

GEF-8 PPG REQUEST FOR GBFF PROJECTS

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General Project Information

Project Title:

Biodiversity Conservation in Indigenous Lands

Region:

Brazil

GEF Project ID:

11508

Country(ies):

Brazil

Type of Project:

GBFF

GEF Agency(ies):

Funbio

GEF Agency Project ID:

Anticipated Executing Entity(s):

TBD

Anticipated Executing Type:

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s):

Biodiversity

Submission Date:

3/1/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Taxonomy

Climate Change, Focal Areas, Climate resilience, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Sustainable Development Goals, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Wetlands, Tropical Dry Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Women groups, Beneficiaries, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange

Type of Trust Fund:

GBFF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Financing: (a)

9,064,221.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

815,779.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant: (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

9,880,000.00

Total Co-financing:

17,700,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

0.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

0.00

PPG total Amount: (e+f)

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

Indicative Project Overview

The main objective of this project is to protect and maintain the biodiversity of indigenous lands. The project's focus is entirely on providing assistance to the indigenous communities and their lands. The Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) will be the primary planning tool used to define the project's activities. These plans are developed in a participatory process that respects the culture of each ethnic group, with the assistance of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and government institutions. The indigenous people are the main beneficiaries of the project's outcomes, as most of the activities will take place on their lands, and they will be directly involved in these activities. Moreover, the project steering committee will include members from the Indigenous Peoples' Organizations.

Project Components

1. Consolidation of ILs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
5,500,000.00	11,500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

6 million hectares of Indigenous Lands with improved effectiveness

Project Outputs:

12 ILs consolidated with the means to have territorial control and surveillance

2. Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00

Project Outcomes:

8 value chains strengthened

Project Outputs:

8 initiatives (one in each IL or cluster of ILs) generating additional income

3. Territorial Governance of IPLCs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,500,000.00	4,000,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Governance Strengthened

Participation of young leaders and women in territorial governance is increased

Project Outputs:

indigenous youth and women trained and participating in ILs governance

4. Project and Knowledge management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
486,221.00	300,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Lessons learned and project finding are shared within the MPI, Funai and CSOs

Project Outputs:

knowledge products about PGTAs implementation

Steering Committee meetings

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GBFF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
140,000.00	100,000.00

Project Outcomes:

Project monitored regularly, allowing adaptative management (if needed)

Project Outputs:

Project supervision missions every 6 months

Mid Term Review

- Terminal evaluation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Consolidation of ILS	5,500,000.00	11,500,000.00
2. Sustainable production for economic, social and environmental benefits	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00
3. Territorial Governance of IPLCs	1,500,000.00	4,000,000.00
4. Project and Knowledge management	486,221.00	300,000.00
M&E	140,000.00	100,000.00
Subtotal	8,726,221.00	17,400,000.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)	338,000.00	300,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	9,064,221.00	17,700,000.00

Please provide justification

PROJECT CONCEPT DESCRIPTION

Project Concept Description (No more than seven pages total, including 5 pages of text maximum. Concepts longer than 7 pages will be returned. Please note the portal entry will be limited to up to 19,400 characters of text and up to two figures.).

1) Project Rationale:

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.

These 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.

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 crucial 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). The Territorial and Environmental Management Plans (PGTAs) constitute the main way of guaranteeing a bottom-up implementation of the PNGATI, as 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 control, becoming an essential subsidy 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 Protagonism:** The plan is created by and for indigenous people according to their aspirations and visions of the future. The State and civil society partners 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.

Finally, more recently, in 2023, the first ever Ministry of Indigenous Peoples was in Brazil, dedicated to dealing with indigenous issues in the country, especially regarding the guarantee of indigenous land rights and the implementation of PNGATI, and elevating the importance of the topic to the ministerial level.

(ii) problem(s) 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' Good Living, has led to socio-environmental 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 implementing PGTAs since it is a relatively recent instrument, and financing PNGATI has been a challenge since its creation. There was a significant effort by Indigenous organisations and non-governmental institutions to elaborate PGTAs (especially in the Amazon), but very few were 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 this 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.

(iii) goal and objectives

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

- Strengthen 6 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 Indigenous People Ministry

(iv) justification for the intervention

The project is necessary for indigenous lands to become more effective and reverse the recent increase in deforestation and degradation. In addition to the 6 million hectares and 57 thousand indigenous people directly affected, the project will allow for significant learning in implementing these plans, facilitating its future implementation.

(v) expected results

The project will contribute to the Global Environmental Benefits by improving the management and integrity of ILs, contributing around 6 million hectares of Indigenous Lands with management (core indicator 1) in at least 5 Brazilian biomes (Amazonia, Pantanal, Cerrado, Caatinga, and Atlantic forest). This improvement in management will help reduce deforestation and the degradation of natural habitats, 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. 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 57,000 indigenous people, 50% of whom are women (core indicator 11)

2) Project Description

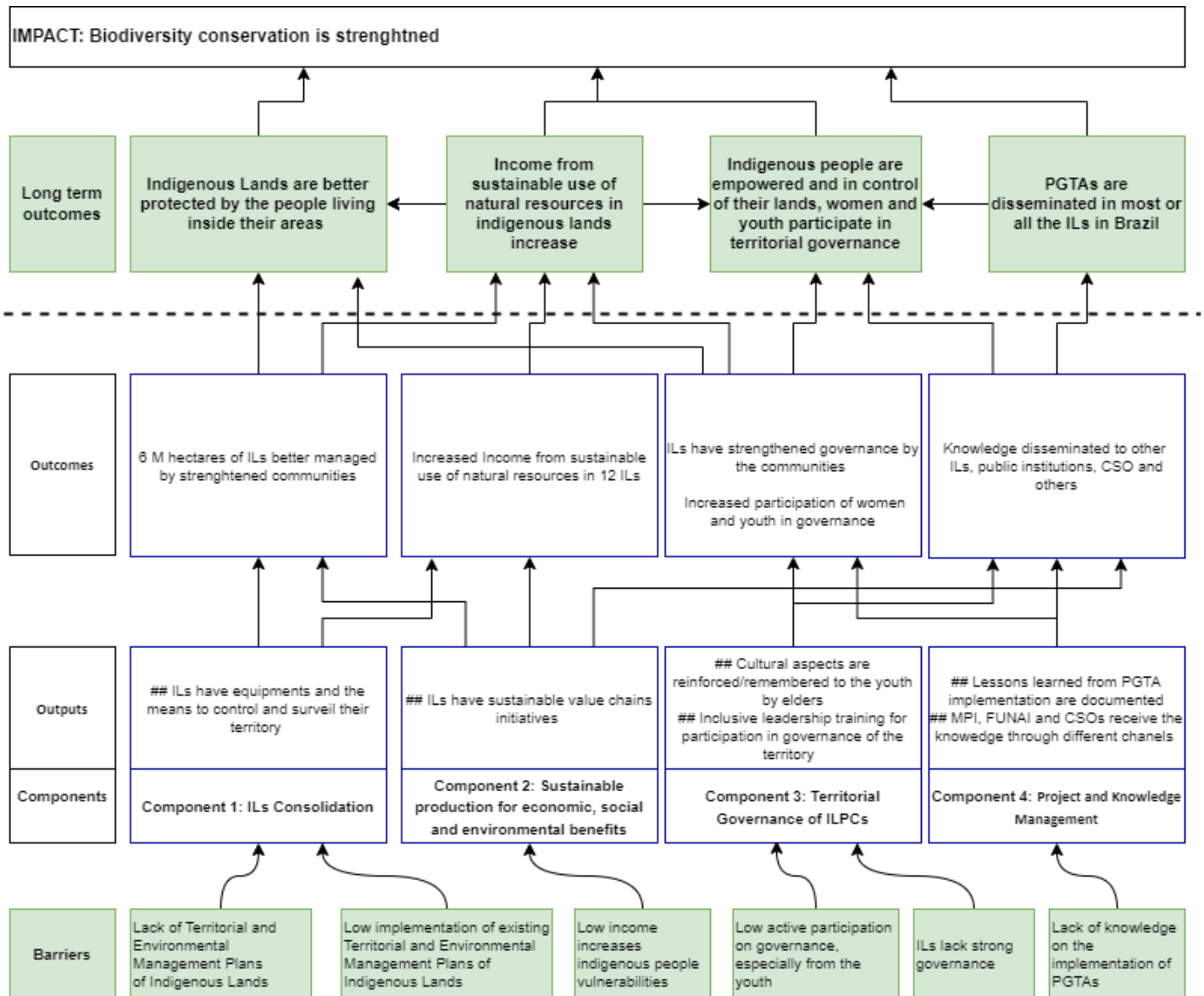
The project will improve the management and effectiveness of the supported ILs, increasing their capacity to withstand external pressures that promote deforestation and degradation. For this to be done, PGTAs must be implemented.

