

## PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

**PROJECT TYPE:** Full size project  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND:** GEF Trust Fund

### **PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening on the National Framework for Access and Benefit Sharing under the Nagoya Protocol.		
<b>Country (ies):</b>	Brazil	<b>GEF Project ID:</b> <sup>1</sup>	5760
<b>GEF Agency (ies):</b>	IADB	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	BR-T1304
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Science and Technology, Supervisory Committee of the National Genetic Heritage Council	<b>Submission Date:</b>	March 7, 2014
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Biodiversity	<b>Project Duration (months)</b>	60
<b>Name of parent program (if applicable):</b>	Not applicable	<b>Agency Fee (\$):</b>	418,183
<b>Check for SFM/REDD+</b> <input type="checkbox"/>			

### **A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:**<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
BD-4	GEF TF	4,401,931	4,401,931
Select	Select		
Select	Select		
Select	Select		
Total Project Cost		4,401,931	4,401,931

### **B. INDICATIVE PROJECT FRAMEWORK**

<b>Project Objective:</b> To develop and implement a national legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that enable Brazil to fulfill the ABS provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol.						
Project Component	Grant Type <sup>3</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1.  National Legal Framework on ABS	TA	1.Nagoya Protocol ratified  1.2. ABS bill approved	1.1 Dialogue workshop conducted with key stakeholders, policy and decision-makers on Nagoya Protocol  1.2.1 Technical studies on ABS legal framework completed 1.2.2 Awareness and capacity building	GEF TF	1,000,000	1,000,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table.

<sup>3</sup> TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			<p>activities implemented among key stakeholders and policy makers on ABS benefits and implications</p> <p>1.2.4 Dialogue with key stakeholders on structuring of ABS legal framework conducted</p> <p>1.2.5 New ABS legal bill drafted</p>			
2. Harmonizing National Regulations and the Nagoya Protocol .	TA	2.1 Legal ABS regulations and procedures harmonized are approved	<p>2.1.1 Technical studies and the requirements for harmonization of current regulations and procedures under the proposed ABS bill are concluded.</p> <p>2.1.2 Instruments and tools for the implementation of the NP developed</p> <p>2.1.2 Awareness and capacity building activities implemented among key stakeholders and policy makers on ABS regulatory framework.</p> <p>2.1.3 Dialogue with key stakeholders on ABS regulatory framework conducted</p> <p>2.1.5 Draft procedures and regulations completed</p>	GEF TF	1,000,000	1,000,000
3. Knowledge management and training	TA	<p>3.1 Reporting channels of ABS Clearing-house mechanism are implemented</p> <p>3.2 National ABS electronic management system in use by stakeholders</p> <p>3.3 Improved</p>	<p>3.1.1 Relevant information on ABS is identified and available to potential users and providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.</p> <p>3.1.2 Relevant instruments and tools are tested and available for potential users (code of conduct and best</p>	GEF TF	2,081,834	2,081,834

		awareness, capacities and ABS negotiation skills of indigenous people and local communities	practices) 3.1.2 Brazilian content of the Clearing House Mechanism is updated  3.2.1 National Electronic Management System designed and implemented. 3.2.2 Guidelines for users of the National Electronic Management System agreed and published.  3.3.1 Awareness activities implemented among indigenous and local communities on the functioning of ABS.  3.3.2 Guidelines developed for Indigenous people engagement in ABS regulation development process.  3.3.3 Training activities implemented among indigenous and local communities on ABS negotiation skills			
4. Monitoring and evaluation	TA	4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation systems in place	4.1.1 Results monitoring system in place. 4.1.2 Intermediate evaluation report distributed to relevant stakeholders 4.1.3 Final evaluation report distributed to relevant stakeholders.	GEF TF	100,000	100,000
	Select			Select		
Subtotal					4,181,834	4,181,834
Project Management Costs: <sup>4</sup>				GEF TF	220,097	220,097
Total project costs					4,401,931	4,401,931

#### C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancer	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
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<sup>4</sup> To be calculated as percentage of subtotal

National Government	Ministry of Environment	In-kind	4,401,931
Select		Select	
Select		Select	
Select		Select	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			4,401,931

**D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>5</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country name / Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>6</sup>	Total c = a+b
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>						

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>7</sup>**

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	Amount Requested (\$)	Agency Fee for PPG (\$) <sup>8</sup>
No PPG required		
(up to) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1M		
(up to) \$100k for projects up to & including \$3M		
(up to) \$150k for projects up to & including \$6M	120,000	11,400
(up to) \$200k for projects up to & including \$10M		
(up to) \$300k for projects above 10M		

