female leaders who have been working with baru for many years. Income generation through extractivism defends and empowers women to resist political, social, and economic impacts. More and more women are organizing themselves socially and politically in search of financial independence, as a means of meeting their everyday needs and generating autonomy.

173. To promote sustainable productive inclusion and women's economic self-sufficiency, their strategic contribution to the baru value chain will be mapped. Strengthening socio-biodiversity value chains is a fundamental strategy to promote conservation and local income generation. For this, the tool "mapping gender-sensitive value chains" will be used, a methodology proposed in "Tools for the development of gender-sensitive value chains", material from the Green Markets and Sustainable Consumption project, led by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in cooperation with the Department of Family Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture. In the end, it will be possible to visualize the difference between men and women in terms of activities, access to and control of resources and identification of opportunities to reduce gender-based inequalities.

174. Another tool that will be used will be the Institutional Maturity Scale (IMS). It is a methodology presented in the Methodological Guide of the "Mais Gest?o" Program, prepared by the Special Federal Secretariat for Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development, and already applied by IEB in local organizations. It is a qualitative assessment, which generates numerical data to indicate organizational maturity in different areas of institutional development. The challenge is to develop a gender component, which performs an institutional assessment and indicates how it will be incorporated by organizations, leading to a better understanding of the importance of women. Additionally, Funbio has a specific tool to measure institutional development, including the gender dimension, for potential project implementers. However, Funbio's tool is too detailed to be applied in local organizations, and must be adapted. The project will use these two tools to develop a gender specific IMS tool.

175. Finally, the project will implement the "Formar" program, which will allow women and men to develop technical and organizational aspects, to become protagonists in the decision-making processes and improve their working conditions. The "Formar" approach is organized in continuous training courses that follow the principles of pedagogical alternation, where training times and spaces are alternated. The formation circles are divided into 3 stages: face-to-face, community time and networking. At least 50% of course slots will be allocated to women and youth.

176. In the preparation phase of the project, a workshop was held to listen to women in the region about how they want to work in the project and how it can benefit them. In addition to the IEB team, 23 women representing associations located in the area covered by the project, in the municipalities of Alto Para?so, Niquel?ndia, Teresina de Goi?s, Cavalcante, Flores de Goi?s, and Monte Alegre, all located in the northeast of Goi?s, were present.

177. It was the first meeting held only with women from communities involved in extractivism in the region, where they could be free to express their opinions and thoughts and put forward their ideas for the project. The workshop generated bonds and these women continued to interact in a group created on the Whatsapp social network.

178. Attached is the document with complete information on the project's gender strategy.

179. Below is a summary table with the gender strategies designed for each component of the project:

<b>Project components</b>	<b>Project Outcomes</b>	<b>Projects Outputs</b>	<b>Gender Strategy</b>
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<p>1. A fair and sustainable supply chain of the baru nut</p>	<p>1. A sustainable supply chain for the baru nut production: <i>from technical assistance to the market - knowing the path of baru and its potentials</i></p>	<p>1.1. Agro-extractive and market potential identified to support the implementation of the project's activities on the improvement of baru production and good practices techniques.</p> <p>1.2. A protocol of intentions with communities for the support of the fair and sustainable baru supply chain signed.</p> <p>1.3. Protocol of intentions with the private sector for the fair market established.</p> <p>1.4. Support community businesses in obtaining licenses and other documentation to access new markets and credit, and support local organizations to reach economic, social, and material benefits for</p>	<p>1.1 Develop training and qualification processes that not only involve women extractivists, but that can capture and internalize their visions and practices, seeking to solve the challenges faced by these women in the stages of collection, transport, processing and commercialization of baru nuts, mainly.</p> <p>1.2 Promote a process of listening to women separately and also unified with men.</p> <p>1.3 Consider as essential the issues (challenges and opportunities) faced by women in the commercialization of baru.</p> <p>1.4 Support - through education, capacity building and construction of spaces - women extractivists from baru to assume positions in the governance bodies of community enterprises and strengthen - through tools and technologies - their decision-making.</p>
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		their members and communities.	
2. Strengthened community businesses	2. Strengthened and professionalized community businesses to sustain and develop the baru supply chain in the Cerrado: <i>conception of the sustainable and inclusive value chains capacity building program (Formar Baru)</i>	2.1. Good practices for the baru management disseminated among communities, involving actors in the baru value chain with skills and competencies in decision making for sustainability, autonomy, and strengthening of local and regional economies.  2.2. An application (Baruzeira) for the calculation of a fair price for the baru in the Cerrado is available to the public.	2.1 Creation of materials that highlight the protagonist role and ancestral knowledge of women in the extractive work of baru nuts and conservation of the Cerrado biome.  2.2 Training of the women to use the application, which should have data entries dedicated to the work of women, men, and young people in time (hours) and categorized by chain links.

3. Governance, monitoring, and communication	3. Governance, monitoring and communication	<p>3.1. The governance of the baru chain stimulated with the creation of the Baru Collective, which will be composed of key players in the chain, forming an organized and active network.</p> <p>3.2. A detailed strategic communications plan is developed and implemented to attend all project's components.</p> <p>3.3. Coordination, monitoring and management</p>	<p>3.1 Colectivo do Baru with a thematic line of gender permeating all action strategies.</p> <p>3.2 Gender focus permeating all project performance strategies.</p> <p>3.3 Creation/development/establishment of indicators (participatively created) for gender and generational analysis; adopt participatory monitoring practices involving women, men, young people, children and elders who are dedicated to Baru extractivism in some of its stages (links in the value chain).</p>
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**Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?**

Yes

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

**Improving women's participation and decision making Yes**

**Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes**

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

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

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

Project Output 1.3 is a Protocol of intentions with the private sector for the fair market established. This will entail direct engagement with the private sector to value Baru and the traditional communities work.

Encouraging the bioeconomy, with the strengthening of sustainable production chains, generates economic incentives, autonomy for traditional populations and contributes to environmental conservation, placing sociobiodiversity products in the market.

As a superfood, with lower levels of fat and higher levels of protein compared to the other nuts most commercialized in Brazil, the baru is increasingly raising attention from consumers which are interested in healthy nutrition, so the private sector has also awakened its interest and is increasingly engaged in commercialization processes and purchases from the cooperatives and associations producing baru.

The private sector is also increasingly interested in becoming partners with the baru producing cooperatives and associations, but negotiations are still very slow, due to both companies' requirements and the processes of the cooperatives and associations. With the protocol of intentions, the project intends to shorten these negotiation deadlines and promote greater dynamism to the baru supply chain.

In this context, the project proposes to value and spread the baru as an element of conservation and income in the Cerrado, by supporting the construction of a fair and sustainable chain, training for key actors and the transfer of technology in order to ensure sustainable management and fair trade, promoting less environmental impact and greater income generation. In the end, the efforts of this project will contribute to overcoming some of the obstacles that prevent the sustainable use of the baru from becoming the main and most efficient strategy for combining social development and conservation of the Cerrado, establishing a bridge between traditional peoples and smallholders that keeps the Cerrado standing with the private sector. Baru is already part of the supply chain of Unilever and Wickbold Mondelez International, who have also participated in events with interest in the production of baru. Activating and engaging these and new potential private sector partners will be one of the project's challenges.

Encouraging the private sector to preemptively engage with actors in the baru chain to ensure that it is fair to the peoples of the Cerrado and contributes to the conservation of the biome is perfectly aligned with the materiality of the ESG policies, with the objectives of combating climate change, protecting biodiversity, and the right of traditional peoples to manage their territory.

The baru may become an icon of the Cerrado bioeconomy and a symbol of the ESG policy, the acronym that synthesizes the environment, social, and governance tripod in vogue in the private sector. For this, it is necessary to strengthen its production chain, with transparency and dialogue between the links, from community businesses to the private sector, so that the benefits are passed on to the extractivist communities and keep the Cerrado standing.

