



Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10122

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

☐ CBIT

☐ NGI

Project Title

Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil

Countries

Brazil

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Instituto Sociedade, Popula??o e Natureza (ISPNI)

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Biomes, Rivers, Tropical Rain Forests, Grasslands, Tropical Dry Forests,

Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Fire Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Forest, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Drought Mitigation, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Technology Transfer, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Livelihoods, Climate resilience, Innovation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approach, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Local Communities, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Trade Unions and Workers Unions, Academia, Community Based Organization, Behavior change, Communications, Education, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Beneficiaries, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity Development, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Theory of change, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

8/20/2020

Expected Implementation Start

12/21/2020

Expected Completion Date

12/21/2025

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

425,715.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	3,584,968.00	8,356,000.00
CCM-1-1	Promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs for decentralized power with energy usage	GET	896,242.00	1,989,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,481,210.00	10,345,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To build social, economic, and ecological landscape resilience in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable rural development

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	Technical Assistance	<p>1.1 Ecosystem services within Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience, ecological connectivity and livelihoods of communities</p> <p>1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.</p> <p>1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access</p> <p>1.4. Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable</p>	<p>1.1.1 Community-level small grants that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; recovery of native vegetation; integrated fire management; etc.</p> <p>1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.</p>	GET	2,726,396.00	5,785,218.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	Technical Assistance	2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience.	2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and monitors landscape level agreements; promotes advocacy for the territorial rights of traditional communities, family farmers and women agricultural workers; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; adaptive landscape management plans and policies, including enhanced community participation in river basin commissions and other relevant forums.	GET	1,400,955.00	4,086,400.00
		2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity				
			2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance			GET	143,229.00	
Sub Total (\$)					4,270,580.00	9,871,618.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		210,630.00		473,382.00	
Sub Total(\$)			210,630.00		473,382.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			4,481,210.00		10,345,000.00	

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Community organizations	Grant	Investment mobilized	750,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Community organizations	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,150,000.00
Other	ISPN	Grant	Investment mobilized	4,045,000.00
Other	Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,000,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Brazilian Agriculture Research Corporation (EMBRAPA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				10,345,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The Investment Mobilized figure from ISPN, was generated through collaborations with the Amazon Fund and the Brazilian Development Bank which will be provided as a cash contributions. The ISPN investment mobilized, will also include cash contributions from the Cerrado Landscape Management Project, supported by the European Union, WWF Netherlands, WWF Brasil, WWF Paraguay and the Laudes Foundation, for which the Cerrado is a priority area. These cash contributions will support the upscaling of the SGP delivery mechanism in Brazil. Investment will also be mobilized from the Indigenous Territorial Management Project supported by USAID, which seeks to improve territorial management. Recurrent expenditures from the government is a result of discussions and collaborations with the Brazilian Agriculture Research Association (EMBRAPA), which supports investments in the area of agricultural innovations, research and investments. SGP global policy requests grant recipient CSOs to contribute to their projects in cash to the best of their abilities. The National Steering Committee will foster compliance with this policy as appropriate. These contributions will only be confirmed during project implementation as grant projects are approved. The SGP National Coordinators were instructed to differentiate cofinancing commitments between those corresponding to recurrent costs e.g. salaries of NGO or government staff, costs of premises, etc., and Investment Mobilized, corresponding to new and additional funding either directly contributed to SGP to apply to project grants, as grantee contributions in kind and in cash, or mobilized to support project objectives but not managed by SGP.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,584,968	340,572
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	896,242	85,143
Total Grant Resources(\$)					4,481,210.00	425,715.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

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PPG Amount (\$)

85,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

8,075

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	68,000	6,460
UNDP	GET	Brazil	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	17,000	1,615
Total Project Costs(\$)					85,000.00	8,075.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
2000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500.00	1,500.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
500.00	500.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1,000.00			

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
200000.00	200000.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
199,000.00	195,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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

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)
1,000.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

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

Title	Submitted
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Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	52000	45467	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	10000 0	1216876	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2038			
Duration of accounting				

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	52000	45,467		
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	100000	1,216,876		
Anticipated start year of accounting	2038			
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	3,000	6,000		
Male	3,000	6,000		
Total	6000	12000	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

There are no significant changes in alignment with the project design of the original PIF. The Project target landscapes remain the same; during project preparation the boundaries of the project landscapes were more precisely defined. Consultation workshops were held in each landscape to understand more clearly the threats and barriers that communities face, and to have participants (beneficiaries and stakeholders) identify possible means to address these challenges. These discussions helped identify the activities of the project, which are elaborated upon more fully in the Project Document, than they were in the PIF. Further, a full costed budget was developed during the PPG; this means that the funds allocated to each component are different from that in the PIF which had used approximate figures.

In terms of minor changes from the PIF, these include the following:

Original PIF	Change at CEO Endorsement
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<p>- Output 2.1.1 in the PIF initially read: A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and monitors landscape level agreements; promotes advocacy for the territorial rights of traditional communities and family farmers; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; adaptive landscape management plans and policies, including enhanced community participation in river basin commissions and other relevant forums.</p>	<p>- The text in red has been added to the Output: 2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and monitors landscape level agreements; promotes advocacy for the territorial rights of traditional communities, family farmers and women agricultural workers; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; adaptive landscape management plans and policies, including enhanced community participation in river basin commissions and other relevant forums.</p> <p>The reason for this change is to include a gender perspective within the output and place special emphasis on the role of female agricultural workers, to account for the different barriers and threats they face. This will also ensure that the project implementation team takes female perspectives into account when assessing for results.</p>
<p>- Target of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO₂e) identified at PIF was 52,000.</p>	<p>- During the PPG a Climate Change expert was retained. This expert conducted a detailed analysis of the landscapes, examined the types of activities projected, took into account the baseline and was able to provide a more accurate estimate. The new final targets now read: Direct: 45,467 metric tons of CO₂e; Indirect: 1,216,876 metric tons of CO₂e. The complete report is appended as Annex 12 to the project document.</p>
<p>- Number of direct project beneficiaries targeted by the project was 6,000</p>	<p>- During the PPG, after examining the composition of communities where the project will be implemented, discussing with community partners about their reach and beneficiaries, reaffirming the boundaries of interventions with municipal partners, it was determined that the number of direct beneficiaries will be higher: 12,000 direct beneficiaries of which 50% will be women.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target for Sub-Indicator 4.1 was 199,000 hectares - Target for Sub-Indicator 4.3 was 5,000 hectares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-indicator 4.1 will now have the target of 195,000 hectares - Sub-indicator 4.3 will have a target of 5,000 hectares. <p>The reason this change is made is because it is foreseen that particular agricultural communities will be under sustainable land management systems in the service of biodiversity protection by the end of the project, as per community plans discussed during the PPG.</p>
<p>Co-financing amounts changed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP committed USD 1,000,000 - Government committed 2,000,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP co-financing decreased to USD 400,000 - Government co-financing decreased to 1,000,000 - New co-financing leveraged from Centro de Trabalho Indigenista of USD 2,000,000 <p>Reasons for decreased co-financing were economic downturn and devaluation of Brazilian currency.</p>

Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers

Among the various threats faced by the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, land use change - where native vegetation and traditionally community-managed areas are substituted by large-scale monocultures of eucalyptus plantations, pasture, soybeans, maize, and cotton - is the most serious one. Deforestation of the native Cerrado vegetation brings several impacts, ranging from loss of biodiversity to alterations in the hydrological cycle, caused by an increase in runoff, reduction in evapotranspiration and changes in soil structure and its capacity to absorb rainfall, leading to erosion and decreasing the replenishment of aquifers. The increase in center-pivot irrigation, which demands a huge volume of water, has also affected flow levels of several rivers. Besides affecting hydrological cycles, the advance of agricultural frontiers in the Cerrado has a strong impact on Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions. In 2016, deforestation in the Cerrado emitted 248 million tons of greenhouse gases, more than double the emissions from industries, and equivalent to 11% of all of Brazil's emissions.

Although the rate of clearing has fallen in the last few years, to 6,657 km² in the period of August 2017 to July 2018, down from highs of almost 30,000 km² in the period 2000-2004, the deforestation of the **Cerrado** is still a critical issue, as 51% of its total area has already been deforested. Up till 2019, the

rate of deforestation was greater than in the Amazon region. The main driver of deforestation is the expansion of the agricultural frontier to the center and north of the country, with large scale monoculture at the heart of it, and historically favored/stimulated by public policies. These policies and fiscal incentives have resulted in enormous crop production in the Cerrado from very large farms, mostly for export. In 2017, the Cerrado was responsible for around 60% of Brazil's grain production, including 58% of the country's total soybean production. In 2016, the Cerrado's ranches held approximately 35% of Brazil's cattle, on the order of 70 million head, and steady growth is projected in the agriculture and cattle sectors.

While agricultural expansion in the Cerrado has had a positive impact on the Brazilian economy, the negative effects on the environment and local communities are significant. Land use change with conversion to monoculture or pasture has led to deforestation, biodiversity loss and landscape fragmentation, dislodging and isolating rural communities. Many traditional territories are now surrounded by monocultures, and several communities have seen their water courses dry up or become contaminated by agricultural inputs. In addition to the loss of biodiversity resulting from forest clearing and degradation, the agricultural practices of large-scale farms decrease soil infiltration capacity, causing erosion and increasing rainwater runoff, thus carrying sediments and pollutants to water courses. The silting up of water courses aggravates water scarcity during the dry season and contributes to flooding during the rainy season. Large-scale agriculture also leads to loss of traditional crop seed varieties and genetic erosion.

Unless they are able to diversify production of food crops and find local markets for small-scale production, crop production by local communities generally cannot compete with large-scale farms and cattle ranches in either national or international markets. As a result, outmigration and land sale to larger farmers has become more common.

Land use change in the **Caatinga** is also significant, with an estimated 45% of the native vegetation already deforested or significantly altered by human activities. One of the most populated semi-arid areas in the world, the Caatinga has 27 million inhabitants and is considered the poorest region of Brazil; only 4.6% of the municipalities have human development index (HDI) scores equal or higher than 0.5. The annual rainfall average of 600 mm characterizes a semi-arid climate, which makes most of the region unfit for large-scale agriculture and cattle ranching, except for areas with irrigation schemes. Irrigation policies, however, are concentrating land and water in the hands of major companies, while the small farmers who depend on agriculture for their basic subsistence are not benefiting as much from it. In some areas, improper irrigation practices have led to soil salinization. As in the Cerrado, land property concentration is high in the Caatinga, with 89% of the properties/farms owned by small farmers, but covering only 37% of the total area.

Extensive goat and sheep raising, the main economic activity for local communities, has been practiced in the region for centuries with rudimentary management techniques, which means animals feed on natural vegetation, eliminating new plants and sprouts and affecting the natural regeneration in disturbed areas. More than 50% of the Caatinga biome is now considered as being affected by desertification, and around 10 to 15% is threatened by severe desertification. The Areas Subject to Desertification (ASD) cover an estimated 1.34 million km² in the nine states of the Northeast region and two states in the Southeast (parts of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo), potentially affecting more than 30 million people (17% of the Brazilian population).

Besides the reduction in their territories, traditional Caatinga communities face water scarcity, soil erosion, and impoverishment, which are the main reasons for rural outmigration and for unsustainable use of natural resources. Other threats to the biome are eucalyptus and crop plantations, wood extraction for fuel and charcoal production, forest fires and hunting. At least 28 animal species in this threatened ecosystem are endangered.

For the Cerrado, as well as the Caatinga, the projected scenarios of climate change are troubling, with declines in the volume of rainfall or its concentration in a shorter period, resulting in impacts on urban areas, agricultural and livestock production and, especially, the lifestyles and well-being of small-scale farmers.

Besides deforestation, wildfire contributes significantly to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Brazil, and these unwanted fires may increase with climate change. In the Cerrado and Caatinga, fire is traditionally used by local inhabitants to open new areas for small-scale agriculture and to stimulate pasture regrowth during the dry season. In some cases, it is also used to manage plants for economic interest, like the golden grass (*Syngonanthus nitens*), used for crafts. However, it is common for fires to become uncontrolled and reach other areas causing loss of biomass and nutrients and death of animals and trees. Nonetheless, Brazilian agencies are questioning whether a policy of 'zero fire' is a viable paradigm in ecosystems where fire is a naturally occurring ecological factor, such as in the savanna ecosystems of the Cerrado. As such, there is now an increasing interest in integrated fire management, in which prescribed burning of open vegetation types early in the dry season prevents the more severe late dry season fires from invading gallery forests and dry forests. As part of this policy shift, more attention is being given to the fire management practices of traditional communities that have coexisted with fire for 11,000-13,000 years or more.^[1] According to the National Center for Prevention and Combat of Forest Fires (Prevfogo/Ibama), associated to the Ministry of Environment, there are now more than 32 indigenous fire brigades in the Cerrado that offer seasonal employment. One of the ways of addressing this threat is to burn in the beginning of the dry season can have a positive effect on the production of Cerrado fruits and in reducing GHG emissions.

Some of the more systemic barriers include the following:

Poverty- The populations in the given landscapes are prone to poverty and reliant on natural resources for agriculture and livestock. Long-term sustainability measures would not be successful if they did not account for people's short-term survival and livelihoods.

Migration ? Due to a shortage of livelihood options, and the decrease of water in the selected landscapes, many of the youth tend to leave. This has created social and labour gaps, and led to a lack of continuity in some of the sustainability practices that have been initiated by community groups. There is also less adherence or commitment to sustainability measures that have a long-term vision, given that many do not see themselves living in the landscapes in the future.

Commercial Pressures and Monoculture Production? The commercial pressures, supported by national policies, are powerful agents that use natural resources for monoculture production and export. There isn't a consolidated vision between large commercial entities and smaller community organizations on how to protect shared resources.

Uneven policy frameworks- Some state and national policies leave gaps, or conflict in how to protect natural resources in the selected landscapes. In particular, some do not account for communally managed territories and do not account for tenure properly, particularly when these communal lands become occupied by large agricultural commercial enterprises. In order to overcome this challenge, it would be necessary to have mechanisms that can feed into policy processes, and relate local experiences and lessons learned.

Lack of financial resources for improved land and natural resource management, in civil society sector- While there is cultural tendency to organize into community groups and unions in these regions, the resources of these entities are very limited and they are unable to effectively implement many of the best practices they have identified as benefiting the landscape. Moreover, due to the lack of resources, they are unable to consolidate, or work together. Given the large expanse of the landscapes, the expensive costs for travel, it is difficult for many of these groups to work together and benefit from each other's experience, knowledge and technology. They also lack capital for start-up activities or to test/pilot technologies and strategies.

Lack of natural resources- Dwindling natural resources have created severe barriers for people wanting to implement sustainable practices. In particular, the shortage of water has created water stress, diverting attention from sustainable agriculture, to the more immediate threats of the day. Given the dwindling tree and plant life, along with reduced wildlife due to monoculture, many of the communities have reverted to leading their livestock to remaining biodiversity, or exploiting remaining natural resources for sustenance. There has been little incentive in protecting these due to daily hardship. The small farms which have begun agroecology appear to be managing these threats better, but these are few and far between and many do not have the initial capital to invest in changing their agricultural practices.

Lack of capacities to innovate, diversify and commercialize green/sustainably produced goods and services that improve landscape resilience by small enterprises and community groups- The lack of employment, poor livelihoods and ongoing migration to urban centres because they are unable to generate sufficient income on their family farms has dampened economic opportunities for many. On the other hand, there is great creativity and interest in strengthening and building up small-scale enterprises that use sustainable means of production and can strengthen local economies. Innovation, scaling-up of previous experiences, accessing financial resources and market opportunities for raw products that may have an added value in niche markets are other alternatives that are not being sufficiently promoted for rural communities. Generally, community groups lack marketing skills, business-development opportunities, private-sector partnerships, digital platforms, and difficulties in achieving production at sufficient scale across landscapes, and an absence of value addition to their raw products.

Knowledge from project experience with innovation/experimentation is not systematically integrated by policy makers or other communities, organizations and programmes- SGP projects have been particularly innovative and led to successful project results, best practices and lessons learned. While the Implementing Partner, ISPN has been effective in collecting this information, consolidating it in communication pieces, it is unclear how much of this has been upscaled at the policy level, or at the state government level. Communities, even when they are relatively close to each other do not necessarily have the possibilities to visit these experiences or replicate them with guidance.

Please refer to Section II Development challenge in the UNDP Project Document for details.

2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

There are no significant changes from the PIF.

The project will build on the initiatives and successes of the SGP Country Programme in Brazil, where between 1995 and 2009 it supported 318 projects distributed across 14 states. The overall strategy has been to promote conservation of biodiversity through sustainable use of natural resources within production landscapes that combine native vegetation and agriculture. Community projects supported by SGP Brazil have primarily focused on income generation through sustainable use of non-timber forest products such as native fruits, nuts and seeds harvested from the wild or from cultivation. SGP has also promoted beekeeping, the cultivation or harvesting of medicinal plants, sustainable wildlife management (e.g. rheas, river turtles and peccaries) for food security of indigenous and other local communities, and handicraft production using local native fiber species, flowers and leaves. Other SGP projects in the Cerrado focused on restoration of degraded areas, particularly those affected by deforestation, erosion and drought. In this process, the SGP Country Programme learned about the importance of enabling local communities to establish networks and creating opportunities for civil society participation in policy debates at local, sub-national and national levels.