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MULTI-FOCAL AREA AND/OR MULTI-TRUST FUND PROJECTS**

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country / Global	PPG (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b)	Total (\$) (c= a + b)
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
Select	Select	Select				
<b>Total PPG amount</b>						

<sup>5</sup> In case of a single Focal Area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single Trust Fund, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>6</sup> Please indicate fees related to this project

<sup>7</sup> On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

<sup>8</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION<sup>9</sup>**

### **A. PROJECT OVERVIEW:**

#### **A.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.**

The Convention on Biological Diversity CBD explicitly recognized the authority of States to determine access to genetic resources as part of their sovereign rights over natural resources under their jurisdiction. Furthermore, it obliges all contracting parties to take legislative, administrative or policy measures, to share in a fair and equitable way the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources with the contracting party providing these resources. In order to consolidate the CBD on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS), a general framework was established by the Nagoya Protocol on October 2010 and efforts at national level need to focus on the implementation of rules and on significant awareness-raising with stakeholders.

Brazil ratified the CBD in 1994 and over the past two decades made progress on a number of legal and regulatory initiatives related to ABS. During the 1990s a number of draft ABS bills were submitted to the National Congress by parliamentarians and an inter-ministerial committee. ABS laws were enacted by two states in the Amazon region. However, in 2000, over concerns with biopiracy and lack of clear regulations on research and use of biological resources, the government enacted a Provisional Act to regulate the judicial vacuum surrounding ABS. This measure was revised and re-issued a number of times, finally arriving at Provisional Act 2.186-16, which is current today. Subsequently, the validity of provisional legislation was modified and the Provisional Act has become the de facto national ABS law.

In addition to the Provisory Act, Brazil has enacted (i) Decree 3945-2001 that provides regulation and created the Genetic Resources Management Board (CGEN) and the Department of Genetic Heritage within the Ministry of Environment, (ii) Decree 5459-2005 on penalties applicable in cases of infringements of ABS rules and (iii) Decree 6915-2009 on distribution of shared profits and royalties when the Union is a party to an ABS contract. Since its establishment in 2002, CGEN has approved 41 resolutions and 9 technical orientation notes to clarify and promote the implementation of the Provisional Act. To help implementing the Provisional Act, CGEN accredited three other public institutions: the National Institution of Environment (IBAMA), the Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the Institute of National Historical and Artistic Patrimony (IPHAN). These institutions receive, analyze and issue access authorizations of genetic resources and traditional knowledge and help in developing policy measures by directly interacting with their stakeholders. Over the past years, 97 benefit sharing contracts have been registered by CGEN and 1,317 authorizations for access were issued by CGEN and its accredited institutions. From 2002 to 2012, 73 % of the authorizations for access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge were granted by the Council of Genetic Heritage to the cosmetics industry, followed by 23 % for drug related research by national universities.

However, the current framework relies on strict command and control procedures, relying on an overregulated system for access to genetic resources (GR) or associated traditional knowledge (TK) for research or technological development, which has significantly hampered the generation of biodiversity-based knowledge and innovation. For instance, even in the early stage of bioprospection, there is an extensive list of requirements that must be met and documents to be submitted, regardless of the outcome that such access may have. Furthermore, the administrative protocols and procedures used by

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<sup>9</sup> Part II should not be longer than 5 pages

the Executive Secretariat of the Board of Genetic Heritage (CGEN), hosted by Department of Genetic Heritage of the Secretariat of Biodiversity and Forests Ministry of Environment are insufficient and outdated. Users requesting authorizations for access and shipments of genetic resources, Terms of Transfer Material and Contracts for the use of genetic heritage and benefit-sharing, have to deal with an old fashioned and plodding system of paper files. An electronic system of data management exists but it's outdated and requires constant corrective maintenance and upgrading to operate in a safe, easy and efficient manner, taking into consideration the confidential information contained in many of these files. Additionally, CGEN has a homepage hosted by the Ministry of Environment portal that is insufficient and modest for the demand of informative, educative, and user friendly. Beyond the scientific community there is a need to broaden access and participation to ABS opportunities. For example, over 238 indigenous groups represent an important group of stakeholders which currently lack knowledge on the functioning of ABS and capacity to effectively take advantage of its opportunities.