## 5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

**Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):**

Table 4			
Risk category	Identification	Analysis	Risk reduction measures

	<b>Risk factors</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Responsible party</b>	<b>Residual risk</b>
Risks that may have a negative effect on the achievement of results	Coronavirus pandemic restrictions inhibit project implementation	Medium	High	Staff members or project consultants required to abide by all health and safety guidelines [masks; social distancing ; etc.]	Executing Agency	New wave of virus may strike requiring new controls
	Territorial invasions of IPLC lands cause environmental destruction	Moderate	Moderate	Establish ongoing territorial monitoring, surveillance mechanisms and communication with law enforcement agencies	Local organizations with technical assistance from the project	Long-term environmental damage [e.g. deforestation, poisoning of rivers; etc.]
	Large-scale agribusiness projects facilitate predatory actions	High	High	Active participation in all consultation processes and safeguard mechanisms	Leaders of local organizations	Emergence of unintended consequences of agribusiness works



	<p>Economic instability affects value chains. The income of farmers and extractive producers may decrease, affecting their long-term decisions and ability to invest in conservation, as well as weakening organizations such as cooperatives.</p>	High	Moderate	<p>The project envisions working with a value chain that does not rely on single buyers or direct producers to commodity markets. The project hopes to protect economic instabilities through variability in products and initiatives that access local, regional, and national markets.</p>	Executing Agency	<p>If the market for the Baru is unstable or undervaluing the products in the long term, interest by the communities will weaken</p>
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	<p>Potential outcomes of the project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, including extreme climatic conditions, leading to increased vulnerability</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The areas the project will be working are prone to environmental degradation caused by climate change and human actions. While threats of drought cannot be avoided given the nature of the landscape, the project will promote practices that mitigate and reduce risks for worsening vulnerability and impacts.</p>	<p>Executing Agency</p>	<p>A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of catastrophic fires.</p>
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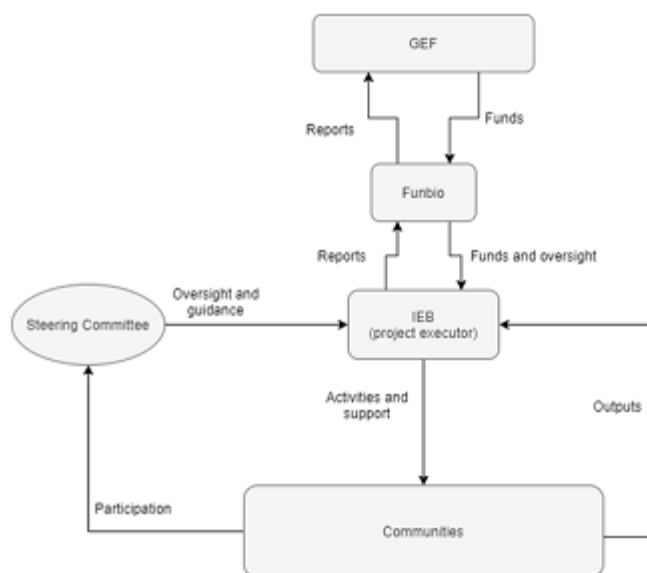
	Low capacity and awareness of local stakeholders to address global environmental problems in selected geographical areas	Low	Low	Capacity building is an intrinsic part of the project, contributing to risk mitigation. IEB will work with stakeholders to help build capacity on relevant topics.	Executing Agency	Environmental issues with long term impacts are usually seen as less important than economic and social issues
Risks that the initiative itself may have unintended negative consequences on its surroundings: Human Rights	Success of initiative may increase visibility and exposure of project leaders to violent backlash by anti-indigenous peoples hate groups	Low	High	Real-time networking of denunciations and dissemination of human rights violations to law enforcement agencies	IEB; Alianza Nosso Cerrado	Continuing fear for personal and institutional safety

## 6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

**Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

**Institutional arrangements for implementation**

## ***Institutional arrangements for implementation***



203. The project will be executed by IEB and its team, with recognized experience in management and establishing partnerships, IEB is a reference in leading consortia and articulating civil society entities, which results in creating open spaces for dialogue and approximation of stakeholder groups such as civil society organizations, community associations, government bodies and the private sector.

204. Funbio will monitor the operational aspects of the project, verifying processes, social and environmental outcomes, including environmental and social safeguards, and IEB's procurement and fiduciary compliance.

205. Within the scope of Funbio, there will be monitoring by the GEF Agency team, who will report directly to the Executive Secretary on the progress of the project. Funbio's Deliberative Council is in charge of supervising all the institution's operations.

206. The communities will be the beneficiaries and execution partners of the project, which will be represented by the following organizations: AQK, Cooper Frutos do Para?so and Muqu?m Vargem-Grande Association.

207. With recognized experience in management and establishing partnerships, IEB is a reference in leading consortia and articulating civil society entities, which results in creating open spaces for dialogue and approximation of stakeholder groups such as civil society organizations, community associations, government bodies and the private sector.

208. The IEB has a Board of Directors made up of six members who meet at least once a year and, on average, twice a year or whenever necessary. Its members come from the non-governmental sectors, academia, international organizations, and self-employed professionals, currently having a biologist (President of the Board of Directors), three journalists, a sociologist, and a geographer (four women and two men). The Board of Directors has a deliberative role, responsible for strategic guidelines and evaluating the activities and programs carried out by the IEB. It also has a Fiscal Council composed of three members, responsible for assessing the financial and accounting aspects and issuing an opinion on the IEB's independent audit. Currently, it is composed of a geographer, an anthropologist, and an economist (three men).

209. The IEB has a set of official manuals that are official documents, usually shared with donors and partners, meeting the Brazilian law (fiscal, labor and civil). Respect for the rules in the manuals aims to ensure the sustainability of the IEB and its partnerships. These manuals undergo revisions whenever necessary, as they are living, dynamic documents that are constantly being improved. The set of management and governance manuals comprises four volumes: (1) Management and Governance Manual; (2) Management and Compliance Policy Manual, which aims to guide the attributions and responsibilities of IEB staff for compliance with standards and implementation of best management practices; (3) Safeguard Policy Manual, which aims to bring together the policies that guide IEB personnel to manage risks and prevent the occurrence of problems of different natures; (4) Financial Project Management Manual for Partners that summarizes the management and compliance policies followed by the IEB.

210. Much of the knowledge that IEB acquired about the Cerrado comes from the management of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund - CEPF - which was implemented throughout the biome between 2016 and 2021. In April 2016, IEB was selected to act as the Regional Implementation Team (RIT), responsible for the strategic leadership of the Fund in the Cerrado hotspot.

211. As the RIT, IEB has been acting since 2017 in partnership with local organizations and the public government of the municipalities of Alto Paraíso, Cavalcante and Niquelândia, so that the rural and traditional populations, women and young people of the municipality are protagonists of a transition to a more sustainable landscape.

212. These actors are benefiting from the improvement of their livelihoods and quality of life, by increasing income generation through the organization of sustainable supply chains and the restoration of important areas for the maintenance of biodiversity and environmental services. These actions contribute to stop the disorderly exploitation of natural resources and the reduction of deforestation levels in the municipality.

213. These results have been achieved through the joint work that stimulated the technical training of young people - also prioritizing the participation of women - in agroecology and marketing strategies, through the training program "Entrepreneurs of the Cerrado". In addition to the technical training of young people, 100,000m<sup>2</sup> were restored by agroforestry systems.

