GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:GEF Trust Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	National Strategy for Conservation of Threatened Species Project (PROSPECIES)		
Country(ies):	Brazil	GEF Project ID:[1]	9271
GEF Agency(ies):	FUNBIO (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Brazilian Environmental Ministry, ICMBio, IBAMA, Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden	Submission Date:	2016-03-08
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee ($)	1,209,150

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-2 Program 3 (select) (select)	GEFTF	2,000,000	15,000,000
BD-2 Program 4 (select) (select)	GEFTF	1,700,000	3,000,000
BD-4 Program 9 (select) (select)	GEFTF	9,735,000	27,000,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		**13,435,000**	**45,000,000**

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Mainstream species conservation into productive landscapes and sectors

Project Components	Financing Type[3]	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in $)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Mainstreaming threatened species conservation into sectoral policies	Inv	1.1. Establishment of governance framework for implementation of conservation strategies for threatened species 1.2. Sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks incorporating threatened species friendly considerations at national and infra-national level	(1.1) 290 critically endangered species in action plans with conservation initiatives implemented (1.2) At least three sectorial policies (agriculture, transport and energy) incorporating threatened species considerations (environmental	GEFTF	9,000,000	25,500,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on *GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF*.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			guidelines) (1.3) At least 12 Critical Areas for the Conservation of Species Threatened with Extinction (AEAE) incorporating threatened species considerations for implementation of sectorial policies			
2. Enforcement, prevention and public awareness campaigns for illegal wildlife trade and poaching	Inv	2.1 Reduction in rates of poaching and illegal trade of selected threatened species (mammals, birds, fishes and plants)	(2.1) Public agency intelligence to tackle illegal wildlife trade and poaching developed (2.2) At least 200 enforcement agents trained to apply the intelligence and capacity related to tackle illegal wildlife trade and poaching	GEFTF	2,000,000	15,000,000
3. Alert and early detection of invasive alien species	Inv	3.1. Improved management frameworks to prevent, control and manage invasive alien species	3.1 Early warning system for invasive alien species designed and implemented	GEFTF	1,700,000	3,000,000
4. Coordination and Communication	Inv	4.1 Improved communication and data dissemination. 4.2 Improved institutional coordination	(4.1) Improved communication and data dissemination. (4.2) Improved institutional coordination	GEFTF	435,000	1,500,000
			Subtotal		13,135,000	45,000,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]	GEFTF	300,000	
			Total Project Cost		13,435,000	45,000,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ( )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
Recipient Government	Brazilian Environmental Ministry (MMA)	In-kind	2,925,000
Recipient Government	Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)	In-kind	8,644,000
Recipient Government	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	In-kind	8,024,000

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Recipient Government	Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ)	In-kind	5,000,000
Private Sector	Private Sector (Environmental offset/green grant)	Grants[5]	15,407,000
Private Sector	Private Sector (Environmental offset/green grant)	Grants	5,000,000
Total Co-financing			45,000,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS [a)]

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
FUNBIO	GEFTF	Brazil	Biodiversity	(select as applicable)	13,435,000	1,209,150	14,644,150
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
Total GEF Resources					13,435,000	1,209,150	14,644,150

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[6]

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $300,000 PPG Agency Fee: 27,000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee[7] (b)	Total c = a + b
FUNBIO	GEF TF	Brazil	Biodiversity	(select as applicable)	300,000	27,000	327,000
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			
Total PPG Amount					**300,000**	**27,000**	**327,000**

5 The private sector co-finance will come indirectly to the project, as their investments will start to use species friendly designs, it is now clear that those are not in kind co-finance, but private cash being used towards the avoidance of biodiversity loss.

6 PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to $50k for PF up to$2m (for MSP); up to $100k for PF up to $3m; $150k for PF up to $6m; $200k for PF up to $10m; and $300k for PF above $10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

7 PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[8]
Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*9 million Hectares*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*Hectares*
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	*Number of freshwater basins*
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	*Percent of fisheries, by volume*
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	*metric tons*
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*ODP tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries:*
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	*Number of Countries: 1*

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[9] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

1.1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;

At least 40% of the world's economy and 80% of the needs of the poor derive from biological resources. In addition, the richer the diversity of life, the greater the opportunity for medical discoveries, economic development, and adaptive responses to challenges such as climate change.

The biodiversity decline has important economic and livelihood impacts, locally, regionally and nationally linked to land, soil and water degradation, loss of natural habitats and species. One of the most important results is reduction of the ecosystem services as pollination, seed dispersal, density population control and

[8] Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

[9] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

carbon fixation that are related to keystone species, as bees, tamarinds, jaguars, sharks, and woody plants, which are decreasing.

Brazil is the most biodiverse country in the world, almost 20% of all species in the world currently known can be found in the Brazilian territory: over 46,097 plant species and at least 115,004 animal species (vertebrates and invertebrates).

Information regarding animals and plants extinction risk is stronger after an extensive assessment made in the last six years by the Project "National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project", financed by GEF. The result is a published list of 3,286 threatened species[10], a 300% increase from the previous Brazilian red lists[11] which highlights the needs for actions to reduce the risk of species extinction and identified a large number of Data Deficient species (535 plants and 1,669 animals). This knowledge shows that Brazilian society faces a great challenge to change this reality.

During this extensive national effort, the main threats for each species assessed were analyzed. Different threats varied in importance for each biome. Habitat loss and degradation were the most important and widespread threats. When these main threats are broken down into their components, agriculture appears as the primary cause of species decline (36.1% for plants and 50.4% for animals), followed by infrastructure (23.5% for plants and 29.3% for animals). Although agriculture is one of the main threats to biodiversity loss, it represents 23% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and infrastructure projects are key to development of the country.

Poaching, hunting, over-exploitation or illegal trade are the main threats for 67 plant (3%) and 269 animal (22.3%) species (e.g. psittacids, tamarins and marmosets, ornamental fishes, bromeliads and orchids). Additionally, plant harvesting, subsistence hunting and fishing still provide a substantial part of the food needs for local human populations, which affects species populations. The current control mechanisms were not sufficient to change the poaching scenario in Brazil. Reports from the European control authorities point to the import of more than 20,000 specimens from Brazil per year. A recent study[12] points that the loss of birds and large mammals, seed dispersers (frequent targets of poaching), can affect the distribution and population size of trees in the Amazon forest, reducing carbon sink and thus contributing to global warming.

Invasive alien species are a threat for 163 plants (7.7%) and 88 animals (7.5%), specifically for plants in the Pampa biome (25% of plants) and animals on oceanic islands (75% of animals). This means that invasive alien species are very important in the Pampa biome and islands. The Pampa biome is the Brazilian biome with the lower coverage of protected areas (just 0.4% is protected) and it has 3.4 million hectares classified by the Ministry of the Environment as priority areas for biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, it is home to more than 500 species of birds, 100 mammals and more than 3,000 plants.

The GEF project "National Biodiversity Project - PROBIO I" supported an inventory of actual and potential invasive alien species present in Brazil. The result of this study is the document "First National Report on Invasive Alien Species", which presented an inventory of the alien species in marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments, in addition to agricultural systems and the alien species that affect human health. This inventory found more than 400 actual and potential invasive alien species. For marine environments, nine (9) species were classified as invasive, and for freshwater environments, 39 species were registered as invasive. Complementarily, an inventory of invasive alien species recorded in federal protected areas was

[10] Ordinances of MMA Nº 443, nº 444 and nº 445, December 17, 2014.

[11] Normative Instruction Nº 03, May 26, 2003; Nº 05, May 21, 2004, amended by Normative Instruction Nº 52, November 8, 2005; and Nº 6, September 23, 2008.

[12] Peres, C.A.; Emilio, T.; Schietti, J.; Desmoulière, S.J.M., and Levi, T. 2016. Dispersal limitation induces long-term biomass collapse in overhunted Amazonian forests. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 113 (4) 892-8975

published by ICMBio in 2014[13]. This inventory assessed 313 protected areas and identified the presence of 144 invasive alien species.

1.2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects;

Conservation Activities

The Brazilian Government carried out an extensive assessment of animals and plants extinction risk during the last six years, with GEF support (Project "National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project"). The assessment covered more than 16,000 species based on International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List Categories and Criteria. Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio) and Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ) with the aid of more than 1,500 specialists assessed all vertebrates, selected groups of invertebrates and seed plants. At the end of 2014 the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) published a list of 3,286 threatened species[14]. It represented a 300% increase from the previous Brazilian red lists[15] which highlights the needs for actions to reduce the risk of species extinction. In addition, a large number of Data Deficient species were categorized (535 plants and 1,669 animals). Another study, also financed by GEF under the project "National Biodiversity Project - PROBIO I" supported an inventory of actual and potential invasive alien species present in Brazil. The result of this study is the document "First National Report on Invasive Alien Species".

While updating the Redlist and conducting studies about extinction risks, Brazilian government, in compliance with international and national commitments, specifically Aichi Target and National Biodiversity Target 12, created the Pro-Species Program[16] establishing the instruments for the promotion of a national strategy for the conservation of species of the Brazilian biodiversity. The strategy set out in the Pro-Species Program aims to assess continuously the conservation status of the Brazilian species, according to the worldwide known methodology of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It also aims the development and implementation of NCAPs to tackle the factors that endanger the species, and the systematization and provision of databases on Brazilian biodiversity. This Program is coordinated by MMA in partnership with its associated institutes: ICMBio, responsible for fauna; JBRJ, flora; and IBAMA, responsible for inspection activities.