After accumulating 15 years of experience and investing USD 7,720,000 in projects in the Cerrado biome, in 2013, a GEF Full Size Project was approved to finance the Fifth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme in Brazil, expanding the programme's geographic focus to the Caatinga biome. The project was executed by ISPN through the UNDP Country Office (CO), supporting communities on projects in the Biodiversity, Climate Change and Land Degradation focal areas. This project supported 94 community grants in the Cerrado and the Caatinga. The main results over the combined lifetime of the projects are compiled below:

- 921,790 hectares under sustainable management in the Cerrado and Caatinga;
- 1,414 hectares with agroecological practices adopted;
- 6,100 hectares with soil conservation practices adopted;
- 4,730 hectares restored;
- Reduction in carbon emissions of 15,521,269 tCO₂
- 72,000 tCO₂ sequestered through restoration or agroecological practices;
- More than 20 contributions to influence public policies;
- Presence in more than 100 municipalities in 15 states;
- Approximately 15,000 families benefitted;
- 9,390 persons participated in training;
- Dissemination of information about products of the Cerrado and Caatinga by means of support for the Central do Cerrado, the Cerratinga website and a series of technical manuals;
- USD 2.3 million in co-financing leveraged by grantees during GEF-5; 47% in cash and 53% in kind.

During GEF-5, SGP Brazil also implemented the Satoyama Initiative, investing USD 280,000 in funding from the Ministry of Environment of Japan in addition to GEF SGP resources to increase landscape resilience in the upper Jequitinhonha Valley in Minas Gerais. Fourteen communities within the landscape were benefitted from projects involving integrated water management, sustainable

farming techniques, conservation of natural resources with the objective of increasing community resilience, combating land degradation, and ensuring sustainable production. These projects have contributed to management and storage of an estimated 53 million liters of water annually through the construction of 199 communal technologies, including 65 terraces in contour lines, 102 containment basins, and 32 small dams. These water management and storage techniques are part of a larger strategy to improve the resilience of the landscape by increasing water infiltration and avoiding runoff and erosion, as well as by promoting vegetation recovery. The projects also supported families in improving their agricultural productivity as well as soil and water conservation through the adoption of agroecological practices. Organic horticulture and agroforestry practices – such as zero tillage, soil cover, crop rotation, organic pest control and fertilizers – are contributing to reduce negative impacts of agriculture on the environment. Over 180 ha are now under sustainable management and 113 hectares of degraded vegetation around springs and creeks were fenced, and seedlings and seeds were planted. Grants also invested in dissemination of agroecological practices for 120 families aimed at soil improvement and increased food production. In addition, two facilities were built to improve production of cassava flour and fruit pulp and preserves in two communities. This pilot also served as a model for this SGP-07 project design, which will apply the same principles of the landscape approach in four different landscapes.

At the Programme level, substantial co-financing was also obtained from the Amazon Fund, resulting in significant on the ground achievements. An additional USD 2.2 million was invested in small grants, replicating the Programme for the Arc of Deforestation in the Amazonian portion of Maranhão, Tocantins and Mato Grosso states, besides another USD 1.8 million invested in capacity building, knowledge management, replicating and mainstreaming. Through the Amazon Fund, eighty eight grants were supported, benefitting 2,900 families, strengthening 163 community-based organizations and promoting the sustainable use of 19,380 hectares and regeneration of 2,680 hectares. A second phase is being negotiated to continue supporting small grants in these three states as well as expanding the geographic focus to other parts of Cerrado within the Legal Amazon region.

SGP has also worked as the delivery mechanism for a National Climate Fund project, executed by the National Indian Agency – FUNAI with UNDP support, and for a component of a GEF Full Size Project also executed by FUNAI (*Catalyzing the contribution of Indigenous Lands to the conservation of Brazil's forest ecosystems*), supporting 52 additional grants to elaborate and implement Environmental and Territorial Management Plans in indigenous lands as well as to develop local initiatives with agroforestry, restoration, agroecology and other topics. The total value invested in community grants was approximately USD 1.5 million.

Successful experiences across the Cerrado over the last 23 years show that sustainable use of native biodiversity resources can become an engine of growth for rural communities, creating jobs and diversifying economic activities, which in turn will halt or reverse land use change and rural outmigration.

The experience of SGP-Brazil shows that a bottom-up approach to supporting projects generates significant and lasting positive impacts with an excellent cost/benefit ratio. From the outset, support for projects proposed and managed by communities brings lasting benefits in terms of social organization, infrastructure, behavior, self-esteem, gender and even changes in public policies and private sector commitments. In many communities, sustainable innovations demonstrate effects that lead to the diffusion and multiplication of technologies without additional costs to donors.

Several of the lessons learned from the SGP-Brazil can be highlighted. These are:

- ? Sustainable livelihoods represent an integrated strategy for conservation of ecosystems, income generation, food security and social inclusion;
- ? The open format and bottom-up approach to the calls for project proposals gives greater weight to innovations proposed by the communities and promotes their empowerment, different from financing mechanisms that work within more narrowly defined lines;
- ? Less red tape allows communities and organizations that otherwise have little access to conventional sources of financing to be able to fund their activities, as well as reducing the amount of complex accounting, a factor that often leads to default;
- ? The ?horizontal training? (farmer-to-farmer) that takes place during exchanges and other events is a methodological instrument that allows participants to both trade their experiences as well as to observe and be inspired by new techniques, forms of organization and marketing setups;
- ? The organizations supported by the SGP tend to become involved in networks with greater influence on public policies;
- ? The learning process builds capacity that prepares project proponents to access new sources of funding;
- ? The support by institutions such as the United Nations and GEF increases the credibility of local organizations and allows them to leverage financing from other financial mechanisms.

There are a number of very positive policies that have been created in recent years that support the rights of traditional communities and family farmers. However, many of them lack clear financing mechanisms, for which reason articulating communities and organizations with existing networks is critical to their empowerment and capacity to carry out initiatives geared towards more sustainable rural landscapes. These networks are particularly important with regard to their experience in mobilization. SGP Brazil has enabled community grantee organizations to join or support some of the main existing networks:

- National Articulation for Agroecology - ANA
- Articulation for the Semi-Arid - ASA
- Cerrado Network - Rede Cerrado
- Movement of the Indigenous Peoples of the Cerrado - Mopic
- Articulation of the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil - Apib
- Pacari Network
- N?cleo do Pequi
- Nacional Campaign for Defense of the Cerrado - Campanha Nacional em Defesa do Cerrado
- National Council of Quilombos - CONAQ (and state organizations)

The national government is also investing in several programs to support the implementation of the Sector Plan for a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture ? ABC Plan (Law No 12,187/2009 and Decree No.9,578/2018), the Forest Code (Law No. 12,651/2012), and the National Policy to Combat Desertification (Law No. 13,153/2015) with the objective to promote sustainable land use and forest management improvements in the Cerrado. The key baseline programs and institution frameworks are under the Brazil Investment Plan (BIP), endorsed by the Forest Investment Program (FIP) Subcommittee on May 18, 2012 and managed by the World Bank:

- Environmental Regularization (P143334)*** supports the rural environmental cadaster in selected municipalities and enhance the capacity of the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) and nine state environmental agencies to receive, analyze and approve rural environmental registries, as well as to

link them to the National Rural Environmental Registry System (SICAR). In these municipalities, the project will support research, mapping and georeferencing of land use and rural properties. The investment amount is US\$ 32.48 million, benefiting 57,942 registered rural families. The project will benefit from the base of land use planning and mapping already established in the SICAR, which identifies legal reserve deficits for native vegetation, to focus and scale-up land recovery activities.

•***Sustainable Agriculture Production (P143184)*** works in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), the National Rural Learning Service (SENAR) and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA). The aim is to promote the adoption of sustainable and low carbon agricultural technologies - advocated by the national Low Carbon Agriculture policy (Plan ABC) among medium-sized producers in the Cerrado region. The investment amount is US\$10.62 million, benefiting over 13,000 farmers. The project will tap into this network of farmers and further multiply the adoption of best practices for food production and land management. The project will also incorporate the lessons learned from this project operational approach to plan and develop the best interventional actions for its target areas.

•***Forest Fire Prevention Systems and Monitoring of Vegetation Cover in the Brazilian Cerrado (P143185)*** supports the design and implementation of a monitoring system, including annual deforestation mapping and near-real time deforestation detection. It also helps to improve the forest fire risk information system and the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions from forest fires, and includes a hands-on training program on the application of fire hazard modeling tools. This project is in collaboration with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTIC). The investment amount is US\$9.25 million, benefiting agencies from the three spheres of government, as well as actors involved in monitoring and conservation of the Cerrado Biome, such as protected area managers, academic and educational institutions, civil society organizations, and farmers. The project will have reduced risks because of the investment in fire detection and prevention, a factor of significant economic and environmental loss in the Cerrado. The accurate information produced on land use change, will also benefit the responsible production chains image to be consolidated with traders and consumer markets.

•***Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado (P164602)*** aims to promote the adoption of environmental conservation and restoration practices, as well as low carbon agricultural techniques in selected Cerrado watersheds. To this end, it will support land use mapping, studies and institutional strengthening activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA), Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), National Institute for Space Research (INPE), EMBRAPA and SENAR. It will also provide technical assistance to landowners, monitor landowner performance and support the forest restoration supply chain. The investment amount is US\$ 21 million, benefitting over 4,000 farmers. With a similar approach, the project will explore synergies with common actors as well as new actor engagement for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

•***Forest Information Oriented Management for Conservation and Use of Forest Resources of the Cerrado by Public and Private Sectors - IFN Project*** aims to implement and consolidate policy instruments that produce quality information on forest resources of the Cerrado, to support the formulation of policies and projects by the public and private sectors and contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gases. In order to achieve that the project has trained 200 professionals in technical and project interest specialties; conducted biophysical and socio-environmental data collection in 3817 sampling points of National Forestry Inventory; processed and analyzed data from 6457 carbon stock samples; and will release in 2020 a Cerrado estimated carbon stock report. The project will examine the forest inventory data to guide environmental recovery plans.

•***Land and Environmental Management (Cadastro Ambiental Rural)- GIZ project*** seeks to strengthen the operational capabilities of the Brazilian Forest Services on environmental governance and rural management. This GIZ initiative works with some of the same partners that will play a major role in this project, including quilombola communities, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT) EMBRAPA and other universities and research institutes. SGP will leverage some of the lessons learned and best practices, and seek to uphold the advancements made on environmental governance at the local level, by reinforcing them through multi-stakeholder platforms. SGP-07 will also examine the lessons learned from the recently completed: ?Green Markets and Sustainable Consumption? project through which pertinent lessons can be drawn for sustainable production and market access

New project synergies have been identified during the PPG, and stakeholders have been updated. These are reflected in the project design in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan in the Project Document.

?

3)The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The relevance and feasibility of the proposed outcomes and outputs have been confirmed through extensive consultations during the preparation phase of the project. **The Project Components, Outcomes and Outputs remain the same as in the PIF**, however, **Activities, Indicators and Targets, and the Gender Action Plan to achieve these have been further defined** through a series of stakeholder consultations and field visits.

The Project Objective, Components and Outcomes are as follows:

The **Objective** of the project is to build social, economic, and ecological landscape resilience in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable rural development.

The GEF-funded alternative will be delivered through two **Components**:

- ? **Component 1**- Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection
- ? **Component 2**- Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication

Under **Component 1**, the following **Outcomes** are anticipated:

- ? 1.1 Ecosystem services within Cerrado and Caatinga biomes are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience, ecological connectivity and livelihoods of communities.
- ? 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.
- ? 1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.
- ? 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.

Under **Component 2**, the following **Outcomes** are anticipated;

? 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience

? 2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity

Under **Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services within Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience, ecological connectivity and livelihoods of communities**, the project recognizes that one of the effective means of engaging various levels of community and government is through improved and integrated land use, while ensuring connectivity. This involves strategies of rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, fostering a shared understanding on the importance of ecosystem services and how best to manage them, and contributing to improved and sustainable land use. Interventions under this outcome will require restoration as well as a shared vision of how to rehabilitate and maintain natural resources. The landscape strategy will require various community groups to work together, supporting actions in different ecosystems so that they may yield collective benefits. This outcome will be delivered by **Output 1.1.1 Community-level small grants that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; recovery of native vegetation; integrated fire management.**

The activities carried out under this output will include:

? Restoration of native vegetation, including riparian forests. This will be especially relevant for supporting ?vereda? wetlands, riverbanks and natural springs which are under pressure from encroaching commercial activities.

? Establishing local fire management plans to manage widespread forest fires and degradation of productive lands.

? Capacity building/training initiatives for engaging women and youth in landscape resilience activities. This will also address the growing challenge of youth exodus and lack of opportunities for including youth in planning.

? Disseminating best practices on sustainable use of biodiversity.

Under **Outcome 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices-** the project acknowledges that agricultural production offers an entry by which sustainability measures can be promoted, while supporting livelihoods. It is also a sector where there is room for innovation and sharing of best practices. Given that the project is primarily targeting rural communities, agriculture is the most relevant sector to address, as it is directly connected to livelihoods, sustenance, connection to the land and to traditions, supports the sense of community and is most closely associated to the use of natural resources. Within the rural communities, baseline assessments have shown that women play a critical role in the transition to more sustainable land management systems, such as agroecology, leading the way in introducing innovations in techniques and procedures. In the baseline, it was revealed that

communities are facing greater challenges given the lack of water, poor quality of soil and lack of know-how on how to increase production given these constraints. The following output and associated activities will help address these challenges:

Output 1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.

The activities under Output 1.2.2 include:

- ? Increasing rainwater harvesting, cisterns, and other water technologies that can address water shortages.
- ? Applying land management practices which promote diversification and agroforestry
- ? Conserving local crop varieties through seedbanks
- ? Establishing protein and fodder banks for livestock
- ? Intercropping, mulching, and composting,
- ? Erosion control through contouring and terracing of slopes in degraded areas

Under **Outcome 1.3-** Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access, the project seeks to strengthen communities' livelihoods by promoting and upscaling sustainable enterprises. With its rich cultural heritage and diverse landscapes, the communities under this project have a plethora of activities at the local scale that could yield greater socioeconomic benefits. These enterprises need accompaniment, organizational development, and support in business planning to make initiatives profitable. They also require the opportunity to pilot various activities to see which can be managed by the communities, and which can be viable. Initiatives under this outcome will assist organizations to carry out sustainable production, while establishing the necessary market linkages. Most importantly, activities under this outcome are directly linked to strengthening livelihoods, which is a key factor in ensuring sustainability. It also gives the space to smaller CBOs to test initiatives, or upscale them which they have not been able to previously due to the lack of resources.

One **output** is anticipated under this outcome, **1.3.1 Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including socio-biodiversity products, beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing.**

The activities that intend to deliver this output include the following:

- ? Upscaling artisanal/handicraft products?increasing access to buyers through digital means
- ? Beekeeping- increasing access to certification
- ? Manioc and sugarcane processing capabilities
- ? Supporting green business to meet compliance standards accreditation/labelling
- ? Supporting associations in establishing cooperatives and accessing revolving credit

- ? Building relationships with supermarkets and schools to sell fruits and agricultural goods
- ? Harvesting non-timber products
- ? Supporting packaging/marketing, quality control
- ? Providing capacity-building for developing management skills for entrepreneurs

Under **Outcome 1.4- Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level, the project will promote interventions that mitigate the negative impacts of climate change.** There is both an interest and an opportunity in these landscapes of piloting innovative and energy efficient technologies at the community level. In cases where one landscape may be more ahead in using renewable energies, there is an opportunity for landscape-to-landscape exchanges, and peer-to-peer learning. There is one output foreseen under this outcome:

Output 1.4.1 Targeted community projects implementing energy efficient technologies in each landscape, including biogas, fuel-efficient stoves, etc. Activities under this output include:

- ? Piloting bio-digesters
- ? Promoting use of fuel-efficient stoves
- ? Piloting solar energy applications
- ? Piloting graywater technologies

The first component under **Component 2 is Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience.**

Under this outcome, in the GEF alternative, activities will focus on establishing recognizable, functioning local governance platforms in the selected landscapes. Under SGP-05, a number of organizations came together in a pilot to convene and implement various environmental activities. Under SGP-07, this work will be further enhanced, will cover a greater area, include new partners, and seek to include the private sector whose activities impact the landscape, but are usually outside of the planning process. The governance platform in each landscape will serve as a point of collaboration, knowledge-sharing, assessing progress against various environmental indicators, responding to environmental shocks and most importantly, planning on how to protect valuable natural resources while ensuring livelihoods. Partners will be able to disseminate information through this platform, adapt landscape goals and objectives and collect lessons learned. The platform will also serve a socio-cultural role in bringing together people of different livelihood activities, genders, and socioeconomic class. The platform will be situated at the landscape level, allowing local organizations to determine their landscape priorities, objectives and strategies. The question of tenure and territorial rights of traditional communities and families is a central issue in these landscapes. In some communities, people enjoy communal lands which lends itself well to the community-based management of landscapes. However, a lack of political recognition can often hamper the rights of some of these communities. The multi-stakeholder model offers a platform through which some of these issues can be articulated, and can provide a venue for communal needs and concerns to be expressed. In order to

ensure that all voices are considered in the multi-stakeholder platform, efforts should be made to reach out to existing women's grassroots groups and organizations, as well as youth-based groups in each one of the landscapes so that they are incorporated in these regional networks.

There are two outputs planned under this outcome:

? **Output 2.1.1- A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and monitors landscape level agreements; promotes advocacy for the territorial rights of traditional communities, family farmers and women agricultural workers; supports value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; develops adaptive landscape management plans and policies, including enhanced community participation in river basin commissions and other relevant forums.** The core activities under this output include:

- o Establishing a representative multi-stakeholder platform in each landscape that includes participation of women, private sector partners, local governments, local community organizations and interests.
- o Facilitating platforms for regular meetings, reporting, incentivizing participation
- o To ensure participation of women, considerations should be taken into account, such as the scheduled meeting times and how this may conflict with women's labour or household/childcare responsibilities; location, and whether this poses risks to women; as well as the need to provide childcare services of some sort.