214. In Cavalcante, CEPF and IEB have been working since 2016 with the Quilombo Kalunga Association on a project that used georeferencing and socioeconomic surveys to map the Kalunga territory. The project implemented the improvement and consolidation of the environmental and territorial management of the Kalunga Historical and Cultural Heritage Site, with Geographical Information System (GIS) as a tool for permanent territorial management, as well as the sustainable use of natural resources, aiming to guarantee the quality of life for all residents and future generations. This project identified the tourist attractions and defined the itineraries to be implemented to increase the families' earnings and ensure the sustainability of the Kalunga territory. With the support of this project the Kalunga territory was the first in Brazil to be registered as ICCA - Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas - a global title granted by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP-WCMC) on May 3, 2021, attributed to preserved communities and traditional territories in which the community has a deep connection with the place it inhabits. These are the so-called "territories of life" where internal management and governance processes seek nature conservation and the wellbeing of its people.

215. The Kalunga Historical Site and Cultural Heritage is the largest remaining quilombola community in Brazil with about 8,500 people and covers 262,000 hectares in three municipalities in the Goiás State. SHPCK is organized into more than 20 communities and 42 locations spread over the Goiás municipalities of Cavalcante, Monte Alegre de Goiás and Teresina de Goiás. The territory is managed by the Quilombo Kalunga Association (AQK), which represents the interests of its residents in land disputes and invasions.

216. This geographic area was chosen because IEB has local partners and ongoing actions that have already achieved significant impacts for the Cerrado. With this proposal, it will be possible to continue supporting initiatives that were already fomented in the region by stimulating income-generating activities, such as the practices of productive chains of sustainable products, inserting sociobiodiversity products in the market. These activities generate economic incentives, autonomy for traditional populations, protection for biodiversity, and contribute to the conservation of the Cerrado.

#### **3.4.2 ? Coordination and monitoring mechanisms**

217. The project's advisory committee will be composed of 8 members: 2 representatives from the settlements, 2 representatives from the Kalunga quilombola community, 1 representative from the community enterprises, 1 representative from academia, 1 representative from Alian?a Nosso Cerrado, and 1 representative from the government. Gender balance will be considered for the composition.

218. In the case of the government representative, the manager of the APA of the Pouso Alto protected area, which is closely related to the project territory, will be invited. For the representatives of the academy, specialists in the Cerrado, and family farming and territorial planning will be considered.

219. As a lesson learned from the advisory committee formed during the implementation of CEPF in the Cerrado, committee members should not be directly linked to project implementation. The committee will help monitor the project, identify new partnerships, leverage more resources for the three strategic lines, and align project activities with ongoing initiatives.

#### **3.4.3 ? Coordination with other initiatives**

220. In this same territory, the Alian?a Nosso Cerrado was formed in 2021. This alliance is formed by Instituto Humanize (IH), Funda??o Grupo Botic?rio (FGB), Instituto Nova Era (INE), and IEB.

221. Instituto Humanize's mission is to work on a strategy that enhances the sustainable use of Brazilian biodiversity in line with the development of local capacities and that results in the improvement of income generation and quality of life through the promotion of sustainable productive activities. The FGB receives 1% of Grupo Botic?rio's annual net revenue to promote and carry out nature conservation actions, since 1990. INE's mission is to preserve and restore the environment, provide more opportunities for education and cultural rescue, promote sustainability and care for the memory and values ??of traditional indigenous populations and typical populations. The mission of IEB is to train, encourage training, generate and disseminate knowledge, and strengthen the network of social actors to build a sustainable society.

222. Within Alian?a Nosso Cerrado, partners identified challenges to promote sustainable development, keeping the Cerrado standing and valuing local communities. The organizations focus on activities related to (i) mapping and research; (ii) training and technical assistance; and (iii) communication, respecting differences, seeking to influence public policies, supporting integrated territorial development, developing strategies and/or initiatives in partnership, exchanging experiences, jointly evaluating, and learning from this relationship and collective action, involving the following themes:

1. Conservation, protection and restoration;
2. Ecosystem of entrepreneurship and strengthening of production chains (sociobiodiversity and tourism);
3. Development of local actors.

223. As specific areas of collaboration, the Partners intend to cooperate on the following topics related to sustainable development and income generation and quality of life in strategic territories:

- A. Sociobiodiversity production chains;
- B. Entrepreneurship with social and environmental impact and innovation;
- C. Public management;
- D. Institutional strengthening of organizations aligned with the mission of each one;
- E. Protection of species and habitats in favor of valuing the Cerrado and its local communities.

224. Other areas, themes, territories, and other collaborative approaches can be included, if agreed between the partners.

225. Considering that the objectives of the Aliança Nosso Cerrado are extremely aligned with the general objectives of this project, the alliance can be an environment for coordination and additional funding for the suggested project. Thus, we have already extended the invitation to all members of Aliança Nosso Cerrado to participate as consultative organizations for the GEF project.

226. Alliance organizations would be part of a GEF Project Management Board to adapt or eventually redirect the suggested strategies to better take advantage of opportunities arising from the alignment with other strategies of other organizations.

#### **3.4.4. ? Communication**

227. Communication has a fundamental role in disseminating project progress and results in accessible language to a variety of audiences, other forms of access to information are also necessary. In this regard, IEB's website and social media will be essential in ensuring free access to information about the project for various groups.

228. The project's communication strategy is based on the following objectives:

- ? Describe all dissemination strategies and products generated by the project.
- ? Make the ?baru fair trade? agenda better known among local, national and international audiences.
- ? Create design and textual materials aligned with key project objectives.
- ? Create tools that help maintain partnerships and create new partnerships with organizations, cooperatives and companies.
- ? Strengthen the IEB's presence in the media, on social networks and among actors already involved in the baru fair chain.
- ? Clearly and objectively communicate the project event(s).
- ? Stimulate the participation of companies, cooperatives, civil society organizations, gastronomy organizations and professionals.
- ? Make publicity partnerships with content from civil society organizations.
- ? Communicating relevant information on the universe of the baru production chain.
- ? Personify actions promoting greater engagement of the target audience with the actors and stages of the baru chain.
- ? Disclosure of challenges and solutions for fair baru chain among local and national vehicles.

- ? Keep partners and the target audience informed about the project and achievements related to strengthening the baru chain and conservation of the Cerrado.
- ? Bring content through easy, accessible and empathetic language to dialogue with different project audiences on the topic.
- ? Expand project contacts and reinforce email communication with the target audience and mapped actors in the chain.
- ? Strengthening of IEB's activities among organizations that work in sustainable value chains in the Cerrado.
- ? A relationship channel will be created with the project's stakeholders for complaints, suggestions and compliments. This channel will also be disclosed to outsourced employees and consultants.

#### **7. Consistency with National Priorities**

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

##### ***3.2.15 - Consistency of the project with national priorities***

182. The project is in line with several public policies:

183. As a signatory of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2002 the Brazilian Federal Government approved the National Biodiversity Policy, through Decree 4,339 of 08/22/2002. Component 3 of the Policy, entitled "Sustainable Use of Components", sets out to promote the sustainable use of components of biodiversity, considering not only their economic value, but also environmental, social, and cultural values.

184. The National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities, approved by Decree no. 6,040 of 02/07/2007, reaffirms the importance of recognizing, valuing, and respecting the socioenvironmental diversity in the country. The Policy aims to promote the sustainable development of traditional peoples and communities, with an emphasis on recognizing, strengthening, and ensuring their territorial, social, environmental, economic, and cultural rights, with respect and appreciation for their identity, their forms of organization and their institutions. The specific objectives include supporting and guaranteeing productive inclusion with the promotion of sustainable technologies, respecting the system of social organization of traditional peoples and communities, valuing local natural resources and traditional practices, knowledge, and technologies.

185. The country's socioenvironmental diversity has required the adoption of a territorial development approach. Decree No. 6,047, of February 22, 2007, established the foundation for the National Policy for Regional Development - PNDR with the objective of reducing inequalities in the standard of living between Brazilian regions and promoting equity in access to development opportunities, guiding federal programs and actions in the National Territory. The Decree of February 25, 2008, instituted the Citizenship Territories Program, which seeks to integrate government actions aimed at improving living conditions, access to public goods and services and the social and economic inclusion of populations that live in the rural parts of the country. The Program aims to promote and accelerate the overcoming of poverty and



social inequalities in rural areas, including gender, race, and ethnicity, through sustainable territorial development strategies. It also provides for the inclusion and productive integration of poor populations and the most vulnerable social segments, such as rural workers, quilombolas, indigenous peoples, and traditional populations.