Nevertheless, some progress has been made to remedy some aspects of the cumbersome nature of the ABS framework. Much of the earlier complaints from the scientific community that the rules on access to genetic resources implemented after 2001 had a negative impact on basic research, making compliance with the procedures a cumbersome and slow process with high transaction costs, have been attenuated by the differentiated procedures subsequently introduced that distinguish between access for scientific research and access with economic intent. Procedures have also been put in place to offer institutions whose access activities do not comply with the Provisional Act or which began before its entry into force ways to regularize their situation.

**Baseline Projects and Initiatives.** Prior to the adoption of the Protocol in 2008 the federal government put out a draft of a new ABS law for public consultation. Substantial comments were received and the main stakeholder sectors continue to be actively involved in the current drafting process – organizations representing the scientific community, indigenous and traditional communities, industrial user groups and the agricultural sector. Inter-ministerial discussions on a new draft for submission to Congress are at an advanced stage and improvements to existing legal procedures and regulations, including new resolutions and guidelines will be required to create the implementing mechanisms of this new law. Pending the conclusion of the drafting process of a new ABS law and the process of ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, a number of steps need to be taken to improve the operations of the current ABS framework. The Ministry of the Environment, IFC and the Union of Ethical Biotrade have signed a contract to develop an analysis of economic, regulatory and governance aspects for construction of the biodiversity market business case to strengthen the dialogue on ABS with the private sector, dealing with models for equitable benefit sharing and measures within and beyond ABS frameworks that promote biodiversity-based R&D and provide incentives for engagement in ABS. An initiative between the Government of Brazil and the European Union that is under way to discuss possible harmonization of guidelines, codes of conducts and best practices, aiming at developing capacity and facilitate compliance with the Nagoya Protocol, focusing on the facilitation of basic research taking place both in Brazil and in the European Union. A key objective is to develop models for monitoring and tracing of genetic resources though the product development chain will be developed. The MMA, in collaboration with the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), Palmares Cultural Foundation, the Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA), and the Ministry of External Affairs (MRE), is developing a short term ABS capacity building process, focused on indigenous and local communities. This initiative aims to create an indigenous and local communities ABS specialists team to participate in the next Conference of the Parties to the CBD (October 2014). Furthermore, in what relates to the development of community protocols on ABS, MMA signed a technical cooperation agreement with GTA (Amazon Working Group), a network of local community associations and NGOs

from the Brazilian Amazon region, to collaborate with the ongoing process, led by the GTA and co-funded by the Vale Company and the AVINA Foundation, which is developing the first Community Protocol on ABS in Brazil, in the Bailique Archipelago, in the Amapa State. GTA aims to replicate such experience in all their 20 regional networks.

**Project Description.** The experience accumulated over the past years and the adoption of a legally binding global regime on ABS in the form of the Nagoya Protocol now mean that Brazil is able to refocus its domestic ABS regime from command and control to encouraging cooperation in scientific research within Brazil and with international partners, thereby generating more benefits and reinforcing the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The baseline projects and initiatives provide valuable tools for contributing to the development of a modern ABS framework, but they only represent a small part of a much broader transformation of the framework. The proposed GEF project will build upon those project and initiatives and expand their mandate (for example, in promoting capacity building efforts across different ABS stakeholders), to support and catalyze this transformation by addressing the following issues: (i) creation of a new legal ABS framework, (ii) development of rules and regulations, and (iii) knowledge management. Thus the objective of the project is to develop and implement a national legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that enable Brazil to fulfill the ABS provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol. This will be undertaken through the following project components.

**Component 1: National Legal Framework on ABS.** The adoption of the Nagoya Protocol brings with it the prospect of legal certainty. Under Article 6th of the Protocol, Parties shall take the necessary legislative, administrative or policy measures to, among others, provide for legal certainty, clarity and transparency of their domestic access and benefit-sharing legislation or regulatory requirements. The objective of this component is to establish the new ABS legal framework by supporting the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and to support the development of a new ABS bill by the Brazilian Congress that is expected to reduce bureaucracy, simplify procedures and build the necessary guidelines and resolutions to implement the new regulation. The component will finance technical studies, capacity building, awareness raising, and an enabling environment for the necessary dialogues to guide the decision-making process among key stakeholders of ABS activities in the country.

