

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands	
Region	GEF Project ID
Brazil	11508
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Brazil	GBFF
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Project ID
Funbio	
Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
IEB	CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Biodiversity	4/1/2024
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GBFF	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
9,064,221.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
815,779.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
9,880,000.00	17,900,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
0.00	0.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)	
9,880,000.00	

Project Tags :

GBF Target 3, GBF Target 22, GBF Target 9, Support IPLC

Rio Markers

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

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project. (max. 2000 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The main objective of this project is to restore, protect and maintain the biodiversity of indigenous lands. The project's focus is entirely on assisting the indigenous communities and their lands.

The project's strategy and innovation hinge on the role played by indigenous communities as primary project executors in the field. This will be achieved through direct assistance to indigenous-led organizations, where they are present and demonstrate willingness and capability, as well as local NGOs specializing in indigenous affairs. By adopting this approach, indigenous peoples serve as both executors of project activities and the primary beneficiaries of its outcomes.

Aligning with the National Policy of Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), the project uses the Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) as its primary planning tool. These plans are not just developed but co-created in a participatory process that respects the culture of each ethnic group, with the important assistance of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and government institutions. The project will also directly answer to the PNGATI steering committee, ensuring the project will be known to all indigenous organizations in Brazil, but also guaranteeing the broad dissemination of lessons learned. At the local level, the project will empower territorial management committees to have a consulting role in project execution throughout the project duration. This design not only involves indigenous people in all levels of project coordination but also recognizes their expertise and contributions. Special attention was given to the participation of women and the youth in these roles and also in project execution and benefits.

Finally, the project activities will deliver outputs aligned with the GBFF and GEF Core Indicators, including 6.4 million hectares of land with more effective and sustainable management, benefitting 61,000 indigenous.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

The main objective of this project is to protect and maintain the biodiversity of indigenous lands by supporting Indigenous communities to implement their own Territorial and Environmental Management Plans.

Project Components

1. Consolidation of Indigenous Lands

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
5,423,683.00	11,700,000.00

Outcome:

6.4 M hectares of ILs better managed and protected by strengthened community organizations

Output:

15 ILs have equipments and the means to control and survey their territory

15 focal points are active in the ILs

2. Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,245,230.00	1,500,000.00

Outcome:

Increased food security and income from sustainable use of natural resources in ILs with strong womens' participation

Output:

3 Indigenous organizations have established processes to sell surpluses to the government

9 ILs have new sustainable value chain initiatives

At least 5 women collectives participate directly in production

3. Territorial Governance of IPLCs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,447,125.00	4,000,000.00

Outcome:

ILs have strengthened organizations and governance

Increased participation of women and youth in governance

Output:

15 ILs have territorial management committees active and engaging with local discussions

Women and youth are engaged, especially with climate change issues

10 indigenous organizations are strengthened

4. Project and Knowledge management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
413,220.00	300,000.00

Outcome:

Knowledge disseminated to other ILs, public institutions, CSOs and others

Project has adaptative management

Output:

Lessons learned from PGTA implementation are documented

MoPI, FUNAI and CSOs receive the knowledge through different channels

Project executive committee meets regularly

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
103,334.00	100,000.00

Outcome:

Project monitored regularly, allowing adaptative management

Output:

Project supervision missions every 6 months

- Mid Term Review

- Terminal evaluation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Consolidation of Indigenous Lands	5,423,683.00	11,700,000.00
2. Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits	1,245,230.00	1,500,000.00
3. Territorial Governance of IPLCs	1,447,125.00	4,000,000.00
4. Project and Knowledge management	413,220.00	300,000.00
M&E	103,334.00	100,000.00

Subtotal	8,632,592.00	17,600,000.00
Project Management Cost	431,629.00	300,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	9,064,221.00	17,900,000.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A.CHANGES COMPARED TO PPG REQUEST

Please describe and justify any major changes to the project design, including to elements put forward in the PPG request to meet the following GBFF selection criteria:

- a. Potential of the project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);
- b. The alignment of the project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities;
- c. The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;
- d. Whether the project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies'; and
- e. Whether and how the project will engage with and provide support to IPLCs.
 - a. Potential of the Project to generate global environmental benefits (GEBs) (include a description of the GEBs the Project will generate per the GBFF Results Indicators);

GEBs were adjusted from the initial numbers at the PPG based on specifics of sites selected, with a slight increase in the number of hectares and beneficiaries.

- b. The alignment of the Project with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and regional priorities;

The Brazilian NBSAP is grounded on the same principles and directives established for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy – PNB (Decree n° 4,339, of 22 August 2002), which considers the Brazilian commitments under the CBD in addition to the rulings of the Brazilian Constitution and other regulations currently in force related to biodiversity. The main objectives of the NBSAP are:

- The conservation of biodiversity.
- The sustainable use of natural resources.
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits generated by using genetic resources.

Indigenous territories in Brazil are areas rich in biodiversity, and the effective management of these territories by implementing PGTAs helps preserve essential ecosystems. This happens because indigenous peoples have deep traditional knowledge and a sui generis relationship with their territories, which leads to the sustainable use of natural resources.

The project is directly related to four of the five strategic objectives of the Brazilian NBSAP:

- Strategic Objective B – Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use – is directly linked to component 2 of sustainable production.
- Strategic Objective C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity – is directly linked to component 1 of territorial management, but the sustainable production and territorial Governance components also influence the management of ecosystems and species diversity. PGTAs, in most cases, include the monitoring of territories, allowing the detection and combat of illegal activities, such as deforestation, illegal hunting, and mining, contributing to the integrity of ecosystems.
- Strategic Objective D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. – is directly linked to the maintenance of areas with a good environmental status or the recovery of degraded areas that promote seed dispersal, shelter for pollinators, aquifer recharge, carbon sequestration, among other benefits for populations living close to indigenous lands.
- Finally, Strategic Objective E: Enhance the implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management, and capacity building. – is closely linked to the project due to the execution format designed for it, with indigenous peoples having a central role in the execution of activities, a continuous process of consultations, and the strengthening of indigenous organizations as central points of the implementation strategy. The management of knowledge generated by the project is also foreseen in component 4, allowing other indigenous peoples and other projects to take advantage of this knowledge for the future.

Therefore, promoting indigenous territorial management not only supports the objectives of NBSAP but also expands Brazil's capacity to meet international biodiversity conservation commitments, recognizing and valuing the vital role that indigenous peoples play in environmental protection and maintenance of cultural and ecological diversity.

- c. The level of policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the Project aims to support;

The Project will implement PGTAs, a specific environmental instrument of the national policy for indigenous people, coherent with the work of several ministries and indigenous organizations across the country. The Project also has the important outcome of generating knowledge and disseminating it to indigenous projects in all biomes and establishing crucial lessons for future projects and programs.

- d. Whether the Project will mobilize the resources of the private sector and philanthropies; and

The project does not foresee a meaningful participation from the private sector. Productive activities are mostly linked to food security, and productive surpluses from the ILs will be directed to public food purchasing programs. There may be a participation as buyers in the value chain subcomponent in some Indigenous Lands, this will be monitored and reported during project implementation. This does not mean the private sector won't play a role in the future for ILs consolidation and if, during project implementation, the project partners (MoPI, IEB and Funbio) perceive a stronger interest of the private sector, the activities on component 2 can easily be adjusted to bring them earlier.

Philanthropies may become a source of co-finance in the future and have been a source for indigenous projects in Brazil in the past, nevertheless, these are usually support for just one or few ILs. The proposed project is scaling-up the indigenous projects in comparison. Funbio currently is initiating a project to design an indigenous project finance mechanism in Brazil and the role of philanthropies will be considered.

- e. Whether and how the Project will engage with and support IPLCs.

The Project is completely dedicated to supporting indigenous people.

B. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation including: the global biodiversity problems that the project will address; the key elements of the system to be addressed by the project; and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages).

Indigenous Lands (ILs) correspond to 13.9% of the Brazilian territory, housing 109.7 million hectares of native vegetation (19.5% of native vegetation in Brazil in 2020). Around 58% of these lands are located in the Legal Amazon, which represents 23% of the area of this region and 98.75% of the area of all TIs in the country. Currently, Funai records include 628 TIs and 6 areas with ordinance and prohibition of use. The National 2022 Census by the Brazilian Geography and Statistical Institute (IBGE) records 1,693,535 indigenous people in Brazil belonging to 305 ethnicities who speak 274 languages.

As in other countries, several studies and analyses have demonstrated that Indigenous Lands (ILs) are among the main barriers to the advancement of deforestation in Brazil. They are the most preserved among protected natural areas, presenting high biodiversity and protection of ecosystem services. According to data from Mapbiomas (2022), in the last 30 years, ILs lost only 1% of their native vegetation area, while in private areas, this loss was 20.6%. Furthermore, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), around 80% of the world's biodiversity is found in indigenous territories and local communities.

Many indigenous lands, especially in the last century, lost considerable forest resources necessary for the economy and their culture and began to be faced with impacts on biomes such as deforestation and environmental degradation. For example, there is the proliferation of monocultures and the expansion of the agricultural frontier in the Amazon and the Cerrado, unsustainable tourism in the Brazilian Northeast regions, and the drastic territorial reduction in indigenous lands in Mato Grosso state. In this context, the protection of biodiversity in indigenous territories is directly related to their environmental protection and management, which in turn is interconnected with cultural knowledge and traditions and with the integrated vision that Indigenous Peoples have of their territories and their relationships in the environment.

In these intertwining aspects of territorial management, indigenous peoples build a dynamic social relationship with nature, characterized by intense knowledge of the local ecological reality, the low negative impact of their interventions, and the promotion of biological diversity through the management of the areas they occupy. The typical way of social relations of Indigenous Peoples with 'non-humans' – such as fauna and flora – and the material practices of interaction with ecosystems direct the collective action of these peoples. In this sense, indigenous people build and preserve part of their ecological knowledge through their relationship with plants and animals, and this knowledge is also manifested in ceremonies, rites and symbols. Furthermore, conservation actions are linked to the quality of life in indigenous villages. Addressing issues such as the scarcity of forest resources and raw materials related to basic needs, from wood and straw for housing construction, materials for handicrafts, as well as plants used as medicine or in rituals.

Climate change adaptation and resilience

The intersection of climate change adaptation and indigenous peoples in Brazil reveals complex dynamics that amplify vulnerabilities, with gender inequalities playing a significant role. Indigenous communities often inhabit areas highly susceptible to the impacts of climate change, such as the Amazon rainforest, the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes. These regions face threats like deforestation, erratic weather patterns, and loss of biodiversity, directly affecting indigenous peoples' livelihoods and cultural practices. Women within these communities, who often bear the responsibility for food security, water collection, and caregiving, are disproportionately impacted by these changes, exacerbating existing gender disparities.

Vulnerabilities among indigenous communities in Brazil stem from multiple factors, including historical marginalization, land encroachment, and inadequate access to essential services. Climate change compounds these challenges, increasing food insecurity, displacement, and health risks. Women, who are essential actors in climate adaptation efforts, face additional barriers due to traditional gender roles and limited decision-making power within their communities. Furthermore, climate-related disasters and resource scarcity can disproportionately affect women, who may bear the brunt of increased caregiving responsibilities and face heightened risks of gender-based violence in times of crisis.

Addressing the link between climate change adaptation, indigenous peoples, and gender inequalities requires holistic approaches that center indigenous rights, knowledge, and gender perspectives. Empowering indigenous women as agents of change is essential for building community resilience. This involves supporting initiatives that enhance women's participation in decision-making processes, providing access to education and resources, and recognizing and valuing their contributions to sustainable development. Additionally, ensuring land tenure security and upholding indigenous rights are critical steps toward safeguarding cultural heritage and ecological integrity in Brazil's diverse landscapes.

Current situation

In Brazil, data demonstrate the success and relevance of the indigenous land demarcation policy. Driven by the 1988 Federal Constitution, this policy resulted in the land regularization and protection of 488 indigenous lands, while 222 are still at some stage of the demarcation process (according to data from the Funai Territorial Protection Directorate). They also demonstrate the beneficial and synergistic effect between the presence of indigenous peoples and the conservation of natural habitats, bringing direct benefits to biodiversity and also to mitigation and adaptation to global climate change.

Most Indigenous Peoples in all Brazilian biomes have shown concern about this process and proposed actions and initiatives for environmental protection and recovery. Initiatives such as reforestation, implementation of agroforestry systems, recovery of degraded areas, protection of water resources and reestablishment of fauna corridors, enrichment of secondary vegetation, and improved gardens are becoming increasingly important, both for social and environmental public policies.

These benefits are achieved by:

- **Preservation of ecosystems:** ILs are home to ecosystems shaped in centuries of interactions between the indigenous populations and the environment, providing a vital refuge for wide variety of plant and animal species.
- **Traditional knowledge:** Indigenous communities often have deep traditional knowledge about local fauna, flora and ecosystems, contributing to the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.
- **Sustainable management practices:** Many indigenous communities adopt sustainable land and natural resource management practices based on traditional techniques that allow for biodiversity conservation while meeting local communities' needs.
- **Conservation of threatened species:** ILs are often home to populations of endangered species, offering a safe environment for their survival and recovery.
- **Ecological connectivity:** ILs serve in many cases as ecological corridors that connect protected areas and fragmented habitats, facilitating the gene flow of species and promoting genetic diversity.

- **Climate resilience:** The preservation of ILs contributes to the mitigation of climate change, as healthy ecosystems store carbon and maintain hydrological cycles essential for climate stability.

In summary, indigenous lands play a crucial role in conserving biodiversity, preserving traditional knowledge and promoting sustainable natural resource management practices, thus contributing to the well-being of local communities and the health of ecosystems at global scale.

It is key to ensure and promote the protection, recovery, conservation, and sustainable use of Indigenous Lands (ILs) to maintain their integrity and enhance the quality of life for current and future generations of indigenous people. To achieve this objective, the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI) was established through a participatory process that involved approximately 1,200 representatives from indigenous communities, civil society organizations, and government agencies operating in all of Brazil's biomes. The development of PNGATI was supported by the GEF project 'Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest' (GEFID 2934), implemented by the UNDP in collaboration with the Brazilian Environment Ministry and the Indigenous National Foundation (FUNAI).

PGTAs are the result of a process approved in the PNGATI, which involved extensive consultation and was backed by a previous GEF project. These plans were developed by the communities themselves with the assistance of partners, and they provide a basis for undertaking additional activities and engaging with the government.

Therefore, Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) are the main way of guaranteeing a bottom-up implementation of the PNGATI because they are plans built by the communities themselves. These Plans reflect the protagonism, autonomy and self-determination of indigenous peoples, and also act as guides in the negotiation and establishment of internal agreements. This strengthens territorial protection and management, becoming an essential foundation to guide the implementation of public policies aimed at indigenous peoples. So, PGTAs are a key instrument to implement conservation actions on Indigenous Lands.

The PGTAs adhere to the following principles:

1. **Indigenous Leadership:** The plan is created by and for indigenous people according to their aspirations and visions of the future. The State and civil society partners then collaborate and support the plan.
2. **Legality:** The plan is developed within the scope of the national legal system. It follows and respects current norms while considering indigenous specificities.
3. **Sustainability:** The plan aims to ensure the sustainability of indigenous peoples and indigenous lands. It takes into account sociocultural, economic, political, and environmental aspects to meet the present needs without compromising the possibility of future generations meeting their own needs.
4. **Establishment of Agreements/Pacts:** The plan allows for the enhancement of internal and external dialogue. It contributes to the effectiveness of planned actions and the efficiency of public policies aimed at indigenous peoples.

The diversity of existing indigenous environmental management experiences shows great potential for these plans to be starting points for a significant increase in scale in the quantity and quality of areas under improved management. These plans show that biodiversity protection is inextricably linked to well-being of Indigenous communities through activities that generate social, cultural, economic, and environmental benefits.

Finally, more recently, in 2023, the first ever Ministry of Indigenous Peoples was created in Brazil, which is dedicated to indigenous issues in the country. The MoIP is especially focused on the guarantee of indigenous land rights and the implementation of PNGATI, elevating the importance of the topic to the ministerial level.

By implementing activities related to environmental and territorial management plans for indigenous lands, the project will strengthen the protection and management of large and biodiverse areas and, above all, reinforce the ability of indigenous peoples to be conservation stewards.

Problems to address

Since 2016, deforestation within ILs has increased, peaking in 2019. Although this rate has decreased recently, deforestation in ILs measured by PRODES (Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Project) in 2022 is still at higher levels than in any year from 2010 to 2018. The pressure on the natural resources in indigenous lands, which are essential for their inhabitants' well-being, has led to socioenvironmental vulnerability. This vulnerability has caused a progressive loss of environmental quality in indigenous lands. For the ILs to continue serving as barriers to deforestation, providing important environmental services, and protecting the biodiversity and culture of vulnerable peoples, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness and consolidation of these areas. Moreover, work with indigenous peoples must be built based on the specific experiences of each people, according to their culture, and in a participatory manner. Therefore, the best tool to conserve biodiversity in indigenous lands is the PGTA and its activities, as they are outlined by the communities themselves.

Finally, there is also little institutional experience in supporting the implementation of PGTAs because they are a relatively recent instrument. Financing the implementation of the more broadly PNGATI has been a challenge since its creation, which has mostly been done by scattered projects financed by different sources. There was a significant effort by Indigenous organizations and non-governmental institutions to develop PGTAs (especially in the Amazon), but very few have been implemented. It is important to note that the preparation of these plans can take years, being drawn up together with the people themselves in a culturally appropriate and participatory way. This time is necessary for them to be done properly. Therefore, lessons learned about the implementation of PGTAs, the dissemination of this knowledge, and the institutional capacity to use this knowledge are essential objectives for all future implementation of PGTAs and for direct actions on indigenous lands themselves.

Goal and objectives

The project's goal is to conserve biodiversity through indigenous lands and the project's objectives are:

- Strengthen 6.4 million hectares of Brazilian indigenous lands through the implementation of their PGTAs, making them more effective and capable of containing deforestation and increasing the climate resilience of their people and surrounding areas.
- Knowledge management and capacity building on implementing PGTAs in the Ministry of Indigenous People

To achieve these goals, the project developed implementation directives:

- The project will focus on territories based on a multi-criteria assessment made by the Indigenous People Ministry and validated by the PNGATI executive committee. It will also include most Brazilian biomes.

- The project will embrace the diversity of the indigenous lands and will go for a fit-for-purpose approach considering each IL individually, which will increase project complexity but will also enrich the knowledge generated and the ability to tackle each IL issues to generate more environmental and social benefits.
- The project will foster and use local consultations throughout its execution to increase the indigenous people's buy-in and empowerment and to allow the fit-for-purpose approach described above.
- The project will actively encourage local/indigenous organizations to take the lead in executing project activities, thereby enhancing their capacity. This approach is crucial as it ensures the project's impact is sustainable and paves the way for future initiatives. It also serves as a means to empower the indigenous and their support organizations.
- Gender issues, especially involving women and youth, will be included in project activities throughout the project; this is also crucial for long-term sustainability.

Justification for the intervention and alternative scenario

The project is necessary for indigenous lands to become more effective and reverse the recent increase in deforestation and degradation. This project is the first large scale, national intervention to implement PGTAs and is key for the future of these areas.

In addition to the 6.4 million hectares and 61 thousand indigenous people directly affected, the project will allow for significant learning in implementing these plans, especially because will target 5 different biomes and ILs in very different environmental, social and cultural contexts. This diversity and project lessons and findings will support future projects for years to come.

In the absence of this project, Indigenous Lands would likely delay, or stop, the implementation of their PGTAs in the coming years. Currently, the only region with PGTAs implementation activities are in the Amazon, but even those are sporadic and lack sustainability in the long-term. This project represents a pioneering effort to substantially implement PGTAs, and not only in the Amazon. As the first large-scale intervention of its kind, it will be a crucial platform for organizing knowledge and facilitating replication or dissemination to other ILs and projects in the future, including the development of financial mechanisms tailored to indigenous people in Brazil.

The scope and coordinated efforts of the Ministry of Indigenous People (MoPI) not only amplify the project's impact but also contribute to strengthening this novel ministry in Brazil. Notably, the project relies on active participation and execution by indigenous people, fostering stronger indigenous organizations and participation in local territorial governance— which is also important for long-term sustainability.

This project stands as a unique indigenous-focused intervention in Brazil, with the potential to catalyze PGTA implementation in the country.

Expected results

The project will contribute to the Global Environmental Benefits by improving the management and integrity of ILs, contributing around 6.4 million hectares of Indigenous Lands with management (core indicator 1) in 5 Brazilian biomes (Amazonia, Pantanal, Cerrado, Caatinga, and Atlantic forest). This improvement in management will help reduce deforestation, further degradation of natural habitats and start to restore degraded

lands, directly contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and the increase in the resilience of these vulnerable areas and populations. Because the diversity of the areas it wasn't possible to calculate mitigation of GHG during the project preparation phase. Nevertheless, this will be calculated in the project first year and at the fifth using the EX-ACT methodology and satellite data from multiple years. The results will be reported to GEF in the midterm review and final evaluation.

Furthermore, the maintenance of these habitats also contributes to the maintenance of water cycles in the regions where they are located.

This support will benefit around 61,000 indigenous people, 50% of whom are women (core indicator 11)

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

The project will improve the management and effectiveness of the supported ILs, increasing their capacity to withstand external pressures that promote deforestation and degradation. For this to be done, PGTAs must be implemented.

Project target areas

Considering the high number of Indigenous Lands in Brazil, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (MoPI) used four criteria to select the areas with existent PGTA, or a PGTA in final process of development, where the project will be executed:

- Biome diversity
- Indigenous Lands subject to high pressure from outsiders
- Social and territorial vulnerability
- Representative examples of the Policy for Indigenous Peoples

Diversity of Biomes	of	As a federal agency, the MoPI seeks to promote actions in different biomes and states of the federation, each with diverse realities, challenges, and strategies, despite common issues. In this sense, this project encompasses five of the six Brazilian biomes and three of the five administrative regions of Brazil. Thus, the project would have a significantly broad scope of
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	<p>action, operating in biomes that together correspond to about 91% of Brazilian biodiversity.[1]¹</p>
<p>Indigenous Lands subject to high pressure</p>	<p>The implementation of the PNGATI also involves ensuring territorial protection (axis 1 of the policy), and it is the duty of the Brazilian state to guarantee full control and exclusive use of Indigenous Lands by the communities, with one of the MPI's priorities being the mitigation of high pressure from outsiders in these lands. For this reason, on April 28, 2023, the Interministerial Committee for Eviction of Non-Indigenous Occupants from Indigenous Lands was created through Decree 11510 (updated by Decree 11702 in September of the same year). Under the coordination of the MoPI, this committee is responsible for planning, coordinating, and monitoring the actions to remove intruders from Indigenous Lands. The committee's priority is the lands addressed by ADPF 709, in addition to Apyterewa and Alto Rio Guamá. Intrusion removal has already been completed in three territories (Apyterewa, Trancheira Bacajá, and Alto Rio Guamá) and is ongoing in another (Yanomami).</p> <p>The removal of intruders is a complex process that requires coordinated action from various federal government agencies. Another significant challenge is post-intrusion management, a period during which territories may remain vulnerable to new invasions if there is no continued public action combined with effective community management. For this reason, one of the MPI's strategies is to implement PGTAs in Indigenous Lands undergoing eviction processes as it prevents the return of outsiders.</p> <p>In this regard, this project includes two Indigenous Lands that will undergo the intrusion removal process in the next twelve months: Munduruku and Kayapó. These are vast Amazonian territories and are among the most affected by illegal gold mining. Therefore, territorial monitoring and other activities included in their PGTAs are crucial to strengthen community</p>

	<p>management of the territories and prevent intruders from returning after the removal process.</p>
<p>Social and territorial vulnerability</p>	<p>Southern Mato Grosso do Sul and southern Bahia - areas covered by the selection of Kadiwéu, Cachoeirinha, Dourados, Lalima, Taunay/Ipegue, Comexatibá, Barra Velha, Águas Belas, Caramuru Paraguassu, and Coroa Vermelha Indigenous Lands - are regions with vulnerabilities that require support for strengthening community management of indigenous territories in the region. Conflicts arising from agribusiness pressure and other predatory activities (such as mass tourism, in the case of Bahia), as well as the demand for complete regularization of territories, are common elements in these regions.</p> <p>Both regions face issues regarding regularization, with territories at different stages of the demarcation process. In the case of Mato Grosso do Sul there is a significant need for demarcation in the region as a whole, especially for the Guarani Kaiowá people's lands. There are several lands around the Dourados Reserve, whose identification studies were resumed by FUNAI in 2023. The implementation of the PGTA in Dourados can strengthen the quality of life in the surrounding territories by scaling up project results. The other selected areas in Mato Grosso do Sul have a significant biodiversity asset, as they are located in transition regions between the Cerrado and the Pantanal, presenting a wide variety of flora and fauna.</p> <p>In southern Bahia, there is also a demand for the complete regularization of the lands in question - Comexatibá and the expansion of Barra Velha are only delimited - and the need to promote sustainable management based on the main income-generating activities carried out by the Pataxó people. Ethnotourism and handicraft production using native seeds are some of the factors linking the economic activities of the Pataxó with the conservation of the Atlantic Forest on their lands, which also serve as protection islands for this highly threatened biome.</p>

Representative examples of the Policy for Indigenous Peoples

The two areas in the Caatinga, Entre Serras/Pankararu and Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú, besides contributing to the project's biome diversity and biodiversity, also serve as representative areas for Brazilian indigenous policy. Entre Serras/Pankararu was one of the reference areas in the GATI project, the precursor of PNGATI itself, financed by the GEF, which allowed for the elaboration of the territory's own PGTA.

The demarcation of the Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú IL, which occurred on April 28, 2023, represents the resumption of indigenous policy by the Brazilian state, as it was (together with five other ILs) the first demarcation of Indigenous Land after an seven-year hiatus. The PGTA of Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú was also the first to be completed with MPI support last year.

Thus, the implementation of the PGTAs in these two territories symbolically represents a broader implementation of the State policy for indigenous peoples, highlighting the demarcation of the territory, the elaboration, and implementation of management instruments as three important steps in the consolidation of Indigenous Lands for the Good Living of the communities.

The resulting exercise of the MoPI also include ILs that are close together or forming mosaics of areas, in order to optimize project resources and benefits. The final result are 15 IL to be supported, organized in 8 project areas. The table below summarizes this result:

Project Area	Indigenous Land	Biome	Region	Area (Ha)	Population
1	Munduruku	Amazon	North	3.284.004,97	9282
2	Kayapó	Amazon	North	2.381.795,78	6365
3	Kadiwéu	Pantanal	Midwest	538.535,78	1311
4	Cachoeirinha	Pantanal/Cerrado	Midwest	73.188	8299

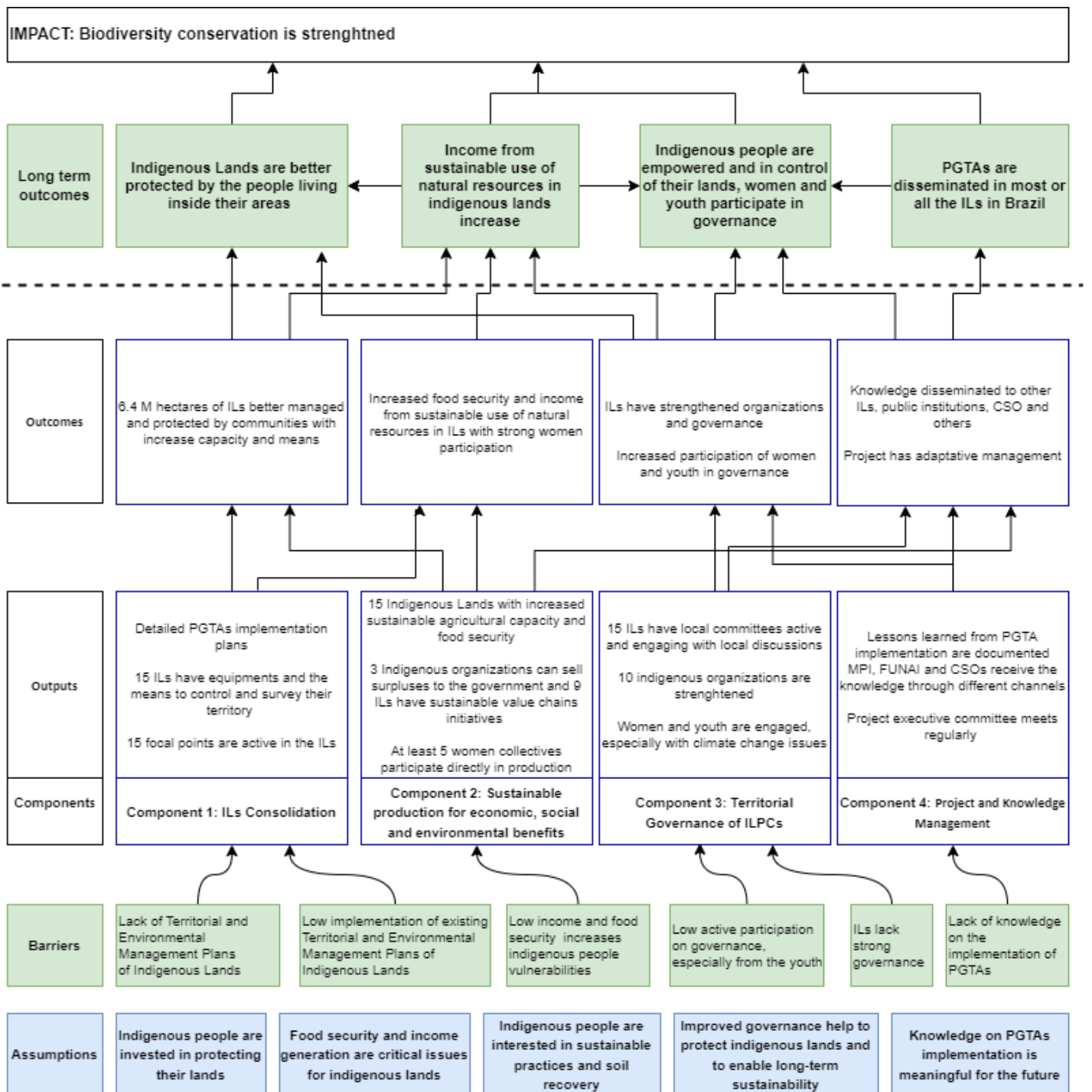
	Taunay/Ipegue	Pantanal/Cerrado	Midwest		
	Lalima	Cerrado	Midwest		
5	Dourados	Cerrado	Midwest	3.474	13673
6	Comexatibá	Atlantic Forest	Northeast	136.360	11565
	Barra Velha	Atlantic Forest	Northeast		
	Águas Belas	Atlantic Forest	Northeast		
	Coroa Vermelha	Atlantic Forest	Northeast		
	Caramuru Paraguassu	Atlantic Forest	Northeast		
7	Pankararu	Caatinga	Northeast	15.100	9556
	Entre Serras	Caatinga	Northeast		
8	Tremembé da	Caatinga	Northeast	3.580	980
	Barra do Mondaú				
				6.436.038,53	61.031

The project will directly support the activities planned in 15 Indigenous Lands (some grouped in mosaics) and nine ethnicities. The preparation of PGTAs is carried out in a participatory manner, expressing priorities and respecting the culture and processes of each ethnic group. The project will focus on consolidation activities, income generation, education (a key aspect of gender integration), land monitoring and surveillance, and territorial governance.

Finally, the project will manage the knowledge generated to facilitate the implementation of other PGTAs in the future, contributing to the effectiveness of IL management in other areas.

The project will be executed by the Instituto de Educacao do Brasil (IEB), a CSO organization with substantial experience working with ILPCs in Brazil and with operational capabilities to execute this project.

The figure below is the project Theory of Change



Project Components and activities:

Component 1: Consolidation of ILs

The project will support indigenous peoples in enhancing their management over their lands by supporting their communal organization and providing means for their work, including equipment, means of transport,

and communication. This component will be the first to be executed in all indigenous lands and have three subcomponents.

Subcomponent 1.1 – Engagement with Indigenous people

This will be the first set of activities of the project and starts with the engagement of the indigenous people in a participative consultation to define project details as priority areas of work inside the lands and the priority of activities to be executed in the PGTAs. The first workshop in each area will also lay the roots for most of the activities ahead and the local consultation committees that are going to meet in the whole project period and are very important to guarantee not only meaningful consultations but also the capacity to adaptive management, which is especially important in a project like this. This activity will include the participation of women and youth, including them in the whole process. During the project preparation, it was also clear that the time taken for this consultation/detailing of the work ahead would vary between the areas because of the size of the lands, means of transportation, and the size and culture of each indigenous population. This first activity will also identify and validate local/indigenous organizations that may execute some of the local activities and be further capacitated.

Finally, the activity will be essential to be transparent with the indigenous people on what cannot be financed by the project, as many PGTAs include activities that are not considered eligible to be funded by the GEF, including primary education and cultural/religious activities. To be clear, many activities of territorial management include rituals for their beginning/ending, and those cannot be dissociated from the activity itself without disrespecting the indigenous culture, which could halt project activities; in those cases, the project will finance the whole activity.

The outputs in this subcomponent are:

- detailed implementation plans of the PGTAs (with women participation and disaggregated data)
- 15 indigenous focal points (at least 7 women) to work in liaison between the indigenous villages and the project team identified and trained in community communication and engagement, keeping a constant flow of communication between the project team and the indigenous people, supporting activities on the ground.

Subcomponent Activities:

1.1.1 Initial meetings with indigenous peoples to prepare and agree on detailed PGTA Implementation Plans and identify and validate local/indigenous organizations, including women organizations

1.1.2 Training of 15 indigenous focal points to liaison with project management and produce information throughout the project that supports the systematization of PGTA implementation experiences

1.2 - Territorial Management and Monitoring

After this first activity, the project will follow by supporting the indigenous lands with equipment for communication, surveillance (ex., drones), required training in drone operation, and satellite image analyses to identify threats and/or document impacts. It is important to note that on many occasions, indigenous people face dangerous situations because they do not have adequate equipment or vehicles to monitor their lands against intruders and/or cannot flee when necessary. Vehicles are also essential in some areas to quickly reach ILs parts that are farther from villages; communication equipment is vital in coordinating actions, giving warnings, and contacting law enforcement forces that are responsible for dealing with intruders, and for this to be effective, communication needs to be fast and reliable. Recently, the use of drones has become more common, and this equipment is suited to increase the integrity of the land's coverage in a substantially safer way. The support with equipment and training will be tailored for each indigenous land and will increase the capacity and effectiveness of their territorial management. Finally, where necessary, basic infrastructure to support the territory monitoring as simple towers for communication or places to store and charge equipment will be provided.

The output in this subcomponent is:

- 15 Indigenous lands with adequate equipment and basic infrastructure to support the indigenous people to monitor their lands, warn law enforcement in case of emergencies or intrusion and provide training to use the equipment.

Subcomponent Activities:

- 1.2.1 Support indigenous peoples to carry out territorial management and monitoring actions defined in the PGTA implementation plans with adequate equipment.
- 1.2.2 Advice and technical support for local project implementation
- 1.2.3 Support for indigenous peoples to implement basic territorial consolidation infrastructure.

The outcome of the first component is 6.4 M hectares of ILs better managed and protected by communities with increased capacity and means, which will reinforce their role as biodiversity-rich areas.

Component 2: Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits

The component will support activities to increase and enhance the sustainable production of food. This component has three subcomponents.

2.1- Promotion of indigenous agriculture to guarantee food security

This is a common goal in PGTAs, and the project will foster sustainable practices to achieve it. The project will guarantee that the indigenous people have the inputs and equipment adequate to this task. Technical assistance will also be promoted to ensure training and good practices, like agroforestry. Finally, in some ILs, there will be a need to provide basic infrastructure, such as places to stock production or “flour houses,” to increase capacity and reduce losses.

The output in this subcomponent is:

- 15 Indigenous Lands with increased sustainable agricultural capacity and food security;
- At least 5 women collectives participate directly in food production.

Subcomponent Activities:

- 2.1.1 Ensure the necessary inputs and equipment for communities to carry out indigenous agricultural activities defined in the PGTA implementation plans;
- 2.1.2 Support for community infrastructure necessary for indigenous agriculture;
- 2.1.3 Technical assistance to support indigenous agriculture;

2.2 - Capacity to sell food surpluses to public food procurement programs

This is an important aspect of income generation for indigenous people in the future. The food acquisition programs of the Brazilian government buy food for schools, hospitals, etc., and increasingly require local suppliers, organic food, or sustainable production systems. This is an opportunity for indigenous people to sell part of their excess food and increase their income. For this to happen, the production must comply with a set of documentation and practices, which is a barrier for many communities. In this regard, the project will invest in the organization of women who will lead this activity and the indigenous organizations that are capable of dealing with the Brazilian bureaucracy and food safety requirements, using specialists to support this activity.

The output in this subcomponent is:

- 3 Indigenous organizations (at least 1 women) can sell agricultural surpluses to the government food procurement programs;

Subcomponent Activities:

- 2.2.1 Promote activities for indigenous organizations to comply with requirements to sell for public food acquisition programs;
- 2.2.2 Provide technical assistance for reaching compliance to permit selling to public food acquisition programs;
- 2.2.3 Support the involvement of indigenous women's organizations in accessing public policies for food acquisition;

2.3 – Sustainable and inclusive production chains subcomponent

The project will provide support in promoting sustainable value chains in indigenous lands, where this is a viable possibility. The sub-component will provide technical assistance to improve productive chains of natural products (açai, Brazil nut, cumaru, etc.) and provide the means to work on the production, including some small infrastructure. This will only be possible where indigenous organizations have a minimal level of capacity.

The outputs in this subcomponent are:

- 9 ILs have sustainable value chain initiatives;

Subcomponent Activities:

- 2.3.1 Strengthening production chains through activities foreseen in the PGTAs implementation plan;
- 2.3.2 Support for indigenous peoples to implement community infrastructure necessary for the development of value chains;
- 2.3.3 Hiring technical assistance to strengthen sustainable and inclusive production chains;

These subcomponents together will support the development of sustainable production and specific training to increase income in ILs, empower indigenous people and improve food security. It is important to note the importance of food security for the indigenous people, as, only after this is achieved that other activities start to be seen as priorities, like territorial protection (component 1) and even governance (component 3), in this sense, this component is an enabler of all the other project activities. Finally, women play an important role in all those activities and will be protagonists in this component.

The second component's outcome is increased food security and income from sustainable use of natural resources in ILs with strong women's participation.

Component 3: Territorial Governance for IPLCs

This component will foster community governance and support territorial management committees and the engagement of the indigenous and indigenous organizations with the local governments, CSOs, and other indigenous people. The increase in participation and their capacity as stakeholders in local and regional forums is vital to ensuring the project's long-term sustainability and indigenous empowerment. The component has two subcomponents.

3.1 - Strengthening Indigenous Organizations

This subcomponent will work directly with indigenous organizations to increase their capacity. The project will identify indigenous and local organizations in Component 1; some will be able to handle project activities,

and this is also a way to support and strengthen them. This subcomponent, though, will support organizations at the initial levels of institutional development. The project will support the organizations in meeting regularly and strengthening their fiduciary and technical capacities. It will also support organizations with essential equipment and training. In some cases, professional services may be required to help these organizations achieve compliance with Brazilian bureaucracy, which has changed substantially in the last decade, becoming much more digitalized and online, which is suitable for institutions with the capacity to use it or a difficult barrier if they don't. To measure the results in this subcomponent, the project will use Funbio's institutional appraisal tool at the beginning and the end of the project for each supported organization. This is a multi-level tool that Funbio uses for subgrants, even with small grassroots in remote locations, and it measures institutional capacity in 8 different criteria.

The outputs in this subcomponent are:

- 15 ILs have territorial management committees active and engaging in local discussions, registering disaggregated gender data and reporting in women and youth participation;
- 10 indigenous organizations are strengthened, at least 3 are women organizations;

Subcomponent Activities:

- 3.1.1 Support for indigenous organizations to hold assemblies in accordance with their statutes;
- 3.1.2 Annual Meetings of Local Monitoring, Evaluation and Planning Committees;
- 3.1.3 Acquisition of equipment to strengthen indigenous organizations;
- 3.1.4 Hiring specific consultancies for actions to strengthen indigenous organizations;

3.2 - Gender, Youth and Climate Change

This subcomponent will foster a critical aspect of the project: women and youth participation in governance meetings. This will diversify points of view and prepare the 'next generation' of stakeholders and leaders. It is important to note that some issues generate more interest in women and young individuals; climate change is one of them. The centrality of the theme for the conservation of their lands and the expected impacts, most of which impact vulnerable people more intensively and more frequently, particularly, health and food security impacts. For these reasons, women and young people are keen to understand and care about climate change, and the project will have a specific activity to encourage those groups to organize and engage with others regarding climate change. This will take different ways in different indigenous lands, but it is expected that issues such as nature-based solutions, resilience, and monitoring will be relevant in many of them. Finally, the project will also ensure women's meetings are supported throughout the project.

The output in this subcomponent is:

- Women and youth are engaged, especially with climate change issues;

Subcomponent Activities:

- 3.2.1 Provide Support for meetings of indigenous women and youth focused on combating climate change;
- 3.2.2 Provide Support for indigenous women's and youth organizations to hold ordinary and extraordinary assemblies in accordance with their statutes;
- 3.2.3 Hold a seminar on indigenous women, climate change and territorial management involving representatives of the beneficiary indigenous lands;

This component is crucial as it will act as the inductor of change, commitment, and long-term sustainability and scalability of the project results. The outcomes of the component are: Indigenous Lands have strengthened organizations and governance and Increased participation of women and youth in governance.

Component 4: Project management and knowledge management

The last component will act on the management and dissemination of knowledge generated in the project, especially knowledge related to the implementation of PGTAs. The component is divided in two subcomponents.

4.1 – Knowledge Management

For knowledge management, the project will collect and organize information on PGTA implementation, organize lessons learned, and produce information products to be disseminated with the other indigenous lands, supported or not, by the project. The Ministry of Indigenous People and FUNAI will also be consumers of this knowledge and the hosts of the information products. These activities will take place during project implementation, and a final workshop with participants from all indigenous lands will be held closer to the end of the project. This continuous exchange will also reinforce the engagement of the different people and lands, enriching and expanding the debate on PGTA implementation.

The output in this subcomponent is:

- Lessons learned from PGTA implementation are documented MPI, FUNAI and CSOs receive the knowledge through different channels – gender roles are included in KM;

Subcomponent Activities:

4.1.1 - Definition and organization of information needed to be gathered, including gender disaggregated data

4.1.2 - Information gathering and analysis to produce knowledge, including specific views from women and youth

4.1.3 - Knowledge dissemination

4.1 – Project Management

This subcomponent will be responsible for coordination between the components and monitoring the project and its governance, which will be formed through a Management Committee composed of the Ministry of Indigenous People, IEB, and FUNAI.

The output in this subcomponent is:

- Project executive committee meets regularly;

Subcomponent Activities:

4.1.1 - Executive committee meetings

4.1.2 – Adaptative management

Stakeholder Engagement

In Brazil, Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), from 1989, was approved by the National Congress in 2002, through Legislative Decree 143/2002. Subsequently, in 2004, Presidential Decree 5,051/2004 promulgated Convention 169, integrating it into the national legal system. From then on, the convention came into force in the country. Among the innovations of Convention 169 for human rights, there is the obligation of National States to promote respect for the ethnic and cultural diversity of indigenous peoples, recognizing that it is indigenous peoples who must decide what their priorities are in matters of development, having the right to participate in government plans and programs that affect them. Based on this

obligation, the right to free, prior and informed consultation was established, ensuring that administrative and legislative measures are not carried out without the consent of indigenous peoples.

The right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent guarantees the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination, recognizing their autonomy to collectively decide, use and manage their lands and natural resources in accordance with their forms of social organization. In this way, consultation is understood as an instrument of dialogue between indigenous peoples and the State, guaranteeing effective participation in legislative and administrative decision-making processes that involve their collective rights.

With the purpose of guaranteeing the rights of indigenous peoples, in recent years, PGTAs have been prepared based on the document “Territorial and Environmental Management Plan for Indigenous Lands: Guidelines for Preparation”, organized by FUNAI in 2013. In this document, PGTAs are considered instruments of intercultural dialogue and planning for the territorial and environmental management of Indigenous Lands. Because PGTAs are an instrument of dialogue and planning led by indigenous peoples themselves and in a culturally appropriate way, they are also considered as the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of an indigenous people for the implementation of actions aimed at territorial and environmental management in their territories.

The project will involve nine Indigenous peoples (Kayapó, Munduruku, Kadiwéu, Terena, Kinikinau, Guarani Kaiowá, Pataxó, Pankararu, and Tremembé) living in the 15 Indigenous Lands that were selected to receive support from the project. These ethnicities are the beneficiaries and will also be the direct executors of the project’s actions. The project will only support indigenous lands with PGTAs, therefore all activities would have been proposed and validated by the these indigenous people.

In addition to the indigenous peoples themselves, Ministry of Indigenous People is one of the project’s primary stakeholders and will have a coordinating role. This coordination will be not only at the project level, but also in a broader sense, linking the project actions and goals to national policies that are under governance of different governmental bodies. Funai is also an important stakeholder and will have the role of keeping track of the project’s actions on the ground, through its decentralized units (Regional Coordinations).

During the preparation phase, the project was presented to the PNGATI Steering Committee, a joint committee with 11 members from the government and 11 from civil society. The committee's objective is to coordinate the execution of PNGATI, promote negotiations and consultation for its implementation, and monitor PNGATI's actions. The project was presented to the PNGATI Steering Committee in March 2024. Its technical chamber of financing and monitoring will be carried out, ensuring high-level supervision and advice for the project. This will ensure project oversight at the federal level, where the main organizations working on indigenous issues in Brazil actively participate.

Members of PNGATI Steering Committee	Type of institution
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples	Government
Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Agriculture	Government
Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Combating Hunger	Government
Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Government
Ministry of the Environment	Government
Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Government

Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health (linked to the Ministry of Health)	Government
National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI)	Government
Chico Mendes Institute (ICMbio)	Government
Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)	Government
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (Apib)	Civil Society
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo (APOINME) (2 members)	Civil Society
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the Southeast (ARPIN Southeast)	Civil Society
Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of the South (ARPIN South)	Civil Society
National Articulation of Indigenous Women Warriors of Ancestry (ANMIGA)	Civil Society
Guarani Yvyrupa Commission (CGY)	Civil Society
Terena People's Council	Civil Society
Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (Coiab) (2 members)	Civil Society
Great Assembly of the Guarani people - Aty Guassu	Civil Society
Total representatives of governmental bodies	11
Total representatives of civil society organizations	11
Total	22

Additionally, the project will support territorial management committees with indigenous organizations, CSOs, the MoPI, Funai and the IEB to address project execution with indigenous peoples during the duration of the project, ensuring that key stakeholders participate in project governance and supervision

Gender Integration

Indigenous women play fundamental roles in their communities as guardians of traditional biodiversity related knowledge or as managers of environmental and natural resources. Promoting women's participation and protagonism in territorial management actions will significantly contribute to their empowerment and, consequently, to strengthening communities in managing their territories.

Therefore, the Project includes women's participation in the discussion, planning, decision-making, and implementation of activities related to the environmental and territorial management of Indigenous Lands so that they can present their specific demands and fully exercise their potential and capabilities.

Component 1 – Consolidation of ILs

Subcomponent 1.1 – Engagement with Indigenous people

The project will identify and train 15 indigenous people to act as focal points in community mobilization aimed at implementing PGTAs on indigenous lands. This group must be egalitarian or balanced, with a view to reducing inequalities in participation, decision-making, and access to the benefits provided by the Project.

Component 2 - Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits

The involvement of indigenous women in activities aimed at sustainable production is crucial for preserving traditional culture and knowledge and strengthening sustainability and gender equity. In this sense, Subcomponent 2.1 (Promotion of Indigenous Agriculture to Guarantee Food security) will address women's ancestral knowledge about sustainable agricultural practices, the use of medicinal plants, and environmental preservation techniques, among others. Thus, ensuring their effective participation in planning actions aimed at promoting indigenous agriculture and guaranteeing food sovereignty can help promote more harmonious agricultural and forestry management practices concerning the environment, reducing environmental degradation and contributing to biodiversity conservation.

In Subcomponents 2.2 (Capacity to sell food surpluses to public food procurement programs) and 2.3 (Sustainable and inclusive production chains), communities will be encouraged to promote the involvement of indigenous women and their organizations in access to public policies for food acquisition and in strengthening sustainable and inclusive production chains. If, on the one hand, they are primarily responsible for planning, preparing, and distributing food in their communities and homes, on the other hand, promoting income generation with a focus on women tends to guarantee a more significant income investment in the well-being of families. Furthermore, promoting women's financial autonomy and reducing their economic dependence is a factor that impacts and can reduce domestic violence in communities.

Component 3 – Territorial Governance for IPLCs

Subcomponent 3.2 (Gender, Youth, and Climate Change) will act on processes related to climate change. This situation affects indigenous communities with greater vigor due to their direct dependence on natural resources for their economy, culture, and social organization. In this context, indigenous women often lead efforts to adapt and confront climate change in their communities, finding creative solutions and resilience in the face of challenges such as droughts, floods, cropping patterns, and loss of natural resources.

Furthermore, they play fundamental roles in preserving biodiversity, whether through the protection of natural areas, the maintenance of traditional seeds, or the conservation of plant and animal species important to their communities. Biodiversity loss is one consequence of climate change, and, in this context, conservation practices implemented by indigenous women play a crucial role in mitigating this impact.

Considering women's specific demands when developing and implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and programs, actions will be encouraged to strengthen women's organizations and their networks and also actions that promote dialogues that advance the proposition of solutions to combat climate change, seeking to strengthen the cohesion and resilience of communities.

Component 4 – Governance and Knowledge Management

Subcomponent 4.1 (Knowledge Management) plans to strengthen the capabilities of these 15 indigenous focal points to produce information that will support the systematization of experiences implementing PGTAs in the territories. The balance and proportionality of those chosen for the role is essential to guarantee the perspective of women in the production of information and knowledge management, ensuring the diversity of voices and that results are evaluated based on inclusive and equitable methodologies.

Subcomponent 4.2 (Project Governance) will promote women's equitable or balanced participation since the preparation of Implementation Plans. This participation in all stages of the implementation processes must promote equal opportunities for participation and benefit in relation to the Project's actions. To this end, the Project will have a participatory balance in the composition of the Local Monitoring, Evaluation and Planning Committees.

This process must be conducted through informative and sensitizing dialogues, evaluating how the Project's policies, practices, and activities can affect men and women differently. This will help to identify and address existing inequalities between genders and thus adapt the Project, respecting cultural and contextual differences in all communities involved in the Project and promoting a culture of respect and equality.

Knowledge management

The project will represent a pioneering action in the implementation of PGTAs. In this sense, the implementation experience provided by the project could serve as a model for similar actions in the future. Best practices and lessons learned from implementing management instruments in such a diverse selection of Indigenous Lands will be of great value to Brazilian policies for indigenous peoples, specially the PNGATI.

Despite the fact that PNGATI was created over 10 years ago, actions for its practical implementation are still very incipient. Beyond a complete halt for 6 years in policies for Indigenous peoples due to political shifts, there is a chronic funding problem that has so far prevented the PGTAs that have already been developed from being put into practice and improving the quality of life for indigenous communities in the country.

Furthermore, the experience will be systematized and could be included in existing materials related to PNGATI. There is a course on the policy that is about to be made available at the National School of Public Administration (ENAP), and the project experience can serve as a basis for the development of new content blocks, for example, on the implementation of management instruments.

MoPI is also currently developing a data modeling methodology to price and monitor the implementation of PNGATI. A considerable part of the model is based on cost predictions for the implementation of management instruments in Indigenous Lands. However, real experiences of implementing PGTAs are still lacking for the data to be more precise and the model to be further refined. The model, which initially will be based on forecasts at a broader and more general level of implementation of PNGATI axes, may be improved with precise data from PNGATI implementation 'on the ground', that is, through the execution of actions planned in the PGTAs of Indigenous Lands. In this sense, the experience of this project can contribute enormously. Not only the project can contribute to the improvement to the monitoring model in development, but the model itself can help evaluate the project's activities and how they effectively subsidize the implementation of PNGATI.

To increase the quantity of data that will inform the knowledge management subcomponent, other projects funding PGTAs will be invited to provide information. In other Funbio-funded projects with PGTA implementation, this "invitation" will be a requirement. This knowledge will be disseminated using different channels:

- PNGATI steering committee reaching national stakeholders in the indigenous matters, including CSOs and other ministries.
- MPI, who will host this information, that is crucial for future planning of PGTAs, and also inform the ministry to have data-driven negotiations about federal budgets for the indigenous lands.
- The territorial management committees and indigenous organizations who participate in the project.
- IEB is a national organization with recognized experience with indigenous projects.
- For Funbio this information can feed the project to design the financial mechanism to support indigenous lands in Brazil.

In conclusion, the project will provide for the first time a comprehensive view of PGTA implementation in Brazil, where this information is either lacking or scattered. This is a unique outcome with the potential to drive future interventions for years after project termination. It reminds the case of the beginning of the Arpa project in 2002, where the information on the creation and consolidation of protected areas in the Amazon was an educated estimate, and today, it is a knowledge present in mathematical models that can predict costs and

time for consolidation with substantial accuracy, even with varied PA contexts in the region. As matter of fact, Arpa didn't have a knowledge management goal in its first phase, and only 5 years after it's beginning that it was included, with a costly process to recover the data from the first years of project execution because project partners didn't plan to do any information gathering and analysis in the first phase. This is a longtime lesson that this project will take advantage of knowing from the start.

Project innovation

The project is innovative in different ways, the most important being the role played by indigenous communities as primary project executors in the field. This will be achieved through direct assistance to indigenous-led organizations, where they are present and demonstrate willingness and capability, as well as local NGOs specializing in indigenous affairs. By adopting this approach, indigenous peoples serve as both executors of project activities and the primary beneficiaries of its outcomes.

Another innovation for Brazilian indigenous projects is the scale of the intervention. The project focuses on biomes other than the Amazon, where almost all PGTA interventions have happened in the past. This is mostly due to easier fundraising on the Amazon biome than in other biomes in Brazil. This project will reach out to other biomes and will be in a unique position to create and disseminate knowledge that is adequate to ILs for the whole country. This project will probably be a milestone in indigenous projects in Brazil.

Indigenous Lands supported by the project

Project area 1: Munduruku Indigenous Land

Located in the municipality of Itaituba and Jacareacanga, in the southwest region of the State of Pará, the Munduruku IL is occupied mainly by the Munduruku people, speakers of their own language belonging to the Tupi trunk. Individuals from the Apiaká, Kayabi, Kayapó, Tembé and Canoeiro peoples also live in the IL. It was approved (Decree s/n - 26/02/2004) with a surface of 2,381,795 ha and a perimeter of 1,108 km. It has a population of 14,754, inhabiting 95 villages and agglomerations that are made and unmade and that can be formed by just one family with four members or by dozens of families.

The land is entirely located in the Tapajós River basin in the Amazon biome. It is in forest regions with patches of 'Tapajós fields', classified among the savannas in the interior of the Amazon forest. The area is characterized by enormous biodiversity, resources, and landscape variations. The Munduruku land is also part of a larger mosaic of protected areas, some supported by the Arpa Program.

Currently, the main challenges facing IL are large infrastructure projects, such as hydroelectric plants and the massive presence of prospectors and clandestine miners looking for gold and cassiterite in its territory. A large part of the negative impacts on the Munduruku Indigenous Land and on the health of the people are caused by mining and the solution depends on the effective interruption of the activity in the territory.

The Munduruku have developed collective plans that deal with territorial and environmental issues. The last was the process of raising awareness and mobilizing the Munduruku people around the construction of a management plan, in 2011, with the support of Funai and the Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company (Emater/PA). In 2012, discussions were deepened on the management plan and the use of participatory diagnostic tools with a view to the autonomy and sustainable management of Munduruku communities.

Project area 2: Kayapó Indigenous Land

Located in the municipalities of Cumaru do Norte, Ourilândia do Norte and São Felix do Xingu, in the State of Pará, the Kayapó IL is occupied by the Kayapó People (Mêbêngôkre), speakers of the Jê language. With an area of 3,028,400 ha and a perimeter of 972 km, its territory was approved in 1991 (Decree no. 316 of 1991). It has a population of 5859 people, distributed across 73 villages (SESAI, 2024).

The IL is located in the Amazon Biome, in the Xingu River basin, in an ecological transition region between Cerrado and the Amazon Forest, being a reference for the socio-environmental diversity of the Brazilian Amazon and part, together with other ILs and protected areas (many which are supported by the GEF financed ARPA Program), of one of the most significant and extensive corridors of tropical forests in the world, which are home to an unprecedented mosaic of environmental diversity with a wide variety of vegetation, resulting from mixtures of species from the Cerrado and the Amazon.

In this context, the Kayapo land is an important barrier against deforestation in the south center of the Amazon forest, in the region of the 'arc of deforestation,' with its intense pressure, with roads, hydroelectric plants, the opening of large farms, mining, and exploration of minerals and wood.

Supported by partners and local indigenous organizations, most Kayapó have sought to value the sustainable use of their forests. Part of the actions is the preparation of the IL PGTA, carried out through indigenous environmental agents, who collect information and diagnosis on territory, health, education, village infrastructure, agricultural culture, hunting, fishing, and collection. They also work with the support of the Kayapó Fund, a long-term financial and operational mechanism that supports projects focused on biodiversity conservation, territorial protection, development of sustainable productive activities, and strengthening the political representation of leaders. This fund is managed by Funbio and will work complementarily with this project.

Project area 3: Kadiwéu Indigenous Land

Located in the Municipalities of Corumbá and Porto Murtinho, in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the Kadiwéu IL is occupied by the Kadiwéu, Kinikinau and Terena peoples. It was regularized with an area of 538,535 ha and a perimeter of 521 km (Decree 89,578 - 25/04/1984), with a population of 1269 people divided into 6 villages. It is located in the transition between the Cerrado and Pantanal biomes and is considered the largest protected area in the so-called gran-chaco, a flooded region that presents a wide variety of landscapes, such as: steppe, wooded, forested savannas (chaco), wooded and forested savannas (cerrado and cerradão), forests and gallery forests.

Despite being recognized by the Brazilian State, the territory has suffered some processes that impact its territory and environment. Expropriation by farms, especially those for raising cattle; frequent fires destroying areas of native vegetation, fauna and flora in the region, causing loss of biodiversity, replacement of native species by invasive species and drastic changes in ecological processes.

In recent years (2018-19) they developed, together with partners from organized civil society, the 'Territorial and Environmental Management Plan of the Kadiwéu Indigenous Land', through the 'Life Plan of the Kadiwéu Territory', a management planning document for the territory, natural resources, social, cultural and economic organization of their Indigenous Land. It is still in the initial implementation phase, with agreements and partnerships being signed and projects being initiated. In its definitions it points to inspection of the territory, management and inspection of cattle and horses that enter the territory and are not from Kadiwéu, preservation

of water sources, maintenance of the fire brigades (prevfogo), among other measures to maintain with autonomy and protected territory. The project support will accelerate the consolidation and protection of the area.

Project area 4: Lalima; Taunay/Ipegue and Cachoeirinha Indigenous Lands

These three areas form a complex of lands inhabited by the Terena, a people who speak the Terena language, of the Aruak family, in the central part of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, in the river basins of the Miranda and Aquidauana rivers. The Lalima IL is located in the municipality of Miranda and is occupied by the Terena and Kinikinau peoples. It has a surface of 3,000 ha and a perimeter of 30 km (Decree s/n - 24/05/1996). It has a population of 1776 people, all living in a single village. The Taunay-Ipegue IL is located in the municipality of Aquidauana and was approved with 6,461ha and a perimeter of 33 km (Ordinance 497 - 02/05/2016). It currently has a population of 4487 people, distributed across 7 villages. The Cachoeirinha IL is located in the municipality of Miranda and was regularized with 2,658 ha and a perimeter of 22 km, with a population of 4,047, divided into 5 villages (Ordinance 791 - 04/20/2007).

Located in the Pantanal Biome, with areas of Cerrado. A pre-Pantanal plain that does not suffer from the seasonal flooding that characterizes the Pantanal, allowing for a greater variety of species. Together, these are areas that have the largest area of native vegetation in the state, with the presence of wild animals and birds. These are areas identified by the Ministry of the Environment as high priority for biodiversity conservation.

However, they are suffering from silting in the rivers due to the deforestation of riparian forests around the ILs, damaging one of the few sources of income which is fishing tourism, mainly on the Miranda River.

Agriculture is the main activity for the Terena, considered an agricultural people. Many families use machinery to prepare the land and plant crops. However, in recent years the Terena das ILs have developed SAF plantations and ecologically based agriculture. They have a joint action plan, the main themes of which are; 1) the planting of SAFs; 2) Recovery of basins, dams and springs, recovery of degraded areas and 3) training of environmental agents. These ILs have several community-based associations and have already promoted several actions focused on agroforestry. The project will foster the adoption of these activities.

Project area 5: IL Dourados Indigenous Land (the most challenging area)

Dourados IL is located in the municipalities of Dourados and Itaporã, MS. It is inhabited by the Terena, Guarani Nhandeva and Guarani Kaiowá peoples. Traditionally, the Kaiowá inhabit the southern cone of Mato Grosso do Sul, a transitional landscape with a mosaic of cerrado fields and Atlantic Forest. They used to establish their villages in the forested areas, where they cultivated gardens characterized by abundant diversity.

The Dourados Reserve was created in 1917, regularized by the SPI (Decree 401) with a surface area of 3,474. ha and a perimeter of 30.65 km. Its population is 17,024 people divided into 4 villages. It is located in the Paraná River basin. Today is the territory with the highest concentration of indigenous people in the country, living in a situation of great vulnerability. This confinement is the result of a historical process of expulsion of the Kaiowá/Guarani from their lands, largely promoted by the Brazilian State itself. In the transition from the 19th to the 20th century, the lands inhabited by the Kaiowá began to be exploited, with governmental authorization, by a mate herb company, extremely abundant in Kaiowá territory. This exploitation lasted until the mid-20th century, largely employing Kaiowá labor. With the scarcity of mate herbs and the arrival of other agents in Kaiowá territory, many indigenous people became laborers in the exploratory collection of the heart of the palm.

In the mid-20th century, the federal government encouraged the arrival of settlers in the region under a regime based on small landholdings. This drastically altered the Kaiowá territorial dynamics, as until then, non-indigenous people essentially exploited forest products. From that moment on, however, many people arrived, and the territory was divided into small lots. Once again, Kaiowá labor was used, this time for the deforestation of their own territory to open up areas for agriculture. The majority of the Kaiowá remained confined to the tiny reserves created.

Located in an area where the historical context is one of violence against indigenous people, the Dourados indigenous reserve is constantly threatened by deforestation, fires, expropriation of traditional territories, monoculture, use of pesticides and usurpation of common goods, such as water. The high rates of violence against indigenous people in and around the reserve are part of this serious context. There are also problems with land demarcation, conflicts with farmers and scarcity of natural resources. However, through concerted efforts aimed at environmental recovery, significant strides can be made towards restoring the ecological balance of the region. By implementing sustainable land management practices such as reforestation with native species, soil conservation, and water management initiatives, the Dourados Reserve can see a remarkable resurgence in biodiversity. Native trees, shrubs, and grasses play crucial roles in supporting local flora and fauna, providing habitat and food sources for indigenous wildlife species. Moreover, the restoration of natural ecosystems helps to mitigate the impacts of climate change, such as soil erosion and water scarcity, thereby enhancing the resilience of the environment and the communities dependent upon it.

Furthermore, the cultivation of traditional crops and the reestablishment of agroforestry systems within the reserve can greatly contribute to the food security of the Kaiowá people. By reclaiming and revitalizing their ancestral agricultural practices, the Kaiowá can diversify their diet and reduce their dependence on external food sources. Traditional crops, adapted to local environmental conditions, not only provide sustenance but also hold cultural significance. Additionally, agroforestry systems enhance soil fertility, conserve water, and improve crop resilience to pests and diseases. This holistic approach to land use promotes ecological balance while ensuring food security for present and future generations of Dourados Reserve. Thus, by investing in environmental restoration and sustainable agriculture initiatives, the Dourados Reserve can become a beacon of resilience, biodiversity, and food sovereignty in the face of ongoing challenges.

Currently, the Guarani, with support from MoPI, are discussing measures to enable environmental and territorial management, with the identification of priority areas for environmental recovery in a context of extreme gravity. This IL is the most challenging location of all project target areas, with a closing window of time to change the path to a point where it won't be possible anymore to restore its lands. Nevertheless, the impact of start the change would resound deeply in Brazil and other indigenous people.

Project area 6: Coroa Vermelha, Aguas Belas, Barra Velha, Comexatibá e Caramuru/Paraguaçu Indigenous Lands

This is a mosaic of indigenous lands occupied mainly by the Pataxó People, located in the Bahian municipalities of Porto Seguro, Santa Cruz de Cabrália and Prado. IL Coroa Vermelha is regularized with a perimeter of 25.5 km and a surface area of 1,493 ha (Decree s/n - 10/07/1998). The Barra Velha IL has a population of 5,256 people who live in three villages. It is located in the Municipality of Porto Seguro, BA. It was regularized with an area of 8,627 ha and a perimeter of 71 km (Decree 396/1991). It has a population of 601 people, divided into 5 villages. The Aguas Belas IL is located in the municipality of Prado, Bahia and was regularized with a surface of 1,189 ha and a perimeter of 17.93 km (Decree s/n 09/09/1998). Its current population is 321 people who

occupy one village. IL Comexatibá is located in the municipality of Prado, has an area of 28000 ha (Order 42 - 27/07/2015). Its current population is 1579 people who live in 7 villages. The Caramuru/Paraguassu IL, indigenous land occupied by the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe, is located in the municipalities of Camaron, Itaju da Colônia and Pau Brasil, all in Bahia State. It was regularized with an area of 54,000 ha and a perimeter of 131 km (Decree 1916 - 08/09/1926), with a population of 3616 currently inhabiting 5 villages. It is the only indigenous land in this block that, despite being in the Atlantic Forest biome, is not located on the coast and is occupied by the Pataxó Hã Hã Hãe.

Located in the remaining areas of the Atlantic Forest, the families that inhabit these ILs have their economy based on tourism, which is intensely explored in the region, and which revolves around the landmarks of Portuguese 'discovery of Brazil' or 'tourist zone of the Discovery Coast', which constitutes one of the regions prioritized for the development of tourism in Bahia. The Barra Velha IL overlaps with the Monte Pascoal National Park, which, due to its focus on environmental preservation, which prohibits hunting, collecting and cultivating fields, is an element of conflict with park managers. In addition, they are neighbors of cellulose companies, cattle farmers, owners of papaya growing areas and coffee growers. The same occurs with the Aguas Belas IL, which overlaps with the Discovery National Park, generating conflicts with the Park's management. These conflicts are being discussed with ICMBio, and agreements on solutions are close to being made. The Caramuru/Paraguaçu IL is also located in an area of conflict with squatters.

In the ILs, the Pataxó are experiencing a process of abandoning practices that caused impacts, such as the extraction of native wood for the production of handicrafts, and have become protectors of the forest fragments that remain in the region and that are in their territories. Families basically live off handicrafts made from wood, seeds, and beads; and agriculture, with the cultivation of cassava for the production of flour, cultivation of black pepper, annatto, passion fruit, cocoa, coffee, among others.

In 2012, supported by FUNAI, the Pataxó of Barra Velha and Aguas Belas prepared the PGTA Aragwaksã, when they highlighted their main agreements and demands related to the territory, including: review of IL limits, inspection of the territory, preservation of degraded areas, combating deforestation, drying of springs and silting of rivers, combating forest fires and uncontrolled burning, health and traditional medicine, ethnotourism, among others.

Project area 7: Entre Serras/Pankararu Indigenous Land

The location of the Indigenous Lands Entre Serras and Pankararu corresponds to a unique indigenous occupation. Located in the municipalities of Tacaratu, Jatobá and Petrolândia, all in the state of Pernambuco, both ILs are occupied by the Pankararu People. The Entre Serras IL has a surface area of 7,550 ha and a perimeter of 54 km. Its population is 496 people divided into 4 villages. The Pankararu IL, also occupied by the Pankararu, has an area of 8,376 ha and a perimeter of 36.61 km. Its population is 8,107 people, who live in 20 villages. The process of regularizing the claimed area ended up being divided into two continuous lands, which have different administrative processes, and which today identify themselves as Entre Serras/Pankararu.

The IL is located in an area of the caatinga biome, cut by mountains, with some flat parts. The São Francisco River is the main water resource, but it does not have direct access from the IL. The main problems of ILs are the occupation of agricultural areas by squatters and deforestation processes. Infrastructure works also impact the Pankararu territory, such as the transmission line for the Luiza Gonzaga hydroelectric plant, which cuts across the IL, the transposition of the São Francisco, and the construction and implementation of wind farms

installed on the boundaries of the ILs. Among its main challenges are the lack of free access to the São Francisco River, the recovery of land in the hands of squatters, the situation of degraded land, and the need to guarantee cultural and political autonomy to develop environmental management.

In 2014, they carried out an ethnomapping of the two ILs, which presented future plans for the ILs. Discussions were held on the socio-environmental conditions of ILs, and a plan of action aimed at environmental sustainability and the quality of life of present and future generations was discussed and proposed. Among the issues emphasized in the action plan presented in the ethnomapping process are issues related to land issues, the recovery of riparian forests and springs, the conservation of timber and fruit species considered important for their economy and culture, and economic production activities, among other management measures.

Project area 8: Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú Indigenous Land

The Tremembé Barra do Mundaú Indigenous Land, located in the municipality of Itapipoca, CE has an area of 3,511 ha and a perimeter of 33 km, with a population of 505 people, who occupy 4 villages. The territory is located on the coast of Ceará state, on a coastal strip that contains an important stock of water resources such as lagoons, streams and springs, as well as mobile and fixed dunes, reproduction of species in mangroves and conservation of native plants.

The Tremembé people, with their sophisticated ecological knowledge of the region, stand as a testament to human resilience. Their ethnobotanical and ethnobiological knowledge presents a detailed system of classification of terrestrial and aquatic environments, a product of their long-lasting and traditional occupation in the area. Despite the challenges posed by tourist developments and squatters, they continue to rely on agriculture and gathering as their main food sources.

In 2022, the Tremembé people of Barra do Mundaú built the Management Plan for the preservation and strengthening of governance, environmental, traditional medicine, monitoring and territorial management actions, where they prioritize, among other actions, the fight against deforestation and forest fires; reforestation and recovery of degraded areas with native and fruit seedlings; recovery of springs, cacimbas and water holes; awareness and cleaning actions, reforestation and inspection of the beach, streams and mangroves; development of projects to strengthen family farming and agroecology and the valorization of native seeds and other food production in the territory. The 'PGTA Life and Territory' represents the main tool for raising funds from partners from different spheres of government, as well as from CSOs.

[1] Considering a study that points Pampa, the Only Brazilian biome not included in this project, concentrates 9% of Brazilian biodiversity (*12,500+ and counting: biodiversity of the Brazilian Pampa* [Andrade et. al, 2023])

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project will be executed by IEB and its team, a Brazilian CSO with recognized experience in management and establishing partnerships, IEB is a reference in articulating civil society entities, especially with indigenous lands projects.

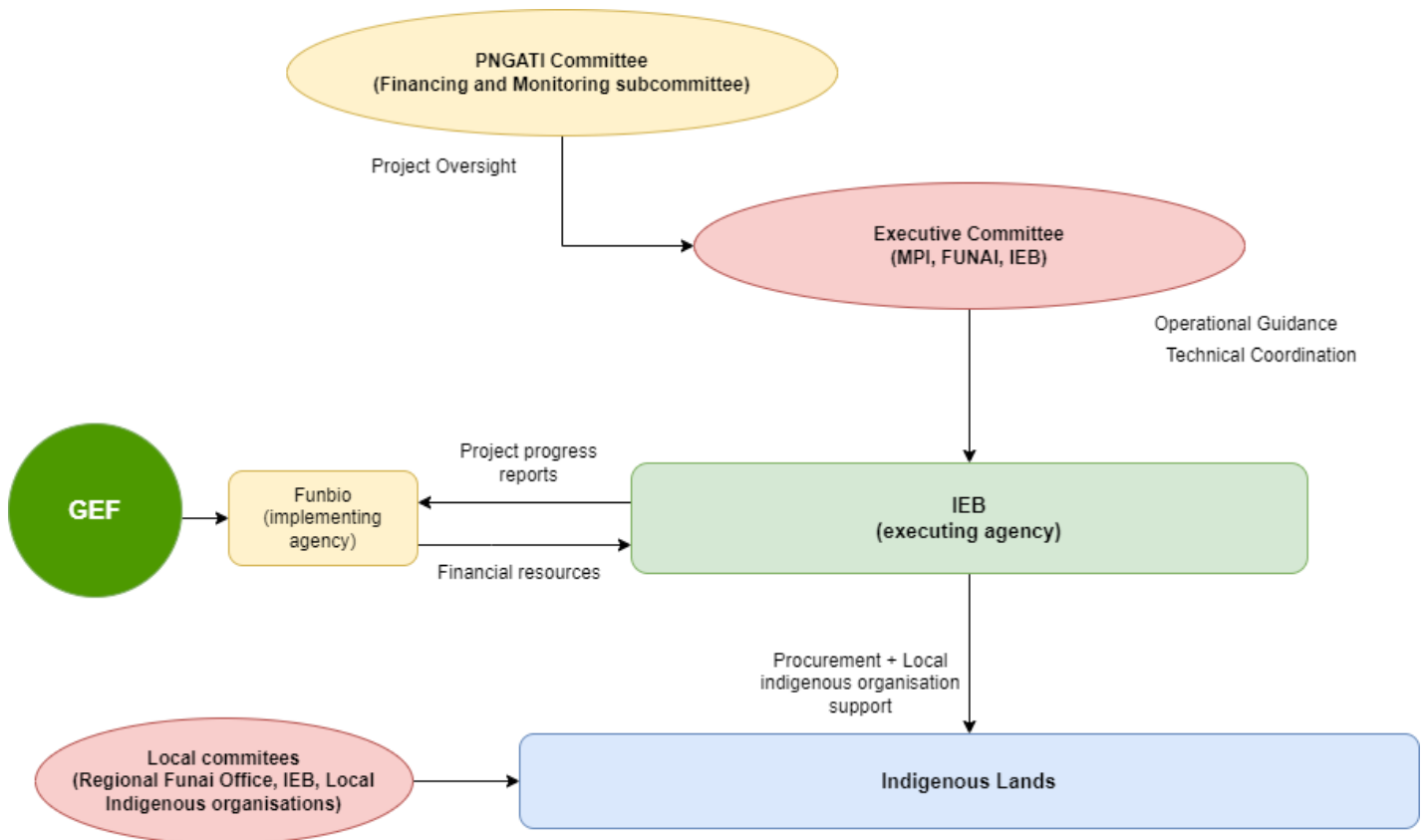
Funbio will monitor the operational aspects of the project, verifying processes, outputs and outcomes, social and environmental outcomes, including environmental and social safeguards, and IEB's procurement and fiduciary compliance.

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.

The indigenous people in the ILs will be the beneficiaries and execution partners of the project, which will be represented local organizations.

Governance structure

The project's governance structure will have three bodies: 1) PNGATI Committee, 2) Executive Committee, and 3) Local Advisory Committees. Each committee will contribute in a distinct and complementary way throughout the implementation of the project. They will provide dialogue in the national context with various government bodies and the indigenous movement, as well as regionally and locally with the central indigenous institutions and associations that work more directly in the project's coverage area, as described below. This arrangement will ensure not only high-level oversight but also ongoing consultation with indigenous peoples during project execution.



The PNGATI Steering Committee (CG PNGATI) was established by Decree No. 11,512, of April 28, 2023, within the scope of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples. The PNGATI CG is responsible for:

1. Coordinating the execution of PNGATI.
2. Promote coordination for the implementation of PNGATI.
3. Monitor and monitor PNGATI's actions.
4. Propose actions, programs, and resources necessary for the implementation of PNGATI within the scope of the multi-annual plan, budget guidelines, annual budget, and other sources of financing.
5. Approve its internal regulations.

The ordinary meetings of the PNGATI CG are held every four months, and they are composed of representatives from 11 institutions of the Federal Executive Branch and 11 representatives of indigenous peoples and organizations. The CG PNGATI has a management structure distributed in technical chambers that examine, advise, give opinions, and report to the plenary on matters within their competence. Therefore, considering the competencies of the CG PNGATI, it will be the body that will contribute to the monitoring and monitoring of the implementation of the PGTAs throughout the project and issues related to its execution will be dealt with in more detail in the Technical Chamber for Monitoring and Financing of the PNGATI.

In dialogue with CG PNGATI, the project will also have an Executive Committee meeting every six months in Brasília. This committee will be composed of 02 (two) representatives from MoPI, FUNAI, and IEB; Funbio will be invited as an observer of this committee. It will be the intermediary body between the PNGATI CG and the Local Consultative Committees. The committee's role will be to monitor the execution of activities to ensure the achievement of the project objectives and carry out adaptive project management, if necessary. The committee will also produce subsidies to keep the PNGATI CG informed and to guarantee a strategic direction for executing actions in the areas covered by the project. The committee will also:

- Inform Funbio, participate in project supervision missions
- Support the mid-term review
- Support the final evaluation of the project

To support the work of the Executive Committee, three Local Consultative Committees will be established: 1) Amazon; 2) Mato Grosso do Sul; and 3) Northeast. The Local Consultative Committees will meet annually and will be composed of 01 (one) representative from MoPI, Regional Coordinations/FUNAI, IEB, local partners and local/regional indigenous associations. The local partner institutions and indigenous associations that will form the Territorial management committees will be defined by the Executive Committee at the beginning of the project implementation. The meetings will be held in the regions where the project operates to monitor, evaluate, and collaborate with the planning and execution of project activities. This way, the Local Consultative Committees will produce information for decision-making within the Executive Committee.

Project Executor

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. 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.

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.

Much of the knowledge that IEB acquired about indigenous people, PGTAs implementation resulted from years being actively engaged with indigenous issues in Brazil.

Additionally, the IEB is the executor of the GEF-financed 'Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples'(GEFID 10911), which was launched at the end of 2023. During this period, the IEB team carried out training with Funbio's financial and procurement teams to familiarize themselves with Funbio's procedures and templates. These same procedures will be used in this project, so part of the IEB team has already completed this training and has applied satisfactorily the procedures required by Funbio to maintain fiduciary compliance.

Finally, as the 'Cerrado standing with income generation: the baru production chain as an ally of biodiversity and traditional peoples' project started recently, the entire contractual discussion between Funbio and IEB, which always takes time, was carried out relatively recently. For this new project this step will be done quickly, allowing the first disbursement of the project to be made soon after the project approval, which in turn allows project activities to begin quickly.

Funbio's institutional assessment of the IEB was carried out based on the IEB's responses to the institutional assessment form (level 4) and reviewed by Funbio. The IEB presents satisfactory institutional development.

About each of the institutional appraisal areas:

Governance: governance and internal processes are well defined and used institutionally, the project is aligned with the organization's strategy.

Execution/implementation: The score achieved by the IEB is 88.2, demonstrating satisfactory development and low fiduciary risk in the subtopics of human resources, finance, project management and Procurement.

Internal and External Controls: IEB's internal and external controls are appropriate to the project and follow practices recognized in Brazil and internationally.

Gender Integration: IEB is an organization where gender issues are well integrated, reflected in teams and institutional governance.

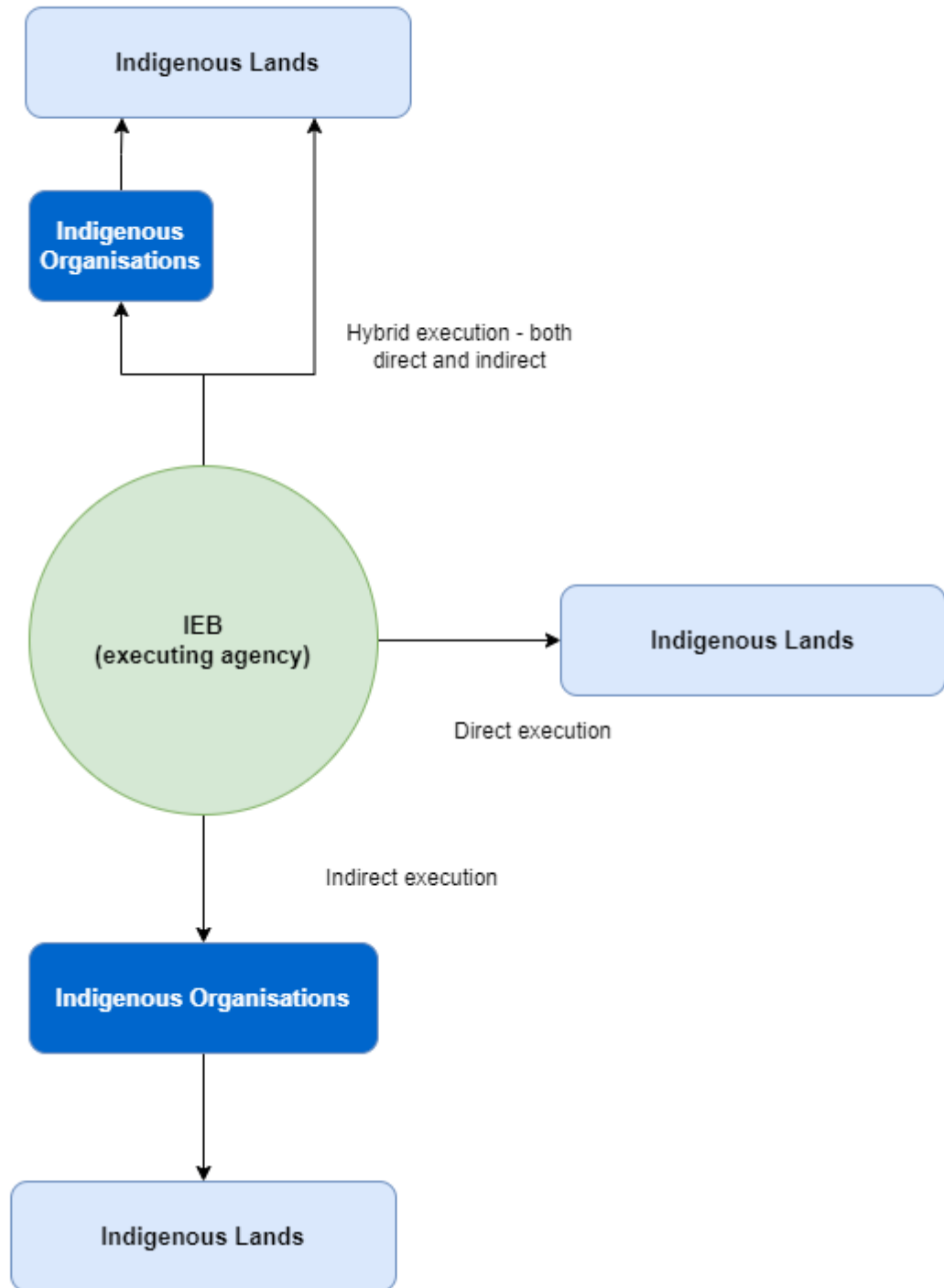
Funbio has great confidence in the IEB's technical and fiduciary capacity, as well as the project's alignment with the IEB's history and its institutional objectives. During the preparation of the project, it was also possible to notice a high level of engagement from different sectors of the organization. Attached to this project is the result of the IEB's institutional assessment.

Execution Modalities

The execution of the project will have two modalities: direct and indirect. Direct execution will be carried out by IEB, providing services, purchasing goods, and organizing activities for the indigenous lands. In indirect execution, sub-grants will be used for local/indigenous organizations that demonstrate interest and capacity to manage these activities together with the IEB. The indirect modality aligns with the project implementation guideline of strengthening local organizations as much as possible to increase empowerment and long-term sustainability of activities. It is important to note that these organizations will also be identified during the first year of the project, during the participatory detailing that will be carried out in the indigenous lands. Currently, the project has already mapped 62 organizations in the indigenous lands targeted by the project. This number will change during project execution, and there is no expectation of all being capable or interested in project execution; annex 2 has a list of those organizations. Funbio's institutional assessment form (level 1) will be used for due diligence in this first year and applied again at the end of the project to verify improvements in the institutional capabilities of the organizations that have received subgrants.

For each of the eight project areas, activities may be carried out in one or both modes depending on the capacity of a local organization and the specific activities to be carried out..

Execution Modalities



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

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

Funbio will not have an execution role.

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

The MoPI is a partner of MCTI in a project approved under GEF-8, titled 'Empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) to manage biodiversity data and information as a strategy to conserve their territories, safeguard traditional knowledge, and promote integrated biodiversity management.'

The project focuses on empowering Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in Brazil to effectively manage biodiversity data and information for conservation and sustainable management. It aims to address threats to biodiversity and ecosystem integrity in IPLC territories in the Brazilian Amazon and Cerrado biomes, caused by anthropogenic transformations, unsustainable biodiversity use, and climate change. Additionally, it aims to enhance IPLC capacity to manage their territories and protect traditional knowledge systems. By conducting IPLC-led biodiversity surveys, the project seeks to generate global environmental benefits by organizing data on species use and promoting sustainable conservation practices. Key activities include developing data sharing protocols, building IPLC capacity in data utilization, and enhancing biodiversity monitoring for improved conservation outcomes. The project also emphasizes the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resource utilization in IPLC territories. Through collaboration with the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr) and multiple Ministries, this initiative represents a pioneering effort to systematize IPLC scientific knowledge for biodiversity conservation.

The project interfaces with the PGTAs, especially concerning the identification of species and conservation measures that align with actions outlined in the PGTAs of benefiting territories, such as strengthening value chains of selected species.

The project focuses on 7 macro-regions, covering the Amazon and Cerrado biomes. Regarding the proposed project here, there is only one area that could be identified as a possible overlap: the middle Xingu, where we could include part of the Kayapó Indigenous Land. The middle Xingu region is a large mosaic of Indigenous Lands (including the Kayapó Indigenous Land) and Conservation Units, forming a major biodiversity corridor that to the north meets the region of the Volta Grande do Xingu, the location of the Belo Monte dam, which, by altering the fluvial dynamics of the region, threatens the endemic biodiversity of the region. The potential overlap can be easily avoided as IEB will also execute this project.

Although the project selects a macro-region that includes one of the Indigenous Lands chosen for this project, the focus of the project approved under GEF-8 is further downstream than the portion of the Kayapó Indigenous Land that borders the Xingu River. Furthermore, the project's focus is on managing data on biodiversity..

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines.

As per the GBFF Programming Directions, the GBFF performance will be monitored using the GEF Trust Fund Core Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 and all their sub indicators as well as 9 and sub-indicators 9.4 and 9.5 (see Annex 3 of the Programming Directions). Projects are encouraged to capture any co-benefits from the project in other GEF core indicators.

Additional indicators will be introduced to monitor policy elements of projects supported by the GBF Fund. They may draw on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework once it is agreed.

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6200000	6400000	0	0

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
6,200,000.00	6,400,000.00		

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

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

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

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

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

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

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	28,500	30,500		
Male	28,500	30,500		
Total	57,000	61,000	0	0

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

The Indigenous People Ministry selected ILs with PGTAs ready to be implemented or ILs where PGTAs are in the final stages of development to be supported by this project. The selection included ILs in 5 main Brazilian biomes, and the total area of the ILs was used to calculate the target for core indicator 4.

For core indicator 6, because the diversity of the areas it wasn't possible to calculate mitigation of GHG during the preparation phase. Nevertheless, this will be calculated in the project first year and at the fifth. The results will be reported to GEF in the midterm review and final evaluation using EX-ACT methodology.

For core indicator 11, there is no segregated data on the indigenous population, mostly because it's a large number (61000 people), the project calculated 50% of women.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Climate change are already affecting the indigenous lands but do not poses na especific threat to the Project. It may increase difficulties in access if severe droughts are observced, like in the Amazon region in 2023/2024. The Project will actually mitigate emissions, improve livelihoods and resilience and have a specific activity regarding women, youth and Climate change.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Indigenous people are among the most vulnerable in Brazil. The project recognizes this social vulnerability and addresses the issue by combining environmental conservation with sustainable production practices, mitigating part of that vulnerability.
Political and Governance	Low	The Project is well aligned with the work of the Ministry of the Indigenous People and other public policies like the NBSAP. The Project supports activities to foster local governance. In some cases, there is a

		political risk to create new indigenous lands, but there are no political issues expected in the Project, and there is no goal of creating new ILs. Also, the Project is implemented and executed entirely by CSOs (FUNBIO and IEB) with support from non-governmental local organizations. This mitigates most risks associated with changes in the government as the Project would be mostly separated from the government; it could potentially have some impact on the participation of the Ministry in project governance, although this is usually not a high impact in Funbio's experience with government changes before.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	The project is closely aligned with existing policies and the implementation strategy is well balanced between the project partners to not overburden any party.
Technological	Low	The Project will rely on existing technology and indigenous people are keen to learn how to use those, the only risk regarding technological usage is about the use of drones, which can be very effective to make control of the territory more effective. For this risk the Project will support training for the indigenous people on drone piloting.
Financial and Business Model	Low	Despite the external volatility of the economy in recent years (COVID, foreign wars), the Brazilian economy has been reacting well to these stresses and demonstrates a known path in the coming years. No significant changes are expected in either inflation or exchange rates. Furthermore, the economy related to sustainable production has been growing and there is a clear bias towards ensuring food security on the part of the government, reducing risks related to the indigenous lands accessing government food purchase programs as suppliers.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	The Ministry of Indigenous People coordinates the Project but will heavily rely on IEB team to execute the Project and the partnership with local organizations make the institutional capacity and sustainability well balanced. Historically there has been delays in indigenous projects in Brazil and those were taken into account to design and define the timeline of the project.
Fiduciary	Low	IEB has a good track record in Procurement and financial management and is already used to the requirements of a GEF Project. Nevertheless, Funbio closely monitor fiduciary aspects of the projects. There is no expectation of any fiduciary issues in this Project.
Stakeholder	Low	The Project is completely based on PGTAs, which are a participative instrument with heavy stakeholder engagement in their elaboration. The Project also supports territorial governance committees throughout the Project duration and is oversighted by the main body supervising indigenous policies and projects in Brazil.

Other	Low	
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The risks related to project implementation are mostly low, with some points of attention that must be monitored during project execution

D. ALIGNMENT WITH PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Identify the specific GBFF Action Area(s) that the project is aligned with and how the project will support the achievement of the specific Action Area objective(s).

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and/or National Biodiversity Finance Plans or similar instruments to identify national and/or regional priorities.

Please identify in the project tags which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how in this section.

For Multi-Trust Fund projects, please explain alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

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

The project is fully aligned with Action Area Two to support IPLC-led biodiversity conservation stewardship and will support the achievement of 3 and 22 of the GBF. All the activities in the project will strengthen ILs capacity to conserve biodiversity and work as barriers to deforestation and biodiversity corridors linking other ILs and PAs.

The project is also aligned with Action Area Five, target 9, as it will support sustainable use of biodiversity in the ILs.

The project is fully aligned with the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management in Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), a specific public policy that contributes to the reduction of deforestation, given that indigenous lands maintain almost zero deforestation rates and represent a fundamental portion of conserved in Brazil. The project is fully inserted into the guidelines, axes and specific objectives of PNGATI, in particular with its Axes 1 - territorial protection and natural resources, 2 - governance and indigenous participation: 5 - sustainable use of natural resources and indigenous productive initiatives and 7 - training, training, exchange and environmental education. It is also aligned with Guideline III - Protagonism and sociocultural autonomy of indigenous peoples, through the strengthening of their organizations, ensuring indigenous participation in the governance of PNGATI, respecting indigenous representation instances and gender and generational perspectives. The project is built to implement one of the most important instruments of this policy, the PGTAs. Territorial Plans also strengthen this policy by allowing more plans to be implemented and a body of knowledge and lessons learned to be organized and disseminated.

The Brazilian NBSAP is grounded on the same principles and directives established for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy – PNB (Decree n° 4,339, of 22 August 2002), which considers the Brazilian commitments under the CBD in addition to the rulings of the Brazilian Constitution and other regulations currently in force related to biodiversity. The main objectives of the NBSAP are:

- The conservation of biodiversity.
- The sustainable use of natural resources.
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits generated by using genetic resources.

Indigenous territories in Brazil are areas rich in biodiversity, and the effective management of these territories by implementing PGTAs helps preserve essential ecosystems. This happens because indigenous peoples have deep traditional knowledge and a sui generis relationship with their territories, which leads to the sustainable use of natural resources.

The project is directly related to four of the five strategic objectives of the Brazilian NBSAP:

Strategic Objective B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use – is directly linked to component 2 of sustainable production.

Strategic Objective C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity – is directly linked to component 1 of territorial management, but the sustainable production and territorial Governance components also influence the management of ecosystems and species diversity. PGTAs, in most cases, include the monitoring of territories, allowing the detection and combat of illegal activities, such as deforestation, illegal hunting, and mining, contributing to the integrity of ecosystems.

Strategic Objective D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services. – is directly linked to the maintenance of areas with a good environmental status or the recovery of degraded areas that promote seed dispersal, shelter for pollinators, aquifer recharge, carbon sequestration, among other benefits for populations living close to indigenous lands.

Finally, **Strategic Objective E:** Enhance the implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management, and capacity building. – is closely linked to the project due to the execution format designed for it, with indigenous peoples having a central role in the execution of activities, a continuous process of consultations, and the strengthening of indigenous organizations as central points of the implementation strategy. The management of knowledge generated by the project is also foreseen in component 4, allowing other indigenous peoples and other projects to take advantage of this knowledge for the future.

Therefore, promoting indigenous territorial management not only supports the objectives of NBSAP but also expands Brazil's capacity to meet international biodiversity conservation commitments, recognizing and valuing the vital role that indigenous peoples play in environmental protection and maintenance of cultural and ecological diversity.

The same can be said in relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which focuses on the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of natural resources, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits in the use of genetic resources, the promotion of international cooperation and in the integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies.

In the same way, it is related to policies to reduce deforestation in the Amazon, notably the guidelines of the PPCDAm (Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon), of which we highlight: monitoring and territorial command and the consolidation of indigenous lands. The same occurs with PPCerrado (The Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado).

The project is aligned not only with environmental and indigenous public policies but also with agricultural policies aimed at sustainable productive activities. Through technical assistance actions for indigenous production, it intends to dialogue with the National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production – PNAPO, more specifically with the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production – PLANAPO. The project is also aligned with the National Policy for Family Agriculture and Rural Family Enterprises, more directly with the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), the National School Food Program (PNAE), and the National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture (PRONAF).

Regarding the targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework targets:

Target	Alignment
1	<p>The project respects the rights and culture of indigenous people to support spatial planning for biodiversity conservation and effective management in a participatory way.</p> <p>Subcomponents 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 and 3.2 are directly linked to this target in the detailing of the implementation plans of the PGTAs, territory command and the territorial governance.</p>
2	<p>Although the project does not focus on restoration, this will be an activity in some indigenous lands that have high % of land degradation.</p> <p>Subcomponent 1.2 and component 2 are directly linked to this target for where restoration efforts will be made (for example, Dourados indigenous land) and sustainable agricultural practices that restores soils.</p>
3	<p>The project will foster conservation in indigenous lands, which are often close to Protected Areas or forming mosaics with them. The project will help the achievement of the 30% terrestrial area protected. This is especially important in the ILs outside of the Amazon, which usually have a lower % of Pas in comparison.</p> <p>Subcomponent 1.2 and Component 3 of the project are linked to this target as they are the main efforts to keep the areas effectively conserved and component 2, indirectly as sustainable practices will make the agricultural more environmentally friendly.</p>
8	<p>The project will support women and youth to participate in specific forums to debate the impact of climate change in their lands, which will undoubtedly lead to nature-based solutions to increase resilience and also biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Subcomponent 1.2, component 2 will increase resilience with sustainable agriculture and component 3.2 foster participation of women.</p>
9	<p>The management of wild species is often very related to cultural aspects of the indigenous people, making their conservation important for a healthy environment but also for cultural reproduction and dissemination.</p> <p>Component 2 of the project will bring sustainability as a central aspect of production and wild species use will be an integral part of these activities.</p>

11	The PGTAs are always linked to the maintenance of environmental services that are part of the indigenous people culture, usually through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem based approaches for the benefit of the indigenous people. In this regard Component 1 and 2 are directly linked to this target.
21	The project aims to provide knowledge from the implementation of PGTAs and share with a broader public of organizations and specialists working with indigenous people in Brazil. The lessons learned from this project may affect future interventions years after its termination. Subcomponent 4.1 is dedicated to knowledge management.
22	The project foster participation of indigenous people in local forums, with gender considerations to ensure balance, to discuss the implementation of the PGTAs and will disseminate lessons learned freely. Indigenous organizations also participate in the project steering committee. Component 3 and subcomponent 4.1 are directly linked to this target.
23	Gender is a key aspect of the project and is integrated thorough the project, in all 4 Components, from participation in execution, governance and sustainable production

Lessons learned to design the project

The project was designed considering different experiences in Brazil with the strengthening of indigenous organizations, territorial governance, and the design of PGTAs, in most cases on a smaller scale and very focused on the Amazon indigenous lands. The development of PNGATI was supported by a GEF project, 'Catalyzing the Contribution of Indigenous Lands to the Conservation of Brazil's Forest' (GEFID 2934), implemented by the UNDP in collaboration with the Brazilian Environment Ministry and the Indigenous National Foundation (FUNAI) and it's a direct precursor of this new initiative as it instituted the PGTAs as the tool for environmental management of indigenous lands in Brazil.

Apart from this direct link between the projects, previous experiences, lessons, and capacity built in the last 15 years were essential for this project.

IEB's work with Indigenous peoples started in 2006 with their Indigenous Peoples Program (PPI) through a partnership with the Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB). The objective was to strengthen the Amazon Center for Indigenous Training (CAFI), which brought together 30 associations from Rondonia and Amazonas states and with the implementation of two projects supported by USAID: 'Fortis - Institutional Strengthening in the South of Amazonas,' and aimed to expand the dialogue between the different social and political actors in the region's municipalities to ensure conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources; and 'Indigenous Landscapes of Brazil' project.

Both projects allowed the execution of a set of institutional strengthening and training activities for the indigenous peoples of Southern Amazonas, especially the Puygari (Apurinã) of the Purus River and the Kagwahiwa (Parintintin, Jiahui and Tratarim) of the Madeira River. From 2009 to 2011, work with these people was accentuated through the consortium led by IEB, also with support from USAID, and entitled Garah Itxa: ethnoenvironmental corridors in the Amazon. This project allowed the IEB to advance institutional strengthening and training actions for indigenous associations in the region and to provide involvement in

drafting the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands – PNGATI. Based on the expertise acquired in previous years, it became possible to start the Formar PNGATI Project in 2012: Training for the Implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands in the Amazon, with support from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation.

From 2015 onwards, the PPI began supporting the construction and implementation of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), through the FORMAR PNGATI Project, carried out in partnership with FUNAI and which trained public and indigenous managers in Rondônia, Roraima and Southern Amazonas for the implementation of PNGATI. The FORMAR PNGATI project deepened the multiple territorial and environmental management actions of indigenous lands in the southern region of Amazonas, both in the Tupi-Kagwahiwa corridor located in the Madeira River basin and with the Apurinã peoples of the Purus river basin. These actions included the participatory elaboration of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans for Indigenous Lands, surveillance tours, training of Indigenous Environmental Agents, institutional strengthening of associations, and implementation of small project funds.

Between 2015 and 2016, IEB implemented, with support from the Moore Foundation, the project 'Participatory Elaboration of an Action Plan for the Integrated Territorial and Environmental Management of the Mosaic of Protected Areas along BR 319 (Rio Purus and Madeira)'. Between 2017 and 2018, the Moore Foundation also supported a project to implement part of the 39 actions foreseen in the Plan.

Between 2017 and 2021, with the support of the Amazon Fund (BNDES), the Sulam Indigenous Project was implemented with the objective of supporting the elaboration and implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) in the South of Amazonas, in the Purus River Basins and Madeira, within the scope of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI). The project's actions include improving the Infrastructure of Indigenous Associations (communication and vessels) and acquiring equipment for monitoring, surveillance and inspection. This project strengthened and expanded the relationship with a wide network of indigenous associations in the South of Amazonas (FOCIMP, OPIAJ, OPIAJBAM, OPIAM, APITEM, APITIPRE, OPIPAM, APIJ, APILCMM), leveraging the strengthening of these indigenous organizations through training, training in environmental education, sustainable use of natural resources and protection of indigenous lands.

Also between 2017 and 2022, the Nossa Terra Project, supported by USAID, was developed in the southern region of the State of Amazonas, with the objective of implementing PNGATI in its multiple dimensions, strengthening indigenous organizations together with their government partners and of civil society. The project allowed the design of a Small Projects Program aimed at implementing PNGATI in the South of Amazonas; training and advising indigenous organizations in the preparation and execution of projects for the protection and sustainable management of their lands; the strengthening of indigenous organizations for the governance and implementation of PNGATI and the application of its management instruments and the promotion of integrated territorial management in the region, involving Protected Areas and Indigenous Lands, through the creation of a network of committed organizations and actors with the implementation of PNGATI in the south of Amazonas.

In the Brazilian Amazon, the program works in partnership with local indigenous organizations and at the regional level with COIAB, UMIAB and the Indigenous Council of Roraima (CIR). In Pará, he works with the Warao, an indigenous people originally from Venezuela and refugees in Brazil. At the national level, it collaborates with the Dialogue of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB).

In recent years, the IEB has been investing in efforts to improve the territorial and environmental governance of Indigenous Lands. This has been occurring through a portfolio of projects aligned with PNGATI guidelines, which involve actions in the preparation and implementation of Territorial and Environmental Management

Plans (PGTAs) in Roraima and the South of Amazonas, in the Purus and Madeira River Basins, with emphasis on territorial protection, the strengthening of sustainable value chains, access to public policies, the mobilization, qualification and strengthening of various actors in the territories - women, communicators, environmental agents and indigenous researchers - involved in strengthening territorial management, in discussions about gender, in communication actions and research instruments for the participatory elaboration of Territorial and Environmental Management Instruments (ethno-mappings, PGTAs, Consultation Protocols and Plans to Combat Climate Change). This vast experience of IEB was used to design this project.

Funbio's work with Indigenous people is always indirect, in a role similar to GEF implementation rather than execution. Besides some stand-alone indigenous projects in the '90s and 2000s that were selected during calls for proposals, Funbio's real debut in indigenous projects was the design of the Kayapo Fund in 2011, a long-term quasi-Endowment fund to support 4 indigenous lands of the Kayapo people in the Amazon; this fund was financed by the Conservation International matching funds with BNDES Amazon Fund. The Kayapo fund is still operational, and the most important lesson used to design this project was regarding the strengthening of indigenous organizations. Also, in the Kayapo lands, the projects 'Amazon Tradition and Future, phases I and II' are more focused on governance and communication, both financed by Petrobras. Funbio and IEB will share information and work together to work in collaboration in the Kayapo IL and avoid any superposition or duplication of efforts. Another important and also still ongoing project is the indigenous component of the Copaibas project, financed by the Norwegian government, which supports PGTAs in the Amazon and Cerrado. Finally, REM-MT is a project almost finished with an indigenous component, financed by KfW, in the Amazon part of Mato Grosso state, focused on sustainable agriculture and environmental activities.

Most of IEB and Funbio experience is on the Amazon, and this project will use this to replicate proven tools and processes, with adaptations, to other Brazilian biomes where the ILs are in a very different territorial context, closer to degraded areas, with much more population density and closer to the non-indigenous population in Brazil. This is a very important and innovative aspect of this project, where the often neglected ILs outside of the Amazon are finally getting the same attention

E. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; No

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Amount of resource allocated to support actions by IPLCs for the conservation, restoration, sustainable use and management of biodiversity:

Amount (\$) of GBFF project financing to support actions by IPLCs	PIF Stage	CEO endorsement stage
	8,726,221.00	8,632,592.00

If resources have been identified here, please provide a short justification for why they were included, with cross-reference to relevant project components and/or outputs:

All Project outputs and outcomes support indigenous people; the only resources not supporting IPLCs are the Project management costs. Components 1, 2, and 3 target indigenous people in their own lands, with support from indigenous/local organizations where this is feasible and with the indigenous people's engagement throughout the Project duration.

Component 4 will not directly support the indigenous people as it is focused on knowledge management and Project governance. Nevertheless, the knowledge will be significant for other indigenous people and projects implementing PGTAs in Brazil in the future, indirectly supporting IPLCs in the long run. Also, the governance of the Project includes the overarching forum monitoring the implementation of the most important policy for indigenous people in Brazil, the PNGATI, which has 50% of its members from indigenous organizations

Are IPLCs to receive and manage resources for the execution of project components/activities?

Yes

Are IPLCs leading the design and management of some project activities but do not manage financial resources?

Yes

Does the project provide in-kind support to actions by IPLCs for biodiversity?

Yes

Are IPLCs part of the project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body?

Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

F. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

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

Implementing Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) in indigenous lands aims at environmental conservation and brings significant socioeconomic benefits to indigenous communities. It is important to remember that indigenous peoples generally have an integral relationship with their territory. The territory not only *contains* the communities that inhabit it but is also *contained* in various spheres of a people's life: spiritually, providing materials for rituals, supplying food, or as a place for collecting and producing products that can contribute to sustainable income generation. Strengthening communities means strengthening the territory and its nature, and vice versa. This is also reflected in the PGTAs, where, despite the standard division in axes, it is sometimes difficult to categorize actions as purely related to 'conservation' or 'income generation' since the relationship of peoples with their territories is an integral part of all described activities, making the mentioned themes cross-cutting and dispersed throughout the documents.

By strengthening the value chains of socio-biodiversity products, for example, PGTAs can substantially contribute to these communities' well-being and sustainable development. They can also enhance the conservation of particular species, which in turn requires the conservation of the entire ecosystem around it.

A clear example is the production of handicrafts with forest items, such as seeds, fibers, and native woods. By valuing the natural resources in their territory, indigenous communities can generate income and promote the preservation of culture and traditional knowledge.

The commercialization of forest products is not just an essential source of income for indigenous communities but also a testament to their active participation in managing their resources. By actively engaging in these value chains, communities can benefit economically without compromising the sustainability of natural resources, demonstrating their commitment to economic prosperity and environmental conservation.

For example, the case of croá (*Neoglaziovia variegata*), an endemic species of the Caatinga and of utmost importance to the culture of the Pankararu people.

'The leaves of Croá provide fiber for making fishing lines, fabrics, bags, mats, ropes, and other handicraft and decorative products, and its management follows traditional and community principles. Croá fiber is widely used by various communities and peoples of the Brazilian semiarid region; however, the relationship experienced by the Pankararu people with this plant gives it a meaning beyond commercial and superfluous purposes, which can be observed in moments of tradition and their varied forms of expression. Therefore, it becomes the most important plant for us, and no one better than us, Pankararu, to understand the great loss to our ethnic and cultural identity if it ceases to exist.' (PGTA of Pankararu Indigenous Land)

The Pankararu identified that deforestation and climate change (manifested, in this case, by severe droughts) are interfering with the forest areas where the plant grows. Thus, the 'Croá issue' is prominently featured in the PGTA of Pankararu land, and actions for the sustainable management of the species are outlined in the document. Implementing these actions can bring significant benefits to the Pankararu communities while contributing to the Caatinga conservation.

In the case of the Pataxó people, a large part of their income is associated with tourism and the sale of handicrafts. Both activities depend significantly on Pataxó culture and the territory they inhabit. The traditional knowledge of the Pataxó people, the materials found in the Atlantic Forest, and the territory's natural beauty enable these two activities to be carried out. For this reason, they are prominently featured in the PGTA of Barra Velha and Águas Belas Indigenous Lands.

In the case of the Kayapó, another example, the activities mentioned in the PGTA include strengthening the value chains of socio-biodiversity products, such as Brazil nuts, tonka beans, jaborandi, among others. They also mention installing surveillance bases in the territory, which operate on a rotating basis among communities. Each week, one group is responsible for work at the bases, which generates significant income for families. The project aims to support these types of activities.

In summary, implementing PGTAs is a fundamental strategy to improve the livelihoods of indigenous communities while ensuring environmental conservation and sustainable socioeconomic development of their territories. The benefits will be monitored at MTR and TER

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

Total GEF Financing Table

Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds. All GEF sources of funds should be included here.

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
Funbio	GBFF	Brazil	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	Grant	7,964,221.00	716,779.00	8,681,000.00
Funbio	GBFF	Brazil	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	Grant	1,100,000.00	99,000.00	1,199,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						9,064,221.00	815,779.00	9,880,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional / Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
Total PPG Amount (\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for non-GBFF GEF resources (only for Multi-Trust Fund projects)

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Actual Focal Area Programming	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Action Area Elements (and Focal Area Elements for Multi-Trust Fund projects)

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	7,964,221.00	16,400,000.00
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00
Total Project Cost		9,064,221.00	17,900,000.00

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
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GEF Agency	Funbio	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,700,000.00
Donor Agency	GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,200,000.00
Total Co-financing				17,900,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Project co-finance confirmed at the CEO endorsement phase refers to Funbio and MoPI indigenous projects. For Funbio, this includes the Kayapo Fund (third and fourth investment cycle), the Tradition and Future Project (2024), Tradition and Future Project II (2025-2028), and The Copaibas Program (2024+), all working in PGTAs. Additionally, Funbio will start a project called Financial Mechanism for Indigenous Lands, financed by the Earth Foundation, and the findings of the current project will feed the mechanism with key data for good financial modeling, especially with data from outside the Amazon. The financial mechanism can improve the sustainability and predictability of funds for ILs in the future. As a comparison, the Arpa Transition Fund was based on a similar financial modeling exercise and greatly helped with fundraising and increased Arpa's co-finance.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification :

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
	4/1/2024	Fabio Leite	+5521 996310309	fabio.leite@funbio.org.br

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

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
LIVIA FARIAS FERREIRA DE OLIVEIRA	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance	3/8/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also copy and paste the Project Results Framework from the project document below.

1. Semi-annual progress report will be prepared by Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil to Funbio.
2. A project midterm review (MTR) will be after the 30th month of project execution by an independent evaluation consultant.
3. A project Final Evaluation will be made with an independent consultant.

Table A – Monitoring Instruments:

Instrument	Timeframe	Responsible	Budget
Semi-annual progress report	Every 6 months	IEB	\$ 0,00
Mid-term review evaluation report	30 th month of project	Independent Evaluation consultant	\$ 20.000,00
Independent terminal project evaluation	At project completion	Independent Evaluation consultant	\$ 20.000,00
Financial reports	Quarterly	IEB	\$ 0,00

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.

Table B								
Component or Sub-component	Indicators	Annual milestones					Means of verification	Responsible
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
1. Consolidation of Indigenous Lands	15 ILs have equipment and the means to control and survey their territory	15 Detailed implementation plans ready	15 Detailed plans under implementation	5 ILs with all required equipment and means to control their territory	10 ILs with all required equipment and means to control their territory	15 ILs with all required equipment and means to control their territory	Detailed plans of PGTAs implementation reports	IEB
	6,4 million ha under improved effectiveness			500,000 ha under improved effectiveness	3,000,000 ha under improved effectiveness	6,400,000 ha under improved effectiveness	Area of ILs with PGTAs being implemented	IEB
	15 (at least 7 women) Inclusive leadership training for participation in governance of the territory and liaison with project management	Identification of focal points	15 indigenous focal points undergoing training	15 indigenous focal points fully trained	15 indigenous focal points engaged	15 indigenous focal points engaged	List of focal points and their reports	IEB
2. Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits	Indigenous Lands have sustainable value chains initiatives		1 IL with sustainable value chains initiatives	3 IL with sustainable value chains initiatives	6 IL with sustainable value chains initiatives	9 IL with sustainable value chains initiatives	Number of ILs b	IEB
	Women collectives participate directly in sustainable production		At least 1 women collectives participate directly in production	At least 3 women collectives participate directly in production	At least 5 women collectives participate directly in production		Number of women collectives	IEB
	Indigenous organizations sell surplus of sustainable food production to government food buying programs			At least 1 indigenous organization	At least 3 indigenous organization	At least 5 indigenous organization	Number of indigenous organizations being suppliers of food buying programs	IEB

3. Territorial Governance of IPLCs	Strengthening of indigenous organizations	At least 3 indigenous organization participating in local forums	At least 5 indigenous organization participating in local forums	At least 8 indigenous organization participating in local forums	At least 12 indigenous organization participating in local forums	At least 15 indigenous organization participating in local forums	Attendance list, topics discussed, presentations	IEB
	Women and youth meetings regarding environmental issues		At least 3 meetings	At least 8 meetings	At least 14 meetings	At least 20 meetings	Attendance list, topics discussed, presentations	IEB
	ILs have territorial management committees active and engaging with local stakeholders		3 territorial management committees active and engaging with local organizations	3 territorial management committees keep active and engaging with local organizations	3 territorial management committees keep active and engaging with local organizations	3 territorial management committees keep active and engaging with local organizations	Attendance list, topics discussed, presentations	IEB
4. Project and Knowledge management	Communication strategy		At least one publication about the project		At least two publications about the project	One audio-visual product	Communication products	IEB
	Knowledge management			Lessons learned about PGTA implementation published	Dissemination Lessons learned about PGTA implementation	Updated lessons learned and final workshop for dissemination		

Table C: Risks monitoring (template)

Identified Risks	Risk Level	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?
New Risks (identified during project execution)	Risk Level	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 finance?

Safeguards Monitoring					
Identified ESS Risks including gender	Risk Level	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?
New ESS Risks (identified during project execution) including gender	Risk Level	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 finance?
Grievance cases including gender					

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mundurucu Indigenous Land	-7.2314	-57.6653	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kayapo Indigenous Land	-7.68	-51.869	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kadiweu Indigenous Land	-20.64507	-57.6113	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Cachoeirinha Indigenous Land	-20.16909	-56.22336	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Taunay/Ipegue Indigenous Land	-20.23817	-56.05719	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lalima Indigenous Land	-20.58251	-56.27973	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dourados Indigenous Land	-22.16418	-54.83434	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Comexatibá Indigenous Land	-16.9971	-39.22202	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Barra Velha Indigenous Land	-16.85617	-39.26486	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Águas Belas Indigenous Land	-16.92182	-39.27667	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Coroa Vermelha Indigenous Land	-16.35333	-39.03806	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Caramuru Paraguassu Indigenous Land	-15.29737	-39.6958	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Pankararu Indigenous Land	-9.14559	-38.20537	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Entre Serras Indigenous Land	-9.08091	-38.19369	

Location Description:

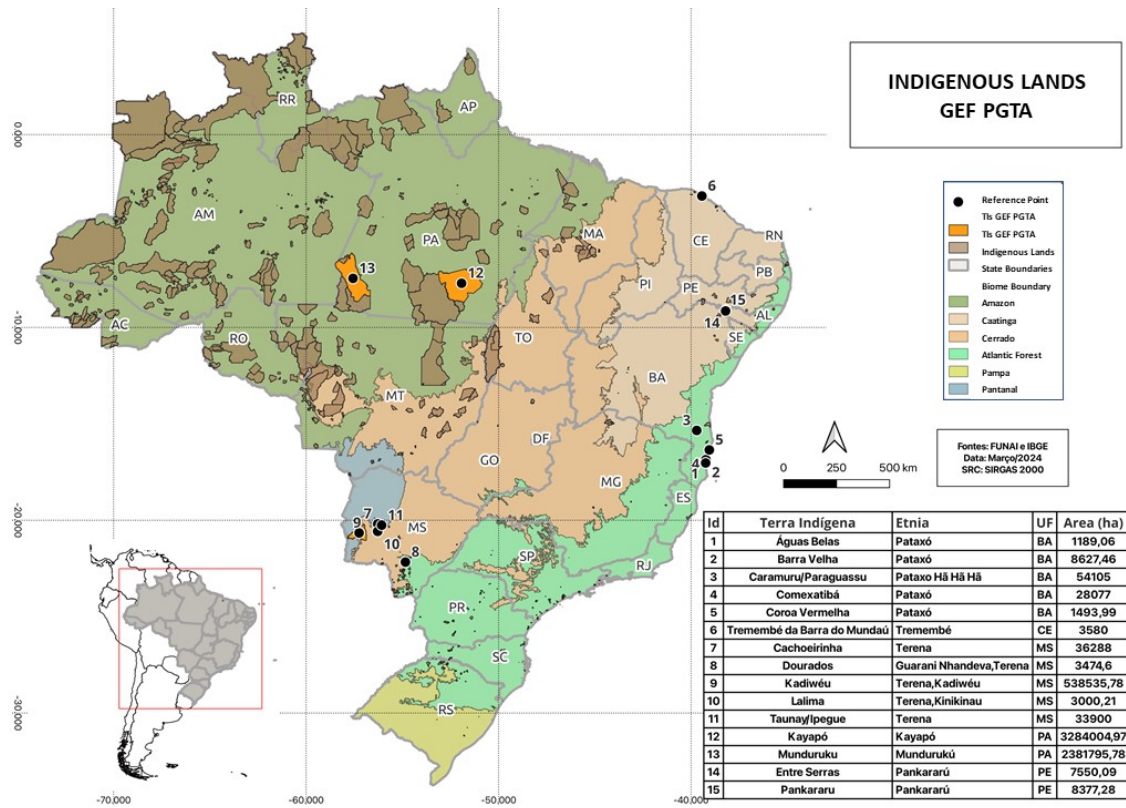
Activity Description:

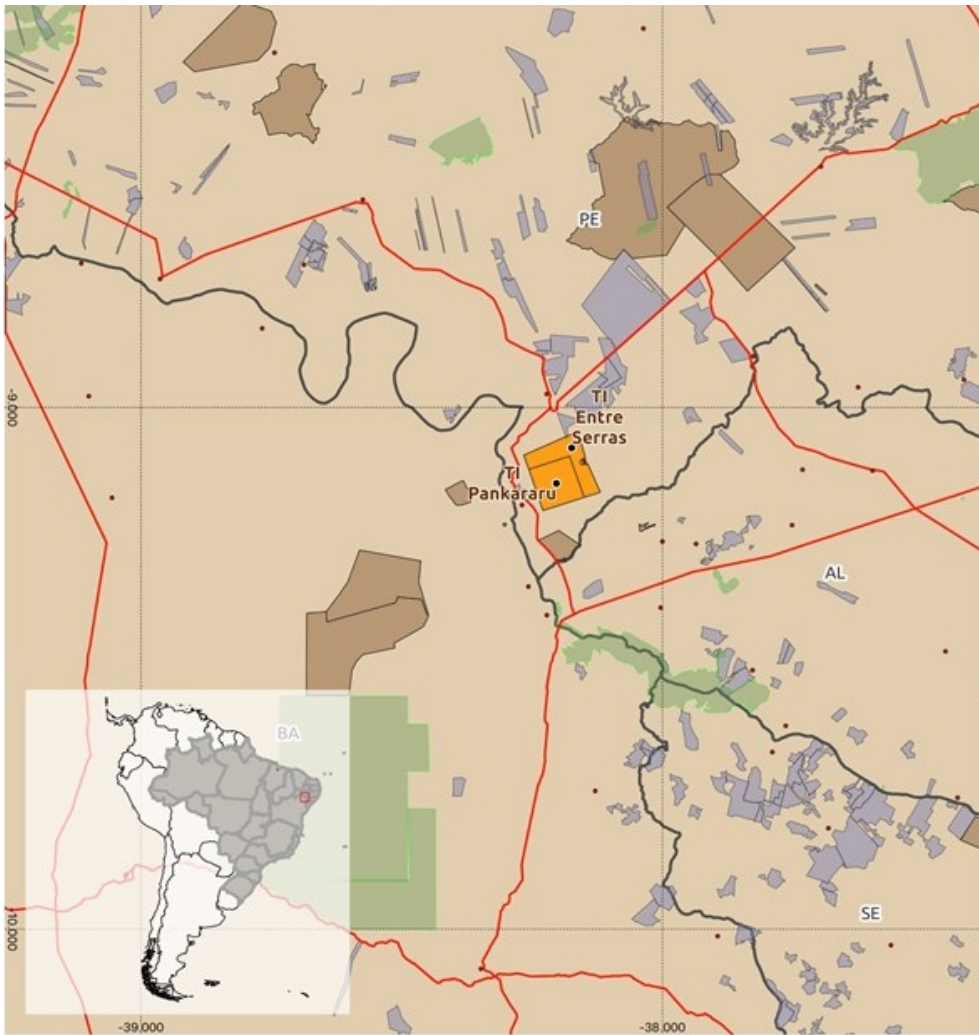
Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tremembe da Barra do Mondau Indigenous Land	-31.8055	-39.42959	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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





Indigenous Lands (TI) supported

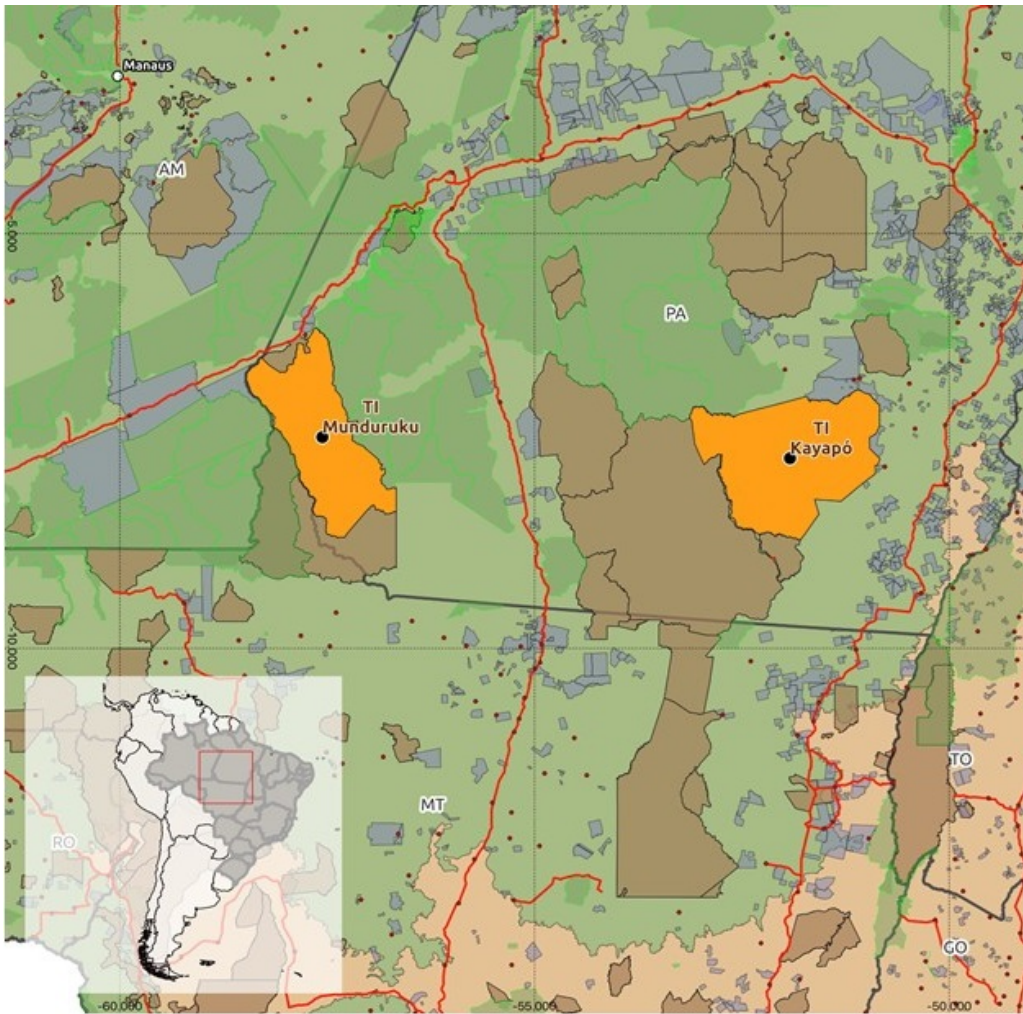
Caatinga/PE

- Project reference point
- Municipalities
- Major roads
- Indigenous Lands supported by the project
- Indigenous Lands
- Protected Areas
- Federal rural settlements
- State limits
- Biomes
- Caatinga

Sources: DNIT, FUNAI, IBGE, INCRA e MMA
 Data: Março/2024
 SRC: SIRGAS 2000

Id	Indigenous Lands	Etnia	UF	Area (ha)
14	Entre Serras	Pankararú	PE	7550,09
15	Pankararú	Pankararú	PE	8377,28





Indigenous Lands (TI) supported

Amazon

- Ponto de Referência TIs GEF PGTA
- State Capital
- Cities
- Major roads
- Indigenous Lands supported by the project
- Indigenous Lands
- Protected Areas
- Federal rural settlements
- State limits
- Biomes
- Amazon
- Cerrado

Sources: DNIT, FUNAI, IBGE, INCRA e MMA
 Data: Março/2024
 SRC: SIRGAS 2000

Id	Indigenous Lands	Etnia	UF	Area (ha)
12	Kayapó	Kayapó	PA	3284004,97
13	Munduruku	Mundurukú	PA	2381795,78





Indigenous Lands (TI) supported

Caatinga/CE

- Project reference point
- State capital
- Municipalities
- Major roads
- Indigenous Lands supported by the project
- Indigenous Lands
- Protected Areas
- Federal rural settlements
- State limits
- Land mass
- Biomes
- Caatinga

Sources: DNIT, FUNAI, IBGE, INCRA e MMA
Data: Março/2024
SRC: SIRGAS 2000

Id	Terra Indígena	Etnia	UF	Area (ha)
6	Tremembé da Barra do Mundaú	Tremembé	CE	3580



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

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

Title

Ess-questionnaire

ESS-assessment

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template

Appendix A: Project Budget																
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)										Sub-Total	M&E	PMC	Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1		Component 2			Component 3		Component 4							
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 2.3	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 3.2	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 4.2						
Goods	Generators	\$ 14,583.33	\$ 14,583.33									\$ 14,583.33			\$ 14,583.33	IEB
	Communication equipment	\$ 14,583.33	\$ 35,000.00									\$ 49,583.33			\$ 49,583.33	IEB
	Drones	\$ 81,666.67	\$ 81,666.67									\$ 81,666.67			\$ 81,666.67	IEB
	Computers (IT equipment)	\$ 58,333.33	\$ 58,333.33				\$ 116,666.67					\$ 175,000.00	\$ 14,583.33		\$ 189,583.33	IEB
	Solar kits	\$ 29,166.67	\$ 29,166.67									\$ 29,166.67			\$ 29,166.67	IEB
	Cameras	\$ 13,041.67	\$ 13,041.67									\$ 13,041.67			\$ 13,041.67	IEB
Vehicles	Agricultural equipments		\$ 100,625.00									\$ 100,625.00			\$ 100,625.00	IEB
	AxIs and River boats		\$ 507,500.00									\$ 507,500.00			\$ 507,500.00	IEB
Grants/ Sub-grants	Grants/ Sub-grants	\$ 382,500.00	\$ 2,628,723.34	\$ 386,287.64	\$ 75,529.04	\$ 125,256.30	\$ 393,333.33	\$ 1,666.67				\$ 3,993,296.33			\$ 3,993,296.33	Local organizations/IEB
Contractual Services – Individual	Consultants	\$ 2,083.33										\$ 2,083.33			\$ 2,083.33	IEB
Contractual Services – Company	Vehicle rent	\$ 8,750.00	\$ 15,000.00				\$ 7,500.00		\$ 11,718.75			\$ 42,968.75	\$ 7,500.00		\$ 50,468.75	IEB
	Consultants		\$ 602,975.58						\$ 4,166.67	\$ 50,466.15		\$ 657,608.39	\$ 77,083.33	\$ 41,666.67	\$ 776,358.39	IEB
	Communication services	\$ 15,781.25	\$ 137,375.00						\$ 6,250.00	\$ 52,083.33		\$ 211,489.58		\$ 46,250.00	\$ 257,739.58	IEB
	Accountancy services											\$ -		\$ 131,342.69	\$ 131,342.69	IEB
	Mail and legal services											\$ -		\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00	IEB
	Bank fees											\$ -		\$ 4,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	IEB
	Equipment/vehicles maintenance		\$ 262,500.00									\$ 262,500.00			\$ 262,500.00	IEB
Local Consultants	Local Consultants	\$ 10,416.67			\$ 276,281.56							\$ 286,698.23			\$ 286,698.23	IEB
Salary and benefits / Staff costs	1 Administrative/financial staff											\$ -		\$ 128,055.84	\$ 128,055.84	IEB
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	\$ 446,875.00					\$ 464,625.00	\$ 333,333.33	\$ 93,431.16	\$ 89,583.33		\$ 1,427,847.82			\$ 1,427,847.82	IEB
	per diem	\$ 5,468.75	\$ 10,000.00						\$ 18,020.83			\$ 33,489.58	\$ 3,750.00		\$ 37,239.58	IEB
	Flight tickets	\$ 53,750.00	\$ 30,000.00						\$ 87,500.00			\$ 171,250.00			\$ 171,250.00	IEB
	Terrestrial/River travel costs	\$ 56,875.00			\$ 112,500.00	\$ 168,750.00	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 100,000.00				\$ 468,125.00	\$ 15,000.00		\$ 483,125.00	IEB
Office Supplies	office equipment and supplies	\$ 734.38										\$ 734.38		\$ 6,250.00	\$ 6,984.38	IEB
Other Operating Costs	Rent cost share											\$ -		\$ 57,481.06	\$ 57,481.06	IEB
Grand Total		\$ 997,817.71	\$ 4,425,865.59	\$ 486,912.64	\$ 464,310.60	\$ 294,006.30	\$ 1,012,125.00	\$ 435,000.00	\$ 221,087.41	\$ 192,132.82		\$ 8,529,258.07	\$ 103,333.33	\$ 431,629.60	\$ 9,064,221.00	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

Pick-up cars (4x4) and river boats are the main means of transportation and are necessary to execute many of the project activities, including territory control, sustainable production activities and participation in local forums for discussions. The budget in this project for vehicles is similar to other projects implemented by Funbio.

ANNEX H: BLENDED-FINANCE RELEVANT ANNEXES

Please use the most up to date templates per the most recent call for proposals.

ANNEX H.1: Termsheet

Instructions. This termsheet to be submitted with the PIF/PFD should include sufficient details to allow a financial expert to understand and judge the financial viability of the proposed investments. Indicative terms and conditions should be used when specific details are not yet available. An equivalent termsheet used for internal Agency purposes is acceptable but must include sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality.

ANNEX H.2: Agency capacity to implement blended finance projects

Instructions. Any financial returns, gains, interest or other earnings and remaining principal will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. and the GEF Non-Grant Instrument Policy.