186. Improving the livelihoods of smallholders and traditional peoples and communities (TPCs) in the Cerrado is of fundamental importance to consolidate the National Biodiversity Targets, more specifically targets 2 and 7, which focus on integrating biodiversity values and sustainable management. They are also part of the Bonn Challenge, in stimulating sustainable production, improving water, climate and food security and biodiversity conservation, and the National Program for Landscape Connectivity (CONECTA), for promoting environmental conservation, restoration, territorial management and sustainable production, through sustainable production chains and low carbon agriculture. Furthermore, strengthening the market and commercialization of non-timber products also complements the strategic initiatives foreseen in the Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Social and environmental initiatives that generate positive impacts on the conservation of biodiversity in the Cerrado are also in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular with SDGs 1 and 2, through income generation and the promotion of sustainable agriculture; SDG 10, reducing inequalities, and with SDGs 13 and 15, in combating climate change and protecting terrestrial life.

187. Regarding specific policies for biodiversity, Brazil is a signatory to important international agreements and conventions on the conservation of endangered species, such as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Based on these international commitments and on its own National Biodiversity Policy, the Brazilian government, with the support of dozens of experts, expanded and updated the red lists for fauna and flora between 2008 and 2014.

188. Among the policies that stand out in line with the maintenance of biodiversity in the country are the National Environmental Policy (Law 6,938/1981), which created the National Environment System - SISNAMA, the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) (Law 9985/2000), the Pilot Program for the Protection of Tropical Forests in Brazil (PPG7), which identified the Cerrado biodiversity corridors in the assessments of priority areas, the National Water Resources Policy (Law 9,433/1997), which established the river basins as study and management units, the Forest Code (Law 12,651/2012), which provides for Legal Reserves to maintain the native vegetation cover in parts of all rural properties and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans - NBSAP, which provide the Brazilian contribution to the achievement of Target 17 of Aichi, which established the commitment of each party to develop, act as a policy instrument and begin to implement an effective, participatory and up-to-date National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. In addition to natural resource policies, there are numerous social and environmental initiatives that generate positive impacts on biodiversity conservation in Brazil and the Cerrado, such as the National Plan for the Promotion of Sociobiodiversity Products (PNPSB, 2008).

189. The project will contribute to the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans - NBSAP, which represent the Brazilian contribution to reach Aichi Target 17, which established the commitment of each party to develop, adopt as a policy instrument and begin to implement an effective, participatory, and up-to-date national biodiversity strategy and action plan. The project's contribution is related to national goals 4, referring to sustainable production and consumption plans; 7: referring to sustainable management practices; 11, referring to the establishment of protected areas in biomes (17% in the Cerrado); 14, referring to ecosystems that provide essential services that consider the needs of women, traditional peoples and communities, indigenous peoples and local communities; and, finally, goal 18, referring to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. We know that there is a need

to review and adapt these goals, which should take place in the next national and international meetings that will address the updating of biodiversity conservation plans, but they still reliably meet the course of the conservation strategy.

190. Among the policies that are important for maintaining biodiversity and natural resources we have: the National Environmental Policy (Law 6.938/1981), which created the National Environment System ? SISNAMA, the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), created by Law No. 9,985, of July 18, 2000. The Pilot Program for the Protection of Brazil's Tropical Forests (PPG7) which identified in the assessments of priority areas for the Cerrado the Ecological Corridors of the biome. The National Water Resources Policy (Law 9.433/1997) which established river basins as study and management units. The Forest Code (Law 12.651/2012) which provides for legal reserves to maintain native vegetation cover in parts of all rural properties

191. In addition to natural resource policies, there are also numerous social and environmental initiatives that generate positive impacts on biodiversity conservation in Brazil and the Cerrado, such as the National Plan for the Promotion of Socio-biodiversity Products (PNPSB, 2008). In 2008, the Ministry of Environment's Secretariat for Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development began to promote value chains for non-timber products, including baba?u (*Attalea* spp.), pequi (*Caryocar brasiliense*) and buriti (*Mauritia flexuosa*). In 2009, these actions were included in the PNPSB. Sociobiodiversity products are defined as goods and services generated from biodiversity resources, aimed at the formation of production chains of interest to traditional communities and family farmers. Since 2008, in response to the demands of extractivists, the Price Guarantee Policy for Sociobiodiversity Products (PGPM-Bio) has provided bonuses to extractivists forced to sell their products at prices below the official minimum. CONAB, which manages the PGPM, set up an office to develop and operationalize minimum prices for socio-biodiversity products. For the 2014/2015 harvest, minimum prices were defined for six Cerrado products: babassu, baru, maca?ba, mangaba, pequi and umbu. Brazil also counts with a Food Acquisition Program (PAA, 2003) created to donate to public institutions products purchased from farmers. There are also loans for investments in facilities to add value to the production and for adequate storage. Cerrado products sold by family farmers directly to the federal government via CONAB include baba?u, bacaba (*Oenocarpus bacaba*), bacuri (*Platanis insignis* Mart.), baru, buriti, cagaita (*Eugenia dysenterica*), caj? (*Spondias mombin* L.), coconut, cupua?u (*Theobroma grandiflorum*), guariroba (*Syagrus oleracea*), honey, murici (*Byrsonima crassifolia*), pequi and umbu (*Spondias tuberosa*).

192. Although the focus is different from the sustainable use of biodiversity, the National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO, 2011) helps to implement and monitor the socio-biodiversity agenda within different spheres of the federal government. The policy aims to integrate, coordinate, and adapt policies, programs, and actions to induce the agroecological transition and organic and agroecological production, contributing to sustainable development and quality of life, through the sustainable use of natural resources and the supply and consumption of healthy foods. Finally, the National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PNPCT, 2007) aims to promote the sustainable development of traditional peoples and communities, emphasizing the recognition, strengthening and guarantee of their territorial, social, environmental, economic, and cultural rights, with respect for and valuing their identity, forms of organization and institutions. The traditional peoples and communities of the Cerrado are included in the CNPCT through geraizeiros, indigenous peoples and babassu coconut breakers.

## **8. Knowledge Management**

**Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.**

### **3.2.16 - Knowledge management**

194. The project 'Study of collaborative networks: strengthening the sustainable production chain of baru for the social and economic development of local communities and the conservation of the Cerrado' financed by CEPF and IEB, played a very important and central role in mobilizing actors and how they are interconnected with each other. The learning curve generated by this project allows us to assess how the demand and supply flow of the baru works in the most different territories of the biome. With the collection of data and interviews, it was possible to determine the profile of the producer and the links in the chain, which made it possible to estimate the most varied baru prices that were practiced in the territory. This network that was created brings together the most strategic actors in the chain, such as cooperatives that work in the delivery of products to companies, and which is also closely linked with communities, whether in the purchase of products or in awareness-raising actions and sustainable practices to be incorporated into the extractive chain. Much information, studies and publications referring to the baru chain are already systematized with the aim of disseminating information and knowledge to extractive territories.

195. Considering that this network was already formed during a process prior to the project, it is through it that knowledge will be disseminated, with IEB having the role of organizing this knowledge and strengthening the network, acting as a facilitator and mobilizer within it. Among the attributions of IEB are:

- ? Organize the knowledge generated by the project, such as best practices, pricing, etc.
- ? Develop a plan to align and connect the different parts of the Network - individuals, collectives, communities, projects, and actions - routinely linking parts and people through groups and projects.
- ? Catalyze and coordinate activities across the network in alignment with strategic priorities.
- ? Support all network staff, consultants, and participants to have a basic understanding of network approaches, network values and basic network strengthening skills
- ? Facilitate the integration of the perspective and practice of network empowerment in all network activities.
- ? Coordinate the pool of network facilitators - connecting them to collaborative and/or self-organizing projects seeking their support and organizing them into a community of practice.
- ? Design and implement scales of engagement, providing a spectrum of opportunities for network participants to engage in networking activities.
- ? Catalyze and support self-organization among network participants.
- ? Use network maps to identify opportunities for connections between individuals and projects to better connect the network.