The Pro-Species Program was developed considering the lessons learned and advances supported by GEF Projects. GEF project "National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project - PROBIO II" supported a scale up in species conservation programs. Before 2009, only 14 threatened species had NCAPs to promote their recovery. This figure increased to 901 after the GEF PROBIO II project. Other two GEF projects "Sustainable Cerrado Initiative" and "Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil" also contributed to elaboration, monitoring and implementation of actions involving these biomes outlined in the NCAPs.

NCAPs have been successfully developed in the past decades by MMA and its associated institutes to protect mainly animal species. This strategy was designed to tackle damages to biodiversity caused by the advancement of agriculture and infrastructure, as well as hunting, overexploitation and illegal commerce of animals. NCAPs are public policies, agreed through a participatory construction process among society through the promotion of scientific-based discussions and social participation. NCAPs can address identified threats targeting several groups of species or a specific region or distinct threat types. Priority actions are

[13] Sampaio, A.B. and Schmidt, I.B., 2014. Espécies Exóticas Invasoras em Unidades de Conservação Federais do Brasil. Biodiversidade Brasileira – 2ª Ed., pages 32-49. Brazil: ICMBio. http://www.icmbio.gov.br/revistaeletronica/index.php/BioBR/article/download/351/362

[14] Ordinances of MMA Nº 443, nº 444 and nº 445, December 17, 2014.

[15] Normative Instruction Nº 03, May 26, 2003; Nº 05, May 21, 2004, amended by Normative Instruction Nº 52, November 8, 2005; and Nº 6, September 23, 2008.

[16] Ordinance of MMA Nº 43, January 31, 2014.

identified as a guide to reduce threats, improve and monitor the conservation status of species and its associated natural environment. Different stakeholders, from local communities to representatives of federal and local government, as part of several advisory groups, are involved in the development of these plans. A broad set of tasks is determined, ranging from local activities, such as environmental education, to national initiatives, such as proposals for updating regulations, aiming the promotion of better conservation status of species covered by the NCAPs.

These previous GEF projects not only supported the development and a first level of implementation of NCAPs, but also assisted in the development of a nationwide threat assessment of fauna and flora. This assessment indicated 259 species to be removed from the previous red list and another 2,471 species to be included in the present red list. The table below shows the current Brazilian red list:

IUCN Risk of Extinction Categories	Plants	Animals	TOTAL
Extinct in the wild	0	1	1
Critically endangered	467	318	785
Endangered	1,147	406	1,553
Vulnerable	499	448	947
TOTAL	2,113	1,173	3,286

Among the 2,113 threatened plant species, 1,495 species (71%) have at least one occurrence in Protected Areas and 403 species (19%) have NCAPs, with 303 species (14.5%) benefiting from both measures. Of the 1,173 threatened animal species, 765 species (65%) have at least one occurrence in Protected Areas and 498 species (42.5%) have NCAPs, with 399 species (34%) benefiting from both measures.

Until now, 52 NCAPs were developed for threatened animal species and six for threatened plant species, totalling 58 NCAPs. The first approach used for the elaboration of NCAPs was centered on single species and 17 NCAPs adopted this approach. As examples, it is worth mentioning NCAPs for red-billed-curassow (2004), jaguar (2010) and faveiro-de-wilson (*Dimorphandra wilsonii*) (2014). In order to increase the number of species that falls within the scope of NCAPs and optimize the planning, implementation and monitoring efforts, MMA and its associated institutes proposed an approach focused on group of species (taxonomic approach). There are 17 NCAPs prepared in this way, among which it is noteworthy NCAPs for birds-of-prey (2006), cacti (2011) and rivulids (2012). From 2009, the implementation of NCAPs and cooperation between local partners evolved, taking on a territorial approach (biome, ecosystem or region), but keeping a taxonomic division. There are 17 NCAPs following this format, such as NCAPs for parrots of the Atlantic Forest (2010), herpetofauna of Southern Brazil (2011) and primates of Brazilian Northeast (2011). Another three NCAPs were developed using the ecosystem approach; out of these, the NCAP for Corals (2014) stands out. The territorial approach was adopted in different formats in four NCAPs, which addressed all threatened species of fauna or flora, separately, in an area. As examples, it is worth mentioning NCAPs for Low and Middle Xingu (2011) and Threatened Flora of Meridional Espinhaço Mountains (2015). Currently, there are approximately 4,000 planned actions under the NCAPs, which 52% are completed or under implementation.

With the purpose to consolidate the NCAPs as a conservation of threatened species instrument outside of protected areas, the MMA is willing to prioritize the development of NCAPs with territorial approach addressing all of the threatened animal and plant species in a particular region. The development of NCAPs with a territorial approach that includes fauna and flora will require a joint effort between the two institutions responsible for them, ICMBio and JBRJ, enhancing synergies between the two.

Agriculture and Infrastructure

Brazil has several economic and legal policies to promote agricultural and infrastructure development, two of the most important threats to biodiversity. A set of national regulations establishes the framework for Protected Areas (the National System of Conservation Units - SNUC), biodiversity conservation and

regulation of fisheries. Notwithstanding, there are few regulations to promote sustainable use of species and their environments that enable the involvement of the private sector to act in environmental conservation, NCAPs could be improved to close this gap.

One of the public policies that requires adjustments to better promote the conservation of threatened species is the environmental licensing proceedings. Although the rules require the completion of studies and the adoption of mitigation measures when threatened species are affected by licensed enterprises, the lack of guidelines for the licensing agencies to require these measures is an obstacle. Up to date, there is only a guide regarding birds and wind energy projects published in Brazil. This should alleviate the pressure made by infrastructure and industrial developments.

Another set of ongoing public policies in Brazil is the regularization of Legal Reserves, which are areas in all rural properties, including recovery of deforested areas, according to commitments made by Brazil in the United Nations Conference on Climate Change - Paris 2015 (COP21). This effort is expected to affect 12 million hectares in all Brazilian biomes. Considering the magnitude of this initiative, the work will be done gradually. Since most relevant areas for threatened species are prioritized, the project will direct the efforts to Critical Areas for Conservation of Species Threatened with Extinction (AEAE). MMA has already elaborated a first study of AEAE which provided the identification of areas classified as having high and medium relevance for threatened species conservation, according to the number of threatened species, as well as the conservation status and endemism of these species (Figure 1). This analysis integrated spatial data of plant and animal threatened species with low representability in the Protected Areas included in the National Registry of Conservation Units (CNUC).

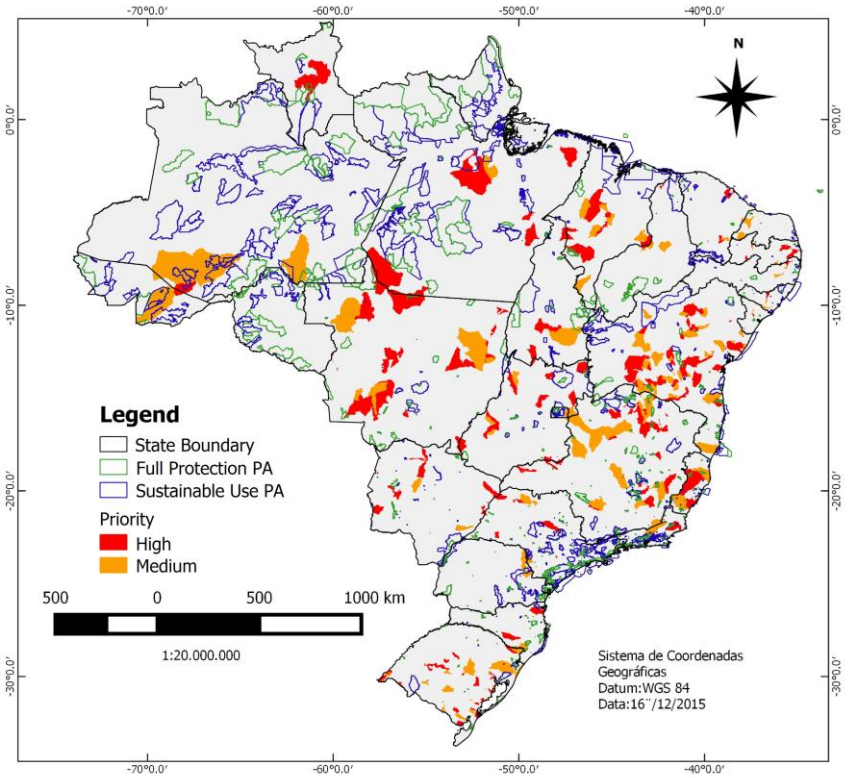

Figure 1. Map showing the Protected Areas included in the National Registry of Conservation Units (CNUC) and the high and medium Critical Areas for the Conservation of Species Threatened with Extinction (EAEA).

Today, families who live in extreme poverty in forest environments can receive financial support (Bolsa Verde) from the government to adopt less harmful practices to the environment, such as deforestation, mining and hunting. The areas selected today to receive this support are restricted to protected areas and human settlements, where activities compatible with conservation of natural resources can be developed.

There is an opportunity to refine this tool and drive the implementation of this policy in the areas relevant to threatened species and direct to reduce pressure from local communities while fighting poverty.