The project will directly support the activities planned in 8 PGTAs in 12 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.



b. components and activities

Component 1: Consolidation of ILs

The project will support actions that allow indigenous peoples to have good control over their lands, including equipment, means of transport and communication.

-
- Community infrastructure;
 - Land monitoring and surveillance;

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

The project will support the development of sustainable value chains and specific training to increase income in ILs, empowering their people.

- Sustainable agriculture to improve food security and generate income;
- Ease access to sell sustainable production to national policies of food acquisition;
- Improve productive chains of nature products (açaí, Brazil nut, cumaru, etc.)

Component 3: Territorial Governance for IPLCs

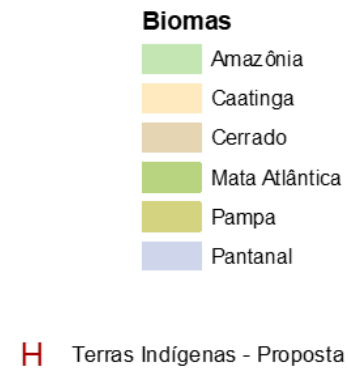
The project will support complementary education actions, such as the valorization of traditional knowledge in community schools, and cultural promotion to engage the youth, where there will be specific attention for women and young people on issues of territorial management and conservation. This component will also support strengthening governance of ILs with support for meetings and training for young and traditional leaders.

- Valorization of traditional knowledge and cultural practices
- Support for women gatherings and meetings
- Promoting leaders meetings to discuss territorial 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. Furthermore, this component will be responsible for coordination between the components and monitoring the project and its governance, which will be formed through a Management Committee to be detailed in the final project.

Map of ILs to be supported by the Project



c. Stakeholders

The project will involve nine Indigenous peoples (Kayapó, Munduruku, Kadiwéu, Terena, Kinikinau, Guarani Kaiowá, Pataxó, Pankararu, and Tremembé) living in the 12 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. In relation to PGTAs, these people also built them and indirectly defined what the project would support on their lands.

In addition to the indigenous peoples themselves, MPI 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).

Indigenous organizations, in particular Coiab, Apoinme, Conselho do Povo Terena, and Aty Guasu, and other local institutions of the areas targeted by the project are also important project stakeholders. Those will be represented in the Project Steering Committee, composed also of MPI and Funai, which will be further detailed in the complete project document.

d. Action Area(s)

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.

3) Please describe how the project meets the following criteria:

a. Potential for GEBs;

The project aims to strengthen Indigenous management of territories in order to assure enhanced biodiversity protection. Indigenous territories play a critical role in preserving biodiversity due to their intimate connection with the land and their traditional ecological knowledge. These territories often encompass areas of significant ecological importance, housing diverse ecosystems and unique species, and also play the role of barriers to deforestation. By implementing territorial management plans, the project strengthens the entire management of these areas and the ability of their people to continue and reinforce their role as conservation stewards. Furthermore, as these are extremely vulnerable populations, the project also improves their quality of life by sustainable income generation and the provision of a better environment in a broader sense.

Biodiversity in Indigenous territories is not only a matter of environmental conservation, but it is also intertwined with traditional knowledge and cultural heritage, as indigenous peoples have a holistic view of their territories and of their relations with different species of fauna and flora. Safeguarding biodiversity means also respecting indigenous cultures and land rights, as these communities represent the guardians of ecosystems worldwide.

b. The alignment of the project with the National Policies and Strategies;

The project is aligned with PNGATI as it 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 formed. The project is also aligned with the National Policy for the Environment and the National Policy of Climate Change, PPCDAM (The Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon) and PPCerrado (The Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado).

c. Policy coherence and coordination across multiple ministries, agencies, the private sector, and civil society that the project aims to support;

The main governance body of the PNGATI is its Steering Committee, composed of representatives of 11 eleven federal government institutions (among them MPI, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Funai, Brazilian Institute of Environment and natural Resources – IBAMA, Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity – ICMBio, and the Secretariat for Indigenous Health) and other 11 representatives of indigenous

organizations at regional and national levels (Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, National Articulation of the Indigenous Women Warriors of Ancestry, Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Northeastern Brazil, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo, Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Southern Brazil, Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Southeastern Brazil, Terena Council, Guarani Yvyrupa Commission, Aty Guasu, and Coordination of the Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon). This steering Committee will have the role of accompanying the project and also function as a consultive body.

d. Private sector and philanthropies' mobilization

One of the project's counterparts comes from another project, recently signed with Funbio and the Earth Foundation to develop financial mechanisms for Indigenous Lands in Brazil. Funbio hopes that this project will be an initial endeavor to implement PGTAs, increasing knowledge and institutional capacity in relation to this instrument. It is possible to draw a parallel with the ARPA Program, which began supporting just 18 PAs and, as the technical and financial capacity increased, more PAs were included. The project now supports 120 PAs.

Additionally, MPI and the German Office of Foreign Affairs (AA) have agreed on project that will implement PGTAs in two areas in Cerrado biome, more specifically in the states of Maranhão and Mato Grosso (states that are not included in the scope of this project). The project in cooperation with the German government is set to an amount of 3.5 million euros.

e. IPLCs engagement

The project is entirely focused on direct support to IPLCs. Engagement will take place throughout its execution in which they will actively participate as executors and beneficiaries.

Core Indicators

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	0	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			

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			
Male	28,500			
Total	57,000	0	0	0

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

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, efforts will be made to calculate mitigation targets linked to keeping the natural habitats standing, but that may only be feasible for some biomes. In this case, the project will not include this indicator but will report it in MTR and TE when these calculations will be available.

For core indicator 11, there is no segregated data on the indigenous population, mostly because it's a large number (57000 people), with many living in remote areas where access is not easy (and sometimes not permitted). For the PIF/PPG stage, the project is using 50% of women and men as a proxy and will try to have more detailed data for the final project document.

ANNEX A: PROJECT FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
Funbio	GBFF	Brazil	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 2	7,964,221.00	716,779.00	8,681,000.00
Funbio	GBFF	Brazil	Biodiversity	GBFF Action Area 5	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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

false

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

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

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

(Only for Multi-Trust Fund projects where GEF TF is included)

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

Indicative Action Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
GBFF Action Area 2	GBFF	7,964,221.00	16,200,000.00
GBFF Action Area 5	GBFF	1,100,000.00	1,500,000.00
Total Project Cost		9,064,221.00	17,700,000.00

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

Amount

8,726,221.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
GEF Agency	Funbio	Grant	Investment mobilized	14,700,000.00
Donor Agency	GIZ	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
Total Co-financing				17,700,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The ongoing projects that are currently being considered for co-finance include some that will start in the following months. Funbio is involved in several projects, including the Kayapo Fund (third and fourth investment cycle), the Tradition and Future Project (2024), Tradition and Future Project II (2025-2028), The Copaibas Program (2024+), and the Financial Mechanism for Indigenous Lands financed by the Earth Foundation.

Additionally, GIZ has a project called "Forest Guardians," which will commence soon in collaboration with the Indigenous People Ministry. This project will focus on PGTAs. All of these projects complement each other. An estimate of the co-finance of recurring costs by governmental agencies will also be calculated.

There are other projects in the negotiation stage with donors that may provide additional co-finance in the future.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
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GEF Agency Coordinator	Funbio	3/1/2024	Fabio Leite	+5521996310309	fabio.leite@funbio.org.br
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Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance	3/1/2024
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance	3/8/2024
Livia Farias Ferreira de Oliveira	General Coordinator for Sustainable Finance	Ministry of Finance	3/8/2024