196. The expectation is a widely disseminated knowledge, generated by the project.

## **9. Monitoring and Evaluation**

### Describe the budgeted M and E plan

229. A semi-annual progress report will be prepared by Instituto Internacional de Educa??o do Brasil (IEB) to Funbio every six months. Supervision missions will be held after Funbio receive the semi-annual progress reports to assess, validate and clarify (if needed) project progress with IEB and make management adjustments to ensure the project is on track to meet its goals and dealing early with any obstacles or delays that may occur. In these supervision missions, the project risks table, ESS, and gender are also topics of discussion. A project monitoring plan was prepared, including all risks identified. Safeguard monitoring will be carried out annually, with the application of the safeguards monitoring form during the second mission of each year.

230. A grievance resolution mechanism will be prepared and put in place to manage any requests for information or potential concerns from potentially affected stakeholders.

231. In addition, the project will have a mid-term review at the end of its second year and a final evaluation.

Table A ? Monitoring Instruments:

<b>Instrument</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Semi-annual progress reports detailing activities execution with supporting documental evidence	Every 6 months	IEB prepares the report every before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Included in the PMC
Mid-term review evaluation report	24 <sup>th</sup> month of project	Independent Evaluation consultant	\$ 12.000,00
Independent terminal project evaluation	At project completion	Independent Evaluation consultant	\$ 12.000,00
Financial reports	Quarterly	IEB prepares financial reports  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and approve before next disbursements	Included in the PMC



Tables B and C are part of every semi-annual progress report.

Table B: Minimum content of Semi-annual progress reports, Mid-term review evaluation report and Independent terminal project evaluation.

In the preparation phase of this outcome, the project compiled and refined environmental and economic indicators of the baru chain with stakeholders (see Table B). They will be measured and monitored throughout the implementation phase.

Component or Sub-component	Macro-Activity*	Indicators	Target	Annual milestones				Means of verification	Responsibilities	Sources	Budget (GEF)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4				
1. A FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THE BARU NUT	1.1.1 - Carry out participatory diagnoses with mapping of the agroextractive potential of baru, distribution routes and market research in the territories.	Number of participatory diagnoses with mapping of Baru's agroextractive potential carried out.	6 participatory diagnoses	2 participatory diagnoses	2 participatory diagnoses	2 participatory diagnoses		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentary evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Published diagnoses + Documentation of the participatory meetings, minutes and gender disaggregated attendance lists.	164,409

<p>1.1.2 - Carry out joint efforts of good management practices and densification of productive areas in communities.</p>	<p>Number of joint efforts of good management practices and densification of productive areas in the communities carried out</p>	<p>27 joint efforts of good management practices</p>	<p>9 joint efforts</p>	<p>9 joint efforts</p>	<p>9 joint efforts</p>		<p>Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence</p>	<p>IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validates it during supervision missions.</p>	<p>Reports on the joint efforts including documentation of the meetings, minutes and gender disaggregated attendance lists.</p>	<p>15,925</p>
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1.1.3 - Carry out workshops to disseminate good baru management practices in 9 communities.	Number of workshops for the dissemination of good management practices for Baru carried out.	9 workshops	3 workshops	3 workshops	3 workshops		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Technical reports from the workshops analyzing the adoption of good management practices by the communities and incorporating gender demands	38,510
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<p>1.2.1 - Carry out workshops for the elaboration of a community protocol with local actors and the private sector to support the just chain of baru.</p>	<p>Number of community protocols built jointly with the communities .</p>	<p>12 workshops and 4 community protocols</p>	<p>12 workshops for the participatory elaboration of community protocols.</p>	<p>4 community protocols designed, disseminated and being used by communities</p>			<p>Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence</p>	<p>IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions</p>	<p>Community protocols signed and published , attendance lists and results of workshops, including disaggregated data and visual records.</p>	<p>279,217</p>
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1.3.1 - Establish relationship protocols between companies and communities for the baru fair market.	Number of relationship protocols signed between companies and communities for the fair market in Baru.	1 protocol developed and signed			1 protocol developed and signed		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Protocol of understanding between communities and the private sector drawn up and disseminated with companies.	23,077
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1.4.1 - Promote ATER for the management of community ventures in the baru, institutional strengthening and support for sustainable production.	Number of technical visits by ATER to community undertakings	48 ATER visits	12 technical visits by ATER	12 technical visits by ATER	12 technical visits by ATER	12 technical visits by ATER	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Lists of communities visited and areas where sustainable baru production is being used. Maturity analyzes of enterprises prepared annually and comparative analysis of the strengthening of community businesses	61,592
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1.4.2 - Promote the participation of 3 community enterprises in 5 socio-biodiversity economy fairs.	Number of community enterprises participating in socio-biodiversity economy fairs.	9 participations on producers fairs		3 participations	3 participations	3 participations	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	projects participating in a socio-biodiversity products fair, with young representatives and women; accreditation credentials, visual records	17,654
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COR E INDI CAT OR 4.1 ? result of activit ies under comp onent 1	Ha of landsc apes under impro ved manag ement to benefit biodiv ersity	373,9 22 ha		80,00 0 Area under impro ved practic es	+120, 000 Area under impro ved practic es	+173, 922 Area under impro ved practic es	Sem i- ann ual prog ress repo rts deta iling this acti vity exec utio n with supp ortin g doc ume ntal evid ence	IEB prepar es the report every six month s before the superv ision missio ns  Funbi o verifie s the eviden ce docum entatio n validat e it during superv ision missio ns	Areas where communit ies are implemen ting better practices after receiving training, participat e in workshop s and awareness activities. IEB will prepare an updated map of the areas every semester	Dist ribu ted am ong proj ect acti viti es
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COR E INDI CAT OR 6.2 ? result of activit ies under comp onent 1	Emissi ons avoided	1,740, 000 TCoE q		210,0 00 TCoE q	530,0 00 TCoE q	1,000, 000 TCoE q	Semi- annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Based on the map of the areas with improved management	Distributed among project activities
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<p><b>2. STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY BUSINESSES</b></p>	<p>2.1.1 - Hold a modeling workshop to design the Form ar Baru training program.</p>	<p>Number of modeling workshops held to build the FORMARU training program.</p>	<p>1 modeling workshops</p>	<p>1 modeling workshops</p>				<p>Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents</p>	<p>IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions</p> <p>Funbio verifies the evidence documentation</p> <p>validate it during supervision missions</p>	<p>List of participants disaggregated by gender, visual records and final result of the modeling</p>	<p>4,285</p>
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2.1.2 - Implement in person modules of the Formar Baru Training Program	Number of in person modules implemented in the FOR MAR BARU program.	6 in person modules	2 modules implemented	3 modules implemented	1 modules implemented		Semi- annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbi o verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Facilitators' teaching plan, Detailed teaching plan for each module and final Formar Baru report, attendance lists	217 ,85 1
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2.1.3 - Carry out 5 pedagogical tutorials and dissemination of the Formar Baru Training Program.	Number of pedagogical accompaniments of community times implemented during the FOR MAR BARU training programme.	5 trainings	1 training	3 trainings	1 training		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Systematization of experience, student reports, attendance lists and photographic records, physical materials and online links, list events and places where distribution took place	38, 462
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<p>2.1.4 - Designing didactic materials and systematizing the Formar Baru training process, with the creation of materials that highlight the protagonist role and ancestral knowledge of women in baru extractive work and conservation of the</p>	<p>Number of materials that systematize the experiences of the FORMAR BARU training program, prepared participatively.</p>	<p>3 didactic materials  1000 copies distributed</p>			<p>3 didactic-pedagogical materials</p>	<p>1000 copies of didactic-pedagogical materials distributed and disseminated to communities and enterprises</p>	<p>Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence</p>	<p>IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation  validate it during supervision missions</p>	<p>Systematization of experiences; final didactic materials and list of distribution places/events, Physical copies and online links</p>	<p>15,385</p>
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Cerrado biome										
2.1.6 - Hold a Final Seminar and Graduation of the Formar Baru Training Program.	Number of final seminars of the FORMAR BARU training program held.	1 final seminar			Final integrative seminar of the Formar Baru Program Held		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Attendance list*, students' final work, photos and videos	170,012