Enforcement and Invasive Species

The poaching combat enforcement actions have been always sparse and punctual. To coordinate this effort, MMA established in 2014 a task force integrating the institutions responsible for the control that already identified priority areas for enforcement (see map in Component 2 - item 1.3). Control mechanisms were not sufficient to change the poaching scenario in Brazil and more than 20,000 specimens from Brazil reach Europe each year. Three reasons were identified for this: low capacity of enforcement agencies with intelligence tools and practices; lack of training of enforcement agents and; weak public awareness regarding poaching.

The GEF Project "Improving Brazilian Capacity to Conserve and Use Biodiversity through Information Management and Use" is supporting the development of an electronic database system on Brazilian species and environmental research projects, called "Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SIBBr)". Also, the *Portal da Biodiversidade*[17] (Biodiversity Portal) was launched to integrate biodiversity databases, including SIBBr, and to provide information on Brazilian biodiversity for the society. This portal was supported by the GEF project PROBIO II and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) project "Biodiversity Monitoring with Relevance for Climate at Conservation Units (UCs) level". These online systems help manage the information generated about biodiversity and maintain a database to support researchers and decision makers in the establishment of science-based species conservation plans, indicating areas where protection and other management actions are necessary. Although these initiatives represent important advances, further efforts to integrate databases are required and will be done by the Brazilian government.

Regarding invasive alien species affecting biodiversity, the GEF project "National Biodiversity Project - PROBIO I" allowed the implementation of pilot projects for the management of a set of invasive alien species. Additionally, it supported the development of the "First National Report on Invasive Alien Species". ICMBio also invested in pilot projects that allowed the development and implementation of Invasive Alien Species Control Plans in some protected areas. As an exemple, regarding the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), IBAMA regulates the management and control of this invasive species and established an interinstitutional committee to monitor the effectiveness of its management. IBAMA is also responsible for reviewing and authorizing imports and introductions of alien species that may affect biodiversity. Concerning the unintentional introductions, Brazil has a system of ships' ballast water exchange control introduced by Maritime Authority Norma for the Management of Ships' Ballast Water - NORMAN-20 / DPC[18].

In relation to agricultural pests, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) has a comprehensive legal and institutional framework to address the issue. Similarly, the Ministry of Health (MS), through the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), adopts health standards to prevent outbreaks, epidemics and harm to public health, with regard to alien pathogens.

Knowledge Management

There are several existing databases and systems in place or under development for biodiversity in Brazil. The Portal da Biodiversidade (SIBBr) and the Information System of Brazilian Species (ESPÉCIES) are two very important ones. The ESPECIES System is being developed by ICMBio, in collaboration with MMA, through a technical cooperation agreement with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP-WCMC) and is going to integrate existing databases of taxonomy,

[17] https://portaldabiodiversidade.icmbio.gov.br/portal/

[18] Established by Ordinance n ° 52 / DPC, of June 14, 2005 and revised by Ordinance nº 26/DPC, of January 27, 2014.

risk assessments and NCAPs, a similar system is being developed by the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden (JBRJ) for flora species.

Although the developments on this matter are improving over the past years, there is still need to further integrate existing databases; develop improved tools for managing, accessing and communicating credible data to support policy; update databases that are required by law; and build capacity to improve decision making processes and planning instruments.

1.3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[19] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

The present project has three main goals addressed by each component. 'Component 1' will foster initiatives to reduce threats and strengthen the conservation framework for threatened species by mainstreaming species conservation rationale into established public policies. This goal will be achieved through the development of strategic actions and policies to increase the adoption of territorial plans and mitigation measures in agriculture and infrastructure. 'Component 2' will target the increase of the effectiveness in facing illegal or unregulated exploration of biodiversity. 'Component 3' will create an Alert and Control System of Invasive Alien Species - IAS to prevent their introduction in Brazil.

Therefore, this project will contribute to the fulfillment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular 9, 11 and 12. 'Target 9' deals with the identification of Invasive Alien Species and their introduction routes, as well as the control or eradication of their populations and blocking introduction routes. 'Target 11' establishes that at least 17% of the country area should be under effective conservation measures and equitable representation of ecological regions, on a system with an efficient connectivity. 'Target 12' states that the threats to threatened species must be identified and reduced.

The Aichi Biodiversity Targets were nationalized by the Brazilian Government through CONABIO's (National Commission for Biodiversity) Resolution N. 06/2013 as part of the Brazilian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP). The NBSAP seeks the implementation of the Aichi and National Biodiversity Targets and this project will contribute significantly to that, especially in achieving the targets mentioned above (9, 11 and 12).

Considering the context described in the previous items (1.1 and 1.2), some conclusions arise about important gaps in the conservation strategy:

Conclusion 1: A key aspect to improve species conservation effectiveness is promote integration between species conservation strategies and infrastructure development projects by improved public policies at national and local levels, especially in terms of the mitigation of the effects of agriculture, infrastructure and illegal hunt.

This project will act on integration of public policies and on the improvement of enabling conditions. It will help to create and strengthen public policies and regulatory frameworks incorporating threatened species friendly considerations at national and infra-national level. It is expected that this integration will lead to a better design of development projects for agriculture, transportation and energy generation in order to avoid and mitigate risks for threatened species. Thus, the most important threats to species conservation in Brazil will be addressed.

Conclusion 2: Strengthening and building capacities on law enforcement and environmental licensing and liaison with funding agencies to promote research to generate scientifically grounded knowledge is needed to enable a better decision-making framework, in all government and management levels.

[19] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

Conclusion 3: A revision of the national strategy is necessary to establish new priorities and develop effective action plans to conserve more species, including other possible formats such as territorial, taxonomic and threat type, considering regional peculiarities.

Conclusion 4: Efforts to improve knowledge about species are still needed to provide better data about species status and guide conservation actions. The expansion of surveys of threatened species in and beyond protected areas is necessary to reduce information gap for areas farther away from the largest capital cities. Other two important conservation gaps are poaching and invasive alien species, which also lead to species loss and environmental degradation in Brazil and need to be addressed.

The present project supplements other recently approved GEF projects such as GEF MAR "Marine Protected Areas Project" and GEF TER [1] "Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection". While those projects focus on creation, implementation and improvement of management capacity in protected areas, the present project is designed to develop tools and mechanisms to promote the conservation beyond protected areas, mainly in sites where few conservation measures are taken, and establish a coherent and integrated effort to conserve flora and fauna.

Therefore, this project is expected to improve the management of at least 290 species classified as critically endangered and with low protected area coverage. The focal areas will be based on threatened species occurrence, covering approximately 9 million hectares (5% of the extremely high priority areas of Brazil - MMA, 2006), where this project is expected to improve landscape management.

The project will be carried out in sites with high concentrations of threatened species, which will be selected through spatial analysis based on the Critical Areas for Conservation of Species Threatened with Extinction (AEAE). MMA has already elaborated a first study of AEAE which provided the identification of areas classified as having high and medium relevance for threatened species conservation, according to the number of threatened species, as well as the conservation status and endemism of these species (Figure 1 above). This analysis integrated spatial data of plant and animal threatened species with low representability in the Protected Areas included in the National Registry of Conservation Units (CNUC). This analysis also accomplish the IUCN KBA criteria identifying sites that significantly contribute to the global persistence of: A. Threatened biodiversity and B. Geographically restricted biodiversity.

Additional analyses to identify the project focal areas will prioritize sites where threatened species have been recorded, sites with threatened species that are poorly represented in protected areas and those where species are highly impacted by poaching, illegal logging and invasive alien species. By working in areas with high concentrations of threatened species, efforts are optimized, generating greater impact.

Other non-governmental initiatives, such as Important Ecological Regions (IERs), sites of Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) updated through a work of the AZE and BirdLife International, indicated the importance of creating more protected areas for biodiversity conservation. Twelve of the 51 indicated terrestrial IERs are priority candidates for further protection. Seven of ten indicated marine IERs are priority candidates. Another 22 AZE sites were identified in Brazil. Seven of these have no protection, nine have partial protection and only six have complete protection. Among the 234 IBAs, 80 areas have no protection, 93 have partial protection and only 61 have complete protection. Furthermore, there are five IBAs in danger impacted by agriculture, aquaculture, logging, hunting or trapping. During the PPG phase these data will be used to refine the focal areas.

The results of the analyzes will be superimposed with layers of different enterprise types, such as dams, airfields, highways and railways, in order to guide and support the development of NCAPs and the establishment of guidelines to mitigate impacts on threatened species, as well as to regulate other public policies, such as Bolsa Verde and CAR. These mappings are already being prepared by ICMBio and one example is shown below (Figure 2).