**Component 2: Harmonizing National Regulations and the Nagoya Protocol.** The Brazilian ABS framework needs to be streamlined and harmonized with the Nagoya Protocol; still, ABS is a new field of activity and there are many issues that need to be clarified. In user countries the functionality, effectiveness and efficiency of user compliance measures according to the Nagoya Protocol will also depend on regulatory choices made by provider countries. Clear benefits could result from strengthening ABS measures, raise awareness and build capacity to help regulators, surveillance bodies, and providers and users of genetic resources to become familiar with the applicable rules. The National Focal Point for the Protocol must be appointed, as CGEN is the National Competent Authority and the ABS Clearing House Focal Point. Additionally, instruments and tools, and community protocols will be developed as the basis to implement administrative procedures for ABS agreements with proper Prior Informed Consent [PIC], Mutually Agreed Terms [MAT], and Benefit Sharing, monitoring of use of genetic resources, compliance with legislation and cooperation on trans-boundary issues.

The component will identify policies and regulations needing revisions and finance technical studies on regulatory harmonization, dissemination workshops to policy and decision makers, publications and capacity building will be provided to decision-makers in order to improve their understanding of the requirements and implications of the legal harmonization. In this process, the key stakeholders will be

consulted regarding the implications of the necessary measures to harmonize the relevant legal aspects for ABS and the proposals will be developed. The main output of the component will be a set of draft regulatory instruments that will support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the new ABS system

**Component 3: Knowledge management and training.** This component seeks to broaden the capacity of different stakeholders to fully take advantage of the opportunities ABS has to offer, by focusing on (i) the capacity of Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs) to participate in ABS and (ii) the development of web based instruments to facilitate knowledge sharing and ABS processes. This component will support the knowledge management of the ABS system in the country and training for key stakeholders on ABS. Relevant information on ABS will be identified through research and consultation with key stakeholders and an electronic access authorization system integrated to an advanced Internet Portal that will mirror and complement the CBD's ABS Clearing House will be designed to facilitate access to traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity reducing the transaction costs for users and therefore incrementing benefit sharing. Indigenous people and local communities will receive training on the benefits and implications of ABS framework and on improved skills for negotiating ABS contracts.

**Global environmental benefits.** A functioning ABS system that fulfills the provisions of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol in a country with Brazil's wealth of genetic resources will provide a strong incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and will generate benefits to be shared with the providers of the genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. It will also stimulate science, technology and innovation through increased opportunities for research and development, leading to partnerships with national and foreign users of genetic resources. The resulting benefits will further support scientific capacity development, economic growth and the consolidation of the protected area system. Benefits will accrue to providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

**Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up.** Brazil has acquired knowledge during more than a decade by elaborating a big diversity of regulations regarding its genetic resources. It is notable that the country is keen to change its approach to the use of genetic resources and shift from a conservative and centralist perspective to a more equal shared perspective of sustainable use of biodiversity. This combined with the special attention to strengthening the capacity of indigenous and local communities on ABS rules and procedures are significant innovations and improvements towards sustainable development. At the same time, the country counts on a defined, robust and functioning institutional and legal framework in regards to sustainable use and protection of the environment that assures the continuity and sustainability of any achieved outcome of this project. Taking into consideration Brazil's objective of shifting its approach towards a better and sustainable use of its biodiversity genetic resources combined with the national existing institutional capacity, it is possible to conclude that there is great potential for scaling up the results and activities that derives from the expected outcomes of this project.

## **A.2. STAKEHOLDERS.**

Key stakeholders have been identified and include the 19 federal ministries and agencies members of the National Genetic Heritage Council (CGEN) and its permanent observers (representing indigenous and local communities, sub-national environmental management agencies, the biotechnology and business sectors, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations and the federal prosecution service); the institutions currently accredited to approve access requests or to be repositories of ex-situ collections; federal and state institutions responsible for science, technology and innovation policies,



including funding agencies; universities and research institutions; representative organizations of relevant research and development and business sectors; organizations representing Brazil's 238 indigenous peoples occupying 678 separate indigenous lands; organizations representing Brazil's multiple categories of non-indigenous traditional communities; federal legislators and their staff; the federal prosecution service and relevant sectors of the judiciary; federal, state, municipal and non-governmental organizations involved in the management of the national protected area system; fiscal and legal experts on royalty payment schemes; non-governmental and other specialist organizations with interests or expertise in ABS matters; the media.