2.2.1 - Conceive and implement an application to calculate Baru's production cost.	Number of users using an application developed to calculate the cost of baru production	Application developed			App ready to be downloaded	Communities, enterprises and the private sector using the application	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Link to the app in smartphone store  Number of downloads	178,265
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<p>COR E INDI CAT OR 11 ? result of activit ies under comp onent 1</p>	<p>People benefit ing from GEF- financ ed invest ments</p>	<p>3119 (50% wome n)</p>	<p>200 (50% wome n)</p>	<p>800 (50% wome n)</p>	<p>2000 (50% wome n)</p>	<p>3119 (50% wome n)</p>	<p>Sem i- ann ual prog ress repo rts deta iling this acti vity exec utio n with supp ortin g doc ume ntal evid ence</p>	<p>IEB prepar es the report every six month s before the superv ision missio ns  Funbi o verifie s the eviden ce docum entatio n validat e it during superv ision missio ns</p>	<p>Based on families benefiting from trainings and improved life condition s due to better productio n/income. Project will specificall y register women and youth.</p>
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<b>3. GOVERNANCE, MONITORING, AND COMMUNICATION</b>	3.1.1 - Hold the Inaugural Seminar of the "Cerrado Standing" Project.	Presentation of the project, objectives	1 inaugural seminar	1 seminar				Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Attendance list disaggregated by gender, photos, videos, testimonials and partnership letters between IEB and community organizations	58,565
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3.1.2 - Promote mobilization and articulation with networks and collectives that operate in the baru chain and in socio-biodiversity value chains .	Number of spaces, networks and collectives the project focuses on and acts to promote the baru chain	16 participations	4 participations	4 participations	4 participations	4 participations	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Document of actions, results and referrals, newsletters, social network records about participations in networks, collectives and observatories of sociobiodiversity economics	101,127
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3.1.3 - Hold 3 face-to-face meetings of the baru collective	Number of Baru collective meetings held with Baru chain actors	3 meetings of the Baru Collective		1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions.	Reports of the Baru Collective Annual Meetings including gender disaggregated data	153,422
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3.2.1 - Hiring of a specialized consultancy for advocacy and communication actions for advocacy and promotion of the sustainable baru chain.	Number of incidents with the government and private sector aimed at promoting the sustainable chain of Baru.	At least 6 actions		2 Advocacy actions with the government or private sector	2 Advocacy actions with the government or private sector	2 Advocacy actions with the government or private sector	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Document of actions, results and referrals of advocacy actions (consultancy reports), lists of participants/institutions and follow-up actions	38,462
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	3.2.2 - Hiring of a specialized consultancy** to promote communication actions on the "Cerrado Standing" Project.	Documents that systematize the actions and communication results of the "Cerrado Standing".	Implementation of communication strategy	Communication strategy created	Implementation and preparation of materials about the project and its implementation, with inclusive language	Implementation and elaboration of materials about the project and its implementation, with inclusive language	Implementation and elaboration of materials about the project and its implementation, with inclusive language	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentary evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Communication strategy shared with advisory committee and communication products	88,688
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\*Gender disaggregated data will be collected and women participation in meetings will be strengthened.

\*\*The Project Communication Plan will define the implementation indicators for years 2, 3 and 4.

Table C: Risks monitoring

Identified Risks	Probability	Consequence	Proposed mitigation	It happened? Mitigation measures are being implemented?	Should the risk level or mitigation measures be updated?	If it happened, there are impacts on project outcomes, schedule and budget?
Coronavirus pandemic restrictions inhibit project implementation	Medium	High	Staff members or project consultants required to abide by all health and safety guidelines [masks; social distancing; etc.]			
Territorial invasions of IPLC lands cause environmental destruction	Moderate	Moderate	Establish ongoing territorial monitoring, surveillance mechanisms and communication with law enforcement agencies			
Large-scale agribusiness projects facilitate predatory actions	High	High	Active participation in all consultation processes and safeguard mechanisms			

<p>Economic instability affects value chains. The income of farmers and extractive producers may decrease, affecting their long-term decisions and ability to invest in conservation, as well as weakening organizations such as cooperatives.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project envisions working with a value chain that does not rely on single buyers or direct producers to commodity markets. The project hopes to protect economic instabilities through variability in products and initiatives that access local, regional, and national markets.</p>			
<p>Potential outcomes of the project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, including extreme climatic conditions, leading to increased vulnerability</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The areas the project will be working are prone to environmental degradation caused by climate change and human actions. While threats of drought cannot be avoided given the nature of the landscape, the project will promote practices that mitigate and reduce risks for worsening vulnerability and impacts.</p>			

Low capacity and awareness of local stakeholders to address global environmental problems in selected geographical areas	Low	Low	Capacity building is an intrinsic part of the project, contributing to risk mitigation. IEB will work with stakeholders to help build capacity on relevant topics.			
Success of initiative may increase visibility and exposure of project leaders to violent backlash by anti-indigenous peoples hate groups	Low	High	Real-time networking of denunciations and dissemination of human rights violations to law enforcement agencies			
<b>Environmental, Social and Gender Risks</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	<b>It happened? Mitigation measures are being implemented?</b>	<b>Should the risk level or mitigation measures be updated?</b>	<b>If it happened, there are impacts on project outcomes, schedule and finance?</b>

<p>There may be a cumulative effect on workers due to ergonomic issues related to the collection of the Baru nut. Also, due to work being done in native forested areas, there is a risk of accidents like snake bites.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Work safety awareness will be included in local workshops as to how to best deal with accidents. The equipment the project will purchase will take into account ergonomic risks to minimize potential cumulative effects on workers.</p>			
<p>There are cultural heritage sites close to the project activities area related to the communities engaged in the project. But there are no project activities planned in those specific sites.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Chance findings will follow protocols to inform the competent authorities that will be detailed in the project operational manual.</p>			
<p>The project will increase income for women in the region, which may increase gender-based violence as women become independent.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project will monitor the issue of gender-based violence and work with woman's participation and empowerment. Existing laws against gender-based violence in Brazil will be included in discussions.</p>			

IEB doesn't have grievance channels, but Funbio has.	Low	Moderate	IEB will create and disseminate a grievance channel for the project for the use of stakeholders. Funbio grievance channels are already in place and functioning.			
<b>New Risks</b>  <b>(identified during project execution, reports, MTR or grievances)</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Consequence</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation</b>	<b>It happened? Mitigation measures are being implemented?</b>	<b>Should the risk level or mitigation measures be updated?</b>	<b>If it happened, there are impacts on project outcomes, schedule and finance?</b>

## 10. Benefits

**Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?**

The project's socio-economic benefits are to increase income and community organization in the project area, with particular attention to the role and participation of women and youth. This economic and social strengthening of communities directly contributes to the sustainable and long-term management of the area, increasing the value perceived by communities for the native vegetation and their traditional production methods. This preservation of traditional income-generating methods maintains biodiversity, including indigenous seeds, water recharge, and carbon stored in the soil.