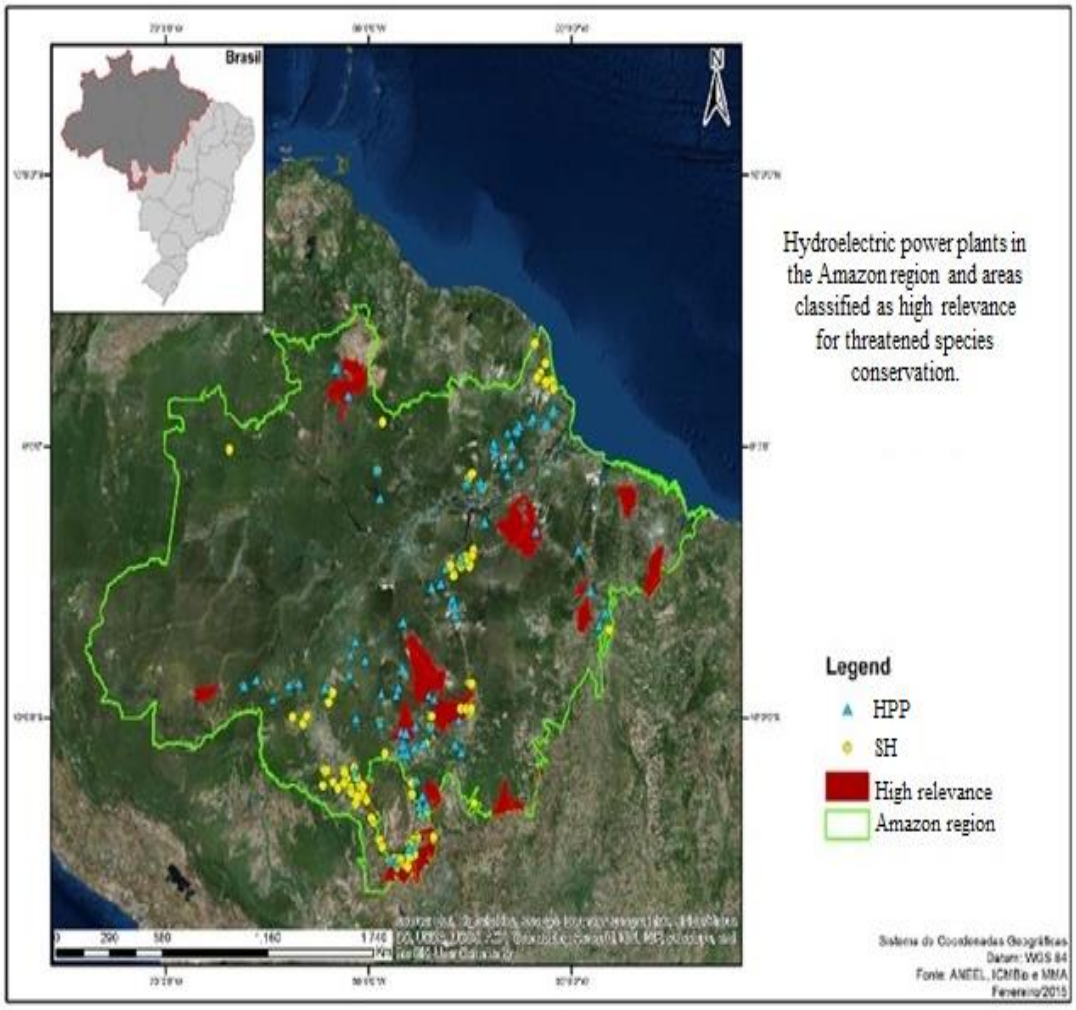

Figure 2. Map showing hydroelectric power plants in the Amazon region and Critical Areas for Conservation of Species Threatened with Extinction (AEAE) classified as high relevance for threatened species conservation.

Project Components

COMPONENT 1 – MAINSTREAMING THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION INTO SECTORIAL POLICIES

This first component will focus on sectoral policies to create conditions that enable species conservation, benefitting from already existing public policies and turning them into threatened species friendly policies.

1.1. Establishment a governance framework for the implementation of conservation strategies for threatened species

One of the elements of this component consists on the organization of information about threatened species available in existing databases into vulnerability maps to show the spatial arrangement of species in AEAE. The vulnerability maps provided by AEAE will guide the identification of regions of outmost importance, development of conservation instruments, prioritization of areas, species and threats, provide a guide to the implementation of additional actions, and search for synergies to integrate NCAPs. The AEAE maps will also indicate areas that need to be restored. The indication of corridors to link AEAE will be an important outcome of this initiative to advise recovery actions and licensing.

Although NCAPs have been successfully developed in the past decades by MMA culminating in the elaboration of 58 NCAPs, there is still need to scale up implementation level. Thus, the present project

will be an opportunity to implement NCAPs already proposed and also to elaborate more action plans integrating animal and plant species conservation efforts in a landscape approach following the prioritization given by the organization of information in this component. In addition, to establish NCAPs as a threatened species conservation instrument outside of protected areas, efforts should focus on consolidating NCAPs as tools to improve the management of significant landscapes relevant for biodiversity and ecosystem services. With funds from the project and environmental offsets, actions specified in NCAPs will be implemented, integrating actions of enforcement, control of invasive alien species and governance arrangements in the project focal areas.

The project will support the integration of flora and fauna conservation efforts for the development NCAPs in areas with high concentration of threatened species that have low representation in protected areas. This initiative will promote a significant increase in the number of threatened species under NCAPs protection, and it will improve the management of globally significant landscapes for biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services.

Even though Brazil has already an established governance to deal with environmental issues, it still has to improve its governance framework for species conservation considering the jurisdiction of each environmental institution to promote a better liaison between national and sub-national environmental agencies. With the project support, it will be possible to make an improvement in the governance of the NCAPs, bringing strategic definitions for approval in a commission coordinated by the Federal Government, the National Commission for Biodiversity (CONABIO)[20], also increasing involvement of other entities, especially state governments. The strategy is to strengthen the Technical Commission for Threatened Species established within the CONABIO. This is a multi-stakeholder permanent commission where national and infra-national governmental agencies, civil society and private sector have seats in the discussion and implementation of policies related to biodiversity. The Commission will promote the fulfillment of commitments made by Brazil to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and assist to identify and propose priority areas and actions for research, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components, according to the National Strategy for Conservation of Threatened Species. This action will improve governance and coordination among environmental agencies and civil society.

In addition, the project will provide an overhauled governance structure (Figure 3) under the NCAPs which is currently centered on Research and Conservation Centers at ICMBio and JBRJ[21]. Thus, for each NCAPs shall be established a Technical Advisory Group, in order to assist and monitor its implementation. MMA will empower and foster greater participation of state environmental agencies in the development and implementation of NCAPs, promoting capacity building and involvement of their staff, as well as regional and strategic local stakeholders. This change will be achieved through technical cooperation agreements between the states and federal institutions.

[20] CONABIO was created by presidential decree nº 4.703/2003.

[21] Currently there are 15 Research and Conservation Centers (one at JBRJ and 14 at ICMBio). These Centers are independent units designed to produce relevant knowledge for biodiversity conservation based on scientific research. The jurisdiction of these Centers also covers the implementation of NCAPs for the conservation and recovery of officially listed species.

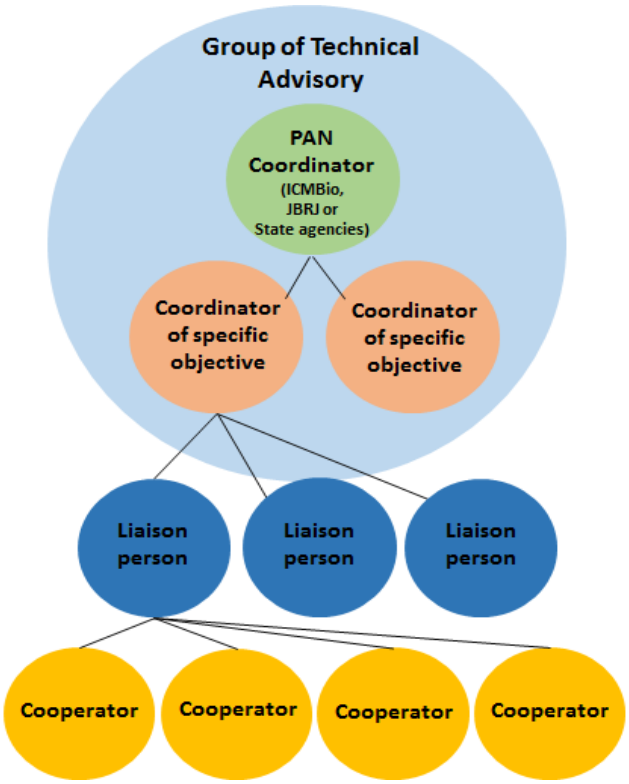

Figure 3. Coordination arrangement of NCAPs.

In conjunction with the new governance, institutional capacity on State and local levels need to be built. This will allow a decentralization of the coordination of the activities under the NCAPs to government agencies closer to where these activities must take place.

The success of this subcomponent will be assessed through an update of the red list by 2020 and it will be carried on with Brazilian government funds as co-financing. The update will be a result of the assessment of the conservation status of previously assessed species included in the list published in 2014. It will also cover the assessment of new species and of those previously categorized as Data Deficient (DD). This will provide an analysis of the success obtained by the project in promoting conservation efforts to reduce threats to species.

1.2. Sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks incorporating threatened species friendly considerations at national and infra-national level

The project will focus on mainstreaming threatened species into the regulatory framework for existing and established public sectorial policies to promote species conservation such as Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), Environmental Licensing and forest restoration.

Considering the vulnerability of threatened species on the implementation of infrastructure projects and habitat change, the federal government seeks with this project to enable the implementation of measures to reduce or avoid the negative impacts of sectoral policies on species conservation.