? **Output 2.1.2- A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects.** The PPG phase identified important issues and concerns in each landscape, as well as key institutional actors, who will be invited to participate in and support multi-stakeholder platforms. The strategic partner organization in each landscape will have the role of convening and supporting the respective multi-stakeholder platform in the development of a landscape strategy, including a shared vision, while acknowledging shared challenges and activities needed to address them. The key activities under this output will include:

- o Identify landscape-level priorities in accordance with different visions of the stakeholders, and specifically including the perspectives of women and youth;
- o Clarify roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in contributing to landscape resilience;
- o Establish timelines for activities.
- o Plan and carry out 'baseline assessment' in each landscape against which results can be measured.
- o Include gender considerations in the baseline assessment

Under **Outcome 2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity**, the project recognizes that some larger initiatives can upscale results beyond landscapes. One of the priorities under this output is to strengthen regional organizations that support smaller NGOs, community groups, through organizational

accompaniment/ development, business development, integration of activities, so that they may reach more community groups and help consolidate and align their activities.

Under this outcome it is also necessary that the many lessons learned through individual grants are brought to the fore and shared with other communities, organizations, and replicated as needed. The aggregate activities at the landscape level can also serve as potential for upscaling at the state and national level. Opportunities will be sought with research institutes, government entities and national-level NGOs to share some of the lessons learned and best practices identified by the project. Activities under this outcome can also help leverage other funds, and support South-South partnerships. There are already examples of initiatives from SGP-05 that have attracted interest and funding from other donors. Activities under this outcome will go beyond the targeted landscapes.

There are two outputs planned under this outcome:

? **Output 2.2.1- Knowledge from project innovation experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network.** Under this output, activities will include:

- o Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication strategy to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices
- o Conduct learning sessions and exchanges with other local communities, including cases that feature women in key leadership roles
- o Support school-based learning programs to support early understanding of key issues in landscapes
- o Participate in relevant regional and national level dialogues on landscape level initiatives and share experiences, e.g. annual conferences/regional meetings
- o Establish partnerships with similarly oriented projects to promote cross-pollination of innovations

? **Output 2.2.2- Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice.** Activities under this output will include:

- o Design a Communications Strategy which has specific approaches to reaching different audiences and which includes a Knowledge Management component.
- o Support institutions that assist local-level associations in strengthening their organizational capacities, administrative practices, gender-responsive approaches and sensitivity to gender, racial and ethnic inequalities, ability to leverage funds, and upscale their sustainable practices
- o Support environmental management plans for communally managed resources
- o Upscale and increase visibility of sustainable products

The aforementioned outcomes, outputs and activities have been designed while keeping in mind the risks that the project can face (see Annex 5: Risks). However, given the evolving situation with the

COVID-19 pandemic, and its potential to exacerbate other risks, it will be necessary to review risk mitigation strategies at the inception of the project, to ensure safeguarding of vulnerable groups and communities, of critical sites and of peoples' livelihoods. An Environmental and Social Management Framework will thus be developed at inception to take into account the latest circumstances to ensure the project is delivered with an adaptive approach, taking into consideration the vulnerabilities and ensuring that the project provides safeguards against risks.

Given that project activities are highly dependent on development and submissions of proposals, it is not foreseen that the ESMF will cause any delays. In fact, grants are not foreseen in the first calendar year of the project (4 months), and the ESMF will be part of the process of creating the enabling environment under which the project outputs and activities can unfold, and be monitored. The only activities which may be slightly influenced may be the manner in which the inception workshop is carried out. Yet, regardless, this will be conducted electronically, following COVID-19 best practices and guidelines to avoid posing any risks to communities. The risks and strategies identified in the ESMF will be monitored through the life of the project.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

Baseline projects as well as other contributions to the project's baseline and co-financing are the same as in the PIF; there are no changes from the PIF in the incremental reasoning or the expected contributions from baseline.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF)

The SGP Brazil Upgrading Country Programme (UCP) has and will continue to support community-driven planning and management of critical selected landscapes aimed at achieving global environmental and local sustainable development benefits. Community organizations will enhance their adaptive management capacities, cultivate resilience by strengthening their capacities for innovation across the landscape and throughout the local economy, and privilege no-regrets actions and initiatives. The SGP UCP will support community organizations in some of the most vulnerable and least developed areas of Brazil to take collective action through a participatory landscape planning and management approach aimed at enhancing socio-ecological resilience from innovative livelihoods producing local and global environmental benefits. Overall, the objective is to benefit 12,000 persons, 6,000 women and 6,000 men and mostly from rural communities. The project will also contribute the following global environmental benefits: 2,000 hectares of land restored; 200,000 hectares of landscape under improved practices (excluding protected areas); 45,467 tons of direct carbon dioxide emissions and 1,216,876 tons of indirect carbon dioxide emissions mitigated.

The SGP UCP aims to address challenges to biodiversity loss, land degradation and climate change through strengthened community organizations that lead to enhanced landscape governance for resilience and global environmental benefits. The programme focuses on food and livelihood security of the local community by promoting agro-ecological practices and cropping systems, participatory land use planning, and forest conservation-based livelihoods of local communities. The UCP will also promote innovative technologies and processes to reduce GHG emissions. By promoting low cost energy efficient cooking fuels and renewable energy measures, local communities will be able to contribute to low carbon local economy both directly and through channeling of evidence-based lessons to policy and decision makers.

The Brazil SGP UCP in GEF-7 is aligned with the Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy as it engages communities in landscape strategies that 'mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes' and also addresses the 'direct drivers to protect habitats and species'. The SGP Country Programme will also work with community organizations to 'enhance on-the-ground Implementation of SLM' as well as provide policy makers with on-the-ground evidence from renewable energy and energy efficiency applications that can be used to 'promote innovation and technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs'.

The strategy for the Brazil SGP UCP in GEF-7 is aligned with the strategy and spirit of the GEF Impact Programme on Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in that its core approach promotes 'a sustainably integrated landscape that simultaneously meets a full range of local needs, including water availability, nutritious and profitable crops for families and local markets, and enhanced human health; while also contributing to national economic development and policy commitments (e.g. NDCs, LDN, Aichi targets for biodiversity conservation, Bonn Challenge); and delivering globally to the maintenance of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and provision of food, fiber, and commercial commodities to international supply chains'.

SGP-07 Brazil will look to initiate the restoration of 2,000 hectares through improved management of natural areas, increased connectivity, deforestation avoided, natural regeneration and reforestation and increase in key endemic species. The Project will also look to secure 200,000 hectares under improved practices through the application of agroecology and sustainable land management practices on production landscapes.

On **biodiversity**, the project will seek to promote the conservation of globally significant biodiversity and the sustainable use of globally significant biodiversity, by engaging community groups to protect their landscapes, and enhance connectivity. In particular, areas that have been decimated by monoculture, converted to pastureland, or are plagued by poor agricultural practices will be targeted. Community organizations will build their capacities to plan and manage resources adaptively and in synergy with each other, thus contributing to the sustainability of biodiversity conservation, land management and climate mitigation.

Project interventions will promote:

- ? Restoration of native vegetation, including riparian forests. This will be especially relevant for supporting 'vereda' wetlands, riverbanks and natural springs
- ? Establishing local fire management plans to manage widespread forest fires and consequent biodiversity loss
- ? Disseminating best practices on sustainable use of biodiversity
- ? Applying land management practices which promote diversification and agroforestry
- ? Conserving local crop varieties through seedbanks

On **climate change**, the project will seek the sustainable mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs). Project interventions will promote the piloting of energy efficient technologies, such as

- ? Piloting bio-digesters
- ? Promoting use of fuel-efficient stoves
- ? Piloting solar energy applications
- ? Piloting graywater technologies

Overall, the mitigation of Direct: 45,467 metric tons of CO₂e and Indirect: 1,216,876 metric tons of CO₂e tons of GHG is anticipated.

On **land degradation**, the project will address erosion and deforestation through the following activities:

- ? Applying land management practices which promote diversification and agroforestry
- ? Conserving local crop varieties through seedbanks
- ? Establishing protein and fodder banks for livestock
- ? Intercropping, mulching, and composting,
- ? Erosion control through contouring and terracing of slopes in degraded areas
- ? Establishing local fire management plans to manage widespread forest fires and degradation of productive lands.
- ? Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services (through dissemination of knowledge on soil conservation practices improved grazing/livestock maintenance, indigenous resilient trees and nurseries).

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation: Multi-stakeholder platforms which bring different interests together for landscape strategy development, will be an innovative aspect of this project. In most of the project sites, there has not been this type of holistic planning exercised, one which includes government and private sector actors. Civil society has worked on its own issues without there being an organized mechanism around which various stakeholders consult.

The promotion of the COMDEKS approach, will support a changing perspective in how natural resources are viewed, and the ways in which participatory community engagement can support their governance. Because there was a successful pilot of COMDEKS under SGP-05, there is the opportunity to replicate, upscale and for other landscapes to bring this holistic development planning to their own activities and plans.

The project will further support local enterprises that wish to expand or upscale their sustainable practices and products. One of the proposed innovations is to increase a digital presence of handicraft producers, the majority of whom are women, so that they may access larger markets, without the added costs of setting up shops. This is a way by accessing different customers, creating linkages to supply bigger stores in Sao Paulo or Rio de Janeiro with their goods. Many also want to establish ways of receiving payment electronically and add credit card machines for ease of transactions.

The project will also test out gender inclusion tools and methodologies to increase female participation in projects. One way of doing this will be to capacitate the strategic partners in each landscape, which can then support smaller organizations in applying for grants and developing proposals, all the while folding gender considerations into the design.

The project will also partner with schools as well as with youth organizations to increase youth involvement in project activities. One of the major concerns is youth exodus in search of employment in urban centres, which often leads to a lack of motivation for youth to involve themselves more fully in productive activities within the rural sector. The project will seek innovative, cultural and social methods, to increase youth interest in the natural environment that surrounds them, and to find activities that they can participate in to promote sustainability. Part of this is also to increase environmental programming at the schooling level to highlight the kinds of sustainable jobs and opportunities that can exist in the region.

Water has been identified as an extreme need. The project will pilot cisterns, water harvesting techniques, the building of small tanks and reservoirs, greywater systems and support revegetation of watersheds to help improve infiltration and maintenance of soil moisture. Soil and water conservation practices pioneered in SGP-05 such as small dams and terraces showed very positive results and can be applied in new areas and landscapes.

In the Cerrado biome, integrated fire management with controlled burns is an up-and-coming topic, as there is now the realization that in savanna environments, the zero fire policies of the past have only worsened the impacts of fires on natural resources and ecosystems. Involving communities with traditional knowledge of burning is an important and fundamental step for fire management and will be a critical contribution of the project towards landscape-level planning.

Sustainability: The SGP Country Programme, through the landscape approach, seeks to foster sustainability in the long-term through the following means:

- ? ***Promoting the learning-by-doing approach:*** CSOs/CBOs and NGOs put their work into practice with supervision from ISPN. This allows them to test practices, achieve results and develop capacities in implementing their work. Through learning-by-doing they are able to build capacities that can be utilized in the long-run, especially in regard to adaptive management. This pedagogical approach also facilitates the participation and empowerment of local community groups, as can be shown in the methodology adopted for implementing technologies in which by participating directly in the process of their construction, traditionally seen as 'a male' trade, women learn to replicate them on a local and regional level.
- ? ***Knowledge management systems in place:*** This phase of the project will formalize best practices and lessons learned to develop training modules from successful interventions, develop case studies, promote peer-to-peer learning for knowledge-sharing purposes. Knowledge-sharing with a wide variety of stakeholders will increase chances that sustainable practices will be replicated.
- ? ***Promoting the livelihoods approach:*** The project recognizes that there will be little uptake of sustainable practices unless and until beneficiaries can see socio-economic benefits as a result. For that reason, the SGP is anchored in principles to enhance livelihoods whether it is through demonstrations, trainings, alternative livelihood opportunities or access to markets

and loans. As such, the project will support initiatives that seek to increase the economic viability of communities, such as the biodiversity-friendly enterprises.

- ? ***Multi-stakeholder policy platforms:*** The SGP will inform the policy environment of its successes and ventures in increasing sustainable practices. By including national government representatives and the private sector, information analyzed initially from a gender perspective, can be up-scaled to a national level and may inform higher-level decision-making. The sustainability of the SGP Country Programme beyond this project's life will depend on how the principles, processes and benefits of landscape management and planning approaches, including a gender focus, have been interwoven and mainstreamed into the development and governance framework, plans and processes of government at the local, state, and national levels.
- ? ***Including local-level practitioners:*** The SGP is grounded on action at the local level. This means that it is working directly with farmers and technicians to contribute to their processes of innovation and action. Instead of working at a higher level, the day-to-day interventions are focused on the actual work that requires transformative changes. There are higher chances for sustainability if the project can directly influence, impact and provide demonstrations on the ground.
- ? ***Trainings and concrete capacity building:*** The project will promote capacity building activities that respond to the specific need of local communities and certain sub-groups (women, youth). Some of these include participatory mapping and land use planning; monitoring of natural resources and ecosystems; agroecological practices; biodiversity-friendly transformation of raw materials; enhancing marketing of sustainably-produced products; identifying GMO-alternatives; measuring for results, through a gendered lens.

Upscaling: Project funding has been set aside for four 'strategic projects', in line with SGP's operational guidelines. Besides guaranteeing the operation of the multi-stakeholder platforms, the strategic projects aim to bring broader adoption of specific successful SGP-supported technologies, practices or systems to a tipping point in each landscape through engagement of potential financial partners, policy makers and their national/subnational advisors and institutions, as well as the private sector. These projects will be defined in the first year of implementation, as feasible. Case studies highlighting the process, obstacles to and opportunities for upscaling through the strategic projects will be produced with the costs of external experts and participatory analysis workshops incorporated into each strategic project's budget.

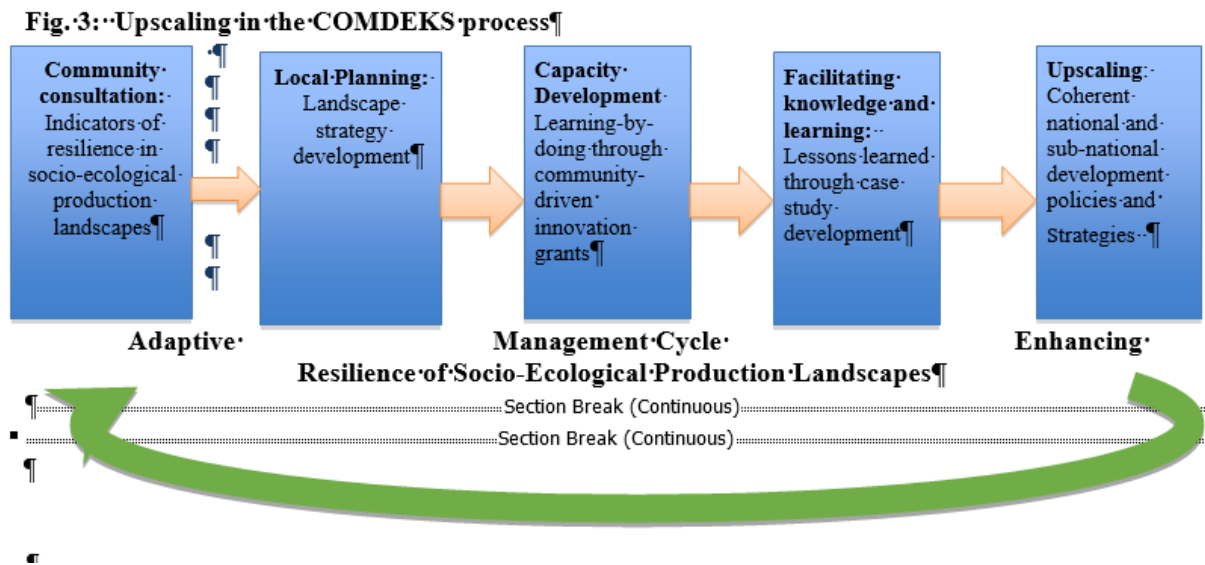
The project will also upscale any lessons learned on gender inclusion in landscape strategy-making, effective methodologies for multi-stakeholder collaborations as well as successful initiatives in attracting youth and engaging them in landscape resilience. Technical and practical achievements in landscape rehabilitation and agroecology will be shared with neighboring communities/landscapes and upscaled to appropriate ministries to influence the policy environment. These lessons learned will also share and highlight the particular needs, demands and abilities of traditional communities to address

environmental challenges, thereby displaying and accounting for the cultural diversity in the landscapes and in strategies for addressing sustainability. It is anticipated that these activities will take place beyond the selected landscapes.

The composition of the SGP National Steering Committee (see Section on Governance and Management Arrangements) is also diverse and includes people with access to larger networks whether in the government, civil society or academic institutions. These members can act as conduits for carrying information upstream.