## 11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification \*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

#### Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

The project has a category 2/B ESS risk.

### 3.2.15 ? Environmental and Social Safeguards

181. The project ESS risks, grievance system, and gender mainstreaming were assessed and are aligned with Funbio's policy. The full safeguards questionnaire was used and evaluated by Funbio ESS focal points. The project has low socio-environmental risks, and all identified issues have mitigation actions integrated into the project activities. New issues that may arise during the project should still be



captured by the IEB (to be created) and Funbio (fully implemented) grievance systems. In addition, safeguards issues will be discussed every six months at supervision missions and the midterm review. In this way, Funbio considers the project adequate to its policy of safeguards and insurance in relation to potential claims.

	Relevant issues	Mitigation included in project design or ESS Plan
PS1 ? Assessment and management of environment and social risks	Screening and ESS assessment was made and validated. There are no outstanding issues regarding safeguards or gender, and minor issues will be monitored during project execution.	Each monitoring report (every six months) will have a section on safeguards and will be discussed during the supervision missions and midterm reviews. Grievance channels from the executor (to be created) and Funbio (already available) will be disseminated.
PS2- Working and labor conditions	The project does not increase occupational hazards. However, there may be a cumulative effect on workers due to ergonomic issues related to the collection of the Baru nut. Also, due to work being done in native forested areas, there is a risk of accidents like snake bites.	Work safety awareness will be included in local workshops as to how to best deal with accidents. The equipment the project will purchase will take into account ergonomic risks to minimize potential cumulative effects on workers.
PS3- Resources use efficiency and pollution prevention	There is no activity in the project that uses forbidden or hazardous substances as they are not needed in the Baru collection and processing. The project will also mitigate emissions by using Baru pulp instead of discarding it, which causes GHG emissions.	None needed
PS4- Health and Safety of Communities	There is no community safety or health issues identified in the project design. Outside people from the communities are not in large numbers, and all are subject to a code of ethics, including SEAH protocols. There is no use of pollutants or heavy machinery.	None needed
PS5- Involuntary resettlement	No land acquisition, resettlement, or economic displacement was identified in the project activities.	None needed
PS6- Biodiversity conservation and natural resources sustainable use	There is no identified risk for biodiversity or protected areas in the project activities.	None needed
PS7- Indigenous People	There are no indigenous lands in the area of the project.	None needed
PS8- Cultural Heritage	There are cultural heritage sites close to the project activities area related to the communities engaged in the project. But there are no project activities planned in those specific sites.	Chance findings will follow protocols to inform the competent authorities that will be detailed in the project operational manual.

Gender Integration	The project will increase income for women in the region, which may increase gender-based violence as women become independent.	The project will monitor the issue of gender-based violence and work with woman's participation and empowerment. Existing laws against gender-based violence in Brazil will be included in discussions.
Grievance	IEB doesn't have grievance channels, but Funbio has.	IEB will create and disseminate a grievance channel for the project for the use of stakeholders. Funbio grievance channels are already in place and functioning.

### Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
<b>FUNBIO ESS tool - ENGLISH - projeto Baru</b>	<b>CEO Endorsement ESS</b>	
<b>FUNBIO ESS Screening tool - ENGLISH - projeto Baru</b>	<b>Project PIF ESS</b>	

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

Component or Sub-component	Macro-Activity*	Indicators	Target	Annual milestones				Means of verification	Responsibilities	Sources	Budget (GEF)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4				
1. A FAIR AND SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN OF THE BARU NUT	1.1.1 - Carry out participatory diagnoses and mapping of the agroextractive potential of baru, distribution routes and market research in the territories.	Number of participatory diagnoses with mapping of Baru's agroextractive potential carried out.	6 participatory diagnoses	2 participatory diagnoses	2 participatory diagnoses	2 participatory diagnoses		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentary evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Published diagnoses + Documentation of the participatory meetings, minutes and gender disaggregated attendance lists.	164,409

1.1.2 - Carry out joint efforts of good management practices and densification of productive areas in communities.	Number of joint efforts of good management practices and densification of productive areas in the communities carried out	27 joint efforts of good management practices	9 joint efforts	9 joint efforts	9 joint efforts		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbi verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Reports on the joint efforts including documentation of the meetings, minutes and gender disaggregated attendance lists.	15,925
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1.1.3 - Carry out workshops to disseminate good baru management practices in 9 communities.	Number of workshops for the dissemination of good management practices for Baru carried out.	9 workshops	3 workshops	3 workshops	3 workshops		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbi will verify the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions.	Technical reports from the workshops analyzing the adoption of good management practices by the communities and incorporating gender demands.	38,510
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1.2.1 - Carry out workshops for the elaboration of a community protocol with local actors and the private sector to support the just chain of baru.	Number of community protocols built jointly with the communities .	12 workshops and 4 community protocols	12 workshops for the participatory elaboration of community protocols.	4 community protocols designed, disseminated and being used by communities			Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentation evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Community protocols signed and published, attendance lists and results of workshops, including disaggregated data and visual records.	279,217
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1.3.1 - Establish relationship protocols between companies and communities for the fair market.	Number of relationship protocols signed between companies and communities for the fair market in Baru.	1 protocol developed and signed			1 protocol developed and signed		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Protocol of understanding between communities and the private sector drawn up and disseminated with companies.	23,077
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1.4.1 - Promote ATER for the management of community ventures in the baru, institutional strengthening and support for sustainable production.	Number of technical visits by ATER to community undertakings	48 ATER visits	12 technical visits by ATER	12 technical visits by ATER	12 technical visits by ATER	12 technical visits by ATER	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validation during supervision missions	Lists of communities visited and area where sustainable baru production is being used. Maturity analyzes of enterprises prepared annually and comparative analysis of the strengthening of community businesses	61, 592
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1.4.2 - Promote the participation of 3 community enterprises in 5 socio-biodiversity economy fairs.	Number of community enterprises participating in socio-biodiversity economy fairs.	9 participations on producers fairs		3 participations	3 participations	3 participations	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentary evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	projects participating in a socio-biodiversity products fair, with young representatives and women; accreditation credentials, visual records	17,654
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COR E INDI CAT OR 4.1 ? result of activit ies under comp onent 1	Ha of landsc apes under impro ved manag ement to benefit biodiv ersity	373,9 22 ha		80,00 0 Area under impro ved practic es	+120, 000 Area under impro ved practic es	+173, 922 Area under impro ved practic es	Sem i- ann ual prog ress repo rts deta iling this acti vity exec utio n with supp ortin g doc ume ntal evid ence	IEB prepar es the report every six month s before the superv ision missio ns  Funbi o verifie s the eviden ce docum entatio n validat e it during superv ision missio ns	Areas where communit ies are implemen ting better practices after receiving training, participat e in workshop s and awareness activities. IEB will prepare an updated map of the areas every semester	Dist ribu ted am ong proj ect acti viti es
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COR E INDI CAT OR 6.2 ? result of activit ies under comp onent 1	Emissi ons avoided	1,740, 000 TCoE q		210,0 00 TCoE q	530,0 00 TCoE q	1,000, 000 TCoE q	Semi- annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Based on the map of the areas with improved management	Distributed among project activities
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<b>2. STRENGTHENED COMMUNITY BUSINESSES</b>	2.1.1 - Hold a modeling works hop to design the Formar Baru training program.	Number of modeling works hops held to build the FORMAR BARU training program.	1 modeling works hops	1 modeling works hops				Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbi verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions.	List of participants disaggregated by gender, visual records and final result of the modeling	4,285
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2.1.2 - Implement in person modul es of the Form ar Baru Traini ng Progr am	Numb er of in person modul es imple mente d in the FOR MAR BARU progra m.	6 in perso n modul es	2 modul es imple mente d	3 modul es imple mente d	1 modul es imple mente d		Sem i- ann ual prog ress repo rts deta iling this acti vity exec utio n with supp ortin g doc ume ntal evid ence	IEB prepar es the report every six month s before the superv ision missio ns  Funbi o verifie s the eviden ce docum entatio n validat e it during superv ision missio ns	Facilitator s' teaching plan, Detailed teaching plan for each module and final Formar Baru report, attendanc e lists	217 ,85 1
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2.1.3 - Carry out 5 pedagogical tutorials and dissemination of the Formar Baru Training Program.	Number of pedagogical accompaniments of community times implemented during the FORMAR BARU training programme.	5 trainings	1 training	3 trainings	1 training		Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentary evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Systematization of experience, student reports, activity attendance lists and photographic records, physical materials and online links, list events and places where distribution took place	38, 462
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<p>2.1.4 - Designing didactic materials and systematizing the Formar Baru training process, with the creation of materials that highlight the protagonist role and ancestral knowledge of women in baru extractive work and conservation of the</p>	<p>Number of materials that systematize the experiences of the FORMAR BARU training program, prepared participatively.</p>	<p>3 didactic materials  1000 copies distributed</p>			<p>3 didactic-pedagogical materials</p>	<p>1000 copies of didactic-pedagogical materials distributed and disseminated to communities and enterprises</p>	<p>Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentation evidence</p>	<p>IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions</p>	<p>Systematization of experiences; final didactic materials and list of distribution places/events, Physical copies and online links</p>	<p>15,385</p>
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Cerra do biome .										
2.1.6 - Hold a Final Seminar and Graduation of the Formar Baru Training Program.	Number of final seminars of the FOR MAR BARU training program held.	1 final seminar			Final integrative seminar of the Formar Baru Program Held		Semi- annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documental evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions  Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Attendance list*, students' final work, photos and videos	170 ,01 2