The largest threats to species conservation are mainly the expansion of agriculture, transportation and energy infrastructure. Brazil has a strong framework for environmental licensing, including limited licenses for

different stages of the process[22]. Environmental licensing is a prior legal obligation to install any enterprise or potentially polluting or degrading activity for the environment. It includes prior environmental assessments and public hearings to ensure scientific information about the enterprise impacts reach a broader public, giving the chance for participation on decision making.

Licenses can be given by the federal government or state governments, and are linked to conditions for installation and operation. Those conditions are monitored afterwards to ensure compliance, firms that do not comply can lose their licenses, face heavy fines and incur in other legal obligations. The outputs of this subcomponent will be a set of guidelines to improve species conservation considerations related to the licensing phase, and assessments and conditions better suited to avoid or mitigate impacts on threatened species. This outcome can have a lasting impact over future species conservation. This work will have to be sector specific, like recently done for proposed wind farms, where birds migratory patterns were taken into consideration to avoid construction on known paths[23].

In addition to guide the adoption of better practices to mitigate impacts of large economic projects, this component will impact other public policies, for example: Bolsa Verde[24], the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and the National Plan to Recover Native Vegetation Cover (PLANAVEG)[25]. During the PPG phase the ability to mainstream species conservation into those three policies and others, will be accessed and detailed. For these three however, there is already some strategies that can be supported by the project and will be further developed during PPG.

i. Bolsa Verde

This is a national grant program whose beneficiaries must commit to keep the vegetation cover of the area where the family is inserted and adopt practices to ensure the sustainability of renewable environmental resources and ecological processes. The focal areas of the program include SNUC sustainable use protected areas, agrarian reform settlements, indigenous lands and traditional territories. It is important to note that Bolsa Verde has a strong gender aspect as women are preferred recipients of grant transfers. This can leverage substantial resources to areas with endemic poverty threatening conservation. The source of the resources transferred to the beneficiaries is the federal budget.

The selection of areas to promote Bolsa Verde initiative in the present project could include relevant areas for conservation of threatened species, for which the greatest threat is the direct extraction by man for consumption or trade. This action would allow Bolsa Verde to increase its scope and provide better results for conservation. The definition of the areas that could be included would consider the information organized in the first subcomponent of this component.

[22] Law Nº 6.938/1981, Complementary Law N° 140/2011, Decree Nº 8.437/2015, CONAMA Resolution nº 001/86 e nº 237/97

[23] The "Annual Report of routes and concentration areas of migratory birds in Brazil" produced by ICMBio, contains the indication of the main important areas for migratory birds in Brazil, supporting the elaboration of Environmental Impact Studies and Environmental Impact Reports regarding enterprises of wind power electricity generation. Available in: http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/comunicacao/publicacoes/Miolo-Relatorio-Rotas-Migratorias_10-02-2015_Corrigido.pdf

[24] Bolsa Verde, created by Law No. 12.512/2011, is a cash transfer program aimed to encourage the conservation of ecosystems through the promotion of citizenship, better living conditions and income for the population in extreme poverty that has activities compatible with conservation of natural resources in rural areas. The families entitled to receive grants need to be registered in the Single Registry for Social Programs of the Federal Government to receive a quarterly grant.

[25] The goal of PLANAVEG is to increase and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural practices and other measures to recover the native vegetation at least 12.5 million hectares over the next 20 years, especially in Permanent Preservation Areas, legal Reserves and in degraded areas with low productivity. More information in: http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/Planaveg/PLANAVEG_20-11-14.pdf

The project can feed from the National Program for Monitoring Biodiversity *in situ* to improve participation of local beneficiaries in the monitoring network. This Program implements monitoring sites and dialogues with other existing initiatives and monitoring programs. The present project can support the establishment of a monitoring system for species threatened by poaching, hunting, over-exploitation or illegal trade using Bolsa Verde to improve social participation. Another line of action to mainstream threatened species considerations into Bolsa Verde refers to awareness and participatory training of beneficiaries in order to promote empowerment and an alternative source of income to contribute to the ecologically sustainable development of these communities.

ii. Rural Environment Registry (CAR)

Considering habitat loss associated to agricultural expansion, the project can also promote the integration of public policies that enable better connectivity among larger fragments promoting forest restoration. The main tool for this would be the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)[26]. By the end of 2015, the registered area by this tool exceeded 258 million hectares, covering 65% of the subject registration area. These numbers represent the registration of 2,255,428 rural properties.

The project can support the development of guidance based on AEAE for the CAR, in order to identify locations where landowners must restore areas, indicating the ones that are key to threatened species conservation. These areas could be given priority for restoration initiatives of native vegetation. The component could also promote the identification of environmental assets with high concentration of threatened species for compensation through Environmental Reserve Quotas (CRAs), adding market value to conserve such areas.

iii. PLANAVEG

The National Plan to Recover Native Vegetation Cover (PLANAVEG)[27], coordinated by MMA, is under construction to recover the native vegetation of at least 12.5 million hectares over the next 20 years. Its objective is to define recovery areas important for threatened species. The Project can focus on data integration, capacity building and elaboration of technical documents to assist federal and state institutions on vegetation recovery and environmental compensation actions, aiming to reduce threats and integrating relevant areas as a priority to forest restoration on private lands with legal forest coverage deficit, or to establish technical agricultural assistance projects that will direct restoration efforts. The project could also support the dissemination of information for landowners.

It's is important to notice that the project will not support the compliance of the private sector with Brazilian legislation. The project will support the creation of the enabling conditions for the private sector to better

[26] CAR is an electronic, mandatory public registry for all rural properties, established by Law No. 12,651/2012, which provides for the protection of native vegetation. By registering the rural property in the CAR, the owner or possessor shall inform the location of areas by their different characteristics, uses or categories (consolidated areas, remnants of native vegetation, Permanent Preservation Areas, Restricted Use Areas and Legal Reserves). Registration of rural property in the CAR provides benefits to rural owners or squatters.
Environmental Adjustment Programs (PRA) are a set of actions or initiatives to be developed by landowners and squatters in order to adapt and promote environmental compliance. Owners with Legal Reserves preserved and registered in the CAR, whose area exceeds the minimum required by law, can use the surplus area for environmental easement purposes, Environmental Reserve Quota (CRA) and other instruments provided by the law. This surplus area also can serve to Legal Reserves compensation for other properties of the same owner or to third-party properties, since both are located in the same biome.
After completion of the registration process of rural properties in the CAR, liabilities and environmental assets will be mapped. Mapping of threatened species in the country will be superimposed on the mapping of the CAR and that way it is possible to identify relevant areas for these species with special attention to creating ecological corridors.

[27] The goal of PLANAVEG is to increase and strengthen public policies, financial incentives, markets, good agricultural practices and other measures to recover the native vegetation at least 12.5 million hectares over the next 20 years, especially in Permanent Preservation Areas, legal Reserves and in degraded areas with low productivity. More information in: http://www.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80049/Planaveg/PLANAVEG_20-11-14.pdf

comply with legislation, taking into consideration species conservation and even modifying development projects to avoid species loss.

1.3 Species knowledge management

Subcomponent 1.3 will focus on improving species information management to support mainstreaming of threatened species conservation into sectorial policies and to decision making process based on robust data.

Through the experience gained with systems (SIBBr, Portal da Biodiversidade), Brazil will identify areas where additional work is required in order to maximize the country's ability to make decisions on its biodiversity in an informed and efficient way. In particular, there is a need to further integrate existing databases; develop improved tools for managing, accessing and communicating credible data to support policy; update databases that are required by law; and build capacity to improve decision making processes and planning instruments.

The Information System of Brazilian Species (ESPÉCIES) is being developed by ICMBio, in collaboration with MMA, through a technical cooperation agreement with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP-WCMC). This system aims, on the basis of existing databases, to integrate and develop a taxonomic database to manage taxonomic and other species information; and develop a public wiki website; a module to manage extinction risk assessments; and a module to manage NCAPs. In the same way, JBRJ is using and developing an open and collaborative platform to support data acquisition, data enhancing, risk assessment and action planning for the Brazilian flora.

MMA will invest as co-financing on the improvement of online reporting to support work on the conservation of Brazilian species of fauna and flora. Additionally, there will be further efforts to integrate portals and systems and to provide technical training for federal and state agencies to access and manage species information. These actions will refine the decision-making processes relevant to species conservation and increase efficiency of policy-setting processes such as the assessment of species' extinction risk and monitoring of NCAPs. In addition, the development of better information systems should enable the detection of invasive alien species and allow an early warning system.

COMPONENT 2 - ENFORCEMENT, PREVENTION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS FOR ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE AND POACHING

The second component will address poaching and harvesting in Brazil by improving enforcement and public awareness. The project will contribute to improve the effectiveness of enforcement actions through intelligence development and training of public officials, as well as raise awareness of the society involved in hunting, gathering or collecting for illegal trade. In addition, the Bolsa Verde Program, an ongoing public policy targeting poor communities, will be synergically used to mitigate these kind of impacts.

Illegal wildlife trade, poaching and harvesting are overseen by IBAMA, ICMBio and state environmental agencies, together with the enforcement agencies (Federal, Civil and Military Polices). The Brazilian government will carry out enforcement actions specified in NCAPs defined by the project within selected priority areas.

However, to improve the quality and effectiveness of enforcement actions and effectively involve the actors identified in Component 1, resources from the present project will support the creation of an intelligence network and promote capacity building to investigate, detect and act against poaching, hunting, over-exploitation and illegal trade.