The project will also apply the COMDEKS process. This process, depicted in the figure below, highlights how the iterative and adaptive management process leads to up-scaling over the long-term:

Fig. 3: Upscaling in the COMDEKS process



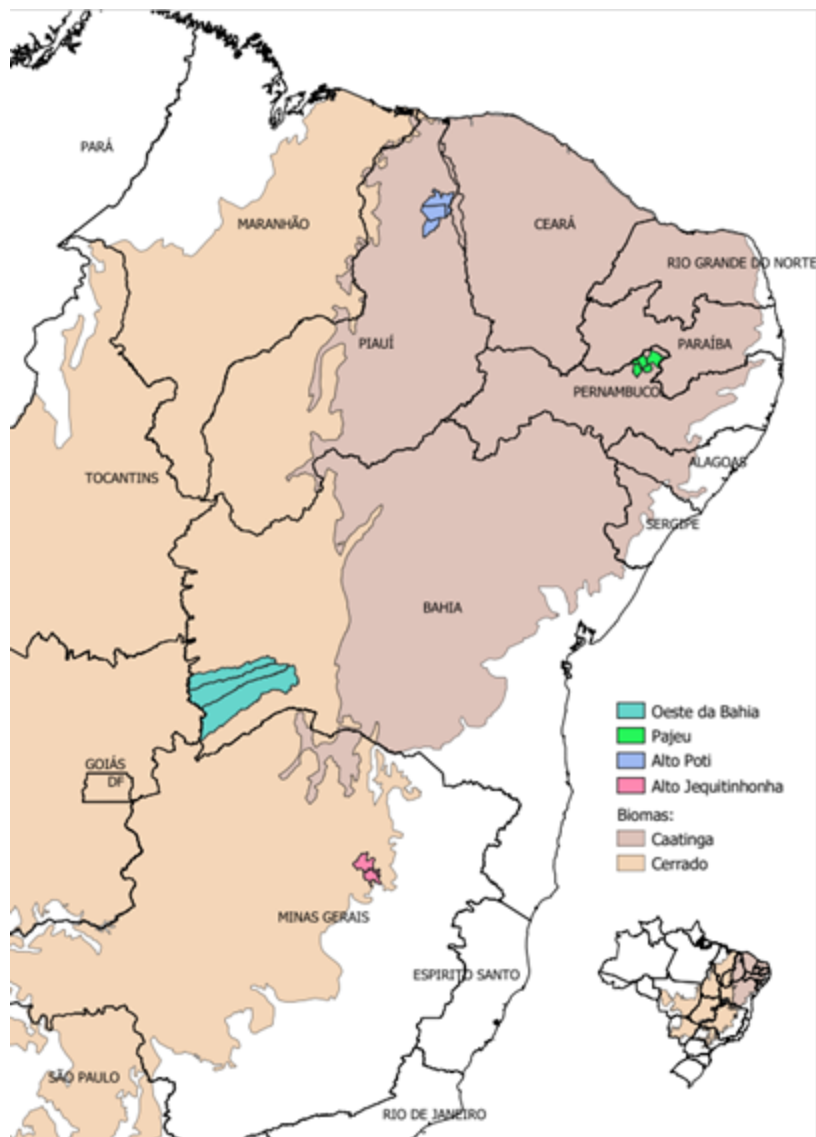
Adaptive Management Cycle Enhancing Resilience of Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes

[\[1\]](#) ISPN

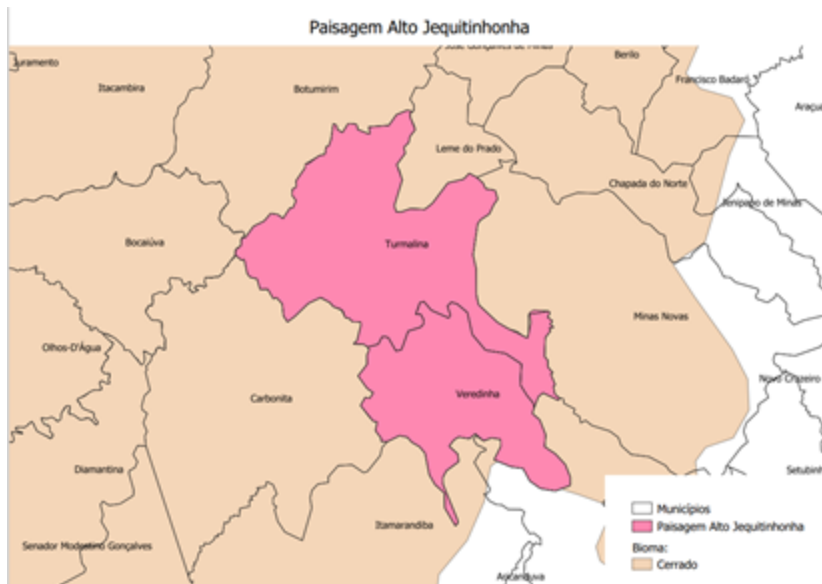
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

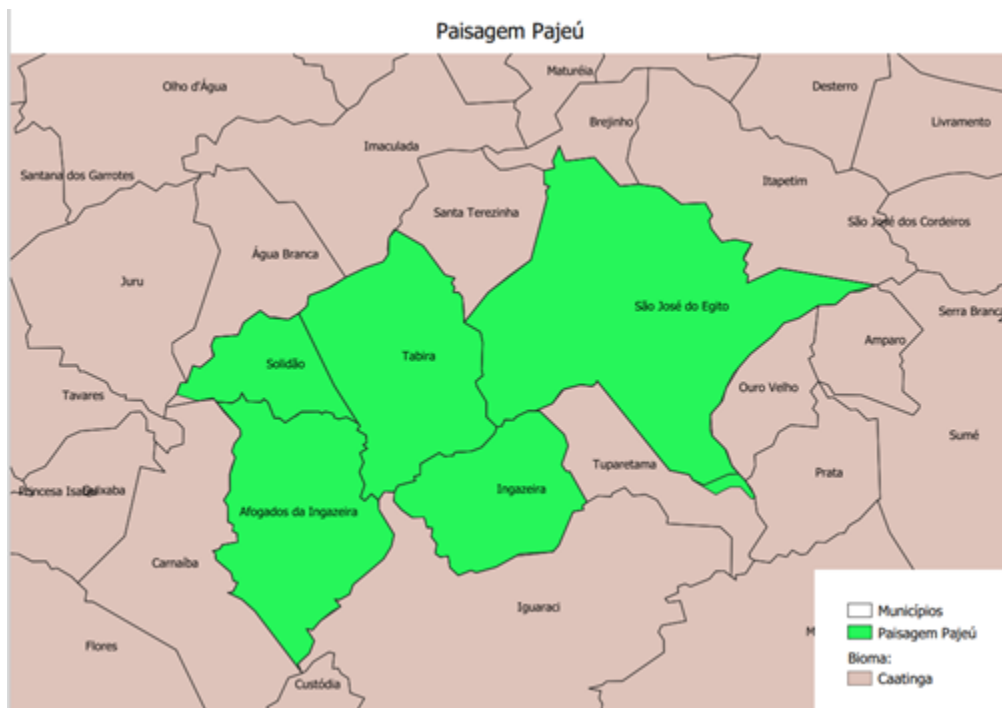
Landscape 1: Western Bahia -



Landscape 2: Alto Jequitinhonha



Landscape 3: Paje?



Landscape 4: Alto Poti

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The Stakeholder engagement plan for GEF-7 is based on two essential elements: consultation and participation, at all levels and with all relevant stakeholders at the national, regional and landscape-level and is presented in the Project Document under Section 4.2 on Partnerships. The project document also includes a complete list of stakeholders per landscape.

Overall, several partnerships will be sought to achieve successful project implementation.

These include partnerships with the following:

? **Community-based organizations (CBOs) and local communities** who receive grants to produce benefits to local sustainable development and to global environment. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): CSO/NGOs, whose work has been to support CBOs and communities in pursuing local sustainable development in the areas, are important partners. These include NGOs who have the interest and capacity to provide key support services to community-based projects, including technical assistance and capacity development. Large partner organizations who will support smaller local organizations are identified as **strategic partners** in the project document include the following:

- o Centro de Formação Mandacaru (CFM): Upper Poti River Basin (Piau?)
- o Centro de Agricultura Alternativa Vicente Nica (CAV): Upper Jequitinhonha Valley (Minas Gerais)
- o Associação de Advogados/as de Trabalhadores/as Rurais (AATR): Arrojado River Basin and surroundings (Bahia)
- o Casa da Mulher do Nordeste (CMN): Sertão do Paje? (Pernambuco):

These partner organizations have been identified through their experience collaborating with SGP Brazil in phase-05. Local communities will also be principal participants in landscape planning exercises; first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape; signatories to community level partnership agreements; implementing agents of community and landscape level projects. Further, the Cerrado Network, Semi-Arid Network, as well as Women's movements and feminist organizations and Indigenous Peoples and traditional communities' movements and organizations will play a partnership role in implementation, landscape planning, and multi-stakeholder platform

participation. The project will give special attention to organizations run by and for women, ethnic minorities and youth.

? **Government Agencies**, such as the Ministry of Environment, (MMA), Ministry of Science, Technology, Information and Communication (MCTIC), Ministry of Economy (ME), and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) will be key partners in the project and will provide participation at the federal level. Agencies of the Ministry of Environment such as Ibama (responsible for natural resources and the implementation of integrated fire management in indigenous reserves and quilombola territories) and ICMBio (responsible for protected areas and the implementation of integrated fire management in those areas), will be primary participants in landscape planning exercises when these are in their areas of jurisdiction and may be first-order partners in the multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape, as well as partners in landscape level projects and policy platforms. State environmental agencies will also be involved, especially when links with state-level protected areas are necessary.

? **Local government and watershed committees:** Municipal governments generally channel commitments to communities in regard to agricultural and land use topics through their secretaries of agriculture or environment, and these will be partners in baseline assessments and landscape planning, including multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape. With regard to land use planning, of particular interest is improving participation in watershed committees, established as part of the National System for Management of Water Resources in 1988. Other relevant local committees that will be involved in the multi-stakeholder platform are Municipal Councils for Sustainable Rural Development, for Environment and for Food Security.

? **Private sector** will be involved as appropriate, participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships in the landscapes, but particularly in regard to developing links for improving value chains for agroecological products and NTFPs. Opportunities for liaising with large commercial actors using natural resources will also be sought to ensure a more integrated approach.

? **Academic institutions** will be invited to be partners in multi-stakeholder partnerships for each landscape and potential participants on policy platforms when appropriate. They may also assist in participatory baseline assessments, landscape planning processes and in providing technical assistance to community organizations for implementation of their projects. They will also be engaged in looking for solutions for communities' challenges and removing bottlenecks for marketing of socio-biodiversity products.

? **National Steering Committee (NSC)** is composed of representatives of civil society organizations and government agencies. Besides its role in overseeing the project, it also provides links to other projects and initiatives taking place in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, and to their networks of experts, who may be consulted as needed, especially in areas of technological pilots, or testing of resilient varieties. The NSC will also be key in disseminating information about the call for small grants. They will also serve as conduits to larger strategic projects, with synergies with this initiative, that will require SGP support beyond the landscape.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated,

and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

As participants in the landscape governance platforms

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Gender has been considered extensively throughout the project preparation phase and a detailed and progressive Gender Action Plan has been established with key indicators and targets. It has been noted throughout the design that women have faced additional barriers and threats in the four landscapes. As environmental problems have become more severe over the past 10 years, this has led to an intensification in women's workload, exacerbated by the fact that they normally act as the major caretakers for the most vulnerable segments of the population (children and elders), while facing deforestation, degradation of vegetation and soils, pollution by smoke from industrial charcoal production, contamination from heavy use of chemical fertilizers and scarcity of water sources. Gender inequality is acutely revealed in water resources management, conditions that are aggravated by erratic climate patterns in the Caatinga and Cerrado biomes. When water becomes more scarce, as it is shown to be in all four landscapes in the target area, women are the ones who must travel longer distances to look for water sources, carrying water for long distances, as they put their safety and health at risk, or as was reported, they must give up bathing or washing their clothing. Other social and economic problems can be identified as severely affecting rural women in the target area such as:

? reduction of public policies aimed at small-scale agriculture, and difficulties in gaining access to many of them, due to organizational impediments;

- ? technical assistance services that are devoid of gender sensitive approaches and that tend to exclude female agricultural workers from technical, production oriented activities;
- ? rigid sanitary requirements that impede the commercialization of processed products, many of which are produced by female agricultural workers;
- ? a high level of food and nutritional insecurity partly due to the lack of diversification of crops in production systems, which could play a key role in combatting malnutrition and chronic-degenerative diseases.

At the same time, it is noteworthy that many of the community-based organizations in these four landscapes report innovations being introduced by rural women, when it comes to farming practices, land systems and the collection and use of non-timber forest products (NTFPs). Such indications show the potential of channeling women's knowledge and skills to guarantee the sustainable use of natural resources. SGP-07 Brazil will leverage these talents, innovations and knowledge. The project will also take into account the social vulnerabilities experienced by women in each of the following thematic areas: (i) Access and control over resources and benefits; (ii) Forms of leadership and decision making processes; (iii) workload and division of tasks; (iv) state of 'well-being' and health conditions.

The gender gaps and their causes and consequences, will be integrated into the programming carried out by strategic partners and by CBO grantees. The multi-stakeholder platform, to be established in each landscape at this initial stage, will include existing women's organizations and provide a space where stakeholders can discuss ideas, strategies and report back on their progress. Strategic partners will support smaller CBOs to meet their gender M&E considerations included in the Gender Action Plan (see Annex 11 in Project Document). CBOs will be supported by strategic partners to include gender considerations in small-scale project proposals; this will be an opportunity for both capacity building and learning-by doing, so that the gendered approach to proposal development and implementation is a learning exercise.

Implementing affirmative actions that ensure the autonomy of rural women -- both in terms of qualifying technical assistance, carrying out capacity building and investing in women's active participation in public policy spaces (councils and forums) -- is an essential step towards promoting greater gender equality in social relations. The Gender Action Plan, appended to the project document, seeks to overcome signs of gender inequality and encourage women's empowerment within project outcomes in the following ways:

- ? conduct gender-sensitive trainings with staff members and technical service providers in the target project areas so that they incorporate gender mainstreaming mechanisms in small-scale projects;
- ? training sessions held with rural women with a "learning by doing" approach for use and replication of energy efficient and renewable technologies;

- ? systematization of women's unique contributions to innovative environmental sustainability practices, to be upscaled by strategic partners and ISPN through their knowledge management work;
- ? creation of mechanisms for awareness raising, publications and audiovisual materials that incorporate a gender and racial/ ethnic focus;
- ? support for income-generating enterprises involving rural women, such as production and commercialization of a wide array of socio-biodiversity products (processed and ?in natura?), imbued with rich nutritional value;
- ? support for short-circuit commercialization spaces and practices, where rural women tend to play a crucial role, such as agroecological markets;
- ? support for women's participation in political spaces, such as Territorial Commissions and Rural Development Committees, to further their engagement in designing and monitoring policies that promote access to land, credit, and technologies adapted to different landscapes from a gender perspective;
- ? and supporting exchanges among women's groups across various landscapes, for opportunities of sharing best practices.

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

The Private Sector will be engaged in multiple ways in this project. The most significant role they will play will be in regard to establishing and strengthening marketing links, business planning, consumption, distribution and packaging for value chains of agroecologically produced goods. The private sector will play a significant role in facilitating opportunities for liaising with large commercial actors, and establishing digital platforms.

The private sector will also be part of the multi-stakeholder platforms in each landscape. This is crucial because many private sector activities have eroded the natural resources in the Cerrado and Caatinga; it is thus vital that mechanisms which facilitate dialogue and planning be established and have cross-sectoral representation from various private sector interests.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design.</i>
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<p>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Women play a major role in family-based agriculture in the target region, contributing towards crop diversification and aiding transitions to more sustainable forms of farming: organic farming or agroecology, even in the face of resistance from family members. However, they are under-represented in decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. In some landscapes within the target area, women's organizing efforts are worthy of note, such as Turmalina and Pajeu, which has resulted in a high rate of representation of such groups in councils and forums involved in designing and monitoring public programs and policies.</p>	<p>The project conducted consultations with women in every landscape and was able to identify avenues to increase women's participation in leadership activities. A Gender Action Plan has been designed to reflect these opportunities. Specifically, the project has established targets to include participation and representation. The project seeks to promote women's socially-based enterprises. The small grants process will also require that all community proposals include gender considerations. These will be followed up with ISPN, strategic partners and a gender consultant.</p> <p>The Project will also prioritize work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups; the national coordination team will formulate a strategy to engage women/girls' groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development; this will be a core part of the process when designing landscape strategies and establishing multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> <p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert.</p>
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<p>Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p>	<p>P = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Due to the fact that the target landscapes include areas of importance to biodiversity, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas such as parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas. The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape, as well as small-scale sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products. In such activities, women's involvement will be encouraged (50%), given that studies show that women play a major role in the use of non-timber forest products, such as the fabrication of medicinal plant remedies.</p>	<p>Supporting landscape connectivity and protection of environmental services are key concerns of the project, so results should be positive in this regard. Part of the selection process for small grants involves screening out projects that have potential for negative environmental impacts. The projects proposed under this programme are by very design to mitigate and reverse the impacts of environmental degradation. The process of establishing multi-stakeholder platforms is to mainstream the need for landscape resilience with other stakeholders that may not otherwise be carrying out sustainable activities.</p> <p>One of the landscapes (Jequitinhonha Valley) has a context of unsustainably-grown eucalyptus monocultures, and the project will support alternative, more traditional or restorative land uses, with planting of native species. In the Arrojado Basin and Surroundings Landscape community members have been experimenting with direct seeding of native forest species, an activity which may be further supported. The project activities are focused on moving away from monoculture and improving biodiversity values in fragile ecosystems.</p>
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<p>Risk 3: Extraction or containment of surface water from rainfall or ground water due to water harvesting techniques on farms may affect water availability to other producers</p>	<p>P = 2</p> <p>I = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>No affectation on natural water courses is planned in terms of diversion of water. Some projects might include small-scale water catchment systems for on-farm irrigation and some projects will look to protect and conserve water catchment areas.</p> <p>All projects will be based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases. A strong emphasis will be placed on the experimentation of innovative technologies involving the capturing and use of water, many of which have been developed by women and youth within the communities, such as the ?re-use of gray waters.?</p>	
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<p>Risk 4: Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, including extreme climatic conditions, leading to increased vulnerability to subsidence, landslides, erosion, or flooding, which may affect community-based conservation and sustainable production initiatives and undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss and land degradation.</p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of catastrophic fires in the dry forest as well as the frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems.</p> <p>The project target landscapes are vulnerable to natural hazards (floods, landslides, earthquakes) that may, at some point, affect the normal development of projects.</p>	<p>The areas the project will be working in are semi-arid and highly prone to environmental degradation caused by climate change. In fact, one of the central premises of the project is to help communities combat the negative effects of climate change, while carrying out adaptive practices and reducing emissions. While threats of drought cannot be avoided given the semi-arid nature of the landscape in question, the project will promote practices that mitigate and reduce risks for worsening vulnerability and impact. Multi-stakeholder platforms will develop a community-based fire management strategy to reduce the threats, taking into account local practices, ensuring containment, and promoting public awareness on this issue. Planting of native species which increase moisture in the soil will also be conducted to reduce the kind of soil aridity that is fire-prone. Agroecological practices such as mulching, use of tree crops will be used to increase the resilience of agricultural system in the face of climate change. Water harvesting and planting of resilient species will also be used. Restoration activities of diverse native species will be carried out to enhance soil fertility.</p>
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<p>Risk 5: The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities present in the project area</p>	<p>P=2 I=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.3)</p>	<p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Projects will not be imposed on indigenous communities; in fact indigenous communities will be encouraged to develop proposals so as to capacitate and strengthen communities. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Brazil that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC. One of the SGPs priorities in its strategic projects is to encompass and support the advocacy for rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, particularly in the face of monoculture, and to celebrate and replicate the successful fire management practices and agroecology initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities.</p>
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<p>Risk 6: COVID-19 may delay project implementation, affecting health of beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology</p>	<p>P=5 I=5</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>COVID threats are prevalent during the project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety and economic conditions.</p>	<p>Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site-specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The National Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that can be shared. Whatsapp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during the first months of project implementation. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address changing threat levels. This ESMF will not just include high risks, but include consideration of all risks and will be monitored through the life of the project. The project also includes a</p>
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Also see Annex 4: Social and Environmental Screening Procedure conducted during the PPG development in the ProDoc.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Please refer to Section VII Governance and Management Arrangements of the Project Document, which describes the Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism.

Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF financed projects and other initiatives.

The proposed project will collaborate with and build on the lessons of a range of related initiatives. The National Steering Committee of the SGP Brazil has consistently promoted the collaboration of the Country Programme with GEF and government-financed projects and programmes for many years. The Project will look to forge positive synergies with the following GEF-financed projects and initiatives that are being implemented in Brazil, namely:

? **AVACLIM : Agro-ecology, Ensuring Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods while Mitigating Climate Change and Restoring Land in Dryland Regions-** This is a regional project, but given that the initiative is focused specifically on drylands and the SGP-07 initiatives will be focused on semi-arid environments, there are opportunities from learning from the research and lessons learned generated from this project.

? **Amazon Sustainable Landscapes Project-** As noted in the baseline section of the Project Document, there are strong linkages between the Caatinga/Cerrado biomes and the Amazon. The landscape approach under the Amazon project will be useful to learn from. In particular, the management approaches to communal lands will be particularly informative.

? **Sustainable, Accessible and Innovative Use of Biodiversity Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge in Promising Phytotherapeutic Value Chains in Brazil-** Part of the SGP-07 initiatives seek to increase market access and strengthen business development in the area of green value chains. This project will be a useful one to learn from in terms of the trainings and resources needed to strengthen the market development aspect of SGP-07.

Sustainable Multiple Use Landscape Consortia, Vertentes Project- This is a project that has strong synergies with SGP given that its objective is to promote sustainable value chains and land restoration and management in selected landscapes in Brazil. This project will be conducted in Araguaia-Taquari watershed in the States of Goiás, Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul; Tocantins and Paranaíba watersheds in the States of Goiás and Federal District; ocantins, Sa?o Francisco and Paranaíba watersheds in the States of Bahia and Minas Gerais. It is currently under development but it is anticipated that it will unfold around the same time as SGP.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

Brazil is a Party to multiple multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, ratified in March 1998 (Decree n° 2,519), the Framework Convention on Climate Change, ratified in May 1994, and the Convention to Combat Desertification, ratified in 1997. The SGP is directly relevant to, supportive of, and consistent with Brazil's national priorities and policies related to these conventions and to national development priorities, in particular, policies and programs targeting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes (the geographical focus of this project), as well as those designed to maintain carbon stocks, improve land management and prevent land degradation. The following are the most relevant strategies and plans.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan: NBSAP

Published in 2002 and modified in 2003 by the Ministry of Environment, the NBSAP identified the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes as priority conservation areas. SGP Brazil also acts directly on a key NBSAP objective i.e., the sustainable use of native species.

As part of Brazil's national strategies on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, a number of policies, measures and plans have been created and placed in action. Those relevant to the proposed project are listed below, in chronological order:

Program for Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Cerrado Biome (Decree 5,577/2005) - The Sustainable Cerrado Program represents the first major effort to protect the Cerrado biome. It created the Sustainable Cerrado Program National Commission (CONACER) that promotes civil society participation. The program has as its objectives the conservation, recuperation and sustainable management of natural ecosystems, as well as the recognition of the importance of local populations in the sustainable use of the Cerrado.

National Policy for Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Decree 6,040/2007) - The policy has as its objective the sustainable development of traditional peoples and communities, with emphasis on the recognition, strengthening and guarantee of their territorial, social, environmental, economic and cultural rights, with respect and valuation of their identity, forms of organization and institutions. The **National Plan for Strengthening Extractivist and Ribeirinho Communities - Planafe** (Decree 9,334/2018) is one of the plans created to implement this Policy.

Policy to Guarantee Minimum Prices for Sociobiodiversity Products - PGPM BIO - Inclusion of biodiversity products in the Guaranteed Minimum Price National Policy, that establishes a minimum price for each product and pays the difference if it is sold below this price. The most important species recently included in this policy are Brazil nut and açai from the Amazon biome and pequi, babaçu palm, baru nut and mangaba from the Cerrado. It also includes andiroba, extractivist rubber, buriti, cacao, carnaúba, copaúba, erva mate, jussara, licuri, macaúba, piaçava, pinhão and umbu, several of which are Cerrado or Caatinga products.

National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands ? PNGATI (Decree 7,747/ 2012) - The policy has as its objective the protection, recuperation and sustainable use of the natural resources of indigenous lands and territories, as well as the improvement of the well-being of indigenous peoples. Its steering committee, established in 2013, has become an important forum for government, indigenous organizations and NGOs to discuss policies and programs that affect management of indigenous lands.

Law for Protection of Native Vegetation (Law 12,651/2012) - This law establishes rules for the protection and restoration of native vegetation in the form of Legal Reserves, as a percentage of total area of rural properties (variable according to the different biomes), and Permanent Protected Areas around springs and waterways and in areas of steeper relief.

National Biodiversity Goals for 2020 (CONABIO Resolution n? 6/2013) - The goals are part of Brazil's commitment to the Convention on Biological Diversity ? CDB and include objectives related to conservation and recuperation of ecosystem and environmental services such as water production.

National Policy for Recuperation of Native Vegetation (Decree 8,972/2017) - This policy contemplates the restitution of native vegetation by means of reforestation, agroforestry, natural regeneration, and ecological rehabilitation and restoration, to be carried out through the National Plan for Recuperation of Native Vegetation ? PLANAVEG (2017).

National Adaptation Plan: NAP

The National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and to Mitigate the Effects of Drought (NAP), published in 2004, focuses on poverty reduction; sustainable expansion of productive capacity; conservation and sustainable management of natural resources; as well as institutional strengthening in areas that are defined as susceptible to desertification, such as the Caatinga biome. The SGP project will contribute to the NAP through supporting sustainable land management projects in line with NAP priorities such as helping to improve harvesting of wild products and their marketing, agroecological techniques, and enrichment of degraded areas.

National Climate Change Adaptation Master Plan

The National Climate Change Policy (Law n? 12,187, published in 2009), contains the Brazilian commitment of 38.9% emissions reduction by 2020. It foresees actions to reduce deforestation in all Brazilian biomes and includes actions to reach the target, such as creation of protected areas, demarcation of indigenous territories, improvement of the deforestation monitoring system and incentives to sustainable productive activities. Brazil has a National Plan on Climate Change, published in 2008 and being revised through debates at the Brazilian Forum of Climate Change and Inter-ministerial Commission of Global Climate Change. At a global level, Brazil voluntarily presented the national goals for reduction of emissions by 2020 at the COP 15, now including the Cerrado, in addition to the Amazon. Government actions on climate change mitigation in the two regions will constitute the baseline for SGP CC actions through local communities. Brazil is currently developing a national REDD + strategy.

As part of the National Climate Change Policy, specific action plans were created for the different biomes. Described below are the plans for the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes:

Action Plan for Deforestation Prevention and Control in the Caatinga Biome (PPCaatinga) - The plan seeks to study and quantify deforestation in the Caatinga biome, looking at causes and consequences

in order to help the government propose actions that reduce deforestation and contribute to sustainable development. It recognizes that although the Caatinga vegetation can be used sustainably for extensive grazing and NTFPs such roots and barks for tannins, fibers and fruits, it is now threatened by overharvesting of wood for charcoal production and fuel for both domestic and industrial use, in activities such as production of plaster, lime and ceramics.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - The national contribution determined by the Brazilian government, specifies, among other items, the goal of restoring 12 million hectares of forests by 2030, for multiple uses.

In terms of broader links to climate change, biodiversity and land degradation, Brazil's **National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production ? PNAPO (Decree 7,794/2012)** is also relevant to the objectives of the proposed project, and represents one of the national forums in which traditional communities and family farmers have voice. The policy also focuses on the promotion of income generation through added value, sustainable management and consolidation of appropriate marketing for ten native non-timber forest products, which include important Cerrado species. This policy is implemented by the National Plan for Agroecology and Organic Production ? PLANAPO, which also incorporated the National Plan for Promotion of the Value Chains of Sociobiodiversity Products - PNPPS (2009).

It is important to note that many other policies relevant to SGP Brazil are being developed by state and municipal governments, such as a Tocantins state law that regulates ?golden grass? (*Syngonanthus nitens*) harvest or the Maranh?o law that determines free access to areas with baba?u palm (*Attalea speciosa*) for traditional harvest. SGP's work will take into consideration these policies.

8. Knowledge Management

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

Each SGP grant project is designed to produce three things: global environmental and local sustainable development benefits (impacts); organizational capacities (technical, analytical, administrative, financial etc.) from learning by doing; and knowledge from evaluation of the innovation experience. SGP project will seek to support CBOs and NGOs to do this, while implementing a concrete knowledge management strategy so as to make best use of different types of knowledge gathered, and share it with the appropriate target audience, through the most effective means possible. The two key outputs that will support knowledge management are the following:

- ? Prepare landscape-level knowledge management (KM) and information, education and communication strategy to guide generation and use of SGP best-practices
- ? Design a Communications Strategy which has specific approaches to reaching different audiences and which includes a Knowledge Management component.

SGP Brazil will seek to document programme/project stories, lessons learned, and best practices in SGP programme/project development, as part of its knowledge management strategy. It will seek to do this throughout the lifecycle of the project, rather than the end, so that the information can be effectively utilized by stakeholders. In particular, the outcomes from pilots, innovations, and testing of techniques and strategies will be shared across landscapes and communities so that they may be replicated, or improved.

The project will also access global SGP information resources as well as regional knowledge. The web portals, discussions with other SGP partners, publications, digital resources will also be accessed to inform the project of best practices, and learn from the challenges and experiences of others.

The project will also leverage the partnerships within the National Steering Committee (NSC), as it has done in the past. Government expertise, academic contacts and data, civil society experience in the field, will all be used as vehicles to disseminate knowledge gathered from the project, into appropriate sectors.

SGP Brazil will also support capacity building and networking of grantees to facilitate knowledge exchange, and promote uptake through knowledge platforms and knowledge fairs. One of the key roles of the project will be to enhance communication and collaboration among NGOs and CBOs so that they may share their comparative advantage, and optimize the resources they have at hand.

The project will formalize best practices and lessons learned to develop training modules from successful interventions, develop case studies, promote peer-to-peer learning for knowledge-sharing purposes. Knowledge-sharing with a wide variety of stakeholders will increase chances that sustainable practices will be replicated.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Please refer to Section VI. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan in the UNDP Project document for further details.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in the Results Framework and TBWP.			
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame	
Inception Workshop	10,230	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.	
Inception Report	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.	
M&E of GEF core indicators and project results framework	31,000	Annually and at mid-point and closure	
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	None	Annually typically between June-August	
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	10,000	On-going.	
Monitoring of gender action plan	10,000	On-going.	
Supervision missions	None	Annually	
Environmental and Social Management Framework	7,000	Preparation at Inception, monitoring ongoing	

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget: This M&E plan and budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units is not included as it is covered by the GEF Fee. These costs are included in the Results Framework and TBWP.			
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame	
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	30,000	March 2023	
Contract evaluator to conduct Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	45,000	September 2025	
TOTAL indicative COST	143,230		

10. Benefits

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

SGP Brazil seeks to yield specific benefits in the Upper Pota River Basin (Piau?), Upper Jequitinhonha Valley (Minas Gerais), Arrojado River Basin and surroundings (Bahia) and Sert?o do Paje? (Pernambuco) landscapes. These benefits will also be upscaled, through policy tools, replication and through strategic projects, that are carried out beyond the landscapes. The key benefits foreseen in this project include:

- o **Improved biodiversity values-** Through biodiversity-friendly agriculture, conservation practices, restoration and improved use of biological resources, reforestation of native, climate-resilient species, there is the expectation that biodiversity values will improve.
- o **Improved socioeconomic circumstances/strengthened livelihoods-** Many small community groups do not often have the luxury of startup capital to put some of their sustainable enterprises into operation. The SGP approach will allow some of these groups to enhance their production, or distribution and improve their socioeconomic conditions. SGP funds will also strengthen civil society organizations that are working to enhance social conditions for the most poverty-stricken. The project will also test and pilot innovative technologies that could decrease labour, support more efficient production and improve peoples? quality of life.

- o ***Resilient agriculture and food security-*** The focus on agroecology is to have food production that makes best use of natural resources without destroying said resources, so that there can be long-term supply and sustainable use. The idea is also to lower the cost of inputs, and create a farm ecosystem that is more resilient to climate change and vacillations in rainfall. Additional project interventions which serve to improve the collection and use of water resources, will also assist in ensuring successful production and a decrease in food insecurity.
- o ***Strengthening civic culture-*** The project's landscape approach seeks to aggregate the actions of individual groups and communities, with the common objective of having a beneficial impact on the landscape as a whole. This will involve engagement, participation, the collaboration of many, and is anticipated due to evidence through previous SGP Brazil experience-- to enhance civic culture. Groups that have not worked together yet will have the opportunity to work together; people will learn about successful initiatives carried out, and it is expected that the civil society community, as well as its collaborations with government, academia and the private sector will be improved.
- o ***Upscaling women's achievements and creating opportunities for youth-*** This SGP project was designed to support women overcome the barriers that they face, and provide them opportunities of leadership. The project also will seek to increase youth participation and ownership in sustainability measures so as to make sure that knowledge is transmitted to the young, and that there are opportunities for youth to establish viable futures. Integrating environmental education into school and vocational programmes will be key to ensuring youth buy-in and support.
- o ***Benefits for Indigenous and Traditional Communities-*** The project seeks to support traditional communities and Indigenous communities that use a communal way of governing natural resources. Lessons learned from these communities will be upscaled, innovations that they wish to test will be supported. The project will also support advocacy and communications interventions to maintain the protection from these lands.
- o ***Learning from failures and successes-*** Many groups and communities do not have the finances available to test initiatives and learn from their failures--failures can lead to financial bankruptcy. SGP provides a unique opportunity to test initiatives, and to also learn if some of them do not perform as well as anticipated, and then share that learning with others.
- o ***Accompaniment-*** Many civil society groups and organizations have specialized talents and expertise, but may not have the organizational or administrative capacities. SGP Brazil will support these entities to strengthen their organizational capacities so that they may be more financially resilient, more adept administratively and can leverage funds from other donors in the future.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

Annex 4- Social and Environmental Screening Template

<i>Project Information</i>	
1. Project Title	Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil
2. Project Number	PIMS 6278
3. Location	Brazil

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil aims to mainstream human rights into every aspect of its work, following the principles of the country's overarching commitment to human rights, both at an international and national level. According to the respective international conventions of the UN System ratified by Brazil, all forms of discrimination and exclusion are strictly prohibited. The work of the United Nations in Brazil supports strengthening the capacities of public institutions to guarantee the compliance of human rights and the implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. SGP Brazil fully supports the implementation of these, though focusing more on the local level, through the following measures:

- ? Through local organizational strengthening, training and technical assistance, SGP enhances the availability, accessibility and quality of benefits and services for potentially marginalized individuals and groups, including women and youth and indigenous peoples, and seeks to increase their inclusion in decision-making processes that may impact them in the case of landscape platforms and local producer's associations, women's self-help groups and other local sustainable development associations.
- ? SGP Brazil supports the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, in particular marginalized individuals and groups, in processes that may impact them including design, implementation and monitoring of the project, e.g. through capacity building, creating an enabling environment for participation, etc. (consistent with participation and inclusion human rights principle).
- ? SGP Brazil provides opportunities for otherwise smaller civil society organizations to test, pilot, and upscale sustainable development technologies and practices so that their resource limitations do not prevent them from advancing their activities.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

- ? Gender has been considered throughout this project's design and implementation. The project design prioritizes work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups and sets measurable indicators related to gender equality and women's empowerment. The results framework includes: (a) special measures/outputs, and (b) indicators to address gender inequality issues. A Gender Plan has been designed to specifically address how gender implications are to be built in activities. A gender analysis has been carried out to take note of gender's intersection with the environmental, development and livelihood issues.
- ? The Brazil SGP Country Programme team has adopted a specific strategy to engage women/girl's groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development.
- ? The Country Programme team will name a gender focal point on the National Steering Committee to help identify potential project ideas for initial discussions with women's and girls' groups and further actions on gender strengthening and awareness in communities, as well as ensure gender sensitivity in all projects for approval.
- ? Gender-sensitive NGOs will be engaged to support women/girls' groups in defining grant project objectives and designing grant project activities, as needed.
- ? CBOs submitting proposals will be asked to submit gender considerations. For support strategic partners will help them in identifying gender considerations in their activities.
- ? Women/girls groups will evaluate their projects' performance to identify lessons and knowledge for adaptive management as well as gender specific policy recommendations. Systemizations of gender-focused projects will be undertaken.
- ? The project design scores a 2 as per the ATLAS Gender Marker, according to the OECD Gender marker (?Significant?, marked as 1 means that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective).