### A.3. RISK.

Identified Risks	Risk Assessment	Description of Risks	Mitigation Measures
Unforeseen changes to current government policy.	Low	Some policies implemented accordingly to the interim ABS regulatory system are outdated, raising transaction costs for users and providers in genetic heritage management system.	The project will conduct extensive consultation and advocacy campaigns with the state level stakeholders to create awareness and political will to cope with policies focused in mitigating bureaucratic and onerous system in place today
Difficulties in ensuring full engagement by all stakeholders.	Low	Some intended target stakeholders may not attach high priority to project activities. Indeed, they tend to focus in their own sectorial activities, including advocacy on ABS, affecting their level of participation.	The project will conduct extensive consultation and advocacy campaigns with stakeholders of the interim ABS regulatory system, intending to ensure higher level of their engagement in implementing the ABS agenda. Dialogues will be conducted with stakeholders by sector, with special attention devoted to indigenous and local communities due to their technical vulnerability to negotiate on equal terms with other stakeholders
Difficulties related to the passage of the draft ABS bill through Congress	Medium	Several attempts have been made in the past to approve an ABS bill without success.	<p>The project will conduct extensive consultation and advocacy campaigns with the state level stakeholders to create awareness and political will to take up the proposed ABS regulatory framework and approve the national ABS Bill.</p> <p>The project will conduct forums or seminars targeting legislators (Members of Parliament) to advocate for their support to the new ABS regulatory framework.</p>

### A.4. COORDINATION.

There are currently several projects being developed in Brazil and other countries that are closely related with the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. In Brazil, there are two GEF-funded projects addressing Biological Diversity, these are, the National Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Institutional Consolidation Project and the Improving Brazilian Capacity to conserve and Use Biodiversity through Information Management and Use. The first one, by promotion and coordination of mainstreaming policies and practices through sub-projects and institutional coordination, contributes not only to increased biodiversity conservation, but also to develop solutions to ensure the equitable sharing of benefits from biodiversity conservation and use. The second project supports effective decision making efforts aimed at biodiversity conservation by integrating relevant information from Brazilian biological centers and networks into the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System - SIBBr. Additionally other GEF-funded projects are addressing the development of an enabling environment for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, from these projects, lessons learned and experiences can be explored to improve the execution of this operation. Finally, there are other ABS initiatives from which knowledge can be extracted and applied to the current operation, for example, the multi-donor "ABS Capacity

Development Initiative", the Nationally consistent approach for access to and the utilization of Australia's native genetic and biochemical resources, systems under development in the other BRIC countries and the existing ABS dialogue in the EU under the "EU-Brazil Intersectoral Dialogues" initiative.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

**B.1.** NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORTS, ETC.:

The activities of the project complement national policies already being implemented (for example, implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (v.2), expansion and management of the national conservation area system, support to scientific research on biodiversity, and implementation of national and sub-national science, technology and innovation strategies). These existing and future investments will go ahead independently of this project. However the project is expected to reinforce the successful outcomes in these other activities (e.g. lead to more scientific research on national biodiversity, more R&D involving genetic resources, greater political and budgetary support to protected area creation and management). The investments in the other areas constitute the baseline, to which the project activities aimed at developing the necessary ABS legislative, administrative and policy measures will be complementary.

**B.2.** GEF FOCAL AREA(S) AND/OR FUND(S) STRATEGIES, ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

The project is fully consistent with the biodiversity focal area objective of building capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing by means of activities designed to develop and implement a national legal and regulatory framework and administrative procedures that enable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing in accordance with the provisions of the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol. This project is also consistent with CBD's Aichi Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation; and target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

**B.3.** THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS PROJECT:


The proposed project is highly consistent with IADB strategic priorities for Brazil. According to the latest IADB Country Strategy, one of the Bank's main activities will be to focus on improving environmental management and quality and promoting conservation and sustainable use of natural resources through strengthening institutional capacity and increasing opportunities for the sustainable generation of rural income and reduction of rural poverty. Additionally, another strategic priority for IADB in Brazil is the development of science, technology and innovation, which according to the Nagoya Protocol is essential to add value to the genetic resources of developing countries. Moreover, IADB brings considerable expertise generated from its portfolio of conservation and sustainable development projects, including experience in protected areas management, sustainable agriculture, forest management, institutional capacity building, strengthening of regulatory frameworks and economic incentive mechanisms for the regulation of private-sector behavior, all of which will be important contributions to the Project.

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

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (mm/dd/yyyy)
Rodrigo Martins Vieira	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management	03/07/2014

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Michael Collins		03/21/2014	a.i Lorena Mejicanos Ríos	(202).942.8166	lorenam@iadb.org