The project will also enhance the performance of the Task Force created[28] by MMA for Threatened Fauna composed by IBAMA, ICMBIO and Justice Ministry to take measures against illegal activities with Brazilian fauna. The Task Force has eight target species initially and is the first specific task force set in Brazil to tackle poaching. The eight target species are: Amazon river dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*); Amazon manatee (*Trichechus inunguis*); Lear's macaw (*Anodorhynchus leari*); jaguar (*Panthera onca*); muriquis (*Brachyteles* spp.); Brazilian three-banded armadillo (*Tolypeutes tricinctus*); Sharks (Selachii); and freshwater stingrays (Potamotrigonidae). This task force works primarily in the municipalities highlighted (in yellow) on the map below (Figure 4). These data will be crossed with the AEAE of this project to the planning and execution of enforcement.

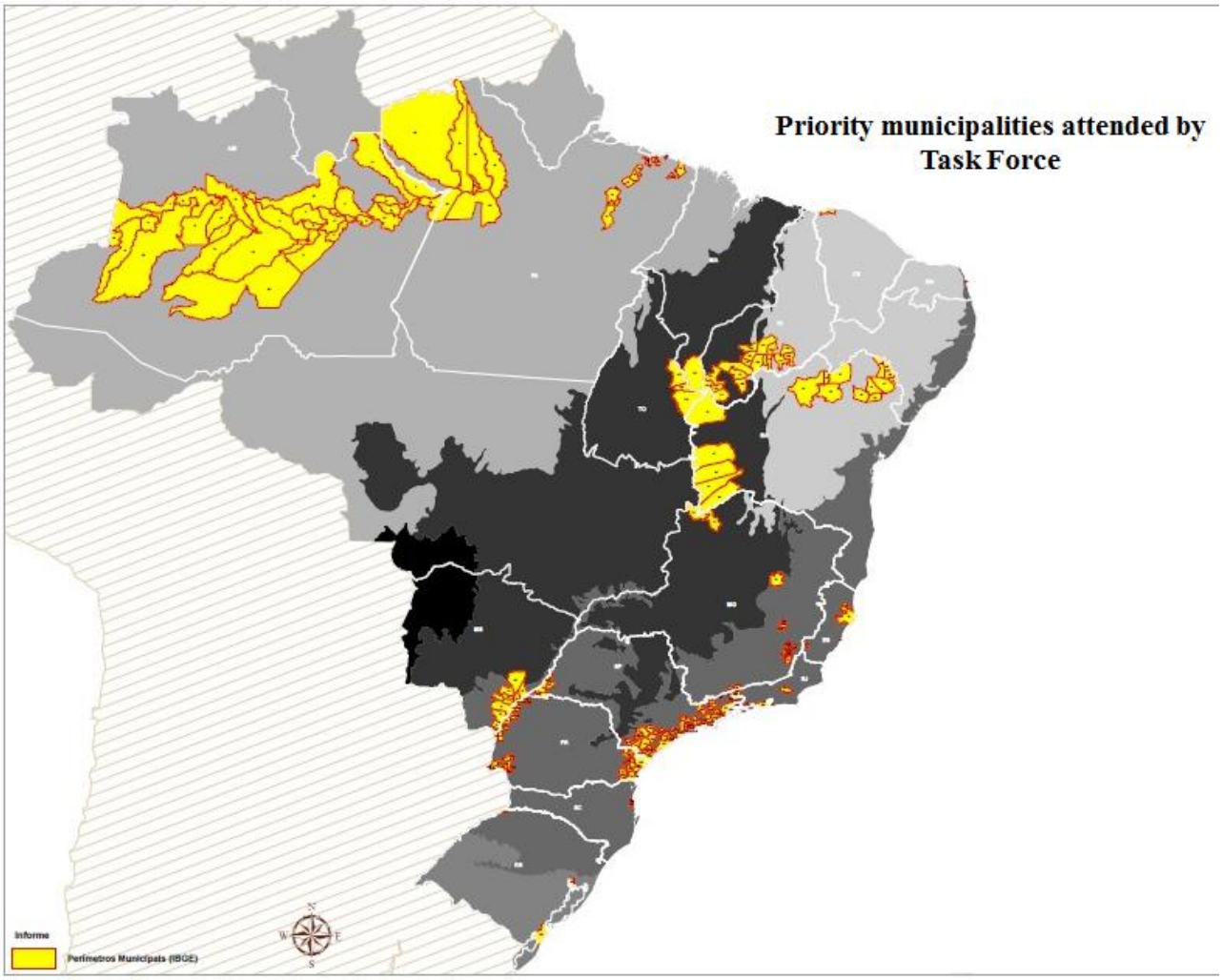

Figure 4. Priority municipalities attended by Task Force.

This work will be complemented by public awareness campaigns within the priority areas selected for this project. Public awareness campaigns are necessary to inform the general public about the importance of recovering and protecting populations of threatened species to avoid biodiversity loss. Supplying accurate information in appropriate formats is key to increase the level of awareness of target groups and to attain the project's objectives. Through this project, a strategy will be elaborated and implemented targeting groups like people in socioeconomic vulnerability, with potential to perpetrate crimes against threatened species (who could receive Bolsa Verde to stop doing it); people who inhabit the territories where there is significant presence of species targeted for poaching; people likely to cooperate with authorities to inhibit crime; and people who need to know the applicable laws and penalties.

[28] Ordinance of MMA Nº 189, May 22, 2014

COMPONENT 3 – SPECIES KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Component 3 will focus on the development of an invasive alien species detection and early warning system. Considering that early detection of invasive alien species and rapid response are more effective than any action taken after the establishment of an invasive alien species, the project will support the development of an Alert and Control System of Invasive Alien Species - IAS. In addition, the project will allow the development of protocols for risk analysis and appropriate contingency plans to facilitate decision-making for immediate actions when an alien species with invasive potential is detected. This system will support rapid response to new invasions before it reaches high cost scale and difficult control, minimizing risks to threatened species.

The present project will seek the development of a detection and early warning system, and will support the establishment of a detection and early warning network. The project will not only provide the financial means to build the system, but also the political window of opportunity to put together a network of stakeholders.

The system could gather information from different sources (Portal da Biodiversidade, Biodiversity Authorization and Information System (SISBIO), SIBBr, System of Management of Invasive Species (SIMEI), pet trade, biological surveys, monitoring biodiversity in protected areas, agricultural pests, environmental permits etc.), which should allow the early detection of alien species with invasive potential. It will be necessary to explore and enhance connections to long-term research-based programs such as the National Program for Biodiversity Monitoring of ICMBio, Long Term Ecological Research (LTER), Biodiversity Research Program (PPBio), National Biodiversity Research System/National Counsel of Technological and Scientific Development (SISBIOTA/CNPq) and other ways to obtain monitoring data as those demanded by operation of periodic licenses of enterprises issued by Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and State Level Environmental Agencies. All the data generated by the project will be available to the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASI Partnership) from CBD, in order to support the effective implementation of Aichi and National Biodiversity Target 9 (invasive alien species).

Alongside with the Detection and Early Warning System, a database with invasive alien species information will be created at the Information System of Brazilian Species (ESPÉCIES). Likewise, a technical training program will be developed with support from the network of experts, to increase the country's assessment capacity in research centers and universities. The project will support the development and implementation of rapid risk assessment that will be applied when the system detects a new occurrence of an invasive alien species. This risk assessment will determine the need and the type of response. The project will also contribute to the development and implementation of contingency plans to facilitate decision making and immediate action when an alien species with invasive potential is detected.

In addition to taking advantage of existing biodiversity monitoring systems mentioned above to allow the detection of a new alien species, early detection and rapid response protocols and systems will be developed in the focal areas selected for activities of the Component 1 and 2, with extensive involvement of the expert network. It is expected that early detection and rapid response systems developed for the project focal areas serve as models for this type of initiative.

COMPONENT 4 – COORDINATION, MONITORING AND COMMUNICATION

The last component will coordinate all the other components and institutions involved, improving communication and cooperation between different stakeholders, it’s expected that new partnerships to species conservation will emerge from a strong coordination.

The coordination of the project will be made by MMA with strong involvement of its associated institutes (IBAMA, ICMBio and JBRJ) and state environmental agencies, through a steering committee composed of

their representatives. The committee will meet regularly with the role of planning activities and monitoring results.

The monitoring of project implementation will be carried out periodically by means of the assessment of the fulfilled activities. The project's progress will be evaluated in terms of increased mainstreaming of threatened species in sectoral policies, improved governance framework for the strategy of threatened species conservation, improvement of NCAPs for a landscape scale, improvement of enforcement activities and the use of information for decision making.

Project communication will be done through the project website. Documents relating to the project, results achieved, products generated, meetings of the minutes of the steering committee and links to relevant publications will be freely available for the public.

4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LEDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

With the project support, Brazil will develop guides for the licensing agencies to improve their assessments of development projects. This will lead to better designed projects and ultimately to avoid biodiversity loss. This will also help the private sector with the ability of knowing what is expected from them by the licensing agencies in advance. This will address the main threat for species in Brazil, using existing legislation enhanced by the incremental resources from the GEF.