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

- ? The SGP finances community organizations to design and implement sustainable development projects that produce global environmental benefits.
- ? The SGP design is clearly marked within the framework of the country commitments under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and supports the on-the-ground implementation of these at the community level, especially the CBD (and the Aichi targets), the UNFCCC and the UNCCD and the national planning instruments relevant to these sectors and the SDG goals.
- ? SGP aims to strengthen environmental management capacities of country partners at the community level and the engagement of these with national authorities, facilitating the introduction of improved management practices, landscape restoration and reforestation efforts, aligned with the country's development plans.
- ? SGP is a school for innovation and by generating synergies with on-going and planned impact projects, it aims to scale-up best practices.
- ? Communities close to critical habitats, and an assessment of environmental needs and risks were assessed during the PPG
- ? All GEF SGP proposals will be reviewed by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service, sustainable resource management, and others. Project implementation will be monitored by the National Coordination team, as well as NSC members who often accompany monitoring visits. Expert NGOs, identified as strategic partners will be contracted to provide an additional layer of technical assistance and support.
- ? Successful initiatives will be replicated, upscaled and shared with other landscapes and communities through various peer-sharing opportunities. The NSC networks will be leveraged to upscale activities at a broader policy level.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks?	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design.</i>

<p>Risk 1: Project may potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender</p>	<p>P = 2 I = 4</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Women play a major role in family-based agriculture in the target region, contributing towards crop diversification and aiding transitions to more sustainable forms of farming: organic farming or agroecology, even in the face of resistance from family members. However, they are under-represented in decision-making bodies, due to long-standing social and cultural norms. In some landscapes within the target area, women's organizing efforts are worthy of note, such as Turmalina and Pajeu, which has resulted in a high rate of representation of such groups in councils and forums involved in designing and monitoring public programs and policies.</p>	<p>The project conducted consultations with women in every landscape and was able to identify avenues to increase women's participation in leadership activities. A Gender Action Plan has been designed to reflect these opportunities. Specifically, the project has established targets to include participation and representation. The project seeks to promote women's socially-based enterprises. The small grants process will also require that all community proposals include gender considerations. These will be followed up with ISPN, strategic partners and a gender consultant.</p> <p>The Project will also prioritize work with women's groups, as well as girls' groups; the national coordination team will formulate a strategy to engage women/girls' groups as primary actors in landscape and resource management and micro and small enterprise development; this will be a core part of the process when designing landscape strategies and establishing multi-stakeholder platforms.</p> <p>All GEF SGP proposals are reviewed and approved by a National Steering Committee comprised of experts in different fields, including a gender and development expert.</p>
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<p>Risk 2: Poor site selection within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, such as public protected areas and private reserves may enable harvesting of natural resources and forests, plantation development or reforestation.</p>	<p>P = 2 I = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Due to the fact that the target landscapes include areas of importance to biodiversity, some projects are likely to take place within or adjacent to critical habitats or sensitive areas such as parks, wetlands and other key biodiversity areas. The project will facilitate the reforestation and natural regeneration of degraded areas for landscape restoration in the target landscape, as well as small-scale sustainable harvesting of non-timber forest products. In such activities, women's involvement will be encouraged (50%), given that studies show that women play a major role in the use of non-timber forest products, such as the fabrication of medicinal plant remedies.</p>	<p>Supporting landscape connectivity and protection of environmental services are key concerns of the project, so results should be positive in this regard. Part of the selection process for small grants involves screening out projects that have potential for negative environmental impacts. The projects proposed under this programme are by very design to mitigate and reverse the impacts of environmental degradation. The process of establishing multi-stakeholder platforms is to mainstream the need for landscape resilience with other stakeholders that may not otherwise be carrying out sustainable activities.</p> <p>One of the landscapes (Jequitinhonha Valley) has a context of unsustainably-grown eucalyptus monocultures, and the project will support alternative, more traditional or restorative land uses, with planting of native species. In the Arrojado Basin and Surroundings Landscape community members have been experimenting with direct seeding of native forest species, an activity which may be further supported. The project activities are focused on moving away from monoculture and improving biodiversity values in fragile ecosystems.</p>
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<p>Risk 3: Extraction or containment of surface water from rainfall or ground water due to water harvesting techniques on farms may affect water availability to other producers</p>	<p>P = 2 I = 2</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>No affectation on natural water courses is planned in terms of diversion of water. Some projects might include small-scale water catchment systems for on-farm irrigation and some projects will look to protect and conserve water catchment areas.</p> <p>All projects will be based on successful experience and lessons learned from previous SGP phases. A strong emphasis will be placed on the experimentation of innovative technologies involving the capturing and use of water, many of which have been developed by women and youth within the communities, such as the ?re-use of gray waters.?</p>	
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<p>Risk 4: Potential outcomes of the Project are sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change, including extreme climatic conditions, leading to increased vulnerability to subsidence, landslides, erosion, or flooding, which may affect community-based conservation and sustainable production initiatives and undermine efforts to arrest biodiversity loss and land degradation.</p>	<p>P = 3 I = 3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>A progressively drier and warmer climate may enhance the possibility of catastrophic fires in the dry forest as well as the frequency and intensity of rainfall in mountain ecosystems.</p> <p>The project target landscapes are vulnerable to natural hazards (floods, landslides, earthquakes) that may, at some point, affect the normal development of projects.</p>	<p>The areas the project will be working in are semi-arid and highly prone to environmental degradation caused by climate change. In fact, one of the central premises of the project is to help communities combat the negative effects of climate change, while carrying out adaptive practices and reducing emissions. While threats of drought cannot be avoided given the semi-arid nature of the landscape in question, the project will promote practices that mitigate and reduce risks for worsening vulnerability and impact. Multi-stakeholder platforms will develop a community-based fire management strategy to reduce the threats, taking into account local practices, ensuring containment, and promoting public awareness on this issue. Planting of native species which increase moisture in the soil will also be conducted to reduce the kind of soil aridity that is fire-prone. Agroecological practices such as mulching, use of tree crops will be used to increase the resilience of agricultural system in the face of climate change. Water harvesting and planting of resilient species will also be used. Restoration activities of diverse native species will be carried out to enhance soil fertility.</p>
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<p>Risk 5: The Project may potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities present in the project area</p>	<p>P=2 I=3</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate risk due to potential impacts on IP rights, lands, territories and traditional livelihoods (Q 6.3)</p>	<p>As part of project implementation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples' standards will be ensured as indigenous communities will design and carry out their own activities during project implementation. Projects will not be imposed on indigenous communities; in fact indigenous communities will be encouraged to develop proposals so as to capacitate and strengthen communities. The National Steering Committee has demonstrated over the past two decades of SGP work in Brazil that indigenous people's rights, livelihood, culture and resources are fundamental concerns when assessing grant project proposals for approval of financing. This will continue to remain one of the guiding principles of the NSC. One of the SGPs priorities in its strategic projects is to encompass and support the advocacy for rights of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, particularly in the face of monoculture, and to celebrate and replicate the successful fire management practices and agroecology initiatives that have been initiated in indigenous communities.</p>
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<p>Risk 6: COVID-19 may delay project implementation, affecting health of beneficiaries, limiting areas in which the project can be implemented, limiting face-to-face consultations among stakeholders, further marginalizing the disenfranchised that have limited access to resources and technology</p>	<p>P=5 I=5</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>COVID threats are prevalent during the project design and can have long-lasting impacts on people's health, security, safety and economic conditions.</p>	<p>Due to the rapid spread of the pandemic, risk mitigation procedures will be developed to address possible operational delays or pauses on an ongoing basis, to follow the latest guidance and advisories. Increased communication will be considered when consulting with local beneficiaries regarding possible impacts, and site-specific protocols will be followed. Changes in the scope or timing of planned activities may be necessary through workplan adjustments. The National Steering Committee should monitor and address significant financial constraints arising due to both exchange rate fluctuations and any delays or failures in co-financing delivery. In some cases, collaboration with smaller organizations may happen through proxy institutions that are in proximity and have access technology/communication tools that can be shared. Whatsapp and mobile phones, which many have access to, will be used for communication and exchange of information. The Project Management Unit will have to be mindful of the kind of resources that are available to beneficiary groups. The Communications Strategy should include specific considerations for communication, public awareness and exchange of information under these circumstances. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during the first months of project implementation. As COVID-19 is an evolving situation, and could potentially exacerbate other vulnerabilities and risks, it will be necessary to conduct the ESMF to identify possible changes in risk levels and how mitigation strategies can be adapted to address</p>
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	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?		
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)		Comments
	<i>Low Risk</i>		
	<i>Moderate Risk</i>		
	<i>High Risk</i>	X	Project categorized as High Risk due to implications and potential direct effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		Comments
	<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	?	
	<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	X	Moderate risk of discrimination against women due to affirmative actions and incorporation of a gender-focused approach to project selection and capacity development.

	<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<i>X</i>	Moderate risk as the SGP expressly finances projects to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably. As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with biodiversity conservation standards has been ensured. The SGP National Steering Committee possesses high-level biodiversity conservation expertise in its membership; the NSC reviews all proposals for eligibility and then approves for funding if found eligible or approves funding to improve project design.
	<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<i>X</i>	Moderate risk: The project area is vulnerable to climate change effects and natural hazards. Project promotes adaptive biodiversity and landscape-level planning/management to counter potential effects of climate change, as well as more resilient agricultural systems.
	<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<i>X</i>	High risk. The COVID-19 pandemic may affect the health and well-being of project stakeholders and their ability to easily meet and work together, as well as have secondary effects on their local economic activities.
	<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>?</i>	
	<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>		

	6. Indigenous Peoples	<i>X</i>	Moderate Risk: Effects on livelihoods of traditional peoples are anticipated to be positive. As part of project preparation, consistency of activities with indigenous peoples? standards will be ensured.
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	<i>?</i>	

Final Sign Off

<i>Signature</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have 'checked' to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have 'cleared' the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental <u>Risks</u>	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	NO
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups?	NO
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	NO
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	NO
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	NO
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	NO
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	NO
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	NO
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	NO

2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	YES
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	NO
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	NO
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	NO
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	YES
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods?	NO
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	NO
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	NO
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	YES
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	NO

1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water?	NO
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	NO
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	NO
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area?	NO
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	NO
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	YES
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	NO
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	NO
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	NO
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	NO
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	NO

3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	YES
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	NO
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	NO
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	NO
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	NO
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)?	NO
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	NO
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	NO
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions ? even in the absence of physical relocation)?	NO
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?	NO

5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	NO
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	YES
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?	YES
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	NO
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	YES
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	NO
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	NO
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	NO
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	NO

Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	
7.1 Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	NO
7.2 Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	NO
7.3 Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	NO
7.4 Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	NO
7.5 Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	NO

Supporting Documents


Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
SGP Brazil OP7 SESP 2 July 2020	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

V. Project Results Framework

<i>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15</i>				
<i>This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): Outcome 3. Strengthened institutional capacity to promote public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystem services, and combating climate change and its adverse effects, and ensure the consistency and implementation of these policies.</i>				
	Objective and Outcome Indicators <i>(no more than a total of 21 indicators)</i>	Baseline <i>Must be determined during PPG phase</i>	Mid-term Target <i>Expected level of progress before MTR process starts</i>	End of Project Target <i>Expected level when terminal evaluation undertaken</i>
Project Objective: <i>To build social, economic, and ecological landscape resilience in the Cerrado and Caatinga biomes through community-based activities for global environmental benefits and sustainable rural development</i>	<u>Mandatory Indicator 1:</u> <i># direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</i>	<i>There were 64,200 beneficiaries (including indirect) under SGP-05,</i>	<i>6,000;</i> <i>at least 3,000 of which are women</i>	<i>12,000;</i> <i>at least 6,000 of which are women</i>
	<u>Mandatory Indicator 2:</u> <i># indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)</i>	<i>There were 64,200 beneficiaries (including indirect) under SGP-05.</i>	<i>10,000;</i> <i>at least 5,000 of which are women</i>	<i>20,000;</i> <i>At least 10,000 of which are women</i>

	<u>Mandatory GEF Core Indicators::</u> Mandatory Indicator 3: Area of land restored (hectares) - Corresponding to GEF Core Indicator 3.	1,000 hectares of land were restored under SGP 5	800 hectares	 2,000 hectares
	Mandatory Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas).	952,600 hectares under improved practices were noted under SGP-05. However, it is worth noting that any activities taken in Indigenous Reserves in SGP-05, took into account the whole, large, area of the reserve, due to its tenure arrangements. These were in different regions than the landscapes selected in this project.	80,000 hectares[1]	200,000 hectares
	Mandatory Indicator 5: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (million metric tons of CO2e)	Direct: 72,000 ton CO2e; Indirect: 15,521,269 ton CO2e	Direct: 11,367 ton CO2e, Indirect: 486,752 ton CO2e	Direct: 45,467 ton CO2e; Indirect: 1,216,876 ton CO2e
Project Component 1 Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection				

Project Outcome 1.1 1.1 Ecosystem services within Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience, ecological connectivity and livelihoods of communities.	Indicator 6: Number of community associations participating in strengthening ecosystem services within the Cerrado and Caatinga (of which 40% have women in leadership positions)	97 community associations participated in strengthening ecosystem services under SGP-05	40	65
	Indicator 7: Percentage of women with improved participation and decision-making in national resource governance	Unknown	20 % of total beneficiaries	50% of total beneficiaries
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	1.1. Community-level small grants that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; recovery of native vegetation; integrated fire management; etc.			
Outcome 1.2 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	Indicator 8: Number of households (disaggregated by female-led or male-led) adopting sustainable practices (agroforestry, intercropping, harvesting of native species, mulching)	4,616 households recorded under SGP-05 (figures were not disaggregated by male-led and female-led households)	2,000	4,900
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.			
Outcome 1.3 1.3 Community livelihoods in the	Indicator 9: Number of small-scale community enterprises with improved market access (at least 50% of which benefit women)	20 small-scale community enterprises had improved market access under SGP-05	5	10

target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	Indicator 10: Number of families reporting improved income from small-scale community enterprises	This indicator was not evaluated under SGP-05, however it was noted that 5,000 families were generating some income under SGP-05.	40	At least 90
	Indicator 11: Number of women benefitting from economic benefits and services from SGP projects	Unknown	At least 100	At least 300
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	1.3.1 Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including socio-biodiversity products, beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing			
Outcome 1.4 Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.	Indicator 12: Number of community organizations piloting or adopting renewable and energy efficient technologies by technology type	1	5	At least 10
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4	1.4.1 Targeted community projects implementing energy efficient technologies in each landscape, including biogas, fuel-efficient stoves, etc.			
Project component 2	Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication			
Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in	Indicator 13: Number of landscape-based multi-stakeholder platforms established and operational	0	4	4

place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience	Indicator 14: Number of women-led community organizations participating in multi-stakeholder platforms	0	12	15
	Indicator 15: Number of landscape strategies produced through a multi-sectoral process	1 strategy was developed under SGP-05 but it was not produced through a multi-stakeholder process	4 in process	4
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	<p>2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and monitors landscape level agreements; promotes advocacy for the territorial rights of traditional communities, family farmers and women agricultural workers; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; adaptive landscape management plans and policies, including enhanced community participation in river basin commissions and other relevant forums.</p> <p>2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects.</p>			
Outcome 2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity	Indicator 16: Number of landscape case studies including gender results	0 Previous landscape studies under SGP-05 did not include gender results which is why the baseline is 0.	0	4
	Indicator 17: Number of cross-landscape peer-to-peer capacity building exercises (involving at least 50% women)	0	5	10
	Indicator 18: Number of Communications Strategy including a Knowledge Management component	0`	1	1

<p><i>Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2</i></p>	<p><i>2.2.1 Knowledge from project innovation experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network.</i></p> <p><i>2.2.2 Four Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice</i></p>
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Table 5- Outputs and Activities

Component 1: Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global environmental protection	
Outcome 1.1 Ecosystem services within Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, are enhanced through multi-functional land-use systems that improve resilience, ecological connectivity and livelihoods of communities.	
Outputs	Activities
1.1.1 Community-level small grants that restore degraded landscapes, improve connectivity, support innovation regarding biodiversity conservation and optimization of ecosystem services, including sustainable use of biodiversity; recovery of native vegetation; integrated fire management; etc.	<p>1.1.1.1 Restoration of native vegetation, including riparian forests. This will be especially relevant for supporting ?vereda? wetlands, riverbanks and natural springs which are under pressure from encroaching commercial activities.</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Establishing local fire management plans to manage widespread forest fires and degradation of productive lands.</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Capacity building/training initiatives for engaging women and youth in landscape resilience activities. This will also address the growing challenge of youth exodus and lack of opportunities for including youth in planning.</p> <p>1.1.1.4 Disseminating best practices on sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>
Outcome 1.2 The sustainability of production systems in the target landscapes is strengthened through integrated agro-ecological practices.	
1.2.1 Targeted community projects enhancing the sustainability and resilience of production systems, including soil and water conservation practices, silvopastoral and agroforestry systems, increased on-farm arboreal coverage, conservation of agrobiodiversity; agro-ecological practices and cropping systems.	<p>1.2.1.1 Increasing rainwater harvesting, cisterns, and other water technologies that can address water shortages.</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Applying land management practices which promote diversification and agroforestry</p> <p>1.2.1.3 Conserving local crop varieties through Seedbanks</p> <p>1.2.1.4 Establishing protein and fodder banks for livestock</p> <p>1.2.1.5 Intercropping, mulching, and composting, erosion control through contouring and terracing of slopes in degraded areas</p>
Outcome 1.3 Community livelihoods in the target landscapes become more resilient by developing eco-friendly small-scale community enterprises and improving market access.	

<p>1.3.1 Targeted community projects promoting sustainable livelihoods, green businesses and market access, including socio-biodiversity products, beekeeping; green value-added agro-businesses integrated into value chains, micro-processing</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Upscaling artisanal/handicraft products?increasing access to buyers through digital means</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Beekeeping- increasing access to certification</p> <p>1.3.1.3 Supporting manioc and sugarcane processing capabilities</p> <p>1.3.1.4 Supporting green business to meet compliance standards accreditation/labelling</p> <p>1.3.1.5 Supporting associations in establishing cooperatives and accessing revolving credit</p> <p>1.3.1.6 Building relationships with supermarkets and schools to sell fruits and agricultural goods</p> <p>1.3.1.7 Harvesting non-timber products</p> <p>1.3.1.8 Supporting packaging/marketing, quality control</p> <p>1.3.1.9 Providing capacity-building for developing management skills for entrepreneurs</p>
<p>Outcome 1.4- Increased adoption (development, demonstration and financing) of renewable and energy efficient technologies at community level.</p>	
<p>1.4.1 Targeted community projects implementing energy efficient technologies in each landscape, including biogas, fuel-efficient stoves, etc.</p>	<p>1.4.1.1 Piloting bio-digesters</p> <p>1.4.1.2 Promoting use of fuel-efficient stoves</p> <p>1.4.1.3 Piloting solar energy applications</p> <p>1.4.1.4 Piloting graywater technologies</p>
<p>Component 2 Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication</p>	
<p>Outcome 2.1 Multi-stakeholder governance platforms strengthened/in place for improved governance of target landscapes for effective participatory decision making to enhance socio-ecological resilience</p>	

<p><i>2.1.1 A multi-stakeholder governance platform in each target landscape develops and monitors landscape level agreements; promotes advocacy for the territorial rights of traditional communities, family farmers and women agricultural workers; value-chain development strategies for NTFP and agroecological products; adaptive landscape management plans and policies, including enhanced community participation in river basin commissions and other relevant forums.</i></p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Establish a representative multi-stakeholder platform in each landscape that includes participation of women, private sector partners, local governments, local community organizations and interests.</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Facilitate platforms for regular meetings, reporting, incentivizing participation. To ensure participation of women, considerations should be taken into account, such as the scheduled meeting times and how this may conflict with women's labour or household/childcare responsibilities; location, and whether this poses risks to women; as well as the need to provide childcare services of some sort.</p>
<p><i>2.1.2 A landscape strategy developed by the corresponding multi-stakeholder platform for each target landscape to enhance socio-ecological resilience through community grant projects.</i></p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Identify landscape-level priorities in accordance with different visions of the stakeholders, and specifically including the perspectives of women and youth</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Clarify roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders in contributing to landscape resilience;</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Establish timelines for activities.</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Plan and carry out 'baseline assessment' in each landscape against which results can be measured.</p> <p>2.1.2.5 Include gender considerations in the baseline assessment</p>
<p><i>Outcome 2.2 Mainstreaming and upscaling the contribution of local communities to landscape resilience, conservation and connectivity</i></p>	

<p><i>2.2.1 Knowledge from project innovation experience is shared for replication and upscaling across the landscapes, across the country, and to the global SGP network.</i></p>	<p>2.2.1.1 Videos, documents, pamphlets, training materials prepared for appropriate audiences</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Policy-relevant recommendations are developed</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Partnerships with universities and research institutes are sought to upscale innovations</p>
<p><i>2.2.2 Four Strategic initiatives are supported to upscale successful SGP project experience and practice</i></p>	<p>2.2.2.1 Design a Communications Strategy which has specific approaches to reaching different audiences and which includes a Knowledge Management component.</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Support institutions that assist local-level associations in strengthening their organizational capacities, administrative practices, gender-responsive approaches and sensitivity to gender, racial and ethnic inequalities, ability to leverage funds, and upscale their sustainable practices.</p> <p>2.2.2.3 Support environmental management plans for communally managed resources.</p> <p>2.2.2.4 Upscale and increase visibility of sustainable products</p>

[1] 30% of the grants will be in the larger Cerrado and Caatinga biomes, beyond the selected landscapes, for purposes of connectivity and to upscale activities. Some of these interventions will be in Indigenous territory, however the methodology for calculating the hectares covered will be different from SGP-05 which took the area of entire communal areas into account.

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

The following table provides responses to specific questions provided by GEF Council members at PIF stage.

Comment Received at PIF	Response at CEO Endorsement
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UK Government- **UNDP/GEF project (GEF ID 10122), ?Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil - DFID** couldn't identify any reference to risk assessment and contingency measures, especially when dealing with a current climate challenging Ministry of Environment, mainly to work in the context of existing public policies and the new National Programme for Landscape Connectivity ? Conecta. As this project works with the landscape management approach, it's desirable the UNDP holds a meeting with MAPA (Min. of Agriculture) on the FIP landscapes Project (WB managed) to avoid regional overlaps in the Cerrado.

The project team appreciates this comment. The Landscape Connectivity-Conecta Programme that is mentioned by DFID no longer exists. It has been replaced by another initiative named ?Food Systems, Land Use, and Restoration (FOLUR)?. SGP Brazil has been engaged through the development of this concept, and is cognizant of its scope. FOLUR will not be implemented in the specific landscapes targeted by SGP-07, but the hopes are that SGP-07 can feed into the project through its initiatives and experiences.

In terms of contingency, the project seeks to work and strengthen the civil society sector and local communities. Bolstering the local level, with desired local-level impacts can potentially mitigate national-level changes.

In the current challenging climate, the SGP Brazil Country Program will continue to follow SGP Operational Guidelines and work with local authorities and others, as needed or opportune, under the guidance of the UNDP Country Office (CO). The UNDP CO will coordinate closely with the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant ministries, disseminating lessons learned and best practices which can be replicated and communicated to policy makers for coherent policy development. Where possible and constructive, SGP will work with FIP and relevant GOB programs to enhance community-driven initiatives for landscape resilience.

<p>Germany welcomes the proposal due to its inclusive design integrating gender aspects, indigenous people, smallholder farmers, NGO and community based organizations.</p> <p><u>Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:</u></p> <p>In view of the recent government change, the proposal does not yet consider current priorities and institutional capacities (esp. with regard to environmental, civil society and indigenous issues). Therefore, Germany recommends involving the Public Prosecutor's Office responsible for defending indigenous rights in a more prominent role in this project.</p> <p>Finally, Germany would like to suggest the cooperation with ongoing German cooperation projects such as ?Land and Environmental Management-CAR? (technical and financial cooperation) and ?Green Markets and Sustainable Consumption? (technical cooperation).</p>	<p>The input from Germany is much appreciated. Indeed the project will partner with a number of institutions, including the Public Attorney (Public Defense) Office (please see page 37, section on Stakeholders in project document), where this role is clarified, to ensure that the project is responsive to the needs of vulnerable communities. The National Steering Committee further has diverse composition to add a level of accountability, participation, and ensure that civil society has an active and guiding voice in shaping this project, and monitoring its interventions and results.</p> <p>The project will seek opportunities for collaboration with German cooperation projects, particularly on green value chain development and business development opportunities for sustainable products, and this is now included on the section on baseline scenario in the CEO Endorsement. It is worth noting that the Green Markets and Sustainable Consumption project is technically completed; the project will examine the lessons learned, best practices and examine any tools and guidelines that can be used in this phase to support small producers of sustainable products.</p>
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ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD 85,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project preparation grant to finalize the UNDP-GEF project document for project ?Seventh Operational Phase of the GEF Small Grants Programme in Brazil?.	85,000	73,252.37	11,747.63
Total	<u>85,000</u>	<u>73,252.37</u>	11,747.63

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

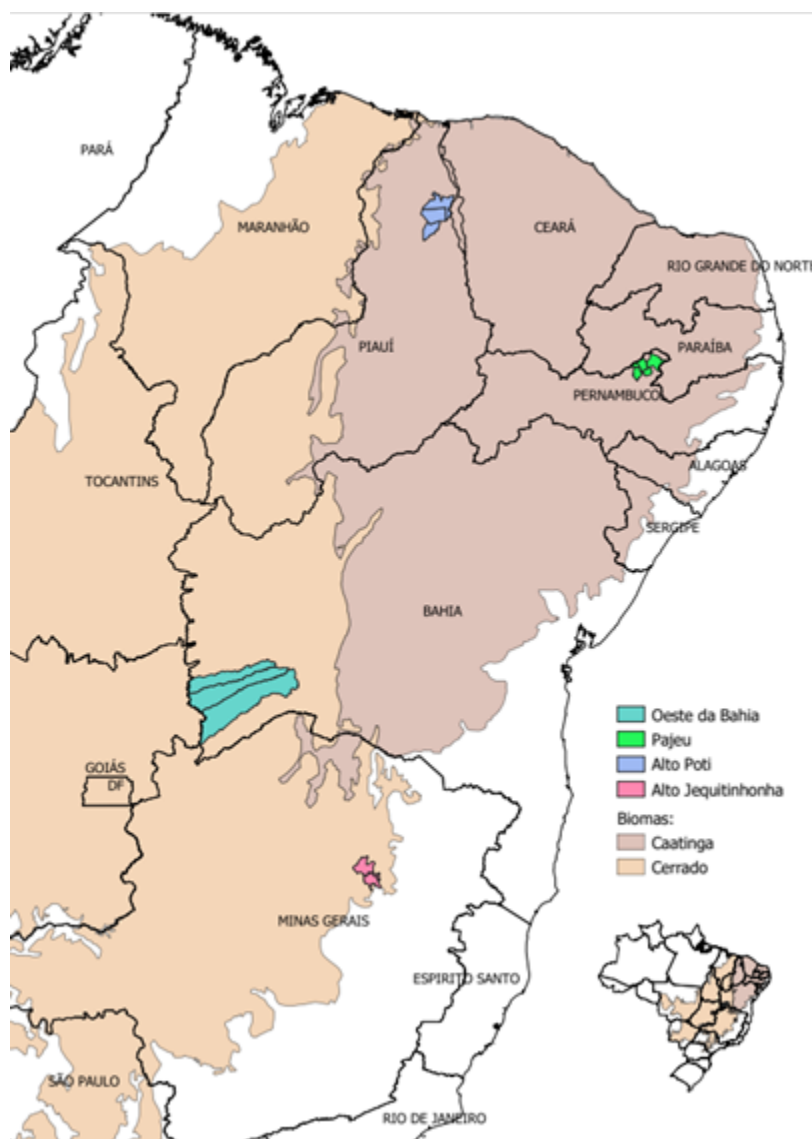
Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

not applicable

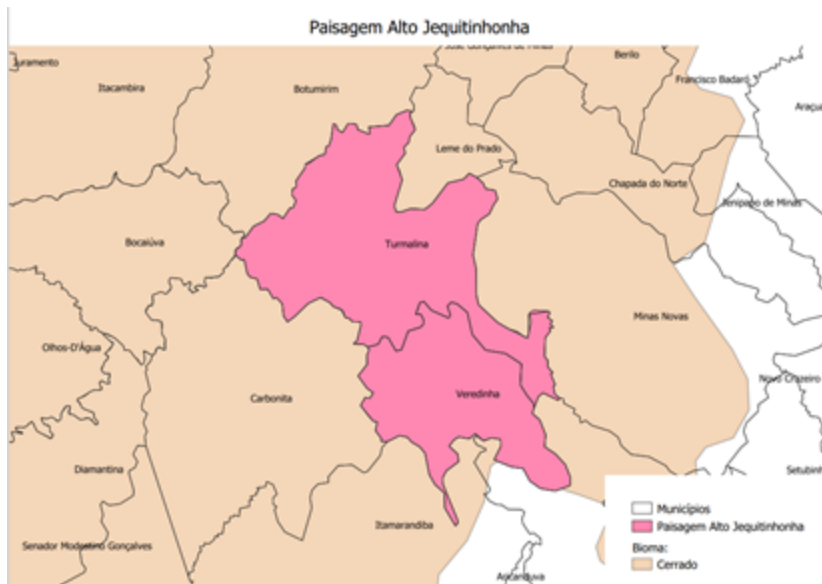
ANNEX E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

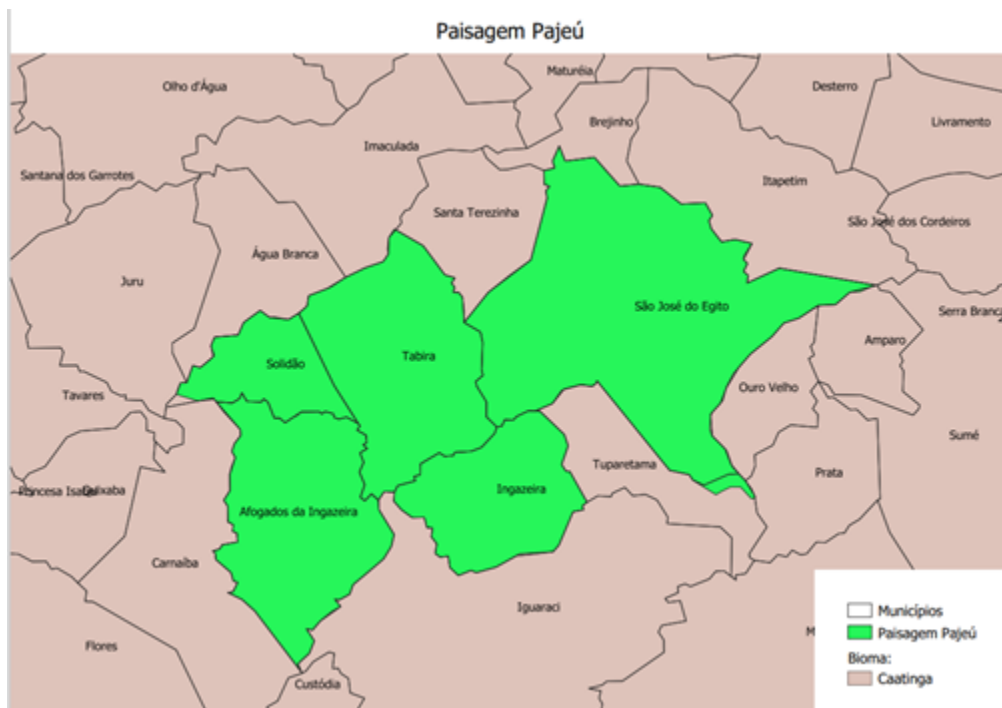
Landscape 1: Western Bahia -



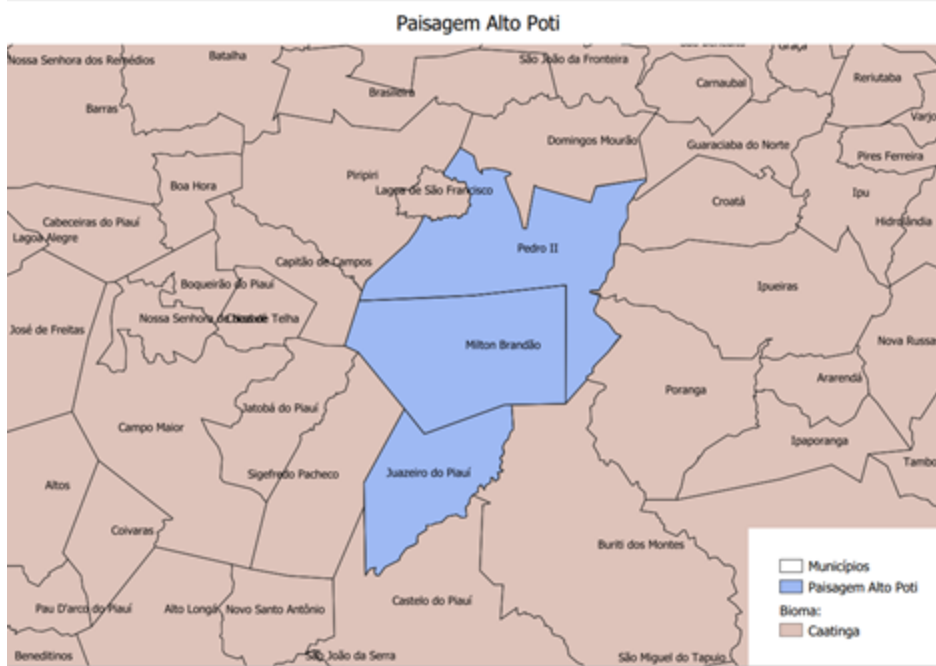
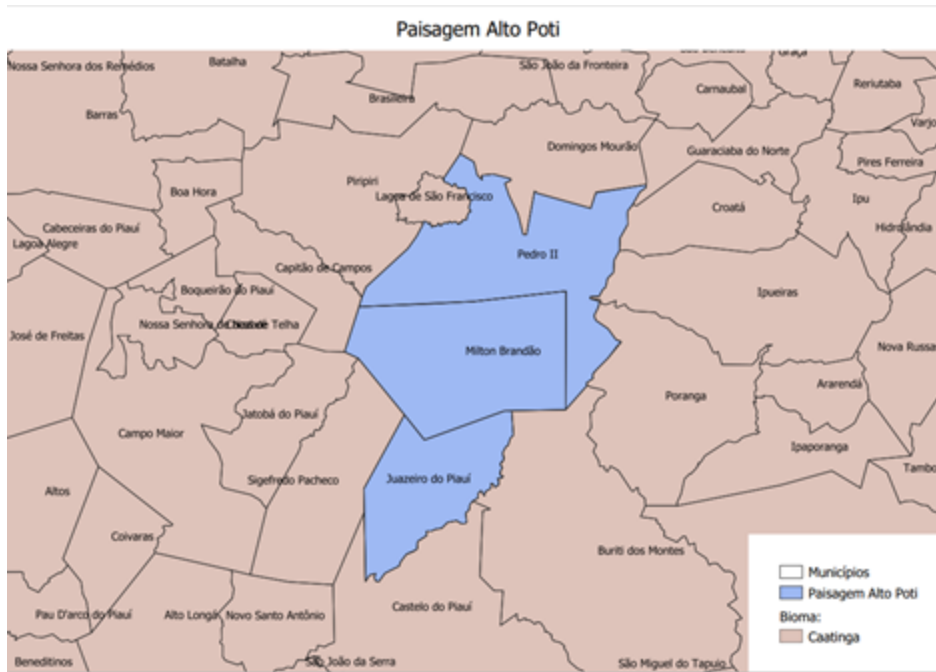
Landscape 2: Alto Jequitinhonha



Landscape 3: Paje?



Landscape 4: Alto Poti



ANNEX F: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Atlas Award ID:	00127140	Atlas Output Project ID:	00121074
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	BRA/20/G31 - 7th Phase Small Grants Programme in Brazil		
Atlas Business Unit	BRA 10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	BRA/20/G31-PIMS 6278 7SGP		
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6278		
Implementing Partner	ISPN		

Atlas Activity (GEF Component)	Atlas Implementing Agent (Responsible Party, IP, or UNDP)	Atlas Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Account Description	Amount 2020 (USD)	Amount 2021 (USD)	Amount 2022 (USD)	Amount 2023 (USD)	Amount 2024 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note
COMPONENT 1 Resilient landscapes for sustainable development and global	ISPN	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	50,930	50,930	50,930	50,930	50,930	254,650	1
				71300	Local Consultants	8,980	8,980	8,980	8,980	4,515	40,435	2

environmental protection				71200	International Consultants	0		15,000		22,500	37,500	3
				71600	Travel	21,544	21,544	21,542	21,544	46,544	132,718	4
				72600	Grants	0	648,814	678,817	678,816	155,250	2,161,697	5
				74200	Audiovisual and Print Production Costs	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	15,000	50,000	6
				75700	Trainings, Workshops and Conferences	28,351	23,351	23,351	23,351	28,351	126,755	7
					Total Component 1	114,805	763,619	808,620	793,621	323,090	2,803,755	
2. Landscape governance and adaptive management for upscaling and replication	ISPN	62000	GEF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	50,930	50,930	50,930	50,930	50,930	254,650	8
				71300	Local Consultants	22,279	15,280	15,280	16,280	16,280	85,399	9
				71200	International Consultant	0	0	15,000	0	22,500	37,500	10
				71600	Travel	21,544	16,544	16,544	16,544	31,540	102,716	11
				72600	Grants	0	220,000	230,000	230,000	111,560	791,560	12

					Total Project Manage ment	42,1 26	42,12 6	42,12 6	42,12 6	42,1 26	210,6 30	
					PROJECT TOTAL	291, 684	1,143 ,499	1,213 ,500	1,184 ,501	648, 026	4,481 ,210	

Summar
y of
Funds:

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF grant	291,684	1,143,499	1,213,500	1,184,501	648,026	4,481,210
ISPN (Amazon Fund through Brazilian Development Bank; Cerrado Landscape Management through WWF and EU)	900,000	815,000	815,000	815,000	700,000	4,045,000

Centro de Trabalho Indigenista (CTI)- Indigenous Territorial Management Project/USAID	425,000	425,000	425,000	425,000	300,000	2,000,000
National Steering Committee on behalf of Community Organizations	637,500	637,500	637,500	637,500	350,000	2,900,000
EMBRAPA	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,000,000
UNDP	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	400,000
Total	2,454,184	3,320,999	3,391,000	3,362,001	2,298,026	14,826,210

Budget Notes:

0	5% of each project line will be allocated to the Implementing Partner (ISP) for management costs.
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1	<p>Personnel - Country Programme Manager: Provides technical inputs, conducts monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, provides technical assistance to grantees, reports on project progress and results; convenes stakeholders, reports to NSC, upscales policy-relevant data/information, manages Project Management Unit; ensures that project meets targets and is adaptive; reviews financial reports and budget revisions. Programme Manager Salary: USD 44,650 per annum (total for 5 years USD 223,255) split 50% across component 1 and 2.</p> <p>There will be 2 Technical Assistants as personnel for this project. They will be focal points for different grants/projects, and will support in providing technical advice, support knowledge management and documentation, produce products and revise documents, support upscaling of project findings and lessons learned into policy-relevant knowledge, they will identify tools and strategies that can be replicated by other CSOs/CBOs and support the Project Manager. Technical Assistant 1: Salary: USD 23,721 per annum (total for 5 years is USD 118,605) which is split equally between Component 1 and Component 2. Technical Assistant 2: Salary: USD 33,489 per annum (total for 5 years is USD 167,445).</p> <p>The totals for Technical Assistants differ due to years spent at ISPN, level of experience, and numbers of grantees they will be supporting.</p>
2	<p>Under Component 1, 4 Short-term consultancies are foreseen: (1) for measuring carbon indicators (output: report on impact of project on emissions/data collection), (2) measuring socioeconomic indicators (output: assessment on change on income on project beneficiaries, supporting them to monitor and account for these changes), (3) conducting gender trainings (output: training materials), and (4) providing strategic agriculture (what to grow, where, under what conditions, what sustainable inputs to use) and forestry advice (what to plant, where, best techniques for success). The cost of each consultancy is foreseen to be USD 10,108.75</p>
3	<p>Two international consultants to carry out the Midterm and Terminal Evaluations; costs are equally divided between the first and second component. The costs are USD 30,000 for the Midterm evaluation and USD 45,000 inclusive of travel.</p>
4	<p>Travel to landscapes for monitoring, oversight, guidance, trainings and demonstrations. These costs include terrestrial tickets, freight costs, travel insurance, airfare, per diems, fuel, and health insurance.</p>
5	<p>Financial resources for CBO/NGO grants to fulfill outcomes under Component 1. Grants to CBOs and NGOs make up 48.24% of the total project budget.</p> <p>It is anticipated that 70-75 grants will be awarded, including 4 Strategic Grants (one per landscape). The final number and recipients of the grants will be finalized through an application and approval process established and reviewed by the National Steering Committee. Recipients will include community organizations, NGOs, CSOs, women's associations, indigenous groups, farmer organizations.</p> <p>The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".</p>
6	<p>Audio visual and printing costs for booklets, videos, instructional guides to share knowledge, experience and trainings.</p>

7	<p>Trainings, workshops and conferences to disseminate trainings, host experts, offer peer-training exercises in four landscapes on sustainable agricultural productions. Costs include travel of small CBOs to demonstration and meeting sites. Costs also include costs for inception and terminal workshops as well meetings for the NSC (these are split 50% across Components 1 and 2).</p>
8	<p>Personnel - Country Programme Manager: Provides technical inputs, conducts monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, provides technical assistance to grantees, reports on project progress and results; convenes stakeholders, reports to NSC, upscales policy-relevant data/information, manages Project Management Unit; ensures that project meets targets and is adaptive; reviews financial reports and budget revisions. Programme Manager Salary: USD 44,650 per annum (total for 5 years USD 223,255) split 50% across component 1 and 2.</p> <p>There will be 2 Technical Assistants as personnel for this project. They will be focal points for different grants/projects, and will support in providing technical advice, support knowledge management and documentation, produce products and revise documents, support upscaling of project findings and lessons learned into policy-relevant knowledge, they will identify tools and strategies that can be replicated by other CSOs/CBOs and support the Project Manager. Technical Assistant 1: Salary: USD 23,721 per annum (total for 5 years is USD 118,605) which is split equally between Component 1 and Component 2. Technical Assistant 2: Salary: USD 33,489 per annum (total for 5 years is USD 167,445).</p> <p>The totals for Technical Assistants differ due to years spent at ISPN, level of experience, and numbers of grantees they will be supporting.</p>
9	<p>3 Short-Term Consultancies are foreseen under Component 2. Tasks will include (1) Institutional Strengthening for CBOs and (2) Support for Landscape Strategy Development. Estimated costs for each Consultancy is USD 7,839.90 per annum. (3) Safeguards Consultant to conduct the Environmental and Social Management Framework at Inception, to review changing risks and adapt or update mitigation strategies for an estimated cost of USD 7,000.</p>
10	<p>Two international consultants to carry out the Midterm and Terminal Evaluations; costs are equally divided between the first and second component. The costs are USD 30,000 for the Midterm evaluation and USD 45,000 inclusive of travel.</p>
11	<p>Travel to landscapes for multi-stakeholder consultation meetings, supporting development of landscape strategies; costs include terrestrial tickets, freight costs, travel insurance, airfare, per diems, and fuel. This also includes the cost of travel for UCP Global Workshop; costs include airfare, visas, accommodations.</p>
12	<p>Financial resources for CBO/NGO grants to fulfill outcomes under Component 2. Grants to CBOs and NGOs make up 17.66% of the total project budget.</p> <p>It is anticipated that 70-75 grants will be awarded, including 4 Strategic Grants (one per landscape). The final number and recipients of the grants will be finalized through an application and approval process established and reviewed by the National Steering Committee. Recipients will include community organizations, NGOs, CSOs, women's associations, indigenous groups, farmer organizations.</p> <p>?The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be granted in accordance to UNDP Rules and Regulations on Low-Value Grants".</p>

13	Audio visual and printing costs for booklets, videos, instructional guides to share knowledge, experience and trainings.
14	Trainings, workshops and conferences to disseminate trainings, host experts, offer peer-training exercises in four landscapes on sustainable agricultural productions. Costs include travel of small CBOs to demonstration and meeting sites.
15	Programme Administrative Assistant -Responsibilities include accounting, financial management, scheduling, travel arrangements, auditing of grantee projects, reporting on financial progress, reviewing documents, assembling knowledge management products, supporting procurement. Salary: USD 22,326 per annum (USD 111,630 for five years).
16	Contract to external auditing firm.
17	Rental & Maintenance of Other Equipment for car rental, fuel, insurance estimated at USD 3,000 per annum;
18	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment for phones, phone plans, internet connections (particularly during COVID-19) at USD 3,000
19	Information Technology Equipment) for computers, printers, software, GIS mapping tools which amount to USD 6,400.
20	Rental & Maintenance-The rent per month for premises is USD 1590, of which USD 50,600 will be financed by the GEF and USD 44,800 by Co-financing.

Annex 1 of the Prodoc- GEF Total Budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (US\$eq.)					Total (US\$eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]

		<i>Sub-component 1.1</i>	<i>Sub-component 2.1</i>					
Goods	Rental of car aggregate cost for four years is Brazilian Reals 90,000 (approximately USD 17,700), fuel, vehicle insurance, phones, phone plans, computers, printers			-		15,000	15,000	ISPN
Goods	Communication & Audio Visual Equipment for phones, phone plans, internet connections (particularly during COVID-19) at USD 3,000			-		3,000	3,000	ISPN
Goods	Information Technology Equipment) for computers, printers, software, GIS mapping tools which amount to USD 6,400.			-		6,400	6,400	ISPN

Grants	<p>Financial resources for CBO/NGO grants to fulfill outcomes under Component 1. Grants to CBOs and NGOs make up 66% of the total project budget. Component 1 accounts for 73% of total grants. It is anticipated that 70-75 grants will be awarded, including 4 Strategic Grants (one per landscape). The final number and recipients of the grants will be finalized through an application and approval process established and reviewed by the National Steering Committee. Recipients will include community organizations, NGOs, CSOs, women's associations, indigenous groups, farmer organizations. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be</p>	2,161,697		2,161,697		2,161,697	ISP
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<p>Grants</p>	<p>Financial resources for CBO/NGO grants to fulfill outcomes under Component 2. Grants to CBOs and NGOs make up 66% of the total project budget. Component 2 accounts for 27% of total grants. It is anticipated that 70-75 grants will be awarded, including 4 Strategic Grants (one per landscape). The final number and recipients of the grants will be finalized through an application and approval process established and reviewed by the National Steering Committee. Recipients will include community organizations, NGOs, CSOs, women's associations, indigenous groups, farmer organizations. The selection and implementation of all grants above will be done in compliance with UNDP's Policy and Operational Guidance on Low-Value Grants. All grants will be</p>		<p>791,559</p>	<p>791,559</p>			<p>791,559</p>	<p>ISPN</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Personnel - Country Programme Manager: Provides technical inputs, conducts monitoring, evaluation and auditing of grantee projects, provides technical assistance to grantees, reports on project progress and results; convenes stakeholders, reports to NSC, upscales policy-relevant data/information, manages Project Management Unit; ensures that project meets targets and is adaptive; reviews financial reports and budget revisions. Country Programme Manager Salary dedicated to Component 1 totals USD 44,000 (Total Country Programme Manager project cost is USD 223,630). There will be 2 Technical Assistants as personnel for this project. They will be focal points for different grants/projects</p>	<p>230,660</p>		<p>230,660</p>		<p>230,660</p>	<p>ISPN</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Personnel - Country Programme Manager salary cost dedicated to Component 2 and facilitating multi-stakeholder mechanisms, landscape strategies, developing policy-relevant lessons learned is USD 44,000 (total project Country Programme Manager costs are USD 223,630). Technical Assistant 1 salary costs dedicated to Component 2 are USD 59,303 (total Technical Assistant 1 project costs are 118,605); and Technical Assistant 2 salary costs dedicated to Component 2 are USD 83,723 (total Technical Assistant 2 salary costs are USD 167,445). Communications Officer to upscale lessons learned, share knowledge and best practices, salary costs dedicated to Component 2 is USD 67,624 (total project cost for Communications Officer is 111,260).</p>		254,650	254,650			254,650	ISPN
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Contractual Services ? Individual	Country Programme Manager salary costs dedicated to Monitoring and Evaluation is USD 24,000			-	24,000		24,000	ISPN
Contractual Services ? Individual	Country Programme Manager salary costs dedicated to PMC is USD 111,630.			-		111,630	111,630	ISPN
International Consultants	Two international consultants to carry out the Midterm and Terminal Evaluations. The costs are USD 30,000 for the Midterm evaluation and USD 45,000.			-	75,000		75,000	ISPN

<p>Local Consultants</p>	<p>Short-term local consultancies are foreseen: (1) measuring socioeconomic indicators (output: assessment on change on income on project beneficiaries, supporting them to monitor and account for these changes), (2) conducting gender trainings (output: training materials), and (3) providing strategic agriculture (what to grow, where, under what conditions, what sustainable inputs to use) and forestry advice (what to plant, where, best techniques for success). The cost of each consultancy is approximately USD 13,478. USD 40,434 is the total cost of local consultants allocated to Component 1.</p>	<p>40,434</p>		<p>40,434</p>			<p>40,434</p> <p>ISPN</p>
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Local Consultants	<p>Short-term consultancies</p> <p>Tasks will include (1) Institutional Strengthening for CBOs and (2) Support for Landscape Strategy Development; (3) Safeguards Consultant to conduct the Environmental and Social Management Framework at Inception, to review changing risks and adapt or update mitigation strategies, Consultancy 1 and 2 will be about USD 6,590 (USD 32,960 each over 5 years). Consultancy 3 will be for an estimated total of USD 7,000. The total amount allocated for consultancies under Component 2 is USD 72,900.</p>		72,900	72,900			72,900	ISPN
Local Consultants	<p>One short-term consultancy for monitoring measuring carbon emissions against indicators for USD 12,500</p>			-	12,500		12,500	ISPN

Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to disseminate trainings, host experts, offer peer-training exercises in four landscapes on sustainable agricultural productions. Costs include travel of small CBOs to demonstration and meeting sites.	121,640		121,640			121,640	ISPN
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Trainings, workshops and conferences to disseminate trainings, host experts, offer peer-training exercises in four landscapes on sustainable agricultural productions. Costs include travel of small CBOs to demonstration and meeting sites.		109,885	109,885			109,885	ISPN
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Inception workshop			-	10,230		10,230	ISPN

Travel	Travel to landscapes for monitoring, oversight, guidance, trainings and demonstrations . These costs include terrestrial tickets, freight costs, travel insurance, airfare, per diems, fuel, and health insurance	121,968		121,968			121,968	ISPN
Travel	Travel to landscapes for monitoring, oversight, guidance, trainings and demonstrations . These costs include terrestrial tickets, freight costs, travel insurance, airfare, per diems, fuel, and health insurance.		91,966	91,966			91,966	ISPN

Travel	Travel to landscapes for mid-term and terminal evaluations and core indicators, to attend the Inception workshop; to UCP workshop and for monitoring of gender action plan and stakeholder engagement plan; costs include terrestrial tickets, flight costs, travel insurance, airfare, per diems, fuel, and health insurance.			-	21,500		21,500	ISPN
Other Operating Costs	Audio visual and printing costs for booklets, videos, instructional guides to share knowledge, experience and trainings.	49,996		49,996			49,996	ISPN
Other Operating Costs	Audio visual and printing costs for booklets, videos, instructional guides to share knowledge, experience and trainings		79,995	79,995			79,995	ISPN

Other Operating Costs	Contract to external auditing firm for annual financial audits			-		24,000	24,000	ISPN
Other Operating Costs	Rental & Maintenance- The rent per month for premises is USD 1590, of which USD 50,600 will be financed by the GEF and USD 44,800 by Co-financing.			-		50,600	50,600	ISPN
Grand Total		2,726,395	1,400,955	4,127,350	143,230	210,630	4,481,210	