2.2.1 - Conce ive and imple ment an applic ation to calcul ate Baru's produ ction cost.	Numb er of users using an applic ation develo ped to calcul ate the cost of baru produc tion	Aplic ation devel oped			App ready to be downl oaded	Comm unities , enterp rises and the privat e sector using the applic ation	Sem i- ann ual prog ress repo rts deta iling this acti vity exec utio n with supp ortin g doc ume ntal evid ence	IEB prepar es the report every six month s before the superv ision missio ns  Funbi o verifie s the eviden ce docum entatio n validat e it during superv ision missio ns	Link to the app in smartpho ne store  Number of download s	178 ,26 5
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COR E INDI CAT OR 11 ? result of activit ies under comp onent 1	People benefit ing from GEF- financ ed invest ments	3119 (50% wome n)	200 (50% wome n)	800 (50% wome n)	2000 (50% wome n)	3119 (50% wome n)	Sem i- ann ual prog ress repo rts deta iling this acti vity exec utio n with supp ortin g doc ume ntal evid ence	IEB prepar es the report every six month s before the superv ision missio ns  Funbi o verifie s the eviden ce docum entatio n validat e it during superv ision missio ns	Based on families benefiting from trainings and improved life condition s due to better productio n/income. Project will specificall y register women and youth.
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<b>3. GOVERNANCE, MONITORING, AND COMMUNICATION</b>	3.1.1 - Hold the Inaugural Seminar of the "Cerrado Standing" Project.	Presentation of the project, objectives	1 inaugural seminar	1 seminar				Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions.	Attendance list disaggregated by gender, photos, videos, testimonials and partnership letters between IEB and community organizations	58,565
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3.1.2 - Promote mobilization and articulation with networks and collectives that operate in the baru chain and in socio-biodiversity value chains .	Number of spaces, networks and collectives the project focuses on and acts to promote the baru chain	16 participations	4 participations	4 participations	4 participations	4 participations	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions	Document of actions, results and referrals, newsletters, social network records about participations in networks, collectives and observatories of sociobiodiversity economics	101,127
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3.1.3 - Hold 3 face-to-face meetings of the baru collective	Number of Baru collective meetings held with Baru chain actors	3 meetings of the Baru Collective		1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documents and evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions. Funbi verifies the evidence documentation and validate it during supervision missions.	Reports of the Baru Collective Annual Meetings including gender disaggregated data	153,422
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3.2.1 - Hiring of a specialized consultancy for advocacy and communication actions for advocacy and promotion of the sustainable baru chain.	Number of incidences with the government and private sector aimed at promoting the sustainable chain of Baru.	At least 6 actions		2 Advocacy actions with the government or private sector	2 Advocacy actions with the government or private sector	2 Advocacy actions with the government or private sector	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentation evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Document of actions, results and referrals of advocacy actions (consultancy reports), lists of participants/institutions and follow-up actions	38, 462
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	3.2.2 - Hiring of a specialized consultancy** to promote communication on the "Cerrado standing" Project.	Documents that systematize the actions and communication results of the "Cerrado standing".	Implementation of communication strategy	Communication strategy created	Implementation and preparation of materials about the project and its implementation, with inclusive language	implementation and elaboration of materials about the project and its implementation, with inclusive language	implementation and elaboration of materials about the project and its implementation, with inclusive language	Semi-annual progress reports detailing this activity execution with supporting documentation evidence	IEB prepares the report every six months before the supervision missions Funbio verifies the evidence documentation validate it during supervision missions	Communication strategy shared with advisory committee and communication products	88,688
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\*Gender disaggregated data will be collected and women participation in meetings will be strengthened.

\*\*The Project Communication Plan will define the implementation indicators for years 2, 3 and 4.

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

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





<b>Goods</b>	training materials, baru treatments machines, communications equipments , computers, etc	10862			52308	22977		10385			96532		96532	IEB	
<b>Contractual Services ? Individual</b>	Support for field work	9519									9519		9519	IEB	
<b>Contractual Services ? Company</b>	Publications and training materials, IT services				18846	15385					34231		34231	IEB	
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Moderators , consultants on governance , communications, audits			23077		13846		71923	38462	57711	205019	23077	228096	IEB	
<b>Salary and benefits / Staff costs</b>	Technical/specialized team	100444	135559			158704	162880	194603	50207		802397		40000	842397	IEB
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Participative community workshops, technical workshops, governance meetings	98020	143658		26938	231620		50062			550298			550298	IEB
<b>Travel</b>	per diem and air tickets							24692			24692			24692	IEB
<b>Recurring office costs</b>	utilities, systems licensing, internet connection, office supplies											47300	47300	IEB	

<b>Grand Total</b>		218 845	279 217	230 77	792 46	445 993	178 265	326 973	886 69	577 11	172 268 8	23 07 7	87 30 0	1.83 3.06 5	
<b>Total per component</b>		600385				624258		473353			172 268 8	23 07 7	87 30 0	1.83 3.06 5	

Image version:

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)											Total (USD)				
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3			Sub-Total	M&E		PMC			
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	Outcome 3.3							
<b>Goods</b>	training materials, baru treatments machines, communications equipments, computers, etc	10862			52308	22977		10385					96532			96532	
<b>Contractual Services – Individual</b>	Support for field work	9519											9519			9519	
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	Publications and training materials, IT services					18846	15385						34231			34231	
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Moderators, consultants on governance, communications, audits			23077		13846		71923	38462	57711			205019	23077		228096	
<b>Salary and benefits / Staff costs</b>	Technical/specialized team	100444	135559			158704	162880	194603	50207				802397		40000	842397	
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Participative community workshops, technical workshops, governance meetings	98020	143658		26938	231620		50062					550298			550298	
<b>Travel</b>	per diem and air tickets							24692					24692			24692	
<b>Recurring office costs</b>	utilities, systems licensing, internet connection, office supplies														47300	47300	
<b>Grand Total</b>		218845	279217	23077	79246	445993	178265	326973	88669	57711			1722688	23077	87300	1.833065	
<b>Total per component</b>		600385				624258		473353						1722688	23077	87300	1.833065

#### ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

**ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows**

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

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

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