The project will provide tools and mechanism to integrate existent public policies to species conservation rationale that would not be possible without the GEF resources. By doing so, GEF is supporting the mainstreaming of threatened species conservation into poverty alleviation policies (*Bolsa Verde*) and enhance forest restoration of impacted landscapes (CAR and PLANAVEG) to include threatened species criteria. This will increase the country capacity to avoid biodiversity loss and support the improvement of already threatened species conservation status. Also, GEF resources will be used to scale up NCAPs reach, by improving the governance framework, implementation, and new NCA design with a landscape approach extending the benefit for a larger number of species.

Finally, GEF resources will lever additional government funds to further integrate information systems that will directly support better decision making for the Ministry of Environment. Those systems integration will be key to stablish the Early Warning Invasive Species alert system, which can prevent this pressure over local species, which can be critical do islands and the Pampa biome. It will also be the basis for the intelligence improvement of enforcement agencies that, alongside with training, will boost Brazils capabilities of combat poaching and illegal trading.

Co-financing for this project totals US $45 million in grants and in-kind financing. The Ministry of Environment is committing US$ 2,93 million, IBAMA is committing US$ 8,02 million, Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden is committing US$ 5 million and ICMBio is committing US$ 8,64 million, making the total government co-finance almost US$ 25 million.

The private sector will co-finance more than US$ 20 million by changes in the development projects and restoration efforts with threatened species driven criteria. It’s important to notice that after project termination, the private sector will keep using the tools and guides developed by the project.

There is potential for more co-finance from NGOs and Funbio, depending on where the project will prioritize its actions. During PPG phase this potential will be addressed.

5) Global Environmental Benefits

This project will mainstream biodiversity conservation into productive landscapes through better development projects licensing and poverty reduction strategies. It will also increase the level of strategic analysis of existing information, leading to better decision making, better enforcement of the law and preventive actions against invasive species. The benefits below will be further assessed and refined during the PPG phase:

The project will support an Early Warning system for invasive species, in order to do that it will be necessary to identify their introduction routes and prevent this introduction by early action. This relates directly with Aichi target 9.

Improving the capacity of large landscapes (9 million hectares in total) to be under effective conservation measures dealing with the main threats to species loss in Brazil and fostering connectivity using large restoration programs (PLANAVEG and CAR) relates directly with Aichi target 11.

Improved conservation status for at least 290 species currently threatened, thus contributing for Aichi target 12. The achievement of this goal is possible through the implementation of NCAPs and the enhancing of enforcement agencies.

6. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project is innovative by addressing threatened species from multiple angles. In Brazil poaching is a problem, but the main reasons for degrading the conservation status of species are linked to economic development that are not aware or not prepared to deal with species conservation. From this perspective, working with a landscape approach, linking the licensing of development projects is a new way to improve species conservation. Its also innovative by bringing the private sector into the solution. Although this is the main threat, economic development is not responsible for illegal activities, and those will be dealt with an improvement of the enforcement agencies capacities, mostly intelligence over the criminal networks and training its personal.

The project is sustainable in the long term and will have lasting results. The project is building on existing public policies and existing government agencies, enhancing their work using unexplored potentials. Those potentials are the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into productive landscapes, a better intelligence gathering and analysis by enforcement agencies, a landscape approach for NCAPs, reaching more species and the enhancement of public policies to foster forest restoration with species conservation criteria. Thus after project completion, the tools, guides and systems will be kept in place and in use by the government and by the private sector.

The project will create guides for some economic sectors that may be replicated for other sectors in the future, building on the experience gained by engaging the private sector, training licensing agencies and monitoring the results of this process. Finally, economic development may not be the main threat in countries with high poaching pressures, but after those are solved, that may be the new challenge for species conservation in those countries. The project experience in Brazil may be adjusted and replicable in the future.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations (yes ☒ /no☐) and indigenous peoples (yes ☒ /no☐)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

MMA will coordinate the project and the main implementation partners will be its associated institutes, according to their duties. IBAMA will act primarily in the component 2, while ICMBio and JBRJ will be mainly responsible for components 1 and 3. The improved governance framework proposed by the project will lead to a stronger participation of state agencies and the regional implementation of the actions of all components.

The preparation and implementation of this project will be carried out in a participative and inclusive manner, including splitting consultations for each gender and youth where the ability of these groups to express themselves in public is hindered by social/cultural aspects.

In order to discuss and define how the main threats must be addressed and priority actions taken, project design during the PPG phase will include stakeholder participation through CONABIO meetings, considering that relevant civil society, indigenous people, scientific community, other government branches and the private sector are represented in this commission. Along the project execution the threats and priority actions will be discussed in the NCAP meetings and NCAPs Advisory Group. The NCAPs implementation will be regularly reported to CONABIO.

In this project the implementation of NCAPs are the most sensitive action with regards to communities, which can raise issues about gender integration and access to natural resources. It's already a common practice to use a wide array of academic, civil society and government agencies through seminars and technical meetings to develop NCAPs, this practice will continue. In this project, during PPG phase it will be clear which areas, or which NCAPs, will be implemented, and it will be possible to make assessments about natural resources access by local communities using the existing safeguard policies, and if is there any gender integration issue. These assessments will provide the means to adjust the project still during the planning phase.

The project does not foresee the presence of indigenous people, since all the actions will be done outside PAs and Indigenous Lands. Nevertheless, still not recognized indigenous peoples, without demarcated lands or isolated nomad indigenous people can be in areas of species conservation importance. During PPG, when there is a more clear indication which NCAPs will be implemented, an assessment will be made to verify the presence of indigenous people in those areas, and if there is any, the indigenous people safeguards will be used to guarantee compliance with the Brazilian law, Funbio and GEF standards.

Below there is a draft list of potential stakeholders to be invited for consultation to specific NCAPs where their know how can improve the final result. This list is based on active participation of these institutions on public policies design for species conservation in the last 10 years. More will be identified during the PPG phase and invited to contribute with NCAPs elaboration and implementation, and identify the key ones to contribute on project preparation and execution.

GOVERNMENT BODIES: ICMBio – Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Polícia Federal, Ibama, Ministério Público Federal, CNPq – Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, Emater Empresa de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural da Bahia, Embrapa - Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Funai - Fundação Nacional do Índio, Mapa - Ministério da Agricultura, Agropecuária e Abastecimento, Secretarias Estaduais de Meio Ambiente, MNRJ - Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Instituto Butantan, Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro, Fundação Parque Zoológico de São Paulo, Fundação Riozoo, FZB-BH - Fundação Zoo-Botânica de Belo Horizonte, FZB-RS - Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul.
ACADEMIC SECTOR: Faculdades Integradas Tapajós, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, PUCRS - Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, UEL – Universidade Estadual de Londrina, UENF - Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, UERGS - Universidade Estadual do Rio Grande do Sul, UERJ - Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, UFF – Universidade Federal Fluminense, UFG - Universidade Federal de Goiás, UFRGS - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, UFRJ – Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, UFRPE - Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, UFS - Universidade Federal de Sergipe, UFSC - Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, UFV - Universidade Federal de Viçosa, UnB – Universidade de Brasília, Unicamp, Unimonte, Unisantos - Universidade Católica de Santos, Univali - Universidade do Vale do Itajaí, Universidade Católica de Pelotas, Universidade Comunitária da Região de Chapecó, Universidade de São Paulo, Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora, Universidade

Federal de Santa Maria, Universidade Federal do Amapá, Universidade Federal do Pampa, Universidade Regional do Cariri.
CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS: Aquasis, Associação Bichos da Mata, APREMAVI - Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente e da Vida, Sociedade Brasileira de Ornitologia, RENCTAS, SAVE – Brasil, Fundação Flora, Projeto Baleia Franca (PBF), ONG Projeto Albatroz, Instituto Coral Vivo (ICV), Centro Da Terra - Grupo Espeleológico de Sergipe, Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa, Ensino e Extensão – FUNEP, Associação Vila-Velhense de Proteção Ambiental, Associação Pró-Muriqui, Associação Plantas do Nordeste – APNE, CECO - Centro de Estudos Ecológicos e Educação Ambiental, BirdLife International – Programa do Brasil, Associação dos Amigos do meio Ambiente – AMA, Conservação Internacional, Sociedade Brasileira de Espeleologia – SBE, Crax Sociedade de Pesquisa da Fauna Silvestre, FUNATURA – Fundação Pró-Natureza, Fundação Neotrópica do Brasil, Instituto Pró-Carnívoros, Fundação José Pedro de Oliveira, Fundação Arthur Bernardes – FUNARBE, Fundação Mamíferos Aquáticos, Fundação Garcia D'Ávila, Fundação Eliseu Alves, Fundação Biodiversitas, Associação Catarinense de Preservação da Natureza, SOS Pantanal, Associação Asa Branca, WWF-Brasil, Grupo Guano Speleo, IMA - Instituto Mamíferos Aquáticos, Instituto Amigos da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica – IA-RBMA, Inbioveritas - Centro Integrado para a Conservação da Biodiversidade da Mata Atlântica, Instituto Aqualie, Instituto Biotrópicos, Instituto Baleia Jubarte (IBJ), Instituto de Pesquisas Cananéia, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Instituto do Carste, Instituto Eco-Atlântica, Instituto Ilha do Caju Ecodesenvolvimento e Pesquisa, Instituto Pri-Matas para a Conservação da Biodiversidade – Pri-Matas, WCS – Brasil, Instituto Terra & Mar, Instituto Terra Brasilis, IPÊ - Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas, IPEMA - Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica, Mater Natura – Instituto de Estudos Ambientais, Movimento Ambiental Pingo d'Água, ONG Projeto Albatroz, PROAVES – Associação Brasileira para a Conservação das Aves, Projeto Baleia Franca (PBF), Sociedade Semear, SOS Mata Atlântica, SZB - Sociedade de Zoológicos do Brasil e SPVS Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on gender equality and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes ☒ /no☐). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

Component 1 contributes to gender issues through subcomponent Bolsa Verde. The beneficiary families of the Bolsa Verde Program are part of the Brasil sem Miséria Program (Brazil Without Poverty), which prioritizes women as holders of the benefits received, strengthening their role within their communities. Likewise, will be given priority for participation of women for *in situ* monitoring activities, awareness and technical training as a means of empowerment and autonomy promotion, aiming at 50% participation of women.

During PPG phase, when the priority NCAPs to be implemented are defined, it will be possible to make assessments of gender integration in the actions to be done on the field and guide the project design to integrate this issue in its core.

Components 2, 3 and 4 will have little or none gender related issues as the actions taken will be conducted by qualified professionals and government officials. On these components, project will collect data on gender of consultants and allocated staff. Although there is no gender difference between salaries for government officials, project will monitor differences in similar experienced consultants in their selection process and seek gender balance.

Project will produce gender segregated data about participants in workshops, meetings and hired consultants.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

There is a medium risk of lack of engagement of local governments which will be mitigated through a central coordination by the Ministry of the Environment and a participatory approach on the planning steps of the project. This will be based on the ARPA Project I and II experience on engagement of state level governments.

There is a low risk of failings of the federal government to obtain the required budget allocations for part of the project cofinance. Although government budget have been hampered in 2015 and 2016, a return to historical levels is expected for 2017-2018. A major part of public budget cofinance is for specialized staff in the MMA associated institutes such as ICMBIO, IBAMA, and JBRJ. These budgets have secure allocations, guaranteed by Brazilian Constitution.

Another risk refers to exchange rates fluctuation. Financial market sources indicate an exchange rate increase close to the expected inflation rate in the next 4 years, official estimates corroborate this. No major macroeconomic disturbance or adjustment seems to point otherwise and thus, exchange rate changes don't seem to be a significant risk to project budget.

There is a risk of private sector low adhesion of the guidelines and tools developed with project support. Brazilian law is very strong about corporate responsibilities and licensing is a key factor to determine the extent of responsibilities for the private sector. This risk is considered low because public guidelines are a safe way to process its licensing for the private sector, it's understood that since one use the guidelines the chances of the license being held to analysis or objected by the licensing agency is much lower. Besides, by not using the guidelines, private sector is risking a future of harder litigation if a disaster happens.

Also, for some tools like CAR, which will be linked to a offset market mechanism (PRA) being developed, using an species conservation approach to determine where to restore or conserve private lands can lead to better asset valuation in this future market, therefore making it also an economic driven decision for private land owners.

Even being a low risk to further mitigate this and enhance its adoption, the project will make efforts to approach private sector networks to use their communication channels to their associates about the guidelines and positive aspects of using them.

Furthermore, the increasing economic activity and discussions for flexibilization in legislation required by some productive sectors aggravate the pressure on the environment, particularly on threatened species. In this sense, the guiding documents produced through the project can be brought for discussion in the National Environment Council (CONAMA)[29] in order to make them legally binding, making adhesion a matter of compliance with the law and not a corporate decision.

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

This Project was developed considering the lessons learned and advances supported by other GEF Projects, such as: "National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project - PROBIO II"; "Sustainable Cerrado Initiative"; and "Effective Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil".

This project will be integrated with the GEF MAR "Marine Protected Areas Project" and GEF TER "Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection". While those projects will focus on protected areas, this one will develop tools and mechanism to expand species conservation beyond protected areas, including private areas. In this sense, species with low representativity in protected areas will be prioritized.

[29] National Environment Council (CONAMA) was established by the Law 6.938/1981, to propose resolutions and standards to safeguard the environmental balance.

Other GEF Project that will contribute to this Project is the "Improving Brazilian Capacity to Conserve and Use Biodiversity through Information Management and Use", which is supporting the development of electronic data base system about the Brazilian species. This system will support and maintain data to establish the strategies to species conservation and manage the outcome information from this project.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The proposed project activities and outcomes are consistent with the main public policies and its instruments as:

Brazil ratified the The Convention for the Protection of Flora, Fauna, and Natural Scenic Beauty of the Americas, through Decree No. 58054 of 23 March 1966. Ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) by means of Decree No. 76623 of November 17, 1975; and ratified the CBD, through Legislative Decree No. 2, 1994. As a CBD Party, Brazil should, as far as possible: recover and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies (Article 8, paragraph f); adopt measures for the recovery and regeneration of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (art. 9, paragraph c); and prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species (art. 8, paragraph h).

Considering the mandate of the MMA, established by Law No. 10683/2003 (art. 27, item XV) and Decree 6101/2007 (art. 18, section I, items e, f, n) as well as the provisions of art . 87 (item II) of the Federal Constitution of 1988, MMA has the legal authority to issue instructions for the enforcement of laws, decrees and regulations regarding the conservation policy, conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and biodiversity and forests and also referring to the proposal of strategies, mechanisms and economic and social instruments to improve the environmental quality and sustainable use of natural resources. In MMA structure, the Secretary of Biodiversity and Forests (SBF/MMA), is responsible for the proposal of policies, standards and strategies on issues related to protection and recovery of species of flora and fauna and to control invasive alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Supplementary Law No. 140 of December 8, 2011, sets protocols for cooperation between the Federal Government, the states and the municipalities in administrative proceedings arising from the exercise of common responsibility for the protection of outstanding natural landscapes, the protection of the environment, the combat against pollution in any of its forms and the preservation of forests, fauna and flora. Among the actions of the Federal Government (in article 7) the following are included: the definition of territorial spaces and their components to be specially protected (section X); drawing up the list of species of fauna and flora threatened and overfished species in the country, through reports and technical and scientific studies, promoting activities that conserve these species *in situ* (section XVI); controlling the export of components of Brazilian biodiversity in the form of wild specimens of flora, fauna and microorganisms, parts or products thereof (XIX); control of catches of species of wild fauna, eggs and larvae (section XX); the protection of migratory fauna and threatened and overexploited species (section XXI); environmental control of fishing in national or regional scope (XXII); control the introduction in the country of potentially invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats and native species (XVII); and approve the release of alien species of specimens of fauna and flora in fragile or protected natural ecosystems (XVIII).

Other relevant legal instruments: Law No. 6938, of August 31, 1981, which establish the National Environmental Policy; Law No. 5,197, of January 3, 1967, which regulates the protection of fauna; Law No. 9,605, of February 12, 1998, which provides for criminal and administrative sanctions derived from conduction of activities harmful to the environment; Law No. 9,985, of July 18, 2000, establishing the National System of Protected Areas; Decree No. 4339 of August 22, 2002, establishing principles and guidelines for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Policy; Law No. 11.428, of December 22, 2006, which regulates the use and protection of native vegetation of the Atlantic Forest biome (especially

art. 11); and Law No. 12,651, of May 25, 2012, which provides for the protection of native vegetation (especially Articles 27, 41, 58 and 70).

Under these legal framework, the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment published through Ordinance/Order nº 43, January 31st, 2015, the The National Program for the Conservation of threatened Species (Pro-Species Program), which established the responsibilities, procedures and actions for prevention, conservation and management to minimize the threats and risks of species extinction. The Pro-Species Program consists on three fundamental instruments: i) The Official National Lists of Threatened Species, to recognize the threatened species that occur in the Brazilian territory, as well as in its continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. The National List provides the basis for use regulation, prioritization of conservation efforts and wild population recovery; ii) National Conservation Action Plans, elaborated to define *in situ* and *ex situ* actions for conservation and recovery of threatened and near threat species; iii) Databases and Information Systems, aiming the storage and management of information such as biologically important areas for threatened species and high disturbance areas, which will subsidize the conservation efforts.

The NCAPs are ruled by ICMBio Normative Instruction nº 25, of April 12, 2012. This legal instrument provides the guidance for the elaboration, approval, publication, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and revision of the National Action Plans for the Conservation of threatened species and speleological heritage.

Finally, MMA Ordinations nº 443, 444 e 445, of December 17, 2014 which, respectively, lists and recognizes the threatened flora, terrestrial fauna and aquatic fauna. These resolutions make all the listed species under strict protection, so that those species can only be used for scientific research or conservation activities accordingly to specific Action Plans, when they exist.

Additionally, the CONABIO approved the "National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species" by CONABIO resolution nº 5, of October 21, 2009, which aims to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity, human population and productive sectors, through the planning and implementation of prevention, eradication, containment or control of invasive alien species with the participation of federal, state and municipal governments and civil society, including international cooperation.

.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

As described in component 1, the project will improve integration of existing system and database, and also promote build capacity for access and manage species knowledge for better decision making. All data generated by the project will be available at a website .

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[30] OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Marcelo Moises de Paula	General Coordinator for External Financing	MINISTRY OF PLANNING,	07/ 31/ 2015

[30] For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

		BUDGET AND MANAGEMENT	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[31] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**Date** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email**
Fabio Leite - Funbio		08/03/2016	Fabio Leite	+55 21 21235326	fabio.leite@funbio.org.br

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

[31] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF