

# FORESTRY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

## MONITORING REPORT ON BRAZIL'S INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE FIP

<b>Date of endorsement of the Investment Plan</b>		<b>04/05/2012</b>			
<b>BMD leader</b>		<b>BIRD</b>			
<b>Other BMDs</b>		<b>IDB</b>			
<b>Date of Report</b>		<b>15/03/2024</b>			
Classification	Title	BMD Implementer	Date of approval by the IFP	Date of approval by BMD	
Projects/Programs	Government projects	<b>FIP/ABC Project</b> Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use (based on the ABC plan)	BIRD	29/04/2014	18/07/2014
		<b>FIP/CAR Project</b> Environmental Regularization of Rural Properties in the Cerrado (based on the CAR)	BIRD	12/06/2014	21/07/2015
		<b>FIP Project/Coordination</b> Coordination of Brazil's Investment Plan for the FIP	BIRD	12/03/2015	28/11/2017
		<b>FIP/IFN Project</b> Forest Information for a Management Oriented to the Conservation and Valorization of Brazil's Forest Resources by the Public and Private Sectors - IFN Brazil Project - ATN/SX-19186-BR	IDB	29/10/2013	13/12/2013
		<b>FIP/Monitoring Project</b> Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado	BIRD	17/07/2015	28/03/2016
		<b>FIP Project/Rural</b> Landscapes Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome	BIRD	19/06/2018	29/10/2018
	Special Window	<b>FIP/DGM Project</b> Grant Mechanism Dedicated to Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities	BIRD	28/06/2014	03/03/2015
Private Sector	<b>FIP/Macaúba Project</b> Development of a Silvopastoral System and Value Chain Based on Macaúba	IDB	01/07/2017	26/07/2017	

## List of acronyms

**ABC** - Low Carbon Agriculture  
**NEA** - National Executive Agency  
**ATeG** - Technical and Management Assistance  
**IDB** - Inter-American Development Bank  
**IBRD** - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
**MDB** - Multilateral Development Bank  
**CAA/NM** - Center for Alternative Agriculture in Northern Minas Gerais  
**CAR** - Rural Environmental Registry  
**CGN** - National Steering Committee  
**CIF** - *Climate Investment Funds*  
**CONAQ** - National Coordination for the Articulation of Black Rural Quilombola Communities  
**CRA** - Environmental Reserve Quotas  
**DETER** - Real-Time Deforestation Detection System  
**EAD** - Distance Learning  
**Embrapa** - Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation  
**FINEP** - Financier of Studies and Projects  
**FIP** - *Forest Investment Program*  
**FNDCT** - National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development  
**Funatura** - Pro-Nature Foundation  
**GHG** - Greenhouse Gases  
**GIZ** - German Agency for International Cooperation  
**IBGE** - Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics  
**ICMBio** - Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation  
**IFN** - National Forest Inventory  
**IICA** - International Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture  
**IEF** - State **Forestry** Institute  
**Incra** - National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform  
**Inocas** - Soluções em Meio Ambiente S.A, executing agency of the FIP Macaúba Project  
**Inpe** - National Institute for Space Research  
**ISA** - Indicators of Sustainability in Agroecosystems  
**Mapa** - Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply  
**MCTI** - Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation  
**ME** - Ministry of Economy  
**MIQCB** - Interstate Movement of Babassu Coconut Breakers  
**MMA** - Ministry of the Environment  
**OEMA** - State Environmental Agency  
**PCT** - Technical Cooperation Project  
**PCTAFs** - Traditional Peoples and Communities and Family Farmers  
**PIQCTs** - Indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities  
**GDP** - Brazil Investment Program  
**PICT** - Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities  
**Planaveg** - National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation  
**PLANO ABC** - Sectoral Plan for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Consolidation of a Low Carbon Economy in Agriculture  
**PRA** - Environmental Regularization Program  
**PRADA** - Degraded Area Recovery Project  
**Prodes** - Project for Satellite Monitoring of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon  
**FIP/ABC Project** - Sustainable Production in Areas Previously Converted to Agricultural Use (based on the ABC plan)  
**FIP/CAR Project** - Environmental Regularization of Rural Lands (based on CAR)

**FIP Project/Coordination** - Coordination of Brazil's Investment Plan for the FIP  
**FIP/DGM Project** - Donation Mechanism Dedicated to Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities  
**FIP/IFN Project** - Forestry Information for Conservation-Oriented Management and Valorization of Brazil's Forest Resources by the Public and Private Sectors - IFN Brazil Project - ATN/SX-19186-BR  
**FIP/Macaúba Project** - Integrated and Sustainable Vegetable Oil Production with Family Farmers in the Cerrado  
**FIP/Monitoring Project** - Development of systems to prevent forest fires and monitor vegetation cover in the Brazilian Cerrado project  
**FIP/Rural Landscapes Project** - Integrated Landscape Management in the Cerrado Biome  
**PES** - Payment for Environmental Services  
**REDD+** - Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation  
**SDI** - Secretariat for Innovation, Sustainable Development, Irrigation and Cooperatives  
**Senar** - National Rural Learning Service  
**SFB** - Brazilian Forest Service  
**Sicar** - National Rural Environmental Registry System  
**SisATeG** - Technical and Management Assistance Management System  
**SNIF** - National Forest Information System  
**About** - Brazilian Society for Ecological Restoration  
**TC/BR** - TerraClass Brazil  
**UAI** - Indicator Evaluation Unit  
**UF** - Federative unit  
**UFG** - Federal University of Goiás  
**PMU** - Project Management Unit  
**UnB** - University of Brasília  
**UNFCCC** - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

## Summary

<b>FIP TABLE 1.1 - THEME 1.1: REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE OF GHG EMISSIONS/IMPROVEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>FIP FORM 1.1 - THEME 1.1: GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE/ CARBON STOCK ENHANCEMENT .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>FIP TABLE 1.2 - THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>FIP FORM 1.2 - TOPIC 1.2: LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>FIP FORM 2.1 - THEME 2.1: BIODIVERSITY AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>FIP FORM 2.2 - THEME 2.2: GOVERNANCE .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>FIP FORM 2.3 - THEME 2.3: OWNERSHIP, RIGHTS AND ACCESS .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>FIP FORM 2.4 - THEME 2.4: CAPACITY BUILDING .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>FIP FORM 3.1 - THEME 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>FIP FORM 3.2 - THEME 3.2: NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO REDD+ AND OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND APPROXIMATION OF FIP APPROACHES.....</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>FIP FORM 3.3 - THEME 3.3: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM OTHER PARTNERS, INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>FIP FORM 3.4 - THEME 3.4: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DONATION MECHANISM DEDICATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES (DGM) AND INVESTMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S POINT OF VIEW .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>FIP FORM 3.5 - THEME 3.5: HIGHLIGHTS/SUCCESS STORIES TO SHARE .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>FIP FORM 4.1 - CATEGORY 4: OTHER TYPES OF REPORTING .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF THE PIB/FIP STAKEHOLDERS MEETING 202 4 .....</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Annex 1 - Recommendations from the Evaluation of the Forest Investment Program in Brazil. ....</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Annex 2 - Communication and Links .....</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Annex 3 - Attendance List for the Stakeholders' Meeting .....</b>	<b>105</b>

## Index of Figures

Figure 1 - Basins served by the FIP Rural Landscapes project.....	15
Figure 2 - Execution flow of the Landscapes Project with stages executed until June/2023. ....	16
Figure 3 - Technical visit - Fazenda Velha de Baixo - Uberaba/MG. ....	18
Figure 4 - Field data collection carried out by IFN. ....	22
Figure 5 - Current status of IFN collections.....	23
Figure 6 - Percentage of IFN reached in the biomes.....	23
Figure 7 - Products/materials delivered to rural producers assisted by the Project. ....	28
Figure 8 - Availability of data collected in the TerraClass Project.....	31
Figure 9 - Distribution of the most used species in the Cerrado. Available at: < SNIF - Species most used in the Cerrado (florestal.gov.br)>.....	32
Figure 10 - Annual area values (in million ha), individual and total, for the Natural Forest and Secondary Vegetation (SV) classes in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes (SNIF Bulletin, 2023)..	33
Figure 11 - Bar graphs showing the areas (in millions of ha), by year, of the categories Secondary Vegetation (SV), Deforestation and Natural Forest, in the biomes: Amazon+Cerrado; Amazon and Cerrado. Note: the SV category makes up the Natural Forest, and is here.....	34
Figure 12 - Terrabrasilis website. Accessed March 2024. ....	37
Figure 13 - Other events held under the Rural Landscapes FIP in the second half of 2023. ....	38
Figure 14 - IFN reports already published.....	39
Figure 15 - Availability of NFI data in open format on the National Forest Information System (SNIF) portal. Source: SNIF, 2004. ....	39
Figure 16 - Sample graphs from Senar's Monitoring Dashboard (Provided in the FIP Landscapes Progress Report, 2023).....	40
Figure 17 - Identity Categories Phase 2 - New Subprojects of this phase.....	54
Figure 18 - Identity Categories Phase 2 - Consolidation Projects. ....	55
Figure 19 - IFN website, accessed in March 2024. ....	58
Figure 20 - Meeting to present the Coordination Project to the MMA.....	62
Figure 21 - Participants in the Coordination Meeting with the MMA. ....	62
Figure 22 - Workshop to evaluate lessons learned and recommendations from the GDP/FIP Evaluation.....	63
Figure 23 - physical space set up for the Brazil Investment Plan.....	65
Figure 24 - Brazilian celebrities at the opening table - "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" .....	66
Figure 25 - Presentation of FIP Brazil projects at the CIF event.....	66
Figure 26 - Round table "FIP's contribution to the Cerrado: yesterday, today and tomorrow".	67
Figure 27 - Participation of FIP DGM Brazil in the official opening.....	68
Figure 28 - Field trip to the Embrapa Cerrados experimental area. ....	68
Figure 29 - Project products displayed by representatives of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.....	68
Figure 30 - Chat with participants of the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado about the CAR. ....	69
Figure 31 - Cláudio Almeida - INPE in the presentation on deforestation in the Cerrado.....	70
Figure 32 - IFN presentation of the main results of the forest inventory in the Cerrado.....	70
Figure 33 - Launch of the Guide to Cerrado Plants for Restoring Native Vegetation. ....	71

Figure 34 - Participation of the FIP DGM Brazil Project in the X Meeting.....	71
Figure 35 - Participants at the annual Stakeholders meeting on March 27, 2024. ....	73
Figure 36 - Logos (Portuguese and English). ....	94
Figure 37 - Mugs made from sustainable materials and distributed to those attending the CIF celebration event. ....	95
Figure 38 - Bilingual brochure. ....	95
Figure 39 - Digital expography. ....	96
Figure 40 - Some posts from the @fip_brasil page. Available at <a href="http://www.instagram.com/fip_brasil">www.instagram.com/fip_brasil</a> . Accessed on 17/02/2024.....	97
Figure 41 - Attendance list signed during the Stakeholders Meeting, 27/03/2024.....	106

## Table of Contents

Table 1 - Properties served by the Project, by Federative Unit. ....	19
Table 2 - Use of ABC techniques in the seven regions served by the Project.....	19
Table 3 - Evolution of the adoption of ABC practices throughout the Project. ....	19
Table 4 - Result Indicators.....	20
Table 5 - Intermediary indicators.....	21
Table 6 - Area and number of producers with Native Vegetation conservation and restoration activities. ....	46
Table 7 - Indicators of the Development Goals.....	56
Table 8 - Number of men and women landowners or rural producers enrolled in events and completing training courses offered by the project. ....	59
Table 9 - Share of rural properties assisted by ATeG (accumulated) headed by women.....	59
Table 10 - Percentage of women and men hired by the Project in the first half of 2023. ....	59
Table 11 - Percentage of women and men hired by the Project (cumulative). ....	60

## Executive Summary

This document is the annual monitoring report for the Forest Investment Program in Brazil. Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) 2023 reports on the main results of Brazil's Investment Plan for the Forest Investment Program (PIB/FIP).

The year 2023 was marked by the start of the new administration, one of whose priorities was to take up the environmental agenda again, as well as the related international commitments. As part of this process, the Ministry of the Environment was restructured and renamed the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (keeping the acronym MMA), reinstating previously extinct secretariats and creating new secretariats with new responsibilities.

Within the scope of the PIB/FIP, it is worth highlighting changes that had an impact on the institutional arrangement of the Forest Investment Program in Brazil. The Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA) was recreated and the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA), which was linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), returned to its original portfolio, in this case the MDA. The Brazilian Forestry Service (SFB), which was also linked to MAPA, returned to the MMA and the responsibility for managing the National Rural Environmental Registry System was transferred to the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI), to be carried out in conjunction with the MMA.

The PIB/FIP is in its closing phase and of the eight initial projects, four have finished using their funds:

The Sustainable Production in Areas Already Converted to Agricultural Use Project, based on the Low Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan) or as it became known, the **ABC Cerrado FIP Project**, came to an end in 2019. This project contributed to the advancement of the ABC/ABC+ Plan, considered a priority action of the current government, and continues to gain momentum and contribute to expanding the scale of low-carbon agriculture in Brazil.

The **FIP CAR Cerrado Project**, which ended in 2019, increased Brazil's capacity to receive, analyze and validate SICAR registrations. The project invested in consolidating a national database (SICAR) and provided integrated training for agents from the 11 Cerrado Federal Units to feed this database. It also carried out direct registration of smallholders and traditional peoples and communities, ensuring legal structures to protect property rights and favoring access by vulnerable groups to rural credit funds. The project encouraged partnerships with state environmental agencies and INCRA superintendencies to support environmental regularization, especially in the CAR analysis stage, not only in the rural properties and settlements that benefited, but also in rural properties beyond the project.

The **FIP Cerrado Monitoring Project**, which ended in 2021, emerged as a response to the need to monitor deforestation, forest fires and estimate GHG emissions in the biome in order to stimulate assertive control actions. Using satellite technology, the project has generated important results for environmental governance in the Cerrado. Its systems, especially Prodes (deforestation mapping) and Deter (near-real-time deforestation alert), are national references



for understanding the dynamics of occupation in the region and for environmental enforcement actions in the Cerrado.

The **FIP Macaúba Project**, which ends in 2022, arose from the need to develop an alternative to palm oil, whose high demand results in large tracts of deforested forest. Unlike palm monoculture, macauba, which is native to the Cerrado and other biomes in Brazil, can be planted in intercropping systems with crops and pastures, providing sustainable oil production. In addition, the macauba coconut can be used 100%, generating inputs for the manufacture of cosmetics, chemicals and fuels. FIP Macaúba has developed research into the production of seedlings, planting and management techniques in agroforestry systems, recovery of degraded pastures, carbon certification and is investing in industrial machinery to process the coconut. As a pilot action, the project's robust performance has helped to consolidate a model that diversifies and expands production, regenerates degraded pastures and increases the income of rural producers, without generating changes in land use and with greater environmental sustainability. Currently, the project's actions are in full swing due to the success of the business model implemented by the project.

Four projects are still active and carried out their activities in:

The **FIP Rural Landscapes Project**, which is currently underway, is scheduled to end in November 2025. FIP Rural Landscapes is the result of integrating the actions of three projects: FIP ABC Cerrado + FIP CAR + FIP Cerrado Monitoring. It aims to implement techniques for recovering degraded pastures and recomposing environmental liabilities in Legal Reserves (LR) and Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA), in addition to monitoring the landscape by satellite. Its success is focused on integrated landscape management, through conservation practices for the Cerrado, water and soil, providing greater resilience and productivity. In 2023, we highlight the support given to TerraClass Mapping of the Cerrado, making it possible to improve the TerraBrasilis Portal, which serves the whole of Brazil. This innovation supported by the project stimulated negotiations with IBGE to expand TerraClass to the whole of Brazil (TC/BR) and for it to be made official as a land use mapping tool. At the end of last year, IBGE, INPE and Embrapa Digital met to discuss the way forward for TC/BR. MAPA has publicly expressed its support for the TC/BR and has been negotiating resources for its financing. In addition, it should be noted that MAPA is also developing the AgroBrasil+Sustentável platform, which will trace the main agribusiness commodities, so that the TC/BR will be the basic mapping to indicate the location and type of land use at the time of production.

Due to the large size and biological diversity of the Cerrado, information on forests was scarce, punctual and scattered. In its first phase, which ended in 2020, the **FIP IFN Project** generated high-quality, large-scale information on the Cerrado's forests and their different uses by communities. With data collected directly in the field in a broad and systematic way, the project produced and systematized biophysical and socio-environmental information about the Cerrado. In the National Forest Information System (Snif), the Project implemented a section dedicated to the Cerrado biome, with IFN information bulletins. In addition to a set of proprietary methodologies to guide data analysis, the country has gained information that underpins public and private sector policies and projects for the conservation and sustainable

use of biodiversity and the valuation of forest resources in the Cerrado. Currently in its second phase, the project is turning its attention to completing surveys in all non-Amazon biomes. In 2023, the project's contribution to consolidating the National Forest Inventory as an instrument of the Brazilian government's forest management policy stands out, as it contains the largest field survey of the botanical diversity and conditions of our forests. In many parts of the country, it has been the first time that samples of the flora have been collected. As an example of a result associated with collecting in places with few studies on the Brazilian flora, we highlight that a new tree species from the Cerrado was identified by researchers from the Federal University of Goiás (UFG), using data from the IFN-BR. The article on the discovery was published in February 2024<sup>1</sup>. In addition to contributions on species occurrence, IFN-BR has been important for providing valuable information on Brazilian forest resources<sup>2</sup>.

Indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities play a fundamental role in conserving the Cerrado. They are also socially vulnerable groups whose livelihoods and food security depend on natural resources and agricultural activities. In this scenario, the **FIP DGM Brazil Project** supports small projects created and aimed at these communities that contribute to the territorial, forestry and environmental management of their territories. The project also promotes actions to strengthen their representative organizations. FIP DGM Brazil is part of the DGM Global Program, a global mechanism of the FIP itself that supports initiatives by indigenous peoples and local communities. Phase I of DGM Brazil ended in 2022 and Phase II began in January 2023. We would like to highlight the Integrating Seminar held on April 5 to 8, 2022, with the participation of various organizations of Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities of the Brazilian Cerrado, which provided substantial elements for phase II of DGM Brazil. In the first half of 2023, the sub-projects were approved and field visits were carried out. The visits were guided by a methodology that was not only limited to the technical survey of the sub-projects, but also included the participation and contribution of the National Steering Committee (CGN) and the exchange between the Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Peoples and Communities PIPCTs of the Brazilian Cerrado and their main Technical and Political Support Networks.

The year 2023 marks Brazil's return to the scene of international conventions, in particular the Climate Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification. The Brazilian delegation at COP 28 in Dubai, led by Ministers Marina Silva, Sônia Guajajara and Ambassador André Corrêa do Lago, made important agreements in favor of advancing the socio-environmental agenda in Brazil and around the world, securing investments in Brazil for the restoration agenda, forest management, among others. In addition, 2023 was a year marked by high deforestation in the Cerrado, and its control and prevention is a huge challenge in the field of rural environmental management. The launch of Phase 4<sup>a</sup> of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in the Cerrado Biome (PPCDCerrado)<sup>3</sup>, in November 2023, paves the way for a solution to be agreed between the

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/nova-especie-de-planta-e-identificada-no-cerrado>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/ifn>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/combate-ao-desmatamento/ppccerrado/ppccerrado\\_4fase.pdf](https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/combate-ao-desmatamento/ppccerrado/ppccerrado_4fase.pdf)

federal government and the states, in the quest to increase control and reduce the current rates of deforestation in the threatened Cerrado biome.

In 2023, the **FIP Coordination Project** organized the commemoration of 10+1 years of the FIP in Brazil as part of the CIF's 15th anniversary celebrations. Brazilian authorities took part in the high-level international event in Brasilia in June. PIB/FIP had an important space at the event, which served to increase the visibility of the Program and its eight Projects. In July, the Project was hosted by the Department of Rural Environmental Management Policies (DGAR) of the MMA's National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development (SNPCT). The FIP Coordination is scheduled to end in November 2024. It is also noteworthy that, on the initiative of the FIP Coordination, it was possible for FIP projects to participate in the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, a major event in defense of the Cerrado, held in Brasilia in September 2023, with a total circulation of more than 7,000 people, leaders from all over the Cerrado attended, ministers of state and members of Congress. The Program was part of the event with the Jatobá tent where, in partnership with Funatura, it offered workshops, conversation circles, lectures, book launches and a digital exhibition.

Throughout 2023, in addition to FIP Coordination, three FIP projects were active: FIP Rural Landscapes, FIP IFN and FIP DGM Brazil. Although closed, FIP ABC Cerrado, FIP Monitoramento, FIP CAR and FIP Macaúba are still in constant dialogue with FIP Coordenação, exchanging information and participating in decision-making processes.

Enjoy your reading!

Daniel Peter Beniamino

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Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change MMA

## FIP TABLE 1.1 - THEME 1.1: REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE OF GHG EMISSIONS/IMPROVEMENT OF CARBON STOCKS

<b>Country:</b>	Brazil		<b>Level:</b>	Investment Plan	
<b>BMD Leader:</b>	BIRD				
<b>Other implementing MDBs:</b>	IDB				
<b>Endorsed FIP financing (millions of USD):</b>	100,3				
<b>Co-financing (millions of USD):</b>	26,0				
<b>Reporting period:</b>	<b>From:</b>	01/01/2023		<b>Until:</b>	31/12/2023
<b>Table 1.1</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Emissions reference level/ baseline (if applicable)</b>	<b>Target 1<sup>4</sup></b> (Expected results after the financial closure of the last project/program under the investment plan)	<b>Target 2<sup>5</sup></b> (Lifetime projection of the expected results of the projects/programs under the investment plan)	<b>Reporting year Actual annual (Accumulated until 31/12/2023)</b>
Total area where sustainable land management and low-carbon agricultural technologies have been adopted as a result of the investment plan	ha	---	7.353.472		367.168.731,00
Area of properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry as a result of the FIP/CAR Project in the 11 Federative Units covered by the Project	ha	---	6.653.472		366.688.496 <sup>6</sup>
Area where low-carbon farming technologies were adopted as a result of the FIP/ABC Project <sup>7</sup>	ha	---	300.000		378.513 <sup>8</sup>
Area where low-carbon agricultural practices have been adopted as a result of the FIP/Rural Landscapes Project	ha	---	87.500		83.726 <sup>9</sup>
Area where conservation and restoration practices were adopted as a result of the FIP/Rural Landscapes Project	ha	---	7.000		17.996
<b>Type of forest(s)</b>	<b>Forest, savannah and grassland</b>				
Covered area	ha	198.301.700 <sup>10</sup>	Area corresponding to the Cerrado Biome (IBGE/2019)		

<sup>4</sup> Target 1: Target achieved during the implementation of the Investment Plan (ending with the financial closure of the last project supported under the investment plan).

<sup>5</sup> Target 2: Target projection taking into account the lifetime of the results achieved through the implementation of the Investment Plan.

<sup>6</sup> The area registered with CAR corresponds to the indicator area with sustainable land management practices adopted as a result of the Investment Plan. This area was published in the October 2023 Newsletter. In 2022, the figure was 267,321,984 ha; there was an increase of 307,144,521 ha compared to the previous year.

<sup>7</sup> There was no execution of the FIP/ABC Project in 2022.

<sup>8</sup> Considers projections from the impact assessment, which includes properties benefiting from Technical and Management Assistance + training and properties benefiting from training only.

<sup>9</sup> Number counted until June/2023.

<sup>10</sup> According to the IBGE publication Biomes and Coastal-Marine System of Brazil (IBGE/2019), the area of the Cerrado biome corresponds to 198,301,700 hectares <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101676.pdf>.

GDP execution period	years	12	Considers the date of approval of the FIP/IFN Project (13/12/2013) and the end of implementation of the FIP/Rural Landscapes Project (30/11/2025).
<p><b>Specify the methodology(ies) used for GHG accounting (e.g. by project/program), including the initial year and period for the Reference Emissions Level</b></p> <p>REDD+ results will be reported by the Brazilian government on a national scale, in accordance with UNFCCC decisions. Funding for REDD+ can occur ex-ante, i.e. while developing countries are preparing to achieve these results (readiness), the Cerrado Biome and other Brazilian biomes are in the process of preparing and demonstrating activities for REDD+. As a substitute for this indicator, areas where sustainable land management practices have been adopted as a result of the Investment Plan will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• area of properties registered in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), as a result of the activities of the FIP/CAR Project;</li> <li>• area where low carbon agriculture technologies are adopted as a result of FIP/ABC Project activities; and</li> <li>• areas where low-carbon agricultural practices have been adopted as a result of the Rural Landscapes Project, which include areas where practices have been adopted for the management and recovery of degraded pastures and the recovery and conservation of native vegetation.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Provide a brief description of the interventions (context and objective)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Within the scope of the FIP Landscapes project, investments are geared towards recovering degraded pastures (100,000 ha) and native vegetation (7,000 ha). For the recovery of native vegetation in the Cerrado, the project continues to use methodologies developed by Embrapa as a reference, with technologies that require different levels of financial investment and labor intensity; the simplest method uses only fertilization and the most complex method includes complete removal of the grass, construction of terraces, limestone, fertilization, planting/harvesting corn/soybean crops in the first year, planting new grass for four years and planting trees for sale in around seven years. All the methods developed by Embrapa have been tested and there are experimental areas for visits and training.</li> <li>• The IFN - FIP IFN Project contributes to the generation and management of information on forest resources. During its execution period, activities were carried out to produce and systematize forestry information, strengthen institutions, make information available and finally encourage the use of information to generate results that can support the proper management of the Cerrado and help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. Large-scale data on the structure, biomass and carbon of vegetation and soil will make it possible to increase knowledge about the variability of carbon stocks in forest ecosystems in Brazil and reduce uncertainties about estimates of carbon stocks and emissions. Optimizing estimates will have a strong impact on the commitments made to Measure, Report and Verify (MRV) GHG emissions at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project's actions are focused on collecting and processing IFN data, including collecting and identifying exsiccates and botanical material and collecting and analyzing soils (such as carbon content). They also include improving the National Forest Information System (SNIF) and selecting and promoting species for the Bioeconomy. In 2023, data was collected from the Caatinga in the states of Piauí and Bahia. Calculations of the estimated stocks for this area are underway. That year also saw the updating of the geographic base of Brazil's forests, from which the calculations of forest area estimates are made. Forest area is the basis for carbon stock estimates for the country. Following on from the 2020 Bulletin, which presented the methodology and detailed forest area values, the 2023 Bulletin was published, which now details the methodology for calculating the area of forest in regeneration, with updated data up to 2022, for the Amazon and Cerrado, including "Secondary vegetation in natural forest areas" among the topics covered</li> </ul>			
<p><b>What were the main contributions (successes) of the FIP in relation to GHG emissions reduction/avoidance/carbon stock improvement in the context of your country during this reference year?</b></p> <p>FIP Rural Landscapes</p> <p>In the Rural Landscapes FIP, part of the field activities include the recovery of degraded pastures and native vegetation. Both activities contribute to carbon capture, either by increasing organic matter in the soil or by increasing biomass in the plant structure. Recovering pastures not only increases cattle productivity (with a higher number of head per hectare), but also reduces the demand for opening up and deforesting new areas. In addition, recovered pastures provide more food for cattle, which leads to faster growth of beef cattle. This results in</p>			

lower carbon emissions per arroba of animal, as they reach slaughter size more quickly. Following the same logic is milk production, which has increased production per animal, resulting in lower carbon emissions per liter of milk produced. By June 2023, low-carbon agricultural practices (ABC) had been adopted on 83,726 ha, which represents an increase of 11,084 ha compared to the previous year. Most of this area has received techniques for Recovering Degraded Pastures, increasing soil resilience and mitigating GHG emissions.

#### FIP National Forest Inventory

The IFN is an instrument of the Brazilian government's forest management policy, coordinated by the SFB, which provides the largest field survey of the botanical diversity and conditions of our forests and continues to provide valuable information on Brazilian forest resources. In this way, the IFN contributes to improving the calculations of carbon stock estimates. In many parts of the country, it has been the first time that flora samples have been collected. As an example of a result associated with collection in places with few studies on the Brazilian flora, we highlight that a new Cerrado tree species was identified by researchers from the Federal University of Goiás (UFG), using IFN data. The article on the discovery was published in February 2024.

#### **What were your main challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?**

##### FIP Rural Landscapes

The main challenges in the FIP Landscapes include the cost of implementing new ABC technologies in pasture areas and the recovery of Legal Reserves (LR) and Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs) by rural producers who are undercapitalized and have low investment capacity. In addition, the process of convincing and making producers aware of the importance and benefits of conservation and restoration is also challenging; convincing producers that conservation or restoration have beneficial effects in the medium and long term for the rural property and that it is an investment and not an expense. Due to cultural factors, a low level of education and a lack of knowledge of environmental legislation, rural producers are often reluctant to embrace new technology proposals. Their main concern is the low productivity of their pastures. While this favors the adoption of pasture recovery and management practices, there is little interest in environmental restoration and conservation, which takes a back seat. One of the powerful arguments is the possibility of increasing water availability and soil conservation on the property, as well as legally complying with environmental regularization requirements.

Opportunities for improvement include building partnerships with private or third sector institutions that provide financial support, especially for restoring APPs and RLs. The positive result of restoring degraded pastures, which has considerably increased productivity (higher stocking rates), has shown producers that there is no need for livestock farming in conservation and preservation areas. This has contributed to conservation and preservation actions.

##### FIP IFN

The IFN FIP's main challenge has been to structure a team of consultants to strengthen the process of analyzing IFN data and making forestry information available through the SNIF. With this expanded team, there will be the opportunity to draw up protocols, manuals and tutorials that will guide future IFN data analysis, as well as making it possible to produce data and information outputs through different products, within the scope of the SNIF.

## FIP FORM 1.1 - THEME 1.1: GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS OR AVOIDANCE/ CARBON STOCK ENHANCEMENT

### Level: Investment Plan

Answer the following question with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reference year. If data is available, you can also compare the progress made in the reference year with the previous one (i.e. the number of hectares reforested). GHG emission reductions or improvements in carbon stocks are reported at the beginning, middle and end of the investment plan's implementation.

**1. What actions has your country taken to bring areas under sustainable practices (sustainable forest management or sustainable land management practices) or to reduce GHG emissions/increase carbon stocks? Please describe the tree species planted, benefiting populations, ecosystems and other relevant information.**

### FIP Rural Landscapes

The FIP Rural Landscapes Project is coordinated by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) and the Secretariat for Innovation, Rural Development and Irrigation (SDI) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA); the project is run by the National Rural Apprenticeship Service (SENAR) and the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ) in partnership with Embrapa and INPE. The program is financed with funds from the Forest Investment Program (FIP) managed by the World Bank and was scheduled to run for five years from November 2018, but was extended last year to end on November 30, 2025.

With a focus on environmental recovery, FIP Paisagens Rurais aims to stimulate an increase in productivity and income for rural producers associated with environmental gains. This is achieved by supporting the implementation of techniques for recovering degraded pastures and recomposing environmental liabilities in Legal Reserves (LR) and Permanent Preservation Areas (PPA), as well as low-carbon agricultural practices in selected watersheds in Brazil's Cerrado Biome (Figure 1); plus satellite monitoring of the landscape.

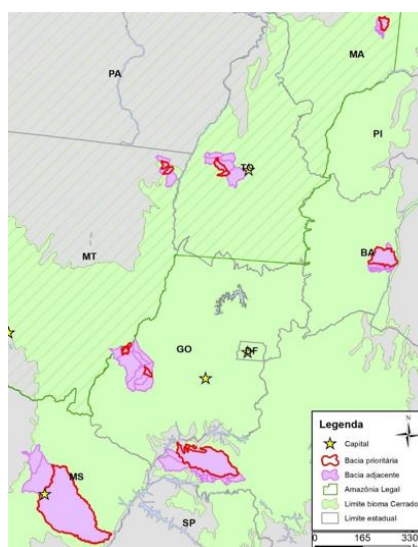


Figure 1 - Basins served by the FIP Rural Landscapes project.

The project is divided into three lines of execution. The first, which has already been completed, consisted of selecting the priority river basins. The other two lines are currently being implemented as they are the longest running. The second involves systematizing information on recovering degraded areas, training extension workers and providing technical and managerial assistance (ATeG) to 4,000 rural landowners. The third refers to assessing the evolution of

landscape change within the scope of the project, by monitoring land use with the TerraClass system. Figure 2 shows the flow of the project.

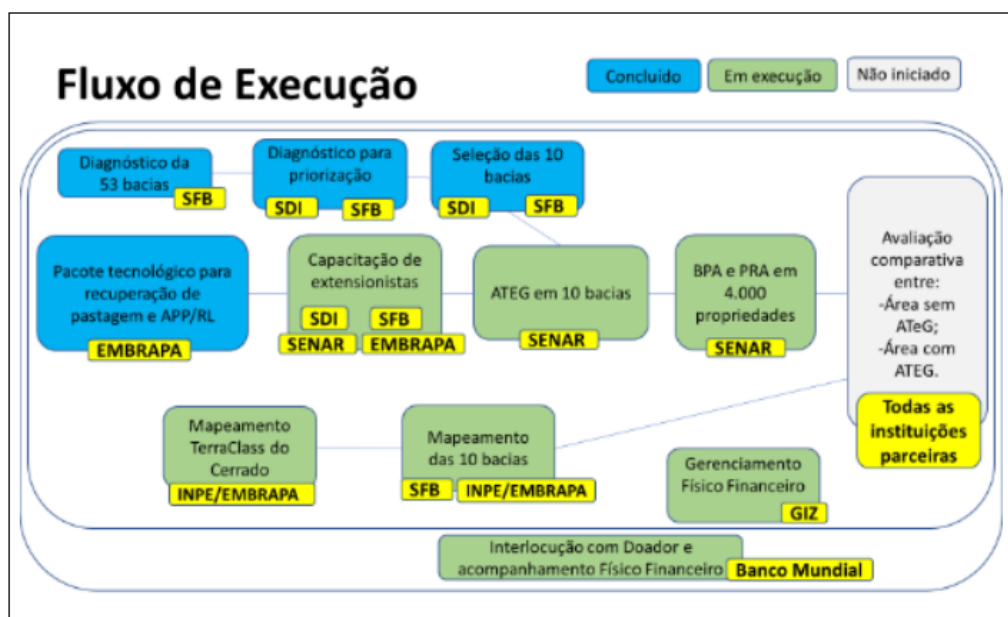


Figure 2 - Execution flow of the Landscapes Project with stages executed until June/2023.

In 2023, previously approved activities continued to be carried out, such as ATeG, data collection in the Indicator Assessment Units (UAI) within the catchment areas, TerraClass mapping, consultancies related to the ABC Plan, CAR rectification, among others. Field visits were made to rural properties and Embrapa's URTs.

### Highlights, perspectives and hot topics for the first half of 2023

The first half of 2023 had the following highlights:

- The ministerial restructuring that transferred SFB from MAPA to MMA affected the performance of the PMU until March 2023;
- The preparation of the POA 2023 was delayed due to redefinitions of the project, including the extension;
- The change from SICAR, which was managed by the SFB, to MGI affected the dynamics of actions related to environmental regularization;
- The extension of the project will enable actions such as environmental regularization, landscape analysis and Integrated Landscape Management;
- The first PMU Monitoring Mission was carried out in Uberaba/MG, where it was noted that some data reported in SISGATE needed to be adjusted;
- Institutional strengthening supported the preparation of some studies related to the ABC Plan, TerraClass mapping for 2020, events with OEMAS to speed up environmental regularization, improvements to the WEBAmbiente and WEBPasto platforms and the refurbishment of the Embrapa Cerrados auditorium;
- 1,691 properties were served with 24 ATeG visits until June 2023;



- The properties served are dispersed within the watersheds, which should dilute the impacts on the landscape. For this reason, it was necessary to construct a specific method for Landscape Analysis;
- Pasture recovery accounted for 84% of the area with ABC techniques implemented;
- Senar has begun an analysis and management of polygons, which, together with the polygon delimitation work carried out by Brasplan, will make it possible to generate the polygons for the project's intervention areas;
- The areas classified as having conservation and restoration practices amounted to 17,996 hectares. Field observations indicate that most of these areas are remnants of native vegetation that have been isolated from the degrading agent "cattle" and are regenerating naturally;
- The Landscape Analysis method was developed by INPE and Embrapa Cerrados and will make it possible to measure the changes in the landscape caused by the Project's actions, even with the dispersion of properties within the watersheds;
- The Integrated Landscape Management actions have begun and will focus on the Triangulo Mineiro basin;
- In general, the Project Indicators are achieving their targets. Outcome Indicator 02, which refers to the number of producers implementing Conservation and Restoration Practices (CRP) for native vegetation, may not reach the target set due to resistance from rural producers;
- Financial execution reached 59% of the total value of the project in June 2023. The execution plans for 2023, 2024 and 2025 indicate the total execution of resources;
- Procurement did not indicate any outstanding cases. The contract that has faced the most challenges (BRASPLAN) is being supported by the SFB to achieve the expected results;
- The project's communications department faced the changes imposed by the restructuring of the two partner ministries in this project - MAPA and MMA - and readjusted the project's products, publications and documents;
- The actions related to Safeguards highlight the reviews carried out by the World Bank at the Supervision Mission in May 2023 and the construction of the Project Action Plan, which will address pest control, waste management, the use of fire and pressure on native vegetation areas.

### **Technical and management assistance**

ATeG field activities to recover degraded pastures and native vegetation in Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs) and Legal Reserves (LRs) based on the methodology developed by Embrapa<sup>11</sup> continued, with emphasis on planting seedlings and fencing off springs, footpaths and areas of native vegetation to prevent animal traffic, in order to reduce soil compaction and the consequent degradation of these areas. DPO was carried out on more than 84,000 hectares and NRV techniques were used on more than 17,000 hectares.

The number of producers signing up to the ATeG offered by Senar has been progressive over the last four years in the seven regions where the Project operates. At the beginning of April 2023, the PMU's Monitoring Mission was set up to carry out field visits to areas served by the Project. The areas visited are chosen by the members of the PMU and informed to the partners,

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<sup>11</sup> Methodology available at: <https://www.webambiente.cnptia.embrapa.br/>.

especially Senar, so that negotiations can be made with the rural producers to receive the team. The mission's objectives are: a) To analyze the impact of the ATeG on the rural property; b) To check whether BRASPLAN's service has covered all the features (characteristics) existing within the rural property; c) To observe how the recommendations for good practices (both for pasture and for APP/RL) have been implemented by the rural producer.

The first field trip took place from April 11 to 13, 2023, in the region of Uberaba/MG. On this mission, 3 properties and an Embrapa URT were visited. Field observations indicated the need for adjustments to the values classified in SISGATE as "intervention area" and "planning and ISA area". This situation indicates the possibility of there being other similar situations which would result in a value reported in Sisateg which is different from the reality in the field. Figure 3 illustrates a conversation with the owner of Fazenda Velha de Baixo in Uberaba on this Mission.



Figure 3 - Technical visit - Fazenda Velha de Baixo - Uberaba/MG.

There were 6,458 properties that received at least one ATeG visit by June 2023, which is around 61% more than the project's target (4,000 properties). The total area occupied by these properties is 765,762.88 hectares, of which 537,881.55 hectares are productive areas, where the dominant activity is beef cattle farming (58.65%) followed by dairy cattle farming (41.35%). However, this assessment does not take into account the properties that have given up on ATeG, which makes it impossible at the moment to quantify the area effectively under the influence of ATeG.

It can be seen that the distribution and number of properties served is not uniform within the basins served by the project. While the total number of properties served in the Triangulo Mineiro reaches 2,722, only 131 properties were served in the Mato Grosso basin (Table 1). This scenario was influenced by the fact that producers' adherence to the project was not as high as expected in the basins originally prioritized, which led to an increase in the area of the basins in order to reach the target number of properties served.

Table 1 - Properties served by the Project, by Federative Unit.

UF	BEEF CATTLE FARMING	DAIRY FARMING	NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SERVED
MG	1.159	1.563	2.722
BA	977	733	1.710
TO	743	99	842
MA	412	64	476
MS	301	0	301
GO	138	138	276
MT	58	73	131
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>6.458</b>

### Evolution of pasture and native vegetation recovery areas

The number of producers adopting ABC practices on June 30, 2023, was 3,433, with a total area of 83,726.49 ha, where 84.67% adopted the recovery of degraded pastures as their main ABC practice (Table 2).

Table 2 - Use of ABC techniques in the seven regions served by the Project.

ABC technique	Unit of the Federation that has an area served by the Project							Total*
	BA	GO	MA	MG	MS	MT	TO	
Technologies not filled in system	0,55%	1,79%	0,69%	0,49%	0,35%	0,00%	0,28%	0,58%
Adapting to Climate Change	0,95%	5,80%	1,48%	2,18%	0,00%	0,00%	6,60%	2,47%
Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF)	1,71%	1,59%	0,53%	1,29%	0,64%	0,00%	7,12%	1,93%
Planted Forests	0,23%	0,17%	0,56%	0,44%	0,04%	1,33%	5,35%	1,08%
Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (CLFI) <sup>1</sup> and Agroforestry Systems (AFSs) <sup>2</sup>	2,84%	2,07%	0,99%	2,93%	1,21%	4,16%	6,82%	2,75%
Recovering Degraded Pastures	90,62 %	85,48 %	93,89%	83,00%	93,25%	81,08%	61,25%	84,67%
Direct Planting System (SPD)	2,87%	2,99%	1,82%	9,21%	4,50%	13,43%	12,57%	6,35%
Animal Waste Treatment	0,24%	0,11%	0,04%	0,46%	0,01%	0,00%	0,00%	0,17%
Area adopting ABC practices (ha)	7.892,09	7.333,76	15.915,71	23.933,71	15.305,73	1.098,50	12.246,99	83.726,49
Number of producers	1.000	173	375	1.416	159	47	263	3.433

1. crop-livestock-forest integration 2. agroforestry systems

The evolution of the area adopting ABC practices in general has been increasing, especially from 2021 onwards (Table 3).

Table 3 - Evolution of the adoption of ABC practices throughout the Project.

Months of publication of the Progress Report	Area (ha)
June /2019	0
December /2019	0
June /2020	0
December /2020	9.981
June /2021	12.919
December /2021	12.305
June /2022	50.649
December /2022	72.642
June /2023	83.726

A Table 4 provides information on the targets and status of the result indicators in June 2023.

Table 4 - Result Indicators.

Indicator (Hectare (Ha))	Target for Year 5	Status in June 2023
Result 01 - Area where conservation and restoration practices have been adopted.	7.000	17.996
Outcome 02 - Landowners adopting environmental conservation and restoration practices (Number)	3.500	1.257 305(M) & 952(H)
Result 03 - Land area where low-carbon agricultural practices have been adopted (Hectare(Ha))	100.000	83.726,49
Result 04 - Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology (CRI, Number)	4.000 1.000 (M) & 3.000(H)	3.433 768(M) & 2.665(H)

The result indicators are facing the challenge of achieving the targets set, with the exception of indicator 01, which has already exceeded the target. Indicator 02 has faced resistance from rural producers when it comes to implementing Conservation and Restoration Practices (CRP) for native vegetation. The amount achieved by June 2023 is around 36% of the final target, with a predominance of smallholdings, especially in Bahia. Among the reasons for this resistance is the producer's lack of financial resources, which makes it impossible to implement the PCR. With few financial resources, the producer chooses to recover the productive area, since the Project does not directly provide financial resources to implement the PCR. This is one of the project's challenges. - Indicator 03 has shown steady growth over the semesters, especially after the pandemic. With the extension of the Project for another 23 months, and the extension of ATeG for another 12 months, it is possible that the target for this indicator will be reached. Indicator 04 has shown steady growth over the semesters, especially after the pandemic. However, with the gradual end of ATeG services in the coming semesters, growth may be lower, but this indicator may still reach its target.

The targets for the intermediate indicators were achieved (Table 5), with the exception of indicator 05. Indicators 02, 05 and 09 deserve comment. Indicator 02 is related to TerraClass mapping. Although the target has already been reached, there is still the 2022 mapping to be delivered, which is scheduled for the first half of 2024. By extending the project for a further 23 months, it will be possible to carry out the 2024 TerraClass mapping. Indicator 05 continues to increase in quantity over the last few semesters, but should not reach the final target with the metric used to measure it.

In the first half of 2023, Senar began actions related to the georeferencing of intervention polygons through the Technical and Management Assistance Management System (Sisateg) - a tool that gathers information collected in the field for data monitoring and analysis of the properties and projects served. The absence of this information undermines confidence in the data provided, since it cannot be audited because its precise delimitation is unknown.

Table 5 - Intermediary indicators.

Indicator	Target for Year 5	Status in June 2023
Intermediate 01 - Institutions provided with capacity-building support to improve landscape management (Number)	5	6
Intermediate 02 - Maps on land use and land cover in the Cerrado Biome are made available (TerraClass Cerrado 2016, 2018 and 2020). (Yes/No)	YES	YES
Intermediate 03 - Maps of land use and land cover changes in selected river basins are available (Yes/No)	YES	YES
Intermediate 04 - River basins where Action Plans have been prepared (Number)	10	15
Intermediate 05 - Land area under land use planning for landscape management (Hectare (Ha))	1.200.000	588.019
Intermediate 06 - Landowners adopting land use planning tools for landscape management (Number)	4200	5160 1.212(M) & 3.947(H)
Intermediate 07 - People employed in agricultural services and/or restoration practices as a result of the project (Number)	150	301 (SENAR) 07 (Embrapa Cerrados) 08 (INPE and Embrapa Digital) 06 (SFB) 05 (CHALK)
Intermediary 08 - Farmers who received agricultural assets or services (CRI, Number)	5200	13,642 4,185 (M) & 9,457 (H)
Intermediate 09 - Share of landowners satisfied with the agricultural and/or catering services provided by the project (Percentage)	70	Survey not carried out

Despite the challenges faced by BRASPLAN in mapping the polygons, such as some rural producers not allowing the company to enter the property, as well as some producers not knowing the location of the intervention areas for ABC practices, BRASPLAN mapped the intervention polygons for many properties. The first polygons made available by the company were in the Maranhão basin, where the GIZ team carried out a comparative analysis between the Sisateg and BRASPLAN data only for properties with 24 ATeG visits. The results indicated that there was no difference between the areas of the polygons of the properties and the area declared in SISGATE. However, differences were found between the areas of reclaimed pasture polygons and the areas declared in SISGATE. The analysis was presented to Senar and a number of possibilities were raised to justify the difference in the data.

The project has also supported, through the hiring of a long-term consultant, the monitoring of the performance of the modules related to SICAR, such as the Registration Module, Dynamic

and Individualized Analysis, Rectification and Access to the Owner/Possessor Central. In these activities, errors are identified in the SICAR modules, these errors are recorded and monitored until they are resolved and at the end of the process the procedures are reported in reports to the SFB. The monitoring spreadsheet is presented to the state groups once a week for follow-up.

## FIP IFN

Brazil's National Forest Inventory (IFN) collects data directly from forests in the field (Figure 4), and includes measuring data that makes it possible to estimate forest stocks (volume, biomass and carbon), as well as determining carbon in the soil. Last year, data was collected from the Caatinga in the states of Piauí and Bahia. Calculations of the estimated stocks for this area are underway.



Figure 4 - Field data collection carried out by IFN.

The National Forest Information System (SNIF) provides a variety of information on Brazilian forests, including forest stocks (volume, biomass and carbon). This information improves knowledge about stocks in the country. In 2023, the geographic base of Brazil's forests was updated, from which forest area estimates are calculated. Forest area is the basis for carbon stock estimates for the country. The SNIF 2023 Bulletin was also published, one of the topics covered being "Secondary vegetation in natural forest areas", information also derived from the forest database<sup>12</sup>.

Beyond the scope of the project, the following general data on the actions already carried out within the scope of the IFN are worth highlighting:

- More than 10,000 sample units measured (approximately 60% of the target)
- More than 27,000 soil samples collected and analyzed
- More than 130,000 botanical samples collected and 90,000 already identified
- More than 900,000 trees with a DBH greater than or equal to 10cm measured
- More than 300,000 trees with a DBH of less than 10 cm measured
- All 27 Federative Units with IFN started
- 17 Federative Units with IFN collections completed - Figure 5 shows the current status of IFN collections to date.

<sup>12</sup> [https://snif.florestal.gov.br/images/pdf/publicacoes/Boletim\\_SNIF\\_2023.pdf](https://snif.florestal.gov.br/images/pdf/publicacoes/Boletim_SNIF_2023.pdf).

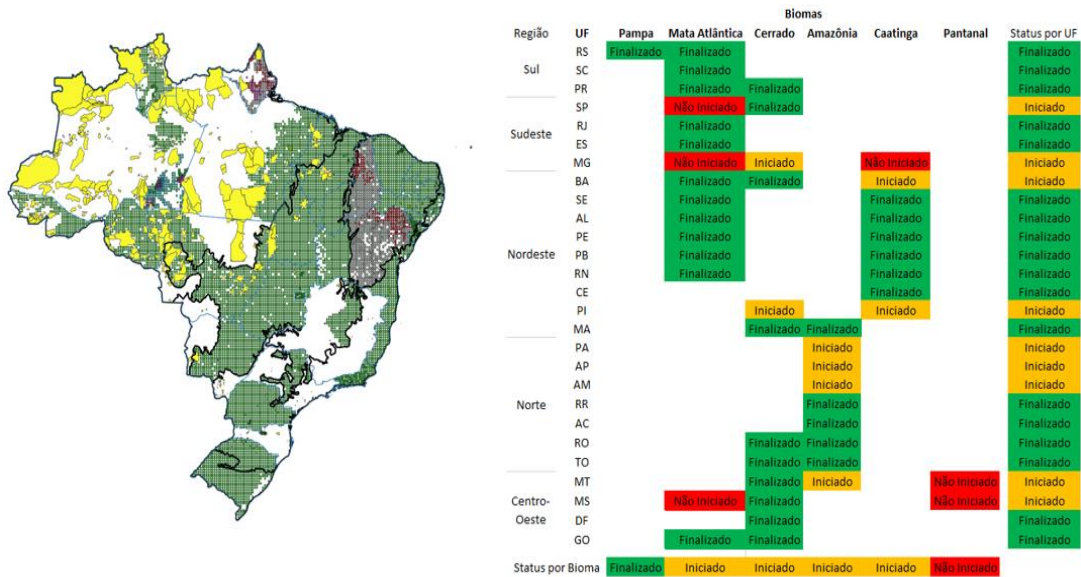


Figure 5 - Current status of IFN collections.

Still considering the general IFN data, in the Pampa the implementation of IFN has already been completed; the Atlantic Forest has reached 66%; the Caatinga, 46%; the Amazon has 40% of IFN implemented and in the Pantanal it has not yet started. The IFN FIP Project worked specifically to collect data from the Cerrado IFN, reaching almost 90% of its total area (with the exception of the Federal District and Paraná). The new phase of the FIP is concluding the passive points to close the 1st cycle of NFI in the Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest and Pantanal (Figure 6).

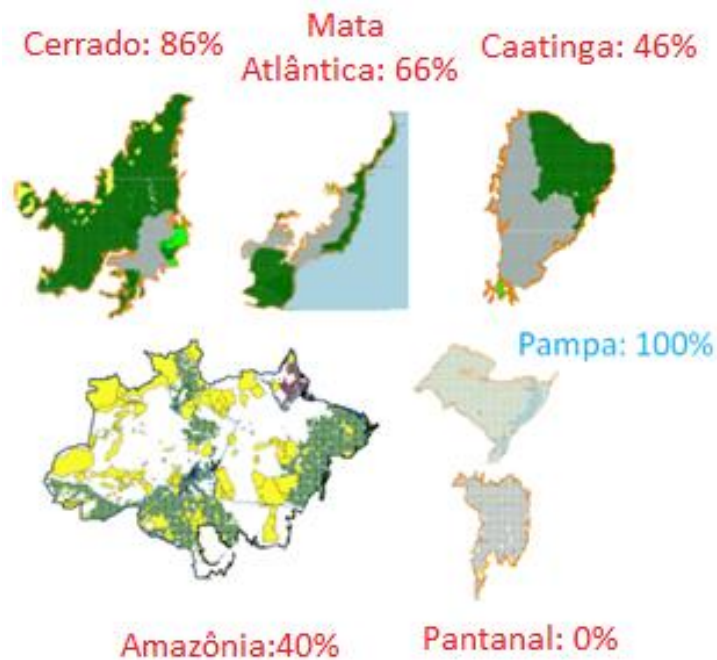


Figure 6 - Percentage of IFN reached in the biomes.

## FIP TABLE 1.2 - THEME 1.2: LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS

Country:	Brazil		Level:	Investment Plan	
Country:	Brazil		Level:	Project	
BMD Implementer:	IBRD and IDB		Project title:		
Amount of FIP funding (millions of USD):	100,3				
Co-financing (millions of USD):	26,0				
Date of report:	From:	1/1/2023	Until:	31/12/2023	
Table 1.2 (Aggregate project/program level data in this table)	Baseline	Target for BMD approval	Reporting year Actual annual (Accumulated until 31/12/2023)	Additional Information	
Use the livelihood co-benefit indicators identified in your project/program. Use only the number of beneficiaries or households as your metric. If households are used, indicate the average number of people per household and the source of this information. Disaggregate the number of beneficiaries by gender for each indicator.					
<b>1. Income</b> Indicator:	Total	--	--	--	
	Men	--	--	--	
	Women	--	--	--	
<b>2. Employment</b> (PSG)	<b>Total</b>		150	334	The accumulated figure takes into account people with active and inactive contracts (already concluded) as of December 2023.
	Men		112	229	
	Women		38	105	
<b>3. Entrepreneurship</b> Indicator:	Total	--	--	--	
	Men	--	--	--	
	Women	--	--	--	



<b>4. Access to finance</b> Indicator:	Total	--	--	--	
	Men	--	--	--	
	Women	--	--	--	
<b>5. Education</b> (CAR1) + (PSG1)	Total	--	8.276	727	Considers the sum of the Project indicators: <b>CAR1 + PSG1</b>
	Men	--		417	
	Women	--		310	
<b>5. Education</b> (CAR1)	Total	--	200	451	The FIP CAR considers 451 OEMA professionals trained to use the National Rural Environmental Registry System and to analyze and validate registrations.
	Men	--	--	241	
	Women	--	--	210	
<b>5. Education</b> (PSG1)	Total	--	--	276	The Rural Landscapes FIP considers the training of technicians and field supervisors hired by the National Rural Apprenticeship Service.
	Men	--	--	206	
	Women	--	--	70	
<b>6. Health</b> Indicator:	Total	--	--	--	
	Men	--	--	--	
	Women	--	--	--	
<b>7. Other relevant benefits</b> Indicator: Number of rural properties registered in the CAR in the selected municipalities by 2023 (CAR)	Total	--	160.612	3.617.191*	FIP CAR: data extracted from the CAR database, with a cut-off date of 05/01/23. *This figure already includes CAR registrations made under the FIP Rural Landscapes project.
<b>8. Other relevant benefits</b> Indicator: rural properties that have received at least one technical visit from Technical and Management Assistance (ATeG). (PSG)	Total	--	4.000	6.458	Rural landscapes
In the Rural Landscapes FIP, the direct beneficiaries total 6,458 rural producers who have received Technical and Management Assistance (ATeG) until 2023.					

This coverage corresponds to an area of 765,762.88 hectares, of which 537,881.55 hectares are under land use planning and landscape management. In 2023, 480 properties were served. The ATeG service contributes to improving production systems on the properties it serves. It represents environmental gains, improved management processes (administrative and financial) for rural enterprises and has a direct impact on increasing productivity, income and improving the quality of life of rural producers.

At FIP IFN, the project's main beneficiaries are decision-makers in forest management and conservation, since the project produces and makes publicly available comprehensive information on the country's forests. This group includes government agents at various levels, investors, organized civil society, rural producers, as well as researchers and students who use forestry information. Actions are being carried out to better identify and monitor the use of the information produced by the project by these various stakeholders.

**What were your main challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?**

FIP Rural Landscapes:

In this regard, one of the main challenges pointed out for the adoption of low carbon agriculture practices (ABC) was the resistance of rural producers, due to cultural factors such as traditionalism and fear of adopting new technologies, as mentioned above. The opportunities lie in demonstrating the positive results (such as increased productivity through pasture recovery) to farmers and spreading the word to their peers and neighbors. Success stories are an important showcase for increasing local adherence and breaking down resistance, according to field technicians. The use of forest species of economic interest is also key to encouraging restoration, especially if there is a consolidated production chain to guarantee the flow of production.

Another important challenge concerns the evasion of owners participating in the project.

## FIP FORM 1.2 - TOPIC 1.2: LIVELIHOOD CO-BENEFITS

### Level: Investment Plan

Answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reference year. Explain the progress made in the reference year compared to the previous one. Please provide a narrative for each relevant aspect, such as income, employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, education, health or others.

#### 1. Number of beneficiaries:

##### FIP Rural Landscapes

The direct beneficiaries are the more than 4,000 rural producers served by ATeG, more than 84,000 hectares using DPO and more than 17,000 hectares using NVR techniques. In addition, around 80% of the properties served are small farms (less than 4 fiscal modules), with an average area of 35 hectares.

Brasplan's services and deliveries in MG (until August 2023)

- beneficiaries served
- 940 beneficiaries served are located in Agrarian Reform Settlements
- 315 rural properties had their CAR rectified and submitted for evaluation by independent consultants, IEF and SFB.
- 299 technical reports delivered to producers in Minas Gerais (11/22)

Achievement of indicators and targets (until August 2023)

- conservation and restoration practices adopted on 17,996 hectares
- low carbon agricultural practices adopted on 83,725.49 hectares
- 1,257 landowners adopting environmental conservation and restoration practices, 305 women and 952 men
- 3,433 farmers adopted improved agricultural technology, 2,665 men and 768 women

##### FIP IFN

The main beneficiaries of the project are decision-makers in forest management and conservation, since the project produces and makes publicly available comprehensive information on the country's forests. This group includes government agents at various levels, investors, organized civil society, rural producers, as well as researchers and students who use forest information. Actions are being carried out to better identify and monitor the use of the information produced by the Project by these various stakeholders.

The Brazilian Forest Service, as coordinator and technical executor of the project, is also a beneficiary, as it receives financial and human resources that increase its institutional capacity.

#### 2. What actions were taken to provide livelihood co-benefits (monetary or non-monetary benefits) that the beneficiaries received?

##### FIP Rural Landscapes

The benefits received include training and technical assistance within the rural property, with monitoring of the technology taught and implemented on the property. Most of the

technologies employed include RPD and RVN, as well as improving the administrative and financial management of the property. Another benefit includes the environmental regularization of the property by registering/rectifying the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). Indirect beneficiaries include hundreds of rural producers not served by ATeG who take part in events in the seven regions where the project operates. At these events, the RPD and RVN techniques are presented, as well as clarifying doubts with state and federal institutions related to the area of agricultural production and the environment.

**Other benefits**

- Alignment between SFB, Brasplan and the safeguards team => reinforcement of guidelines for ongoing assistance;
- Review and recommendation on Brasplan's standard message on the first approach and on rectified registrations;
- Request for the company to include the project contacts in its materials and reports;
- Elaboration of direct communication strategies with producers, reflecting the contexts of BA, MG and MA.
- Targeted communication to producers (drawing up contact lists and confirming messages for each case: documentation pending to complete service / registration analyzed to continue rectification / producers able to visit);
- Reinforcement of the dissemination of project contacts, as well as institutional and communication materials (such as videos and brochures);
- Finalization of the Q&A document on the process/service.

Figure 7 shows examples of the products/materials that the rural producers assisted by the project received.

The image displays three main items:
 

- Folder presented by Brasplan - início do atendimento:** A brochure titled 'PROJETO FIP PAISAGENS RURAIS' and 'CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL'. It includes sections for 'PROJETO FIP PAISAGENS RURAIS', 'IMÓVEIS ATENDIDOS', 'APOIO A PRODUÇÃO AMBIENTAL - BRASPLAN', and 'O QUE SERÁ ABORDADO NA VISITA TÉCNICA?'. It also lists 'DOCUMENTOS PARA REALIZAÇÃO/RETIIFICAÇÃO DO CAR'.
- Relatório técnico (com login e senha) e recibo de inscrição no CAR – finalização do atendimento:** A 'RELATÓRIO TÉCNICO DE APOIO AO PROPRIETÁRIO' with the 'SERVIÇO FLORESTAL BRASILEIRO' logo and the 'CAR CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL' logo.
- RECIBO DE INSCRIÇÃO DO IMÓVEL RURAL NO CAR:** A receipt form with fields for registration number, date, and property details. It includes a table for 'INFORMAÇÕES GERAIS' with fields for Name, Municipality, Coordinates, Area, and Code.

Figure 7 - Products/materials delivered to rural producers assisted by the Project.

**FIP IFN**

IFN hires companies to collect data in the field. In order for the companies' teams to be able to carry out their work, they undergo training in IFN's methodology. During field work, the

companies need local guides to help with the activities, who generally get to know the IFN and are paid for this. In addition, taxonomists are trained to carry out botanical identifications in accordance with the IFN flows.

### **3. Why did it make a difference?**

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

FIP Paisagens Rurais' ATeG actions promote an increase in agricultural production combined with environmental gains. They also improve production systems and the administrative and financial management of rural properties, with a direct impact on increasing the productivity and income of rural producers.

#### FIP IFN

At the end of the project, society will have accurate estimates of the area of forest cover and different land uses; forest dynamics, fragmentation, health and vitality; diversity and abundance of forest species; trees outside the forest; estimates of forest stocks (volume and biomass) and carbon stocks above and below ground; soil characteristics under the forests; forest management; as well as socio-environmental data, such as the use of forest products and services by the local population, and the perception of communities regarding the importance of forests in the Cerrado biome.

In addition to its inestimable environmental value, the Cerrado plays a fundamental social role. Various communities, including indigenous peoples, quilombolas, geraizeiros, ribeirinhos, babaqueiras and vazanteiros, depend on the natural resources of this biome for their livelihoods. Together, these communities enrich Brazil's historical and cultural heritage, maintaining valuable traditional knowledge about local biodiversity. In this context, the IFN emerges as a crucial initiative of the Federal Government to provide strategic information on the country's forest resources.

### **4. Will the benefits last after the end of the project? Explain.**

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The FIP Rural Landscapes project is based on technology transfer through ATeG. The transfer of knowledge is long-lasting and is therefore sustained far beyond the formal term of the project. Furthermore, the techniques adopted, whether for restoration or production, are sustainable over the long term, promoting an increase in productivity, rural property management capacity and income. These are gains that should be maintained on the benefited properties and can be extended to other areas within the properties.

The new RPD and RVN technologies implemented on rural properties are bringing an increase in income and contributing to environmental regularization. Project managers believe that these gains should be maintained on the benefited properties, with the possibility of them being extended to other areas within the property.

A new action called Integrated Landscape Management (GIP) was launched in 2023, focusing on the Minas Gerais basin. This initiative involves a series of strategies, including transparency and social participation in the decision-making process of building and defining actions and priority areas for intervention. The process of social participation in the formulation of the GIP involves public institutions (federal, state and municipal), Civil Society Organizations, private initiative, entities and citizens who individually or collectively have an interest in the subject. The institutional governance for the implementation of the GIP involves the participation of 52 actors with a direct or indirect role in the region.

This initiative is aimed at territorial planning, execution and governance between management groups and stakeholders in an integrated, inclusive, collaborative and strategic manner; promoting sustainable production practices, conservation and ecosystem services.

GIP seeks links with other actions at federal, state and municipal level that are relevant to the success of the initiative, such as the synergy with the "Pra produzir sustentável" action being carried out by IEF, such as Planaveg coordinated by the Forestry Department of the MMA's National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights, MAPA's ABC Plan, which guarantees long-term sustainability.

The GIP's actions are aimed at increasing the socio-environmental sustainability of the rural landscape and then identifying the actions with the greatest synergies to enable the best possible gains for the region. These synergies include shared financial support, including private initiative for actions to recover degraded areas, strengthening local committees to determine priority areas for environmental and productive recovery, as well as guiding the formalization of environmental regularization, via CAR, in strategic properties for the prioritized rural landscape. The efforts of the partners involved include the expectation that the synergies built up by GIP will continue after the end of the project.

Another legacy that stands out is the important positive consequence of the regularity of the TerraClass mapping of the Cerrado. As a result of this partnership, the IBGE was invited to carry out TerraClass Brazil, extending the mapping to the Atlantic Forest, Pantanal, Caatinga and Pampa biomes<sup>3</sup> and the cost of this mapping was included in the Union's annual budget, making it financially independent and allowing it to be regularized for the coming years.

#### FIP IFN

The forestry information produced and made available through the project remains the country's data collection and can contribute to decision-making and scientific research at any time.

In addition, the knowledge passed on to the technicians is permanent, contributing to the institutional strengthening of the Brazilian Forest Service and its partners.

The project does not foresee any direct impact on vulnerable groups.

### **5. How do they affect vulnerable groups?**

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

Among the vulnerable groups, we can highlight the beneficiaries located in INCRA settlements, around 40%, and 3 beneficiaries located in a quilombola territory in the state of Bahia. Regarding gender in the group of partners and lessors, currently 27% of the total are women.

#### FIP IFN

Although it does not foresee any direct impact on vulnerable groups, indirectly these groups will benefit over time from the accessibility of the information and forestry technologies made possible by this project.

## FIP FORM 2.1 - THEME 2.1: BIODIVERSITY AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

### Level: Investment Plan

Answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reference year. Explain the progress made in the reference year compared to the previous one.

#### 1. What activities have been carried out in the reporting period to reduce the loss of habitats and other environmental services?

##### FIP Rural Landscapes

The main activities carried out in this regard were the techniques developed by Embrapa to recover pastures and degraded native vegetation, with emphasis on planting seedlings and fencing off springs, footpaths and areas of native vegetation to prevent animal traffic, reducing soil compaction and consequently the degradation of these areas.

In addition, support for TerraClass in mapping land use in the Cerrado biome for the years 2018/2020/2022 and support for PRODES and DETER mapping of the Cerrado biome in 2022, as well as improvements to the TerraBrasilis system, have a significant positive impact in terms of the environmental service made available to the public.

##### FIP IFN

The data collected in the field by the IFN provides primary information on land use and cover and on the use of timber and non-timber forest products. During the period, this information was collected from 561 Sampling Units in the Caatinga Biome in the states of Piauí and Bahia, and the data will be processed and analyzed in due course for public release.

In addition to incorporating the most recent deforestation data from PRODES, the SFB's 2023 Forest Database used by IFN also adds new data released by the TerraClass Project, with information available for the years 2000, 2004, 2005, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014 for the Amazon, and 2013, 2018 and 2020 for the Cerrado (Figure 8).



Figure 8 - Availability of data collected in the TerraClass Project.

This forest database is able to provide not only the values of losses and gains in forest cover throughout the country, but also allows for various temporal and thematic breakdowns, detailing, for example, the different types of forest that exist, annual deforestation rates, areas lost to fires, the amount of vegetation per biome, and other variables of interest.

**2. What were the main contributions (successes) of the FIP's interventions in relation to biodiversity and environmental services in the context of your country during this reference year?**

The contributions of the Rural Landscapes FIP to biodiversity and the maintenance of environmental services are described in the previous section.

**FIP IFN**

The IFN carries out botanical collections that provide various pieces of information such as species distribution, abundance, richness, among others. In addition, socio-environmental information is collected that presents forest products and services used by local residents. In 2023, this information was collected in 561 Sampling Units in the Caatinga Biome in the states of Piauí and Bahia, but the data still needs to be processed and analyzed.

Open data on the Cerrado biome has been made available on the SNIF portal (<https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/florestas-e-recursos-florestais-cerrado/especies-mais-utilizadas-no-cerrado>), with unpublished information. In addition to the spreadsheets with data and their respective metadata relating to the biophysical survey (such as botanical identification of the trees measured, diameter at breast height (DBH), height and health of the trees sampled ([https://snif.florestal.gov.br/images/dados\\_abertos/IFN\\_Bioma\\_Cerrado\\_Biofisico\\_F6\\_v1.zip](https://snif.florestal.gov.br/images/dados_abertos/IFN_Bioma_Cerrado_Biofisico_F6_v1.zip)) and data on the socio-environmental survey (LSA) were also made available for the first time ([https://snif.florestal.gov.br/images/dados\\_abertos/IFN\\_Bioma\\_Cerrado\\_LSA\\_B3\\_S2\\_v1.zip](https://snif.florestal.gov.br/images/dados_abertos/IFN_Bioma_Cerrado_LSA_B3_S2_v1.zip)).

Interactive maps were also presented with information on the occurrence of species, the most cited plants in the LSA and where the use of these species was identified, with details of their potential uses, and it was even possible to carry out an analysis of occurrence x use of these plants (Figure 9).

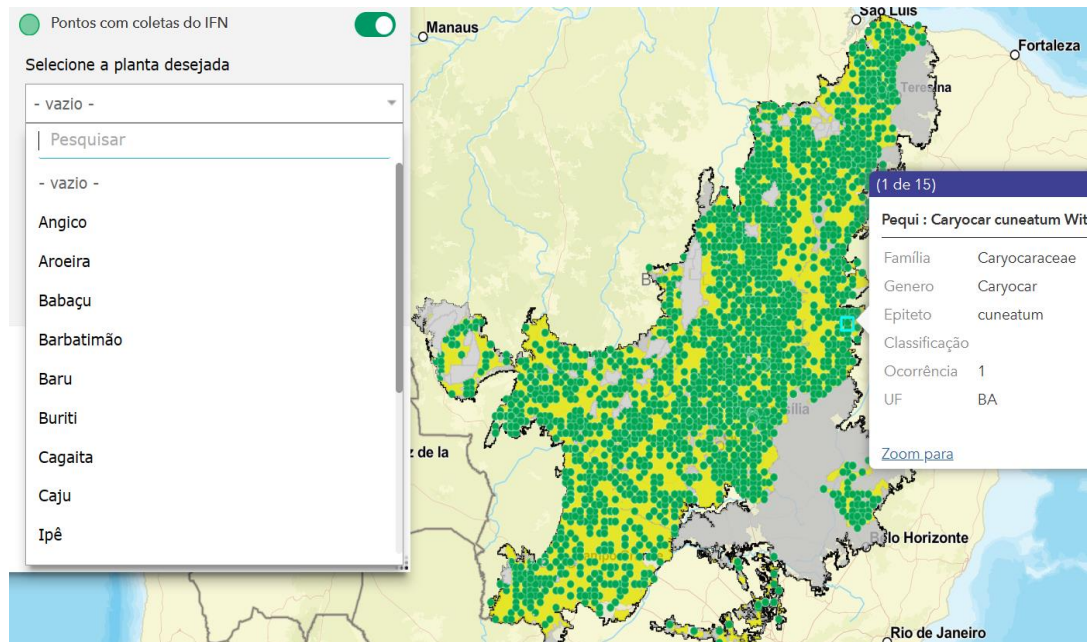


Figure 9 - Distribution of the most used species in the Cerrado. Available at: < SNIF - Species most used in the Cerrado (florestal.gov.br)>.



Also in 2023, information on the distribution of the species most cited by the IFN Socio-environmental Survey in the Cerrado biome was published on the SNIF portal, with the provision of panels that allow user interaction to view spatialized information, as well as spreadsheets with the data collected (biophysical and socio-environmental), allowing analysis according to the user's interest: <https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/florestas-e-recursos-florestais-cerrado/especies-mais-utilizadas-no-cerrado>.

The SNIF 2023 Bulletin also published the results of monitoring Secondary Vegetation (SV) in the Amazon and Cerrado. The projections made show that, between 1990 and 2010, there was a trend towards an increase in the natural regeneration of forests in these biomes. However, from 2011 onwards, the trend was reversed and there was a gradual decrease in the gain in secondary forest area, year on year, until 2022 (Figure 10).

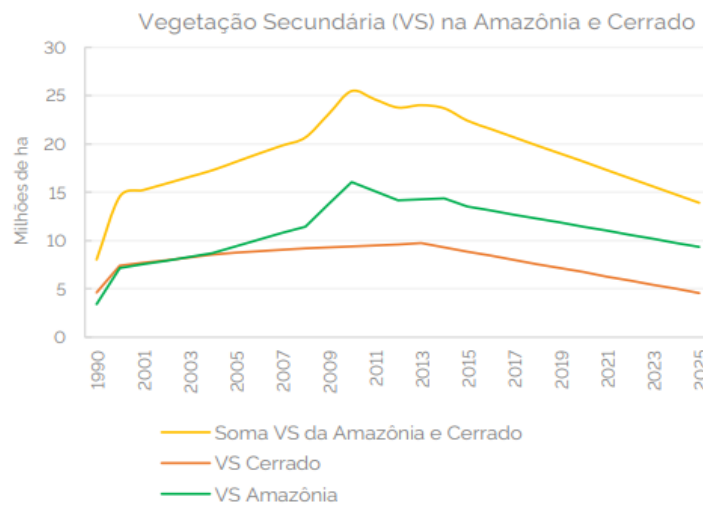


Figure 10 - Annual area values (in million ha), individual and total, for the Natural Forest and Secondary Vegetation (SV) classes in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes (SNIF Bulletin, 2023).

In absolute values, the sum of SV in the Amazon and Cerrado biomes was estimated at around 8 million hectares in 1990, rising to 14.5 million in 2000, and reaching a peak of 25.5 million hectares in 2010. Over the years, and the gradual decline in forest regeneration, the SV has decreased from 22.4 million hectares in 2015 to approximately 16.5 million hectares in 2022. Following this trend, projections indicate 13.9 million hectares of SV in 2025 - the lowest value since observations began.

Compared to the sum of accumulated annual deforestation, the SV represented 12.1% of what was deforested in the two biomes in 1990, and reached its maximum proportion in 2010, when it reached 16.2% of the total area deforested in the Amazon and Cerrado. However, 2011 once again marked a reversal of the positive trend, with a drop in the proportion between the sum of SV and the sum of accumulated deforestation in the two biomes. In relative terms, SV represented the equivalent of 9.3% of deforestation in 2022, and could fall to approximately 7.5% of total deforestation in 2025 (Figure 11).

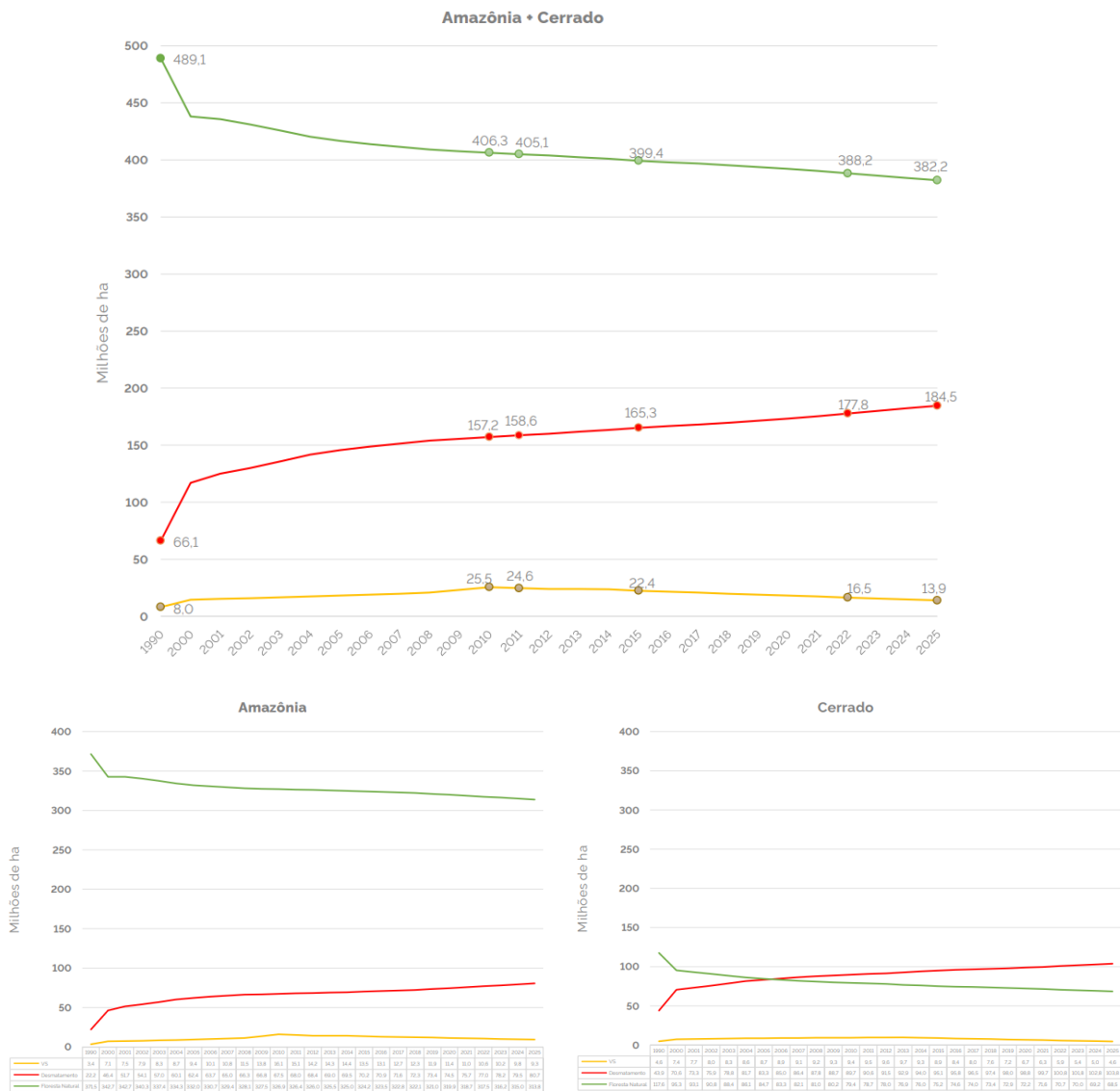


Figure 11 - Bar graphs showing the areas (in millions of ha), by year, of the categories Secondary Vegetation (SV), Deforestation and Natural Forest, in the biomes: Amazon+Cerrado; Amazon and Cerrado. Note: the SV category makes up the Natural Forest, and is here.

### 3. What were your main challenges and what are the opportunities for improvement?

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The main challenges include the cost of implementing new ABC technologies in pasture areas and the recovery of Legal Reserves (LR) and Permanent Preservation Areas (PPAs) by rural producers who lack capital.

Opportunities for improvement include building partnerships with private or third sector institutions that provide financial support, especially for the restoration of APPs and RLs.

#### FIP IFN

The main challenge has been to structure a team of consultants to strengthen the process of analyzing IFN data and making forestry information available through SNIF. With this expanded team, there will be the opportunity to draw up protocols, manuals and tutorials that will guide

future IFN data analysis, as well as making it possible to produce data and information outputs through different products within the scope of the SNIF.

To date, no other monitoring of Secondary Vegetation (SV) is available in Brazil's other biomes, so monitoring SV in the Atlantic Forest, Caatinga, Pantanal and Pampa depends on methodological adaptations that are not yet fully consolidated. It is important to note that the first stage of the project, FIP-IFN itself, was very focused on IFN; this new phase, however, has most of the resources earmarked for data collection by IFN, but has a much greater bias towards information dissemination.

An opportunity is the use of new technologies for analyzing botanical data, such as DNA and NIRS - equipment similar to a portable gun developed in partnership between UnB and LPF/SFB to identify different types of wood on the spot and in a few seconds. New methodologies and the use of new technologies will be considered for the second cycle of the IFN.

## FIP FORM 2.2 - THEME 2.2: GOVERNANCE

Level: Investment Plan

Answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reference year. Explain the progress made in the reference year compared to the previous one.

### 1. How has the FIP contributed to ensuring that stakeholder processes enable the participation of marginalized or vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous or traditional groups, in forest-related decision-making processes?

The Brazil Investment Plan has contributed to the inclusion of excluded and vulnerable groups in decision-making processes through a set of actions aimed at this audience. The Plan also includes the actions of FIP DGM Brasil, designed to meet this profile.

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The Rural Landscapes FIP has a Gender Action Plan, with actions and indicators related to gender. The project has a target of 25% participation by women in different actions. This has been relatively easy to achieve in actions that require the project to hire ATeG technicians and other specialties, due to the good level of academic preparation of the women who apply for the vacancies on offer. The percentage of women participating as family leaders in the rural properties served is around 23%. The project also serves 3 rural properties in Bahia whose owners have self-declared as quilombolas. This project does not serve indigenous communities.

#### FIP IFN.

In the IFN Socio-Environmental Survey, interviews are carried out with residents located around the Sampling Units. It is recommended that the companies contracted carry out the interviews observing the gender balance to ensure the inclusion and generation of gender-disaggregated data. In 2023, 2,296 interviews were carried out, with 1,317 men interviewed and 979 women.

The calls for tenders with field collection companies recommend a gender balance in the formation of field teams. In the 2023 Caatinga surveys, the teams were made up of a total of 27 men and 8 women.

### 2. How has the FIP contributed to the quality, timeliness, comprehensiveness and accessibility of forest-related information available to stakeholders, including public notification and dialogue on pending actions?

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The project's main contribution to improving the production and availability of environmental and forestry information in 2023 was its support for the TerraClass Mapping of the Cerrado,

which made it possible to improve the TerraBrasilis Portal that serves the whole of Brazil, providing access to interactive services and downloading geographic information on all Brazilian biomes (Figure 12).

## Acesso aos serviços interativos

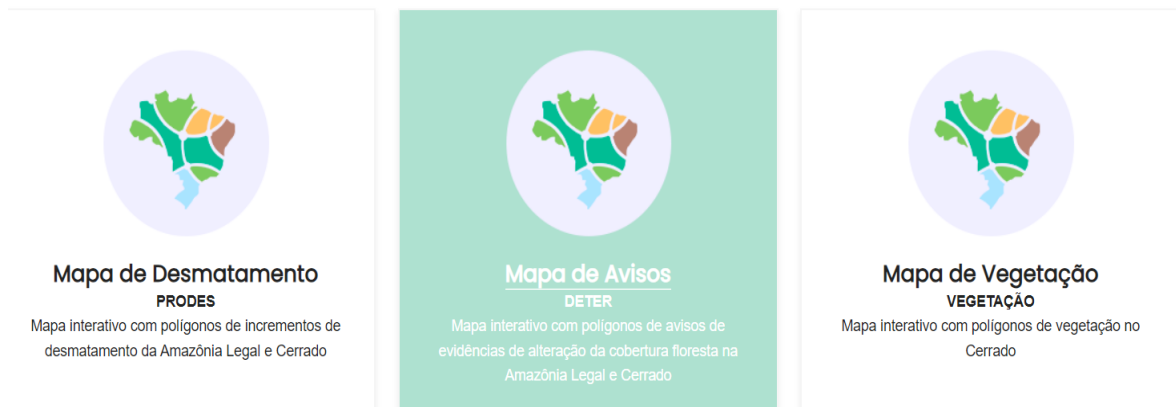


Figure 12 - Terrabrasilis website. Accessed March 2024.

### Events promoted

The FIP Landscapes Project also promotes 'Field Days' events with rural producers to mobilize them and make them aware of the importance of Environmental Regularization for compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code.

The following events took place in the second half of 2023 (Figure 13):

- Seminar to present the results of the FIP Rural Landscapes Project in Minas Gerais, Uberlândia (MG) - 05/09
- Launch of the second edition of Guia de Plantas para recomposição VN, during the Feira dos Povos do Cerrado, Brasília (DF) - 15/09
- Workshop to Discuss the Implementation Strategy for Integrated Landscape Management - GIP, on Cerrado Day, Brasília (DF) - 09/11
- 2nd PMU Monitoring Campaign, Bahia - 18 to 22/09
- TerraClass Brazil Workshop, Rio de Janeiro (RJ) - 16 and 17/10
- Field Supervision Mission, Maranhão - 24 to 26/10
- Workshop to Discuss the Implementation Strategy for Integrated Landscape Management - GIP, in Uberlândia (MG) - 13 and 14/11

05/09 – Seminário de apresentação de resultados do Projeto FIP Paisagens Rurais em Minas Gerais, Uberlândia (MG)



15/09 - Lançamento segunda edição do Guia de Plantas para recomposição VN, durante Feira dos Povos do Cerrado, Brasília (DF)



11/09 - Dia do Cerrado – Oficina de Discussão da Estratégia de Implementação da Gestão Integrada da Paisagem – GIP, Brasília (DF)

16 e 17/10 - Workshop TerraClass Brasil, Rio de Janeiro (RJ)



18 a 22/09 - 2ª Campanha de Monitoramento da UGP, Bahia

24 a 26/10 - Missão de Supervisão etapa de campo, Maranhão



13 e 14/11 - Oficina de Discussão da Estratégia de Implementação da Gestão Integrada da Paisagem – GIP, em Uberlândia (MG)



Figure 13 - Other events held under the Rural Landscapes FIP in the second half of 2023.

### Other activities

- Publications - Newsletter and articles
- GIP - development of visual identity. End of 2023: specific communication planning/focus on GIP activities
- Environmental Regularization - Communication aimed at producers about Brasplan's services (creation of contact lists, key messages for each situation, reinforcement of the sending of institutional materials)
- Videos - Series of 4 videos with environmental themes from the Forest - negotiations for dissemination and publication on SFB YouTube
- New videos in the project playlist on YouTube SENAR

### FIP IFN

In 2023, the project team was strengthened by hiring consultants in the area of communication and institutional coordination, important profiles to help disseminate the project, data and information to interested parties.

The overall aim of the project is to produce forest information at country level to support and guide the management and governance of forest resources by the government and the private sector in order to protect them. The main tool for publishing and disseminating this data is SNIF, which compiles and makes available information on forests and the forestry sector in 4 thematic axes: (1) Forests and Forest Resources (with IFN as one of the main sources of information); (2) Forest Policy and Management; (3) Forest Production, Economy and Market; and, (4) Forestry Education and Research. The data is updated periodically and made available on the website

<https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/>, in specific formats and languages, such as reports, bulletins, interactive panels, spreadsheets, etc., in order to serve the System's various audiences.

Reports have already been published for DF, CE, SE, RS, PR, SC, RJ, RN, PB, ES, RO, the Municipality of Caçador/SC and the Mangueirinha Indigenous Land/PR (Figure 14). Further publications planned for MA, TO, RR, AL, PE, AC and GO. NFI data for the states of PR, ES, SE, RN, CE, PB, RO and the Municipality of Caçador-SC are published in open format on the SNIF portal (Figure 15), at <https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/inventario-florestal-nacional-ifn/ifn-dados-abertos>.

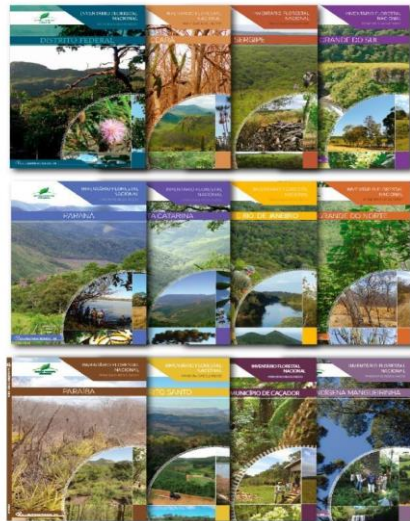


Figure 14 - IFN reports already published.

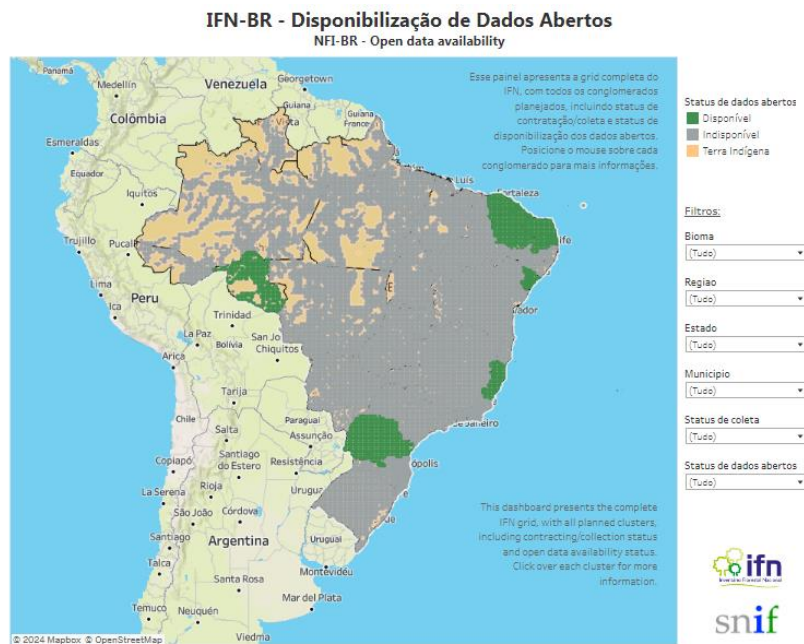


Figure 15 - Availability of NFI data in open format on the National Forest Information System (SNIF) portal. Source: SNIF, 2004.

**3. What have been the main contributions (successes) of the FIP in relation to forest governance in the context of your country during this reference year?**

**FIP Rural Landscapes**

At the local level, the ATeG actions aimed at planning, using and managing the landscape, recovering degraded pastures and recovering native vegetation have boosted the improvement of forest resource management on the properties assisted. In addition, the CAR registrations and/or rectifications of the rural properties assisted contributed to progress in the environmental regularization process.

Senar's Monitoring Panel, built in 2020, has also been used to report on the progress of the targets under its responsibility, i.e. targets such as institutional strengthening, hiring technicians to carry out the project, training and TerraClass mapping are not included. The dashboard shows progress on different topics, including the number of producers and the area of properties served by ATeG. It also breaks down data on the area implementing ABC techniques and the recovery/conservation of native vegetation, as well as reporting data separated by gender. Access to the dashboard is controlled by data security protocols, which are common in many institutions. The information provided is always up to date, and some topics have graphs showing the evolution of their values over the period of execution (Figure 16). The dashboard does not provide information on maps. GIZ has access to the Dashboard and uses its content to feed presentations for PMU meetings.



Figure 16 - Sample graphs from Senar's Monitoring Dashboard (Provided in the FIP Landscapes Progress Report, 2023).

**FIP IFN**

The project contributes to forest governance in the sense that it supports the production and dissemination of forest information. This information (described above) is used to guide the development and implementation of public policies related to the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, with a view to promoting biodiversity protection, climate change mitigation and sustainable socio-economic development. In addition, the forestry information produced under the project helps the Brazilian Forestry Service to meet



international demands for official information from the Brazilian government on forests with increasing transparency.

#### **4. What were your main challenges and what are the opportunities for improvement?**

##### **FIP Rural Landscapes**

Here again, attention is drawn to the resistance of small rural producers to complying with the requirements of environmental compliance via the CAR, due to their lack of capital in the face of the costs associated with installing fences and purchasing seedlings, in particular.

Another challenge for producers was mapping the boundaries of the properties they served. The ATeG method used by Senar did not include georeferencing property boundaries until the first half of 2023. This resulted in a palliative approach using the boundaries of properties that had CARs. However, some properties served by ATeG do not have a CAR and other properties required rectifications to their boundaries. These issues are being resolved by having a company hired by GIZ and supervised by the SFB carry out the CAR rectification service, as well as drawing up the CAR for properties without registration. However, there are some rural producers who resist registering or rectifying the CAR of their properties, making it impossible to accurately delimit all the properties covered by the project.

Finally, another relevant issue regarding producers' adherence to the project concerns the size of the properties. When the project was conceived, one of the premises was that the average area of the properties to be assisted should be 300 hectares. However, in reality, the average area is close to 100 hectares and the median is 30 hectares. Some of the reasons for this are linked to the land-ownership characteristics of the regions served, together with the greater receptiveness of small producers, especially in land reform settlement areas.

This scenario indicates that producers' adherence to the project has characteristics that have not confirmed the initial assumptions regarding the area of the properties. As a result, there is a need to increase the demand for the number of properties approached, as well as to increase the area of action in the basins in order to reach the target number of properties served by the Project. This forced INPE to create a very specific method for analyzing changes in the landscape. These methodological adaptations, which are still being tested, should show the impact that the Project has actually had on the landscape.

Opportunities for improvement include building partnerships with private or third sector institutions with financial support, mainly for the recovery of environmental protection areas.

##### **FIP IFN**

Considering the SNIF as a reference center for forestry information in Brazil, the main challenge was to constantly update the information made available by the SNIF, which needs to be more automated, in order to meet the data, information and access formats needs of the SNIF's target audience. The project will provide an opportunity to improve, automate and consolidate the SNIF.

With regard to IFN-BR, the challenge is to promote gender balance in its actions. There is an opportunity to define guidelines for companies to hire more women for field work and to conduct more interviews with women so that there is greater equality of vision of the forest.

## FIP FORM 2.3 - THEME 2.3: OWNERSHIP, RIGHTS AND ACCESS

### Level: Investment Plan

Answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reference year. Explain the progress made in the reference year compared to the previous one.

#### 1. What actions have been taken to improve legal frameworks to protect forest property rights and access for all forest stakeholders, including women and indigenous peoples?

FIP Rural Landscapes

Not applicable.

FIP IFN

Not applicable.

#### 2. What have been the main contributions (successes) of the IFP related to forest tenure, rights and access in the context of your country during this reference year?

FIP Rural Landscapes

Not applicable.

FIP IFN

Not applicable.

#### 3. What were your main challenges and what opportunities for improvement do you see?

FIP Rural Landscapes

Not applicable.

FIP IFN

Not applicable.

#### 4. Other criteria:

Not applicable.

## FIP FORM 2.4 - THEME 2.4: CAPACITY BUILDING

### Level: Investment Plan

Answer the following questions with a narrative description of the results achieved by the FIP investment plan in your country in the reference year. Explain the progress made in the reference year compared to the previous one.

#### 1. What actions have improved institutional capacities to develop and implement relevant forest policies at national, regional and local levels?

##### FIP Rural Landscapes

The SFB received some investments, especially the hiring of technical advisors, who contributed to the development of protocols and actions related to Environmental Regularization and Forestry Promotion. INPE and Embrapa Digital received support for the TerraClass mapping of the Cerrado, and the 2018 and 2020 mappings have already been published. The TerraClass 2022 mapping will be published in March 2024.

##### FIP IFN

The formation of a multidisciplinary team of consultants to provide technical advice to the Brazilian Forest Service in carrying out the strategic actions of IFN-BR and SNIF, on various fronts, has been a fundamental contribution to making it possible to carry out the numerous actions planned in the project.

The analysis, processing and dissemination of forest information from the biomes requires a great deal of effort on the part of the technical teams at the SFB and the Project to organize, standardize, establish procedures and routines for the proper output of data through the SNIF and other means of disseminating information.

#### 2. Through what actions has the FIP improved the capacities of stakeholders in forest and land use planning and management?

##### FIP Rural Landscapes

Support for Environmental Regularization and TerraClass, mentioned above, influence forest-related issues within rural properties. Studies to evaluate the ABC Plan (2010 to 2020) and launch the ABC+ Plan (2021 to 2030) were also supported.

##### FIP IFN

The project has increased the capacity of the Brazilian Forest Service to produce and disseminate detailed forest information. This information can be used by decision-makers in the public service, the private sector and civil society to better plan, manage and monitor the use of Brazilian forests.

The entire structure and actions of the project were reviewed by the SFB and IICA coordinators, with an Analytical Project Structure (EAP) being drawn up, flows for the more structural actions of the project (hiring individuals and companies, approving products, etc.) and detailed planning materialized using the ClickUp tool.

In addition, a whole new consultancy structure was designed, forming a multidisciplinary team to support the planning and management of the project and the execution of the activities planned to achieve the planned goals.

### **3. What have been the main contributions (successes) of the IFP in relation to capacity building in your country's context during this reporting year?**

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The project has trained more than 200 rural technicians and advised more than 4,000 farmers on DPO and DNR techniques. These are figures accumulated since 2019.

#### FIP IFN

In 2023, IFN collected botanical samples that improved the quality and increased the number of species made available for research in partner herbaria. Special mention should be made of the work carried out in the Caatinga, which not only contributed to expanding knowledge of the presence and dispersal of botanical species in Brazil, but also increased the number of samples made available for research in herbaria in Bahia.

#### FIP MACAÚBA

As a pioneering project involving macauba and the generation of positive socio-economic impacts, the work carried out by Inocas has provided a favorable scenario for other enterprises involving the macauba production chain to open, such as Soleum, Acros and Acelen. Since 2018, with the start of their operations in the Alto Paranaíba region of Minas Gerais, they have trained:

- More than 120 extractivists (people who collect macaúba coconuts and sell them to Inocas);
- 68 partner producers (family farmers, livestock farmers, medium-sized and large producers who have agricultural partnerships for planting macaúba);
- 7 lessors (people who rent land for planting macauba);
- 206 convicts (people in prison in APACs who are hired to work on the seedling production process).

### **4. What were your main challenges and what are the opportunities for improvement?**

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

Farmers are resistant to technological change. The incorporation of new technologies such as RPD is started in small parts of the property and, only when they manage to produce economic results, are they implemented in new parts of the property. Adherence to environmental regularization is met with great resistance. Part of this can be understood as a limitation on the use of land for production, part because it requires high investments and part because it does not bring direct financial gain. One of the alternatives for amortizing the costs would be to plant tree species of economic interest, such as macaúba, baru and pequi, as well as species for timber purposes.

#### FIP IFN

In 2023 there were many changes with the return of the SFB to the MMA, which caused a delay in setting priorities for the project and implementing important actions, especially in the first half of the year. However, this was an opportune moment to rethink the project, designed in 2020/2021, and update actions and strategies for achieving its goals.

## FIP FORM 3.1 - THEME 3.1: THEORY OF CHANGE AND ASSUMPTIONS

### Level: Investment Plan

Explain how the implementation of the FIP investment plan is contributing to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country. Please report on progress in the theory of change and assumptions at mid-term and at the end of the investment plan. If projects start at different points in time, the FIP country focal point can decide which point in time best represents the mid-term of the investment plan.

The FIP's transformational objective in Brazil is to support broader national strategies and initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions and increasing carbon sequestration in forests by financing specific projects. In addition, the FIP aims to generate environmental, socio-economic and institutional co-benefits.

Throughout 2023, the GDP/FIP results contributed directly to the progress of the **ABC+ Plan (Low Carbon Agriculture)** in Brazil. This is an initiative that aims to promote sustainable, low-carbon agricultural practices, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and the development of agriculture that is more resilient to climate change. In 2023, some highlights for the ABC+ Plan in Brazil could include:

**Increased Adoption of Sustainable Practices:** There has been a significant increase in the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices under the ABC+ Plan, such as crop-livestock-forest integration (ILPF), no-till farming, the use of bio-inputs and the recovery of degraded areas. This contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting soil and water conservation.

**Technological Innovations:** The ABC+ Plan has encouraged the development and adoption of technological innovations in agriculture, including the use of carbon monitoring and management systems, the implementation of precision agriculture practices and the use of bioenergy technologies. These innovations help to increase production efficiency and reduce carbon emissions in agricultural activity.

**Strengthening Technical Capacity:** Efforts were made to strengthen the technical capacity of farmers, extension workers and agricultural technicians to implement the practices of the ABC+ Plan. This includes training, capacity building and specialized technical assistance to support the adoption and sustainable management of agricultural technologies.

**Public-Private Partnerships:** The ABC+ Plan has encouraged partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society to promote low-carbon agriculture. These partnerships are fundamental for financing, disseminating good practices and expanding the reach of the ABC+ Plan's initiatives.

These highlights reflect Brazil's ongoing commitment to promoting a more sustainable, resilient agriculture that is aligned with the emission reduction targets set under global climate change.

**1. Briefly describe how the FIP has contributed to transformational changes in addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in your country, as presented in the endorsed FIP investment plan. What is the added value of the FIP?**

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The number of producers who are adhering to conservation and restoration practices reached 1,257 in the first half of 2023, with the Bahia and Minas Gerais basins accounting for around

80% of producers and 60% of the total area. Table 6 breaks down these figures for all the Project basins.

Table 6 - Area and number of producers with Native Vegetation conservation and restoration activities.

Categoria de Conservação e Recuperação	Unidade da Federação que possui área atendida pelo Projeto							Total
	BA	GO MA	MG	MS	MT TO			
APP (hectares)	462	207	392	2.171	601	318	32	4.182
Área remanescente de vegetação nativa (hectares)	207	0	181	268	0	51	3	711
RL (hectares)	3.603	0	1.936	4.119	2.982	430	23	13.094
Área com outra atividade (hectares)	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Área com adoção de práticas de Conservação e Recuperação (hectares)	4.272	216	2.509	6.558	3.583	799	58	17.996
Número de produtores	579	35	137	429	22	29	26	1.257

#### FIP IFN

The project has strengthened the capacity of the Brazilian Forest Service to collect, process and disseminate knowledge about Brazilian forests. The institutional strengthening of the SFB will allow, in the short, medium and long term, the information and knowledge produced by the agency to be made available, contributing to transformational changes in the analysis and construction of solutions for forest management and conservation.

The IFN field surveys record information on the quality of the forest found in each Sample Unit, as well as signs of anthropism and erosion. This information is in the process of being analyzed and made available.

In addition, SNIF provides compiled information on forest cover loss, forest fires and other information related to the topic.

#### 2. Evaluate how well the theory of change and the underlying assumptions described in the endorsed investment plan are being executed in practice, what can be learned and whether corrective measures need to be taken.

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The project supported the institutional strengthening of two important public policies - the Brazilian Forest Code and the ABC Plan, as well as a strategic tool for land use planning throughout Brazil - TerraClass. These policies and the tool have made some progress in the last four years, such as improvements to the SICAR analysis module, evaluation of the ABC Plan, launch of the ABC+ Plan and TerraClass Cerrado mapping (2018 and 2020 for the Cerrado biome). Embrapa Cerrados also strengthened four Technological Reference Units (URT) and carried out the Cerrado 2022 Prodes with financial resources from the project. The TerraClass 2022 for the Cerrado biome will be published in March 2024.

#### FIP IFN

"Refined knowledge about forest resources will foster rural development patterns based on forest maintenance, and promote sustainable practices with climate benefits. The information

provided by IFN and SNIF will help the monitoring system to measure deforestation and forest degradation and allow GHG emissions in the Cerrado, Caatinga, Atlantic Forest, Pampa and Pantanal to be properly calculated. The fire prevention alert system will provide innovative public and private services and instruments that will contribute to reducing forest fires and the damage they cause to communities, the environment and economic activities. The development of these systems will be based on a consortium of different institutions, which will bring the multidisciplinary expertise needed for the implementation phase."<sup>13</sup> .

Considering that the activities of the new stage of the project began just over a year ago, it is too early to draw definitive conclusions regarding the validation of the theory of change. However, it is possible to say that the activities carried out to date, especially with regard to the progress already made in collecting and processing data for the National Forest Inventory, are based on the theory of change and the underlying assumptions described in the investment plan. The strengthening of the project's technical team in 2023, with the hiring of the expertise required, will allow for a better assessment of this item in 2024.

It is worth mentioning that IFN-BR carries out field collections, which include measuring data to estimate forest stocks (volume, biomass and carbon), as well as determining carbon in the soil. During the period, data was collected from the Caatinga in the states of Piauí and Bahia. The estimated stocks for this area are yet to be calculated. The field surveys also recorded information on the quality of the forest found in each Sampling Unit, as well as signs of anthropism and erosion.

The SNIF provides a wide range of information on Brazilian forests, including forest stocks (volume, biomass and carbon). This information improves knowledge about stocks in the country

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<sup>13</sup> We share the link to the original Investment Plan document containing the theory of change - Item 8. <http://fip.mma.gov.br/plano-de-investimento-do-brasil-para-o-fip/>.

## **FIP FORM 3.2 - THEME 3.2: NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO REDD+ AND OTHER NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND APPROXIMATION OF FIP APPROACHES**

**Level: Investment Plan**

### **1. Describe how the FIP has improved and/or advanced the national REDD+ process (including REDD+ readiness and performance-based mechanisms) and relevant development strategies.**

The 2nd Ordinary Meeting of the National REDD+ Commission (CONAREDD+) was held in Brasilia on November 9, 2023. Continuing the work begun in October, the members present dedicated themselves to structuring the group's operation, making adjustments to the internal regulations and approving the creation of two technical working groups (GTTs) - one on REDD+ safeguards and the other on benefit sharing.

The director of the Department of Policies for the Control of Deforestation and Burning of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (DPCD) Raoni Rajão, as substitute president of CONAREDD+, pointed out that the creation of the GTTs seeks to broaden the participation of different sectors of society. The general objective of the Benefit Sharing WGT is to advise CONAREDD+ on the allocation of reduced greenhouse gas emissions. The Safeguards WGT, in turn, ensures that CONAREDD+ meets the need to establish clear protocols for safeguards on public lands. Among the issues to be addressed by the WGTs, the need to prioritize the distribution of resources to social groups in situations of vulnerability was discussed. Another issue discussed was the role of the TWGs in the development of the Safeguards Information System (SISREDD+) and in the preparation of the Safeguards Information Summary.

In the Plenary, the members debated the nomination of representatives for the composition of the GTT, as well as discussing the operational issues of the groups. At the end, it was announced that, once the draft resolutions have been approved by the CONAREDD+ Plenary, the documents will be sent to CONJUR/MMA for appraisal. After CONJUR's validation, the Executive Secretariat will proceed with the procedures for appointing and convening the members of the TWGs.

#### **Technical working groups**

Article 8 of Decree No. 11,548 of June 5, 2023 states that CONAREDD+ may establish Technical Working Groups (TWGs). The groups set up advise the Commission on key issues for REDD+, such as consideration and respect for REDD+ safeguards; technical, scientific and economic issues relating to financing; and measures for convergence, integration and complementarity of REDD+ at the federal, state, district and municipal levels. Since their first terms, the TWGs have produced the main inputs for Brazil's submissions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, such as the forest emissions reference level (FREL), the technical annexes on REDD+ and the information summaries on safeguards.

The nature of the WGTs' work is technical discussion, collectively defining the operationalization of REDD+, based on data and information provided by its members. The work seeks to accommodate the group's understandings, so that deliberations only take place in the CONAREDD+ Plenary. In addition to the members appointed to make up the technical groups, members of the Plenary take part in the GTTs, as well as guests with proven experience in the topic to be addressed.



As an agency linked to the Ministry of the Environment, the Brazilian Forest Service contributes data and analysis to forest policies, including those related to REDD+. In 2023 there were no actions specifically aimed at the national REDD+ process, however it is hoped that the information collected and made available by the SFB with the support of the Project will serve as input for REDD+ strategies and related actions from the coming years.

### **Cerrado Prodes and Cerrado Deforestation Control Plan - PPCerrado**

The official rate of deforestation in the Cerrado is 11,011.7 km<sup>2</sup> for the period from August 2022 to July 2023, according to an estimate from Inpe's Prodes system, released on Tuesday (28/11) at a press conference at the MMA in Brasilia. The result represents a 3% increase on the previous period, from August 2021 to July 2022.

Also launched in 2023 was the new Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in the Cerrado (PPCerrado), built with the participation of 13 ministries and 22 invited bodies, which was submitted to public consultation last month. The plan for the biome was launched in 2010 and had three versions until it was revoked by the previous government in 2019.

Prodes detects deforestation through clear-cutting and progressive degradation, such as trees completely destroyed by fires. The rate is measured from August of one year to July of the following year. The data for 2023 therefore includes five months from the previous government (August to December 2022), and seven from the current administration (January to July 2023).

The result indicates a slowdown in deforestation. In 2020, 2021 and 2022 there were increases of 25%, 7.9% and 25.3% respectively.

## FIP FORM 3.3 - THEME 3.3: SUPPORT RECEIVED FROM OTHER PARTNERS, INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Level: Investment Plan

### 1. Describe how bilateral and multilateral development partners have supported the interaction of the FIP and other REDD+ activities.

In 2023, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) continued to fund projects in the Cerrado biome in Brazil that had significant results on the climate agenda. The Cerrado is a crucial biome for biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation due to its importance as a carbon stock and the diversity of species it harbors. Some of the main GEF projects in the Cerrado with significant results on the climate agenda in 2023 include:

**Restoration of Degraded Areas:** The GEF has supported initiatives to restore degraded areas in the Cerrado, with the aim of recovering degraded ecosystems and increasing the region's climate resilience. In 2023, these projects achieved positive results in the recovery of native vegetation and in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions associated with degradation.

**Sustainable Management of Natural Resources:** GEF-funded projects have promoted the sustainable management of natural resources in the Cerrado, including sustainable agricultural practices, responsible forest management and integrated watershed management. These actions contribute to conserving biodiversity and reducing pressures on the biome.

**Use of Low Carbon Technologies:** The GEF has encouraged the adoption of low carbon technologies in the Cerrado, such as agroforestry systems, precision agriculture and the use of renewable energies. By 2023, these technologies had demonstrated positive results in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting more sustainable practices.

**Strengthening Local Communities:** In addition to environmental actions, the GEF has invested in projects that strengthen local communities in the Cerrado, empowering them to deal with climate challenges and promoting active participation in the conservation of natural resources.

These GEF projects in the Cerrado biome in 2023 demonstrate the ongoing efforts to tackle environmental and climate challenges in this region, which is so important for Brazil and the world. The GEF's support has been fundamental in driving forward initiatives that contribute to the sustainability and resilience of the Cerrado in the face of climate change.

#### **Amazon Fund**

On December 11, 2023, during COP28 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Norway announced a donation of US\$ 50 million (around R\$ 250 million) to the Amazon Fund. The contribution recognizes the results achieved by Brazil in combating deforestation: there was a 50% drop in the area under deforestation alerts in the Amazon from January to November compared to the same period last year, according to data from INPE's Deter system. The Fund's updated guidelines provide for investments in the **Cerrado in a broad way**, in the transition areas of the biome located in the Legal Amazon and focused on the CAR, and actions to monitor and control deforestation in a broad way, throughout the entire biome, including the other biomes.

"The 50% reduction in deforestation in the Amazon by 2023 is the result of President Lula's ability to take targeted measures. This is important for Brazil and the world. The Amazon Fund

is more important than ever for combating deforestation and contributing to sustainable development in the Amazon and it is therefore only right that Norway contributes R\$250 million to this work," said Norway's Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre.

Norwegian Environment Minister Andreas Bjelland Eriksen took part in the announcement with Minister Marina Silva at a panel in the Brazil Pavilion to celebrate the fund's 15th anniversary.

"Norway has been a pioneer and the main donor to the Amazon Fund over these 15 years of partnership. The announcement by Minister Andreas Bjelland Eriksen is recognition for results such as the 50% reduction in deforestation in the Amazon from January to November 2023. Brazil is committed to zero deforestation by 2030, and the support of Norway and other partner countries is essential. Our goal is to create a new cycle of prosperity that keeps the forest standing and respects indigenous and traditional peoples," said Marina.

In September, when he met with the Norwegian Prime Minister during the United Nations General Assembly in New York, President Lula pointed out that Brazil is Norway's largest trading partner outside Europe, and that the country is a major contributor to the Amazon Fund, which was restarted in January after four years of neglect

## **2. Describe how private sector actors (formal and informal) have adopted the good practices demonstrated by the IFP. Describe the challenges encountered in involving the private sector in the IFP.**

The adoption of good practices in Brazilian agriculture has been a gradual and complex process, with significant advances in some areas, but also facing important challenges. Among the good practices adopted we can highlight:

**Crop-Livestock-Forest Integration (CLFI):** CLFI has been widely adopted in various regions of Brazil, especially in cerrado areas. This practice promotes the sustainable integration of crops, livestock and forests, contributing to production diversification, soil conservation and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

**No-till:** The no-till system, which consists of sowing seeds directly on the straw of the previous crop, has been adopted by many Brazilian producers. This system helps to reduce soil erosion, increase organic matter and improve efficiency in the use of agricultural inputs.

**Use of bio-inputs:** The use of bio-inputs, such as organic fertilizers, biopesticides and biological inoculants, has been growing in the country. These products help to reduce the use of synthetic chemicals, promoting more sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture.

**Integrated Pest and Disease Management:** Producers have adopted integrated pest and disease management practices, which involve the rational use of pesticides, biological pest control and crop rotation. This helps to reduce dependence on pesticides and minimize negative impacts on human health and the environment.

Among the main challenges are: (i) access to technologies and training, one of the main challenges is to ensure that rural producers have access to the technologies and knowledge needed to adopt good agricultural practices. This includes access to rural credit, specialized technical assistance and training for the sustainable management of agricultural activity; (ii) implementation costs, for many producers, the initial costs of implementing good agricultural practices can be high. This includes investments in equipment, inputs and training, which can represent a financial challenge, especially for small farmers; (iii) climate and environmental challenges, climate change and environmental impacts represent additional challenges for the

adoption of good agricultural practices. Extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods, can affect the viability of sustainable practices, while environmental issues, such as deforestation and biodiversity loss, require integrated management strategies; (iv) strengthening public policies and incentives, the lack of adequate public policies and financial incentives for the adoption of sustainable practices is also a challenge. It is essential to create policies that encourage and reward producers who adopt good practices, as well as promoting environmental education and awareness actions.

Overcoming these challenges requires an integrated approach, involving governments, the private sector, civil society and research institutions, to promote the sustainability and resilience of Brazilian agriculture in the face of climate and environmental challenges.

### **3. Describe how civil society organizations and other stakeholders were involved in the implementation of the FIP.**

The FIP Rural Landscapes Project has seven institutions involved in its implementation. SENAR is responsible for implementing ATeG in 4,000 rural properties. SFB/MMA, a member of the Project Management Unit (PMU), is responsible for implementing the Forest Code, focusing on environmental regularization and forestry promotion. SDI/MAPA, also a member of the PMU, is responsible for strengthening the ABC Plan. Embrapa Cerrados is responsible for training more than 200 ATeG technicians in DPO and NVR techniques. INPE and Embrapa Digital are responsible for the three-year TerraClass mapping (2018, 2020 and 2022) of the Cerrado biome, as well as landscape analysis in the areas served by ATeG. Finally, the German Technical Cooperation - GIZ is responsible for the financial and administrative execution of the project.

Also taking part in some of the project's activities are state environmental agencies, INCRA superintendencies in the seven states where the project operates, as well as rural unions in the municipalities with properties receiving ATeG.

Rural producers assisted by the project have adopted practices to recover degraded pastures and native vegetation. In the Triângulo Mineiro Basin, Minas Gerais, partnerships were formed with municipalities and private companies to supply inputs as an incentive to adopt conservation and restoration practices. The project also involved rural workers' unions in mobilization and training campaigns with rural communities.

Within the scope of the IFN FIP, the project's actions primarily involve interactions with institutions in the public sector, whose challenge is to promote coordination that fosters collaborative and constructive partnerships for IFN-BR and SNIF. In 2023, the project hired a support professional to identify, negotiate and manage partnerships to improve collaboration with public and private entities in carrying out its activities. It is also worth mentioning that the botanical samples collected within the scope of IFN-BR are processed and stored through partnerships with Brazilian herbaria. In 2023, herbaria in Bahia, the Federal District and Pará collaborated with the IFN-BR, with the herbarium of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden being the IFN-BR's trustee.

## **FIP FORM 3.4 - THEME 3.4: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DONATION MECHANISM DEDICATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TRADITIONAL COMMUNITIES (DGM) AND INVESTMENTS FROM THE GOVERNMENT'S POINT OF VIEW**

**Level: Investment Plan**

**Please comment on the complementarity of the DGM and its contribution to the FIP's investment plan. What were the collaborations and synergies between the FIP focal point office and the DGM?**

**FIP DGM Brasil** (Phase 1) began work in the first half of 2015 and was completed in January 2022. After the development of phase I, phase II began, running from December 14, 2023 to November 30, 2024. The Project and its actions are strongly associated with the objectives of the FIP in Brazil by: a) strengthening the involvement of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities (PIQCTs) of the Cerrado (and their representative entities) in FIP programs, REDD+ and other similar climate change-oriented programs at the local, national and global levels; and b) contributing to the improvement of the target public's livelihoods, land use and sustainable forest management in their territories.

The complementarity of the DGM included: strengthening connections between Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities (PIQCTs) and the institutional capacity of their representative organizations; increasing knowledge about climate change Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+); and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and livelihoods within their territories. Overall, the beneficiaries of the Project have gained autonomy to protect natural resources in an area of more than 6 million hectares.

The DGM's contribution to the FIP Investment Plan stems from its very purpose, which is made up of two components:

1. Support for Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities in local development through community activities proposed by the communities themselves (sub-projects).
2. Financing capacity-building and institutional strengthening activities in PICT community organizations, in addition to the sub-projects supported under Component 1.

In this first period of operation of phase II of the project, sub-projects have already been selected, assessed, adjusted and approved, as well as check visits to the territories and training workshops. In addition, a methodology was adopted which included the participation of the National Steering Committee (CGN). The Committee, made up of representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, quilombolas and traditional communities, is responsible for drawing up the project's guidelines, as well as planning and overseeing the implementation of activities.

The entire process of registering and evaluating the sub-projects took place through the Management System (SIGCAA), which optimizes time and manpower, and enables transparency and integrated monitoring of implementation up to its final phase, in order to facilitate action and allow the CGN to

have a global vision. This strategy aimed to promote exchanges between the PICTs in the Brazilian Cerrado and their main Technical and Political Support Networks.

In the second half of the year, the initial workshop was held with the approved sub-projects. In this workshop, it was possible to promote the exchange of relevant experiences, present ways of life and bring a reading of the traditional territories. It is also worth highlighting the support given to the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, held in September 2023, especially in the workshops and the panel entitled *FIP DGM Brazil as an instrument for the conservation of the Cerrado and the sovereignty of its peoples - results, challenges and future*. The panel discussed the relevance and scope of the DGM Brazil for communities, as an instrument for the conservation and sovereignty of the Cerrado's traditional peoples. The results of Phase I were presented in order to take a look at the current context (Phase II), with dialogues to think about future directions.

Within the scope of Component 1 - 60% of the subprojects are aimed at indigenous peoples and 40% at quilombolas and other traditional peoples - there are 10 new subprojects, initiatives that had not yet been covered by DGM Brazil and which finance new sustainable activities, and 12 consolidation subprojects, which support initiatives that had been supported by DGM Brazil in its phase I (Figure 17) and (Figure 18).

Gráficos por Categorias Identitárias

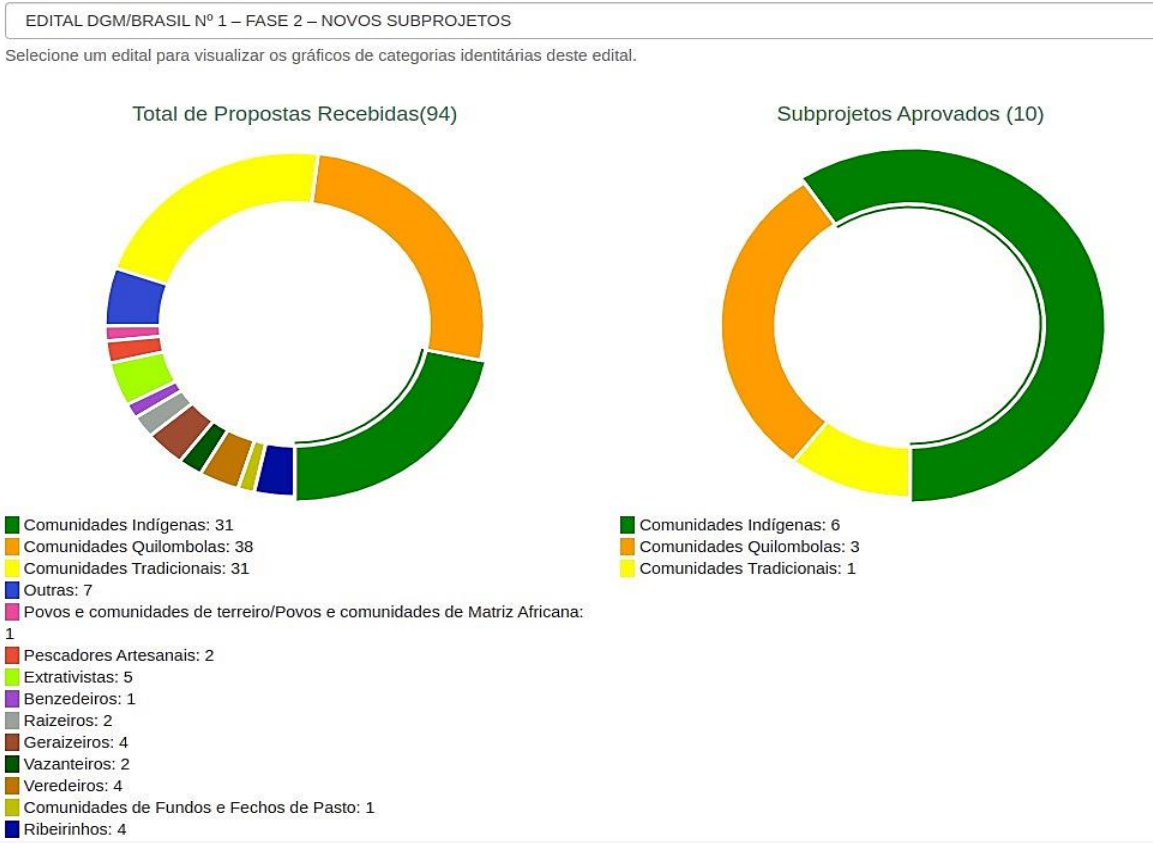


Figure 17 - Identity Categories Phase 2 - New Subprojects of this phase.

## Gráficos por Categorias Identitárias

EDITAL DGM/BRASIL Nº 2 – FASE 2 – CONSOLIDAÇÃO

Selecione um edital para visualizar os gráficos de categorias identitárias deste edital.

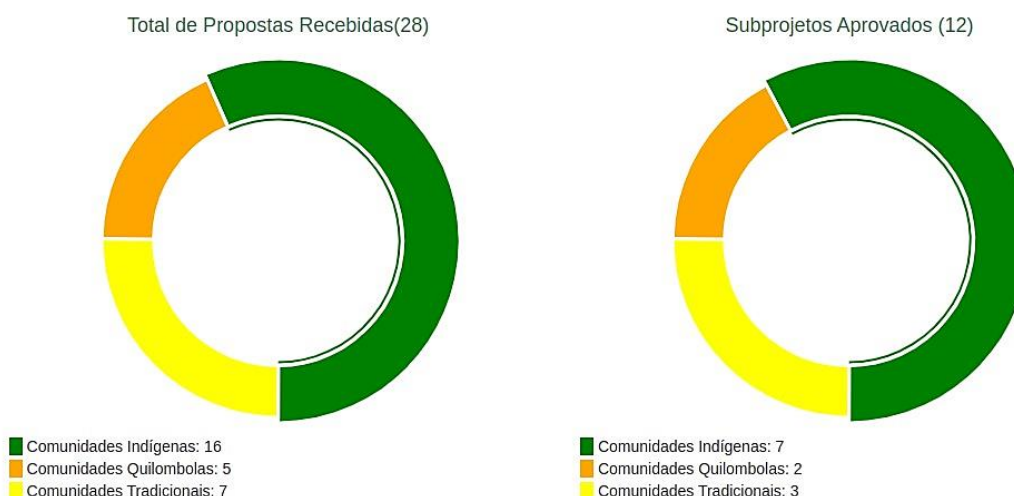


Figure 18 - Identity Categories Phase 2 - Consolidation Projects.

The sub-projects vary according to each thematic line and in response to the specific needs of the communities. These are projects aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change, as well as protecting traditional territories threatened by pressure from unsustainable agribusiness and large-scale projects (such as mining, deforestation and hydroelectric power stations). The following actions are planned for 2024:

- implementation of agroforestry systems;
- restoration of permanent preservation areas, such as springs and other watercourses;
- environmental education initiatives in schools;
- planting native seedlings as part of the process of recovering degraded areas;
- implementation of social technologies for storing water in the soil (such as rainwater containment basins, construction of terraces and contour lines).

The progress of the activities related to the Project's Development Objectives, according to the indicators and based on the expected results, will be measured as the sub-projects are implemented in the territories, communities and villages. The indicators listed will be included in next semester's report, as the 22 sub-projects supported are just starting their processes (Table 7).

Among the trainings held (Component 2), 61% of the participants were women. The relevant topics discussed are women's health, from the perspective of traditional medicine; who actually lives in a traditional community, thinking about the multiple aspects of popular vs. mainstream media communication; climate change, its impacts and the contributions of Traditional Peoples and Communities in the effort to prevent the increase in the planet's temperature; and the current context of financing arrangements and carbon credits.

Table 7 - Indicators of the Development Goals.

Indicator name	Final target	Adjusted final target
Project beneficiaries	1.200	6.000
Project beneficiaries - women	400	2.600
PIQCTs that received support with access to knowledge on adaptation to climate change (disaggregated by gender and ethnic identity).	1.200	500
Adoption by Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities of sustainable natural resource management practices (disaggregated by gender and ethnic identity)	300	1.500
Adoption by Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities of climate-smart subsistence practices (disaggregated by gender and ethnic identity)	600	3.000
Share of community projects that generate livelihood benefits	75%	75%

\* The adjustment was due to the number of sub-projects (previously projected at 15 and currently 22 + Networks as decided by the CGN - figures confirmed from the check visits and training workshops).

The involvement and participation of the communities as protagonists and direct beneficiaries of their own work reveals the evolution of DGM Brazil, with knowledge acquired and shared between the communities involved in the two components of the project. The autonomy generated to protect natural resources makes it possible to highlight the main results already achieved:

- Institutional strengthening of the Networks supported by the DGM Project, with emphasis on the following networks: MICQCB, CONAQ, Rede Cerrado, MOPIC, APOINME;
- Exchange of experiences at national and international level;
- Articulation with public authorities and other networks and communities;
- Scope and representativeness of the Cerrado at COP28 and the
- Partnership with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

This phase saw the signing of a partnership with the BNDES through the bank's Socio-Environmental Fund. The Socio-Environmental Fund aims to support social investments linked to regional development for low-income populations. And within the scope of DGM Brazil, it will contribute to reducing the impacts of climate change. The support is estimated at R\$4.6 million and will be a mirror version of the DGM Brazil project already underway - for next year, 2024.

### FIP DGM Brazil in 2023

DGM Brazil was also present at the DGM Global events:

- at the exchange in Nepal, with members of the CGN, AEN/CAA-NM and the World Bank, held in March 2023. The program also included the *International Women's Day Exchange*, which highlighted the role of women and the importance of their work in the environmental cause;
- at the DGM Global Directed Exchange between Brazil and Guatemala, with participants also from Ecuador, held in Maranhão in November 2023. The exchange was attended by members of the CGN and the AEN/CAA-NM and it was possible to learn about initiatives supported by



DGM Brazil, as well as a powerful experience and exchange between the PICTs of the countries involved;

- at the special event celebrating 15 years of the CIF - Climate Investment Funds and 10+ years of the FIP - Forest Investment Program.
- at the Annual Meeting of the DGM Global Steering Committee in June 2023 in Brasilia.

## FIP FORM 3.5 - THEME 3.5: HIGHLIGHTS/SUCCESS STORIES TO SHARE

Level: Investment Plan

### 1. Give examples of particularly notable achievements or important successes.

#### FIP Rural Landscapes

The TerraClass mapping of the Cerrado made it possible to improve the TerraBrasilis Portal, which serves the whole of Brazil. This upgrade in TerraClass stimulated negotiations with the IBGE with the aim of extending TerraClass to the whole of Brazil and making it the official land use mapping. Negotiations have progressed and funding sources are currently being negotiated within the federal government's budget. TerraClass data has also been used by the Ministry of Agriculture, where it has been possible to observe the dynamics of changes in agricultural activities in the Cerrado biome.

Partnerships with state environmental agencies and INCRA superintendencies to support environmental regularization, especially at the CAR analysis stage, not only for rural properties and beneficiary settlements, but also for rural properties beyond the project.

#### FIP IFN

The IFN is an instrument of the Brazilian government's forest management policy, coordinated by the SFB, which provides for the largest field survey of the botanical diversity and conditions of our forests. In many parts of the country, it has been the first time that samples of the flora have been collected. As an example of a result associated with collecting in places with few studies on the Brazilian flora, we would highlight that a new Cerrado tree species was identified by researchers from the Federal University of Goiás (UFG), using IFN-BR data. The article on the discovery was published in February 2024 (<https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/nova-especie-de-planta-e-identificada-no-cerrado>).

In addition to contributions on species occurrence, IFN-BR has been important in providing valuable information on Brazilian forest resources<sup>14</sup> (Figure 19).

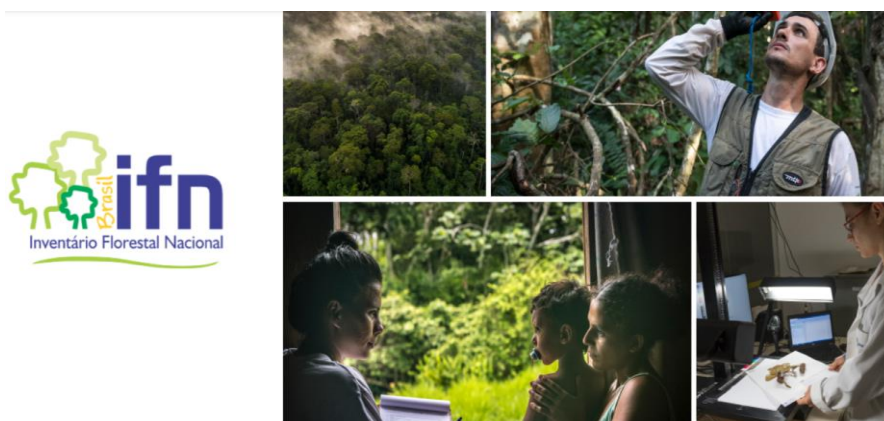


Figure 19 - IFN website, accessed in March 2024.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/ifn>  
<https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/inventario-florestal-nacional-ifn>

## 2. Give examples of notable achievements in gender integration:

**What were the most important achievements? What have been the most important achievements and impacts in terms of incorporating gender into IFP investments?**

### FIP Rural Landscapes

The Rural Landscapes FIP has a Gender Action Plan, with actions and indicators related to gender. Table 8, Table 9 and Table 10 and Table 11 illustrate some of the outstanding results in this area.

Table 8 - Number of men and women landowners or rural producers enrolled in events and completing training courses offered by the project.

Modality	Men	Women	Not informed	Total
Rural vocational training and social promotion	3.952	1.772	5	5.729
Distance learning	1.268	908	-	2.176
Springs Course	44	35	-	79
Mobilization in the field - SFB	406	244	-	650
Grand total	5.670	2.959	5	8.634

Table 9 - Share of rural properties assisted by ATeG (accumulated) headed by women.

Item	Men	Women	Total
Number of rural properties	4.939	1.522	6.461
Area (ha)	612.932	146.151,16	759.083
Total	617.871	147.673	765.544
%	81	19	100

Table 10 - Percentage of women and men hired by the Project in the first half of 2023.

People employed on 30/06/2023	Women	%	Men	%	Total
Senar	35	22,73	119	77,27	154
GIZ	3	60	2	40	5
SFB	4	66,67	2	33,33	6
SDI	0	0	6	100	6
Embrapa Cerrados	4	80	1	20	5
Embrapa Digital	2	50	2	50	4
Inpe	4	40	6	60	10
TOTAL	52	30,48	138	69,51	190

Table 11 - Percentage of women and men hired by the Project (cumulative).

People employed (cumulative Project)	Women	%	Men	%	Total
Senar	82	27,24	225	72,75	301
GIZ	3	50	3	50	6
SFB	4	71,43	2	28,57	6
SDI	3	42,86	6	57,14	9
Embrapa Cerrados	5	71,43	2	28,57	7
Embrapa Digital	5	71,43	2	28,57	7
Inpe	9	56,25	7	43,75	16
TOTAL	111	31,53	247	68,46	352

The next steps for 2024 include a satisfaction survey and a gender breakdown of the beneficiaries of the project.

## FIP FORM 4.1 - CATEGORY 4: OTHER TYPES OF REPORTING

### Level: Investment Plan

Attach or provide links to photos, videos, events, publications and/or creative media and platforms, such as blogs, videos or online seminars, illustrating the answers to the following questions:

#### 1. What are the main achievements of the coordination of the national program and synergies between the different FIP investments?

Due to the change of administration from President Bolsonaro's government to President Lula's in 2023, the FIP Project's monitoring and technical coordination structure moved from the then Department of Forest Conservation and Environmental Services (Deflor) of the Secretariat for the Amazon and Environmental Services, to the Department of Rural Environmental Management Policies (DGAR) of the National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development (SNPCT), where it currently continues under the leadership of Daniel Peter Beniamino (director of DGAR), and Pedro Bruzzi as coordinator for Funatura, the executing agency.

The main beneficiaries of the FIP Coordination Project are government institutions and implementing agencies, given that its objective is to strengthen the Brazilian government's management capacity to evaluate and monitor the execution of the projects that make up the Brazil Investment Plan and to enhance the performance of the projects by encouraging synergy between them. To this end, one of its main actions, in addition to drawing up this annual monitoring report, is to promote events and activities that encourage the identification and implementation of synergistic actions between projects, helping them to achieve their objectives.

With the change in the MMA's staff, the regular weekly internal meetings did not continue. However, throughout 2023, various activities were carried out in partnership with different ministries and government agencies, through virtual meetings and ongoing dialogues. There were meetings to introduce the project to the new managers at the MMA, as well as other Coordination meetings - with representatives from the eight projects, as detailed below.

- Meeting to present the project to the MMA - April 3rd

The project team met with representatives from the MMA in order to help define the technical management of the FIP Coordination Project at the MMA, due to the restructuring of the portfolio as a result of the change in government (Figure 20).

The FIP Coordination manager presented the eight projects in the FIP portfolio and highlighted the ongoing evaluation process, the events held in 2022 and the outlook for the coming years.

The meeting was attended by Mauro Oliveira Pires, Deputy Executive Secretary of the MMA, representatives of the National Secretariat for Biodiversity, Forests and Animal Rights (SBIO/MMA), the National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development (SNPCT/MMA), the National Secretariat for Bioeconomy, the Department for the Management of Funds and External Resources (DRE/MMA) and other members of the Executive Secretariat (Secex/MMA).



Figure 20 - Meeting to present the Coordination Project to the MMA.

- Coordination meeting: Presentation of the project to the new DGAR director - July 27

Once the Department of Rural Environmental Management Policies (DGAR) of the National Secretariat for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development (SNPCT) had been appointed to be responsible for the FIP Coordination at the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Funatura team met with the then newly appointed Director (of DGAR), Daniel Peter Beniamino, and his team to present the state of play of the project and discuss upcoming actions. In addition to Daniel Peter, the meeting was attended by Rodrigo Augusto Medeiros, Luis Antônio Valois and Leonardo Correia, from the MMA, and Pedro Bruzzi and Fernanda Oliveira, from Funatura (Figure 21).



Figure 21 - Participants in the Coordination Meeting with the MMA.

- Coordination Meeting: Presentation of the new IFP management unit Coordination and planning of actions at the Cerrado Peoples' Meeting and Fair - August 9

The FIP Coordination presented the new FIP Coordination management unit to the managers of the other FIP Cerrado projects and planned the FIP Coordination action at the Cerrado Peoples' Meeting and Fair - September 13-16 (Cerrado Week). The Evaluation Workshop was also planned, continuing the process of evaluating the Projects and the Program, conducted by the FIP Coordination.

- Evaluation Workshop: lessons learned and recommendations from the Evaluation of PIB/FIP and its Projects - August 28th

Organized by the FIP Coordination Project, the workshop took place at the MMA building and brought together around 21 people, including managers of the eight FIP projects in Brazil, representatives of the World Bank and the Ministry of Finance. The meeting took place in a hybrid format, with both online and face-to-face participants, and was part of the last stage in the process of evaluating the projects and also the Program (Figure 22).



Figure 22 - Workshop to evaluate lessons learned and recommendations from the GDP/FIP Evaluation.

The event was facilitated and reported on by Neotrópica. The evaluation of the PIB/FIP and its projects has been underway since 2021 and has generated five reports to date. The evaluation will be summarized in a final, open-access product, Product 6 of the consultancy carried out by the Nature, Society and Conservation Group (NSC), scheduled for early 2024.

The evaluation process was developed under a collaborative approach, with the participation of managers, partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries, bringing together various segments of the public, private and non-governmental sectors. Annex 1, 'Recommendations from the Evaluation of the Forest Investment Program in Brazil', contextualizes and extracts from the process of evaluating the Plan's performance, results and impacts the main recommendations made throughout the evaluation work. The main focus of the process was to identify recommendations based on the results presented so far by the ongoing evaluation.

These results include: an increase in productivity in the benefited areas; a reduction in the conversion of native vegetation; significant improvements in the living conditions of Cerrado communities; an expansion of training and employment opportunities; and progress in the environmental regularization of rural properties.

The main recommendations/future paths pointed out were:

- FIP DGM Brazil Project: Planning and holding the Integrating Seminar, in order to recompose the CGN; increasing resources for field technical assistance and support for the subprojects; developing and improving capacities for administration, management and monitoring of the local coordinating organizations and continuous improvement of the Subproject Monitoring Plan and the Web

Management System, in order to facilitate interaction, operationalization and support for the subprojects.

- FIP IFN Project: integrate the primary database stored in the IFN System with other platforms; invest in new strategies to exploit the potential of the database and the continuous use of information generated by the IFN FIP, both for scientific projects and to support public policies aimed at creating business opportunities and generating income, especially for local communities; systematizing and disseminating the methodology used to train specialized professionals is an innovation to be applied in new similar initiatives, investing in the formalization of agreements for the provision of relevant data and information with official institutions to ensure the permanent updating and qualification of the SNIF collection; expand the collection of field data, including a greater number of samples from native forests that have not been anthropized, thus collecting information of greater ecological value useful for characterizing the richness and diversity of tree species, to better identify forest degradation and the need for restoration; integrate gender issues into the activities of collecting and producing information; continue the actions of collecting field data and producing information through the Technical Cooperation Agreement.

- FIP Macaúba Project: seek to increase the number of young producers planting in the macauba agroforestry system training initiative; consolidate certification, and make the methodology for calculating the results of emissions generated by macauba plantations public and appropriate, in order to contribute to the recognition of the importance of the Project on the environmental agenda; work towards a relative balance between costs and profits, in order to guarantee the sustainability and continuity of the proposal, without inflating it - considering that the recognition of the viability of the Project will have repercussions on the local valuation of the land; invest in the logical structure of the business: in the management and control of targets, data and management information, in the establishment of partnerships, in carrying out research for technical improvement, in planting, in processing, and in knowledge about the market for disposing of macauba by-products; to check out the possibility of a partnership with the regional Senar, since it has stood out as a strength in the technical assistance provided to other FIP projects; to improve, in the next initiatives, the monitoring and evaluation of the Project, with a view to capturing in a more sensitive and precise way the oscillations in the achievement of targets.

FIP Monitoring Project: expand and diversify the users of online geographic data management platforms through new product dissemination strategies; promote continuous improvements in information systems to ensure that information is increasingly accurate and reliable, supporting rapid diagnoses; increase the number and target audience of training courses for interpreting and using information on deforestation and fires in the Cerrado, expanding their appropriation; involve and train municipal and state agents in actions aimed at reducing deforestation, fires and GHG emissions; consolidate collaboration with scientific institutions and universities to boost institutional capacity for monitoring deforestation and detecting hotspots; create a Bank of Images, Videos and Materials from the FIP Monitoring Project, bringing together the communication materials produced by its components; to improve the monitoring and evaluation of the project in future initiatives, with a view to capturing fluctuations in the achievement of targets in a more sensitive and accurate manner, as well as highlighting the non-financial contribution of the institutions that make up the project; to carry out the technological improvement of environmental monitoring systems in the Cerrado biome through the BR-MCTI Cerrado Biomes Project.

FIP Rural Landscapes Project: consolidate the revision of the results matrix, in terms of goals, terminology, definition and clarity; as well as assessing the need to adjust the Theory of Change; consolidate the concept of Integrated Landscape Management among technical assistance



professionals and project beneficiaries; prioritize the implementation of more profitable and more resilient low-carbon areas on the rural properties served, and plan for their expansion to the entire productive area of the property; invest in training professionals to work in ATER, as well as in communication campaigns, mobilization activities and broad dialogue with producers' associations and local leaders to avoid the risk of a lack of interest on the part of the beneficiary public in participating in the Project; demonstrate the implementation of the Gender Action Plan, highlighting the actions and results in the Project's progress reports; expand the associated use of TerraClass, CAR and other technologies that make up a set of diagnostic tools and the elaboration of short, medium and long-term strategies, which add dynamism and innovation to the Project.

- **Celebration of 10+1 years of PIB FIP at the event "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow", commemorating 15 years of the CIF - June 26 and 27**

FIP projects in Brazil are financed by the Climate Investment Funds - CIF, which is present in more than 70 countries. The Climate Investment Fund supports developing countries in tackling the challenges of climate change through large-scale, low-cost and long-term financial solutions. In 2023, the CIF celebrated its 15th anniversary with an international event in Brazil. In this celebration, FIP Coordination, with the support of the other seven projects in the portfolio and the World Bank, organized the participation of FIP Brazil on four occasions:

#### I - PIB/FIP Space

IFP Coordination set up a physical space exclusively dedicated to Brazil's Investment Plan for the IFP (Figure 23). It hired specialized staff, met with the international CIF teams and made technical visits to deliver a cozy environment with carefully selected furniture and two major audiovisual pieces: Digital Expography and the dynamic Timeline.



Figure 23 - physical space set up for the Brazil Investment Plan.

#### II - Opening table with prestigious Brazilian celebrities

On the morning of June 27, renowned representatives from the Brazilian government, multilateral banks and the CIF met to discuss the impact of environmental investments in Brazil and the success stories of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) in the country.

The opening table on the second day of the "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" event was attended by Sonia Guajajara, Brazil's Minister for Indigenous Peoples; Fernando Haddad, Brazil's Minister of Finance; Ana Toni, Secretary for Climate Change at the MMA; and Thiago Barral, Secretary for Energy Planning and Transition at Brazil's Ministry of Mines and Energy (Figure 24). In addition to the Brazilian authorities, the opening table was also attended by: Mafalda Duarte, CEO of the CIF; Morgan Doyle, IDB Group Representative in Brazil; and Johannes Zutt, World Bank Director for Brazil.



Figure 24 - Brazilian celebrities at the opening table - "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow".

III - Presentation of the Brazil Plan for the IFP and its eight projects

On the afternoon of June 27, after the welcome, the IFP Coordination presented each of the eight IFP projects in the country, their objectives and the main results achieved so far (Figure 25).



Figure 25 - Presentation of FIP Brazil projects at the CIF event.

IV - Round table: "FIP's contribution to the Cerrado: yesterday, today and tomorrow"

Organized by the FIP Coordination project, the round table "FIP's contribution to the Cerrado: yesterday, today and tomorrow" brought together well-known and highly regarded names from the original and recent history of PIB/FIP (Figure 26):

- ✓ Garo Batmanian, director-general of the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA), who was part of the formulation of the Brazil

Investment Plan (PIB) for the Forest Investment Program (FIP), spoke about the history of projects financed by the CIF in the Forest Service and highlighted the legacy of the PIB for the government and the country.

- ✓ Mayk Arruda, coordinator of the FIP DGM Brazil National Steering Committee, told us about his work over the last 10 years following the planning and design of the DGM, whose Brazilian model is a world reference.
- ✓ Pedro Neto, Substitute Secretary for Innovation, Sustainable Development, Irrigation and Cooperativism at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, spoke about Brazil's productive land use profile and highlighted the IFP's contribution to sustainable agricultural activity.
- ✓ Mercedes Bustamante, a full professor at the University of Brasilia, a member of the Brazilian Academy of Sciences and currently one of Brazil's leading authorities on climate change and the Cerrado biome, highlighted the contemporaneity of the FIP in providing data on the Cerrado and the gain in information that the Program has inaugurated.



Figure 26 - Round table "FIP's contribution to the Cerrado: yesterday, today and tomorrow".

In addition to these four opportunities in which FIP Coordination was directly mobilized, those attending the "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow" event were able to get to know the projects in the FIP portfolio more closely through three other actions:

1) The official opening of the event (morning of June 26) was attended by representatives of IFP DGM Brazil. Anália and Giba Tuxá opened the event with the traditional mystical ceremony; Dona Rosário, a coconut breaker from Maranhão, showed her craft in practice, representing so many other women from her region and their tradition. Mayk Arruda highlighted the main results of the FIP DGM Brazil project, the partnership with @dgmglobal and the support of the FIP Coordination (Figure 27).



Figure 27 - Participation of FIP DGM Brazil in the official opening.

2) Field trip to Embrapa Cerrados' experimental area on the afternoon of 26/06. Around 40 people visited two demonstration stations of the FIP Macaúba and FIP Paisagens Rurais projects. Researchers, field technicians and farmers spoke about the strategies adopted by the projects and the practical results of their actions (Figure 28).



Figure 28 - Field trip to the Embrapa Cerrados experimental area.

3) The DGM Market Space was an important showcase for the FIP DGM Brazil project. Representatives of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities were able to exhibit and sell the project's products, focusing on the Cerrado's socio-biodiversity chains (Figure 29).



Figure 29 - Project products displayed by representatives of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

- Participation in the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado - September 14-16

The FIP Coordination project supported the participation of the PIB/FIP projects in the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado in the Jatobá tent (its own space), where talks and seminars took place:

- ✓ PIB/FIP and Funatura stand (Jatobá tent)

The IFP projects had their own space at the event, which is a milestone in Brasília's agenda of valuing and strengthening traditional Brazilian culture and environmental activism. A cozy environment was created with furniture, ottomans and an LCD screen showing the projects' institutional videos and exhibits. It is inside a 6m x 6m tent and serves as a space to learn more about the 10 years of work carried out by the FIP projects for the conservation of the Cerrado. The Jatobá Tent was included in the official program of the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, with an agenda put together by FIP Coordination and in partnership with the projects.

- ✓ Workshops and Seminar - during the mornings of September 14th and 15th:

14/09 - Thursday, from 9am to 12pm - Rural Environmental Registry and PCTs: what you need to know about environmental regularization (FIP CAR project):

The **FIP CAR** project, through the Brazilian Forestry Service (SFB), organized a chat with participants in the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado (Figure 30). It was a moment of exchange with representatives of quilombola, indigenous and small farmer associations from Bahia, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Maranhão. The SFB's environmental analyst, Evie Negro, talked about the current stage of implementation of the CAR and the benefits of registrants keeping their records up to date through the Landowner/Possessor Center.



Figure 30 - Chat with participants of the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado about the CAR.

9/14 - Thursday, 12-1pm: Who monitors deforestation in the Cerrado? Prodes and Deter (FIP Monitoring project):

Cláudio Almeida, Coordinator of the Monitoring Program at the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), presented recent data on deforestation in the Cerrado (Figure 31). He also took part, through

FIP Coordination, in the panel - Tamo de Olho: Tool to combat deforestation in the Cerrado, in the Veredas Tent (central plenary), from 10am-12pm.

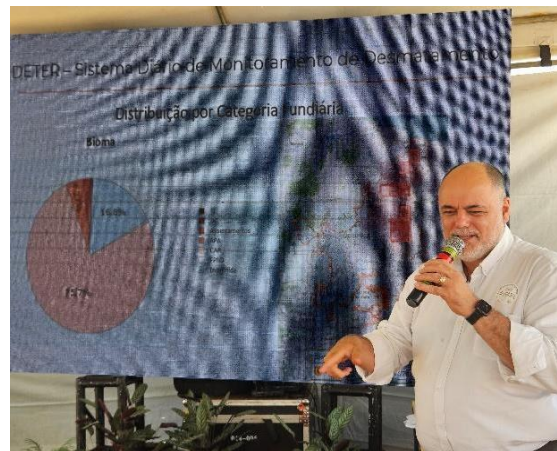


Figure 31 - Cláudio Almeida - INPE in the presentation on deforestation in the Cerrado.

09/15, Friday - 9am to 11am: Forest Inventory in the Cerrado - PCTS and forest information: what do we want? (FIP IFN project):

The coordinator of the National Forest Information System, Raquel Leão, and environmental analyst Graciema Pinagé, presented the main results of the forest inventory in the Cerrado (Figure 32). The talk was attended by indigenous peoples, researchers and students interested in the subject.



Figure 32 - IFN presentation of the main results of the forest inventory in the Cerrado.

9/15, Friday - 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Launch of the Guide to Cerrado Plants for Restoring Native Vegetation, 2ed (FIP Rural Landscapes project).

The FIP Paisagens Rurais project took part in the X Encontro e Feira dos Povos do Cerrado with the launch of the printed version of the Guia de Plantas do Cerrado para Recomposição da Vegetação Nativa (Guide to Cerrado Plants for Restoring Native Vegetation) (Figure 33).

A reference source for specialists and the public interested in learning about plant species, the Guide provides information on identification, seed collection and seedling production, planning and monitoring the restoration process.



Figure 33 - Launch of the Guide to Cerrado Plants for Restoring Native Vegetation.

✓ FIP DGM Brazil participation

The FIP DGM Brazil Project, through its own coordination, actively participated in the meeting's program (Figure 34):

9/14, Thursday - 9 to 11 a.m.: Traditional Medicines Workshop (Buriti Tent).

9/14, Thursday - 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Workshop: Popular communication and the sense of belonging, voice, voice and place of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Chapadas Tent).

14/09, Thursday - 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.: Workshop: Climate change and the peoples of the Cerrado (Buriti Tent).

9/15, Friday - 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.: Conversation round: Building consultation protocols as a tool for strengthening communities and territories (Pequi Tent).

16/09, Saturday - 2pm to 3.30pm: Round Table: FIP DGM Brazil as an instrument for the conservation of the Cerrado and the sovereignty of its peoples - results, challenges and future (Veredas Tent).



Figure 34 - Participation of the FIP DGM Brazil Project in the X Meeting.

- **Communication Actions**

The communication actions of the FIP Coordination project are important tools for promoting synergy between the different FIP investments in Brazil. They and the main communication actions of the FIP Rural Landscapes, FIP IFN and FIP DGM projects are included in Annex 2.



## SUMMARY OF THE PIB/FIP STAKEHOLDERS MEETING 2024

### 1. Which stakeholder groups were invited to the annual workshop (organizations and number of people for each)? Attach the list of participants, including the names of the organizations they represent.

The annual stakeholders meeting was held on March 27, 2024 and was attended by representatives of the eight FIP projects in Brazil. The strategic public, participants and those impacted by the projects' actions attended the meeting in person and online, with more than 30 attendees, including: managers, representatives of the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Finance, ICMBio, SFB, agencies, cooperatives, project executing institutions, technicians and beneficiaries, including representatives of traditional peoples and communities, family farmers, settlers, etc. (Figure 41). The attendance lists are attached as Annex 3.



Figure 35 - Participants at the annual Stakeholders meeting on March 27, 2024.

**2. How did you ensure stakeholder participation in the workshop? What methodologies were used to integrate the opinions of all stakeholders during the workshop? (For example, did you divide the stakeholders into groups to discuss a topic depending on their specialty? How did you reach a consensus for the data reported?)**

The FIP Coordination, represented by its manager - Funatura's Executive Secretary, Pedro Bruzzi, opened the meeting by inviting the MMA's National Secretary for Traditional Peoples and Communities and Sustainable Rural Development, Edel Moraes, to welcome and greet the participants: "It's important to be together at this time. I've been saying that the theory is nice, but I want to know how it is on the ground, in practice, after all it's the public that suffers from environmental racism and social injustices. I'm a representative of the local communities, who have fathers and mothers out in the fields, in the forest, so it's with this commitment that I'm happy, because this is a project that I can tell what's happening out there and I know that it has benefited traditional peoples and communities and family farmers in various locations in the Cerrado".

The representative of the MMA's Executive Secretary, Lidiane Melo, was present to wish a fruitful meeting and to say that the Ministry's expectations for continuity and future partnerships are high. The MMA's Director of Rural Environmental Management Policies, Daniel Peter Beniamino, stressed the importance of looking at the Cerrado: "Competing with the Amazon is very complicated. The Cerrado is the second largest biome in Brazil and South America. The cradle of water is in the Cerrado and if we don't find alternatives we're going to have more and more damage that will be reflected in the Amazon, the Caatinga and other biomes. The Cerrado needs answers and strong contributions to the valorization of socio-biodiversity, solutions in mitigation and adaptation to climate change, together with international technical cooperation and national initiatives such as the Amazon Fund."

There was then a round of introductions and Pedro Bruzzi made everyone feel free to contribute throughout the meeting, as well as pointing out its objectives to guide the work:

1. Share the results, especially for 2023;
2. Validate the Brazil Investment Plan Monitoring Report for the FIP;
3. Discuss the closure of the program.

During the meeting, the managers of the four current projects gave presentations on the main results of the PIB FIP - as the largest and most important cooperation program on socio-environmental issues underway in the Brazilian Cerrado. On this occasion, several statements were made about the highlights and benefits of the projects. After this stage, the meeting moved on to the next steps, which were discussed in a participatory and open manner.

**3. What were the main issues raised during the workshop?**

The participants agreed that 12 years ago, when the program began, it was a major challenge to obtain a structured program for the Cerrado and that the experiences learned can and should be used for new programs and for other regions. According to Sidney Medeiros from the Ministry of Agriculture: "For every dollar invested in the ABC Cerrado FIP project, the producer has invested seven. This shows that we have a promising future when it comes to engagement, improving income, providing

knowledge and technical assistance." And as the projects were presented, the meeting participants continued their statements:

Adolfo Pria, Project Manager for Technical Cooperation (GIZ), from the FIP Rural Landscapes project, said: "One interesting result is that Terra Class, with the project's encouragement, is now in the process of negotiating to become Terra Class Brazil and annual. So there has also been an upgrade because of the support of the Landscapes Project." The Coordinator of INPE's Monitoring Program for the Amazon and other Brazilian Biomes, Cláudio Almeida, added that the project was important in terms of coordination, in order to integrate and talk to various ministries, such as: the Ministry of Management and Innovation of Public Services, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and the Ministry of Agriculture, which allowed Terra Class to advance: "Within the FIP, we are managing landscapes".

Luana Amorim, a senior consultant at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB-LAB): "We have to support INOCAS, so that we have a view not only from the public sector, but also from the private sector, which comes to innovate, for companies that talk to those who live in the Cerrado. How do we explain that the Amazon only exists if the Cerrado also exists? It's our job, as those on the factory floor, to do this."

The representative of the National Steering Committee (DGM), Lucely Pio: "We always see that the Project was very good for the communities, it brought visibility and empowerment, we were forgotten. This initiative left a legacy within the community, and brought the peoples together, it was very good and very strong, even when the DGM closes, the training was done so that we could live independently, it brought freedom to the communities, power, knowledge".

Jefferson Oliveira, a rural producer from Bahia, thanked SENAR: "From the moment Josué's (SENAR's technician) visits began, we understood how to maintain reserves during the dry and rainy seasons and, thanks to his guidance, we were able to preserve an area of APP Permanent Preservation Areas for regeneration. I learned how to produce without harming the environment and we multiplied our production". Nhyyuma Martins, a rural producer from Bahia, also thanked us repeatedly for the advice given to her and her family: "The guidance given generated action, which brought us results. Our property has evolved and it has brought us joy: the satisfaction of having managed to make significant progress in a short space of time."

Flávio Baran, a specialist in Public Policy and Government Management at the Ministry of Finance, said: "Our role is to make sure that the Program is disseminated in Brazil and it's very gratifying to see that the Program has made a difference in the lives of people in the Cerrado". Looking to the future, he added: "We're going to start reviewing the programs, so we'll want to listen to the MMA and others for new public policies, it's a good opportunity to include the Cerrado."

Pedro Bruzzi, in his role as FIP Coordination Manager, formally validated the Monitoring Report on Brazil's Investment Plan for the FIP with everyone present. Inspired by what the others had to say, he added: "The program brings dialogue with family producers and traditional peoples and communities, with the virtue of providing solutions for our country, it is capable of bringing innovations to the countryside, an inclusive sustainable agriculture, addressing the issue of gender in rural areas with a

lot of ownership, it is possible to identify in the results of the program significant numbers of women at the head of the enterprises".

The final point of the meeting was a proposal about the possibility of holding a closing event for FIP Brazil, in order to showcase the accumulation and wealth of experiences generated by the project's work. The participants generally saw it as an opportunity to be considered for Cerrado Week in September 2024.

The Executive Secretary of Central do Cerrado, Luís Carrazza, reflected that programs like FIP should inspire the government itself to implement long-lasting programs. "What strategy do we have for not letting this die? Every new program has a very high implementation cost. How do we avoid starting a new program with each new round of funding? To have more structured networks?"

The Director of the MMA, Daniel, contributed to the analysis: "We also had this same interpretation, we put forward the resumption of the Gestar program, created by Marina Silva and closed in 2006, now a rethought Gestar for the Cerrado. Articulate a Cerrado intelligence group in the MMA, so that we can structure the program and structure a National Plan, which in turn can offer an Action Plan for the states." The Director added: "We're closing the curtains (FIP Brasil), but we're open to finding other ways. We understand that the projects that are not completed by 2024 will continue according to their schedules and it is up to the government, based on the lessons learned and recommendations, to build public policies and articulate new programs and projects.

Bernadete Lange, a senior environmental specialist at the World Bank, said: "The program is challenging, with many lessons learned and life experiences, we've seen children be born and marriages happen, it's been 12 years. We've really created a network of commitment to the project, so we need to look back and see what we've learned, but also what we have to look forward to. Bernadete explained that FIP Cerrado was an incredible opportunity because more than 50% of its grants were donations, and that the current scenario - with Brazil being considered an upper-middle-income country - has fewer and fewer donations and more resources for loans, with projects that have the capacity to return funds. "Of course, the ideal is to have continuous programs, but for the donor, he gives you the resources to structure yourself, to invest in a venture, but he can't subsidize the medium and long term. Because they also have to be accountable to the governments of origin. The donor understands that there is a beginning, a middle and an end".

Finally, it was pointed out that despite the closure of the Program, there are initiatives generated from it in which: the business model developed with INOCAS shows significant sustainability indicators; the collection, systematization and publicization of information generates knowledge for future initiatives; the training and lessons learned have brought benefits to the people who live in the Cerrado on an ongoing basis, among others.

## **Annex 1 - Recommendations from the Evaluation of the Forest Investment Program in Brazil.**

PROJECT TO COORDINATE BRAZIL'S INVESTMENT PLAN FOR THE  
FORESTRY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

### **Recommendations**

based on the evaluation of the performance and results of  
the FIP Projects and the performance, results and impacts of  
the GDP

Brasilia, March 24, 2024

## 1 - Presentation

This document is part of the products of the external and independent consultancy contracted with the Nature, Society and Conservation Group (NSC) to carry out a performance, results and impact assessment of the Brazil Investment Plan for the Forest Investment Program (PIB/FIP) and the performance and results of the 8 projects that make it up, with reference to the period from August 2014 to December 2021: FIP ABC (Low Carbon Agriculture), FIP IFN (National Forest Inventory), FIP MON (Monitoring Deforestation and Burning), FIP CAR (Rural Environmental Registry), FIP PSG (Sustainable Rural Landscapes), FIP DGM (Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Quilombolas), FIP MAC (Silvipastoral System with Macaúba) and FIP COOR (Integrated Coordination of PIB/FIP Projects).

The evaluation of the PIB/FIP and its projects has been conducted on a collaborative basis, with the participation of managers, partners, those involved and beneficiaries of its projects, bringing together various segments of the public, private and non-governmental sectors. This evaluation process is overseen by the Pro-Nature Foundation (Funatura) together with the Department of Rural Environmental Management Policies (DGAR) of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA).

The main purpose of this document is to present the list of Recommendations to PIB/FIP and its Projects based on the results and conclusions of the ongoing evaluation process and the lessons learned throughout this process.

## 2 - Background

The evaluation process covered by this document consists of 6 products:

- Product 1: General diagnosis of subsidies and detailed evaluation methodology
- Product 2: Performance evaluation of FIP and PIB projects
- Product 3: Evaluation of FIP project results
- Product 4: Evaluation of GDP Results and Impacts
- Product 5: Synthesis of Products 2, 3 and 4; and
- Product 6: E-book illustrating the evaluation process and results.

Product 6 should include some complementary content not presented in the previous products: some more specific, such as the Highlights and Future Paths for each of the 8 FIP Projects evaluated; and some more general, referring to the whole process, such as an Executive Summary, Contextualization, General Guiding Questions and a set of Recommendations, the latter considered the main contribution of updating in relation to the products already delivered.

Valuing the collaborative activities that were widely and positively recognized during events that brought together around 200 participants in this evaluation process, including the beneficiaries of the

FIP Projects, 21 people, including managers and representatives of the coordinating institutions, were brought together in a workshop to present the Recommendations gathered by the consultancy, for debate and to gather input. The reference elements for these Recommendations, which are listed below based on what was delivered in the different products of this consultancy, were Analyses (qualitative, quantitative, statistical and geospatial), Key Points (relevance, efficacy, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability), Conclusions and Lessons Learned from performance evaluation procedures, results and impacts.

### **3 - Recommendations based on lessons learned from the Performance and Results of FIP Projects**

#### **FIP IFN**

- ◆ Developing new strategies to enable and realize the potential of the IFN database and information to generate knowledge that supports the development of public policies, various projects and business and income-generating opportunities, especially for local communities.
- ◆ The expectations and demands of researchers and institutions for greater access to the database challenge the project to invest in building different ways of doing this. The possibility of integrating the primary database stored in the IFN System with other platforms can also be analyzed as a way of making the most of it in new studies, research and the development of new technologies.
- ◆ The systematization and dissemination of the experience that the project has accumulated in methodology for training specialized professionals can make a substantial contribution to other public bodies developing their own inventories.
- ◆ Invest in formalizing agreements for the provision of relevant data and information with official institutions to feed the SNIF and ensure the permanent updating and quality of the collection.
- ◆ The IFN can become a catalyst for information of public interest about the Cerrado by mapping and continuously linking sources of information beyond those generated by the inventory. This is a possible way to expand the collection of information to be made available and to integrate the production of knowledge from various institutions.

#### **FIP Monitoring**

- ◆ Developing new strategies for promoting the products produced, with a view to expanding and diversifying the platform's users.
- ◆ Increasing the number and target audience of trainings, expanding the appropriation of the information and knowledge built up.
- ◆ The aim is to involve and train agents from municipalities and states, who are closer to the local reality, in actions aimed at reducing deforestation, fires and GHG emissions.

- ◆ Consolidate partnerships with scientific institutions and universities that benefit the development of the project, and partnerships that enhance institutional capacity to monitor deforestation and detect fire.
- ◆ Promoting continuous improvements in the systems created to ensure that information is increasingly accurate and reliable, enabling rapid diagnoses.

### **FIP ABC**

- ◆ Among the challenges for the future is the need to maintain the current training programs for these technologies, encourage the producers involved to adopt technical and managerial assistance and enable access to credit on viable terms.
- ◆ Prior in-depth characterization, both of the profile of the public and of the properties to be assisted with ATeG, can contribute to greater assertiveness in planning, developing activities and measuring the results to be achieved. For example, in the areas where ABC technologies have been adopted, it is not made clear whether they refer to pasture recovery, environmental remediation of permanent preservation areas on the property or something else.
- ◆ Greater investment in mobilizing and encouraging the participation of women in training and ATeG activities in order to promote equal opportunities between the sexes.
- ◆ Better definition of indicators based on criteria of clarity in their measurement, specificity, causality, relationship between intermediaries and ODPs and progressiveness in measurement during implementation. It makes it possible to monitor the project's actions more efficiently, creating the conditions for a permanent process of reviewing and feeding back on actions and optimizing the achievement of results, as suggested in the project's Final Evaluation Report.
- ◆ The planning of procedures for the implementation of the Impact Assessment process should be more integrated with the details of the action plan to be carried out to avoid overlaps and conflicts in referrals that could jeopardize the implementation of the project.

### **FIP CAR**

- ◆ An in-depth assessment of the profile of the companies contracted to carry out the registration of properties, as well as the work they do, with a view to systematizing lessons learned that can be used as a reference for new tenders to provide services in other territories and biomes, in order to expand and speed up the implementation of the CAR.
- ◆ The technical and administrative progress made in implementing the FIP-CAR Project indicates that the next steps will be a series of activities aimed at implementing the CAR analysis: support for rectifying the CAR, training for technicians from the relevant state bodies, communication and awareness campaigns, and investments to increase the analysis capacity of the institutions involved in implementing the CAR. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to extend the deadline for completing the project. It is suggested that a strategic plan be drawn up detailing activities, expected results and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, involving all the partners.



- ◆ The next stage in the implementation of the CAR seems to require a more robust SFB team in terms of human resources to respond to the increased management demands, despite the partnership with IICA to collaborate in the development of the project.

## **FIP DGM**

- ◆ The difficulties faced by the communities benefiting from the grants in carrying out the activities planned in the sub-projects suggest the need for greater investment of resources in technical assistance in the field and the construction of strategies to ensure the effectiveness of the support required. Also considering the territorial scope and distances between the communities, the diversity of profiles among the beneficiaries and the specificities of the proposed activities.
- ◆ The institutional strengthening of the biome's coordinating organizations could lead to the development of administrative, management and monitoring capacities, so that they can play a more prominent role in the implementation of the project, in closer partnership with the National Executing Agency.
- ◆ To deepen/improve the formulation of results indicators related to the project's development and intermediate objectives, in conjunction with the results indicators related to the subprojects' monitoring actions, in order to provide integrated monitoring and evaluation of the set of project results indicators.
- ◆ The value of the grants was small in relation to the number of PIQCT communities in the Cerrado and their needs. Although the sub-projects supported may have a demonstrative effect in terms of the learning they provide, the impact on the quality of natural resources in the PIQCT territories is not so significant, considering the small area covered, in proportion to the size of the entire biome. It is suggested that, based on this pilot experience, more robust sub-projects could be supported.
- ◆ The innovation represented by the Subproject Monitoring Plan and the implementation of the web management system requires continuous improvement in order to facilitate interaction, operationalization and support for the subprojects.
- ◆ More resources and contributions to the National Executing Agency could help to better respond to the high demand for guidance and support in the field from community sub-projects, as well as assisted monitoring to accompany and help implement sub-projects on the ground, considering the inexperience of community associations and the dispersion of sub-projects over an extremely large geographical area, in order to ensure better results.
- ◆ The difficulties faced by the National Executing Agency and the sub-projects in responding to the World Bank's specific management and administrative policies and guidelines suggest the need for a certain amount of adaptation and flexibility on the part of the Bank, and not just those it supports, considering the very specific situations of the PIQCTs.
- ◆ The lessons learned from the project's pilot implementation experience deserve to be systematized and detailed in order to reference their replicability.

## **FIP Rural Landscapes**

- ◆ Diversify the strategies for action in the field, with a view to increasing the participation of a greater number of landowners and rooting the interest of those who have already joined the project, with practical demonstration of the advantageous results of the investment, not only for the environment, but also for valuing the property and increasing income generation.
- ◆ Investing in the associated use of TerraClass and other technologies that help diagnose and monitor land use in the Project's areas of operation, enabling increasingly qualified and assertive interventions in the field.
- ◆ Seek to amplify and disseminate the concept of "Integrated Landscape Management" through various means of communication and demonstrations of the results it generates, in order to broaden understanding and instigate the adoption of new practices.
- ◆ Develop actions aimed at supporting and valuing women's participation.
- ◆ Review the quantitative indicators in the Results Matrix to enable effective monitoring of the project's development and better explain the methods for calculating the indicators relating to the project's areas of intervention.

## **FIP Macaúba**

- ◆ The attraction of planting Macaúba for young producers, due to its innovative nature and potential to become a new alternative for production and income generation, could be further exploited in publicizing the project, intentionally seeking to increase the adherence of this segment.
- ◆ Speeding up the consolidation and certification of an assertive methodology for calculating the results of emissions generated by macauba plantations contributes to strengthening the project and recognizing its importance on the environmental agenda.
- ◆ The reduction in emissions is a result of great relevance to the country's estimated mitigation of climate effects and Brazil's commitments under the Paris Agreement. Therefore, it is urgent to make the methodology for measuring emissions public and appropriate, as it impacts not only the region in which the project is being developed, but also its insertion in the national and international context on climate change.
- ◆ The appreciation of macauba, previously an undervalued crop in the region, will have repercussions on the local appreciation of the land. However, while in the initial years this may be an attractive factor in winning over farmers, as the venture consolidates it will be necessary to strike a relative balance between costs and profits, in order to guarantee the sustainability and continuity of the proposal without inflating it and impacting on the participation of small farmers.

- ◆ The expansion of macauba plantations to other regions and through new partnerships challenges INOCAS to invest more in planning, in the logical structure of the business and in the management and control of targets and indicators in order to better exploit the ideas and experiences practiced.
- ◆ Expanding INOCAS's management capacity to establish partnerships, research to improve technical skills in planting and processing, and deepening knowledge about the market for the disposal of macauba by-products are strategic investments for progress.
- ◆ The Macaúba Project, although developed in partnership with a private company, is part of the FIP's portfolio of projects, adding to the public policies for forestry investment that encompass various social actors, including encouraging the participation of the private sector. For this reason, access to the project's reports, information, data and indicators should be made available for evaluation by the PIB/FIP and not treated as a collection of private interest.

### **FIP Coordination**

- ◆ Evaluate the possibility of increasing training actions for institutions in environmental management, through prior planning that defines an agenda of thematic seminars and participation in events of interest, seeking partnerships that make it possible to hire a technician to specifically perform this function and financial resources to make it possible to organize these actions, considering that they have not been foreseen or dimensioned in the current budget of the Project and no new contributions are foreseen.
- ◆ Expand the dissemination of project and program results, even if it is necessary to raise funds from other sources.
- ◆ Encourage inter and intra-project communication, regardless of the FIP Coordination, by creating and promoting the use of communication media (Whatsapp, email, Zoom, Teams, etc.), in order to favor interaction between them.
- ◆ Opinion surveys among beneficiaries could be better structured by organizing questions to gauge the evolution of perceptions about certain aspects/activities/or performance (repeating some questions in all surveys, for example).
- ◆ Assess the intensity of expected inter-project synergies. Investing in amplifying and realizing the synergies that have already been identified between projects requires raising resources to deal with this on an ongoing and systematic basis and hiring a specific consultancy. It means devising a new strategy that goes beyond intentions and spontaneity.

## 4 - Recommendations based on lessons learned from GDP Performance and Results

### Evaluation process

With regard to the PIB/FIP Brazil results evaluation process, it is important to highlight some of the observations made in the PIB/FIP performance evaluations and in the results evaluations of the supported projects.

The FIP/GDP Projects offer a large and diverse set of indicators. However, the information on how these indicators relate to the expected GDP/FIP results is asymmetrical and imprecise. The same is true of some indicators within the scope of the projects, which find it difficult to provide a practical, simple, informative and thematically representative indication of the relationship between planned and achieved goals, either because they are not in line with the project objectives or because of the difficulty and lack of clarity about the methodology to be adopted for measuring them. In this context, it is necessary to

Greater dedication to defining the GDP/FIP result indicators and how they are measured:

- *Prioritize the implementation of an integrated evaluation system that allows for the sharing of information, the creation of comparison parameters (which is one of the central objectives of the indicators) and the development of collaborative actions. For example, in the Macaúba FIP the indicator 'Hectares of degraded land rehabilitated' corresponds to the 'Area of degraded pasture land where conservation and restoration practices have been adopted (hectare)' in the Landscapes FIP. In turn, they are similar to the ABC indicator, 'Area in which sustainable practices have been adopted as a result of the project (hectare)'. In the event of similar indicators, it is recommended to use the same description, maintain or approximate the calculation method, standardizing indicators that are suitable for more than one project.*
- *Standardize concepts and adopt common terminology for the set of supported projects in order to avoid misinterpretations, such as target audience versus beneficiaries versus clients; landowners versus rural producers. It is important to be clear about the terms and scope of the elements that make up each indicator so that they can be properly measured and interpreted, but more than that, have their results applied in corrective measures, with a view to achieving their goals.*
- *Review the quantitative indicators in the Results Matrix (PIB/FIP and Projects) to enable effective monitoring of the development of the Project and better explain the methods for calculating the indicators relating to the areas of intervention<sup>15</sup>.*

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<sup>15</sup> For example, in the Rural Landscapes FIP, measuring the properties that have joined the project is a challenge to be overcome, so that ATEG technicians can size up the work to be carried out, as well as to structure the monitoring of changes in land use resulting from the environmental conservation and restoration practices that will be developed on these properties.

- *Establish common management, evaluation and/or communication indicators to be adopted by the projects in the portfolio, which will enable not only the performance of these actions to be monitored, but also the relationship between them and the identification of success stories that can be replicated.*
- *"And also to establish common, clear and objective indicators for capacity-building/coaching/training initiatives (courses or training events) that can be replicated among the Projects and make it easier to measure for all the Projects supported.*

### **Dissemination of information and results**

- There is an urgent need to make the methodology for measuring emissions public and appropriate, as it impacts not only the region covered by the PIB/FIP or the project region, but its insertion in the national and international context on climate change. The reduction in emissions is a result of great relevance to the country's estimated mitigation of climate effects and Brazil's commitments under the Paris Agreement.
- Encourage and invest in the associated use of TerraClass and other technologies that help diagnose and monitor land use in PIB/FIP's areas of operation, enabling increasingly qualified and assertive interventions in the field.
- Consolidate partnerships with scientific institutions and universities to boost institutional capacity to monitor deforestation and detect fire.
- Systematize and detail the lessons learned from the pilot experience of implementing the FIP DGM in order to reference its replicability.
- Seek to amplify and disseminate the concept of "Integrated Landscape Management" through various means of communication and demonstrations of the results it generates, in order to broaden understanding and instigate the adoption of new practices, especially within the scope of the Landscapes FIP, which is still being implemented.
- The IFN FIP effort can become a catalyst for information of public interest about the Cerrado by mapping and continuously linking sources of information beyond those generated by the inventory. The possibility of integrating the primary database stored in the IFN System with other platforms can also be analyzed as one of the ways to make the most of it in new studies, research and the development of new technologies. As well as investing in the formalization of agreements for the provision of relevant data and information, with official institutions, to feed the SNIF and ensure the permanent updating and quality of the collection.
- The systematization and dissemination of the experience that FIP IFN has accumulated in methodology for training specialized professionals can make a substantial contribution to other public bodies developing their own inventories.

### **Expanding institutional capacities**

- Support the implementation of the analysis stage/process of the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), by supporting the rectification of the CAR, training technicians from the relevant state bodies, communication and awareness campaigns, and investments to increase the analysis

capacity of the institutions involved in implementing the CAR. In order to achieve these goals, it is necessary to extend the deadline for completing the project. In this context, the implementation of streamlined analysis is crucial to maintaining the FIP CAR Project. This tool will be of fundamental importance in speeding up the process of analyzing the registrations made. Progress has been made with the streamlined analysis, which is currently being implemented in Paraná, the Federal District, Amazonas, Amapá, Ceará and Rio de Janeiro.

- Expand institutional strengthening actions within the scope of the DGM FIP in order to support the development of capacities for administration, management and monitoring, so that they play a greater role in the implementation of the Project, in closer partnership with the National Executing Agency.
- Monitoring the expanded capacity of the institutions involved, and the quality of the partnerships established, because interaction and synchronicity, as well as strengthening the capacity of all the partner institutions is a requirement, a condition that will reflect on the achievement of results.

### **Incorporating gender issues**

The PIB/FIP is concerned about gender distribution, which is rarely extended to projects:

- Provide for a better characterization of the beneficiaries' profile in the initial diagnosis, with an emphasis on information on gender and generations.
- Better define the scope of the strategy aimed at supporting and valuing the participation of women within the framework of the Projects and the PIB/FIP.
- Set targets for female participation, when there are indicators that focus on gender. In some indicators, the calculation of female participation had to be adjusted because there was no data, by gender, on field day participants.
- Mobilize and encourage the participation of women in training and ATeG activities to promote equal opportunities between the sexes.

### **Establishing synergies and collaborative actions**

Define a strategy to realize the synergies already identified between the projects in a continuous and systematic way, either by increasing resources or by hiring a specific consultancy. A number of synergies can be deepened, such as:

- Greater sharing of the data collected by FIP-IFN in the Cerrado Forest Inventory could contribute to the map of the biome's phytophysognomies, one of FIP MON's objectives.
- The eleven state environmental agencies covered by the FIP-CAR can be used to promote awareness-raising actions/workshops against deforestation at state and municipal level. The relationship between PRODES and DETER-Cerrado and the properties registered in the CAR makes it possible to identify the registration status of deforested areas, making it possible to check if they overlap with any preservation areas or legal reserves, which would provide information for the environmental legislation control and inspection bodies.

- Specific monitoring actions aimed at regions where good practices from the FIP-ABC and FIP Landscapes projects have been or are being implemented could indicate whether these regions are effectively reducing annual deforestation rates.

Prioritize, when supporting new projects, the planning of collaborative actions, or the exchange of knowledge and know-how generated.

### **Training and Technical Assistance**

- Define a strategy for maintaining the current training programs aimed at these technologies, encourage the producers involved to adopt technical and managerial assistance and enable access to credit under viable conditions.
- Prioritizing the prior and more in-depth characterization of both the profile of the public and the properties to be assisted with ATeG can contribute to greater assertiveness in planning, developing activities and measuring the results to be achieved. For example, in the areas where ABC technologies have been adopted, it is not made clear whether they refer to pasture recovery, environmental remediation of permanent preservation areas on the property or something else.
- The aim is to involve and train agents from municipalities and states who are closer to the reality of promoting equal opportunities between the sexes.
- Consolidate partnerships with scientific institutions and universities that benefit and enhance institutional capacity to monitor deforestation and detect fire.

## 5 - Recommendations based on the lessons learned from GDP Impacts

Below is a list of 28 Recommendations based on the lessons learned from the implementation of the PIB and which can be used to support improvements in the extension of its FIP projects into a new phase of implementation, as is already happening with some of them; for new initiatives associated with the same themes, from the perspective of Programs or Projects; or even for other initiatives based on strategies and arrangements similar to those adopted and experienced by the PIB.

Recommendations	Beneficiaries	Technicians	Coordinators
Systematization and dissemination of results and knowledge in a specialized way; Greater clarity of deadlines at the start of the project.	1. the inclusion of actions to disseminate the results to society through a specialized team;	2. The press could be informed to report on certain actions such as the national forest inventory and CAR.	3. Use of social media such as WhatsApp
	4. Speed up/optimize the systematization and analysis of results for the generation of knowledge;	5. Owners end up not recognizing the existence of these regulations.	NSA
	NSA	6. Initial deadlines could be faster.	NSA
	NSA	7. Deadlines could be made clearer at the start of the project.	NSA
Investing in the qualification of technical staff and promoting cross-cutting affirmative agendas	NSA	NSA	8. Invest in the qualification of the technical team
	NSA	NSA	9. Promote cross-cutting affirmative agendas related to youth, women, minorities and ways of life



Promote continuous integration to exchange knowledge, results and learning between PIB projects;	10. Using the results to continue projects, where necessary, and/or for new projects		11. If there were more partnerships, the others would step up their support for producers/communities.	12. Promote greater integration between the program's projects;
		NSA	13. There could be more involvement with partner organizations.	14. Partnerships focused on fulfilling projects and expanding results
		NSA	15. Improving communication between partner institutions could, for example, generate greater learning to avoid common mistakes (e.g. draws, ungrouped properties).	16. GDP is about establishing and refining synergistic processes with empathy and integration between institutions so that the results reach the beneficiaries
		NSA	17. The project could become more robust, bringing more benefits and partnerships.	18. Greater integration and search for synergies between projects from the start of the program
Expanding partner organizations; involving stakeholders in monitoring and evaluating the project	19. Expansion of partner organizations		NSA	20. Involve stakeholders from the planning stage, as well as in monitoring and evaluation
	21. Periodic evaluation of projects		NSA	NSA
Strengthening distribution and commercialization chains; Standardization of SICAR for all states	22. Strengthening distribution and marketing chains		23. The system should be the same for all states, or else the rules should be standardized, because if there are some systems and rules of their own, data integration is hampered.	NSA
Strengthening technical assistance and credit lines	24. Strengthening technical assistance and credit lines		NSA	NSA

Promote moments/meetings aimed at integration between projects; strengthening distribution and marketing chains	25. Promote moments/meetings aimed at integration between projects; strengthening distribution and commercialization chains	NSA	NSA
Physical/financial execution by a non-governmental institution with experience and integrated into the project.	NSA	NSA	26. Physical/financial execution by an experienced non-governmental institution integrated into the project.
Dedicate adequate time to project planning; Define roles and profiles for projects.	NSA	NSA	27. Dedicate adequate time to the project planning phase
	NSA	NSA	28. Define roles and profiles for projects

## 6 - Next step

At the end of the workshop to gather input for improving the Recommendations proposed by the consultancy, the managers and representatives of the organizations coordinating the FIP Projects present asked for further information on the adjustments made. To this end, time was also requested to revisit the contents of Product 5 (evaluation summary) and the new contents (Highlights and Future Paths for each of the 8 FIP Projects evaluated; Executive Summary, Contextualization and General Guiding Questions) that will be added to Product 6. Thus, after receiving these complements, they will be analyzed in the light of those already collected during the workshop for an integrated analysis of the broad set of Recommendations gathered and their synthesis for composition of the E-book, delivery of the final product (6) and completion of this evaluation process.

## Annex 2 - Communication and Links

FIP Rural Landscapes

**NEWS CLIPPING 2023**

**INSTITUTIONAL**

FIP Portal

<http://fip.funatura.org.br/fip-paisagens-rurais-e-banco-mundial-realizam-missao-tecnica-no-tocantins/>

MAP portal

<https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mapa-participa-de-reuniao-dos-fundos-de-investimento-do-clima>

Embrapa Portal

<https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/81767940/dia-de-campo-internacional-mostra-impactos-dos-projetos-paisagens-rurais-e-macauba>

<https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/85545660/experiencias-de-gestao-ambiental-produtiva-sao-apresentadas-em-fazenda-no-df>

[CNA/SENAR Portal](#)

[Mapa and SFB evaluate results of the Rural Landscapes FIP](#)

[With her father's legacy, a rural producer improves beef cattle production with the FIP Rural Landscapes Program](#)

[Senar evaluates the results of the FIP Rural Landscapes Project in Maranhão](#)

[Senar/MS receives World Bank mission to monitor results of FIP Rural Landscapes project |](#)

[FIP Rural Landscapes presents results in MG](#)

[Senar presents results of the Fip Paisagens project in Minas Gerais](#)

[World Bank gets to know Faema/Senar System's actions on rural properties in Maranhão](#)

[Senar presents results of FIP Rural Landscapes Project to World Bank mission](#)

## GENERAL MEDIA

TV Paranaíba

[Project offers technical assistance to recover degraded pastures | AGRO PARANAÍBA \(youtube.com\)](#)

JM Online

<https://jmonline.com.br/cidade/ministerios-da-agricultura-e-do-meio-ambiente-avaliam-fip-paisagens-rurais-1.263563>

<https://jmonline.com.br/cidade/faemg-vai-orientar-produtores-para-a-regularizac-o-ambiental-das-fazendas-1.205641>

Agribusiness Portal

<https://www.portaldoagronegocio.com.br/tecnologia/pesquisas/noticias/plataforma-apoiada-pelo-projeto-fip-paisagens-rurais-terraclass-cerrado-lanca-dados-de-2020>

T1 News Portal

<https://www.t1noticias.com.br/estado/missao-tecnica-avalia-resultados-do-projeto-fip-paisagens-rurais-no-tocantins/126436/>

CT Column - TO

<https://clebertoledo.com.br/tocantins/missao-tecnica-do-banco-mundial-avalia-resultados-do-projeto-fip-paisagens-rurais-no-tocantins/>

Milk Point

<https://www.milkpoint.com.br/noticias-e-mercado/giro-noticias/pecuarista-dobra-producao-de-leite-com-assistencia-232885/>

Duna Press

<https://dunapress.com/2023/07/12/dia-de-campo-internacional-mostra-impactos-dos-projetos-paisagens-rurais-e-macauba/>

Mato Grosso do Sul News

<https://matogrossodosulnoticias.com.br/noticias/senar-ms-recebe-missao-do-banco-mundial-para-acompanhar-resultados-do-projeto-fip-paisagens-rurais-em-mato-grosso-do-sul/>

O Estado Online

<https://oestadoonline.com.br/agronegocio/banco-mundial-acompanha-projeto-paisagens-rurais-em-mato-grosso-do-sul/>

Agência Minas

<https://www.agenciaminas.mg.gov.br/noticia/treinamento-leva-tecnologia-a-analise-de-inscricoes-do-cadastro-ambiental-rural>

[O Tempo newspaper - MG](#)

<https://www.otempo.com.br/minas-s-a/presidente-do-sistema-faemg-senar-antonio-de-salvo-faz-apresentacao-na-cop-28-1.3288512>

First Hour Portal

<https://primeirahora.com.br/webstories/expectativa-e-incluir-mais-90-propriedades-no-fip-paisagens-rurais-nos-proximos-seis-meses/>

Fapesp Magazine

<https://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/mapeamento-mostra-que-14-da-area-da-amazonia-e-ocupada-por-pastagens-e-agricultura/>

Agricultural News Portal

<https://www.noticiasagricolas.com.br/noticias/soja/365388-na-cop-28-sistema-faemg-senar-apresenta-caso-de-sucesso-em-agropecuaria-sustentavel.html>

FIP IFN

Apree Forests | 16/01/2023

**Brazilian Forest Service rejoins the Ministry of the Environment**

<https://apreflorestas.com.br/noticias/servico-florestas-brasileiro-volta-a-fazer-parte-do-ministerio-do-meio-ambiente/>

Diário do Nordeste | 17/07/2023

**Are there forests in Ceará? Discover the stories of those fighting to preserve forests in the state**

<https://diariodonordeste.verdesmares.com.br/ceara/no-ceara-existem-florestas-get-to-know-the-histories-of-those-fighting-for-the-preservation-of-wildlands-in-the-state-1.3393560>

**RELEASES**

15/09/2023

**National Forest Inventory launches open data on Cerrado species**

<https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/inventario-florestal-nacional-release-open-data-of-cerrado-species>

30/08/2023

**Brazilian Forestry Service makes field visit to monitor the work of data collection National Forest Inventory**

[https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/copy\\_of\\_servico-florestal-brazilian-makes-field-visit-to-monitor-survey-work-of-data-inventory-national-forestry](https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/copy_of_servico-florestal-brazilian-makes-field-visit-to-monitor-survey-work-of-data-inventory-national-forestry)

15/08/2023

**Forest Service discusses IFN data with the Brazilian Environment Secretariat Maranhão**

[https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/copy\\_of\\_servico-florestal-discuss-ifn-data-with-the-secretariat-of-the-environment-of-maranhao](https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/copy_of_servico-florestal-discuss-ifn-data-with-the-secretariat-of-the-environment-of-maranhao)

FIP Coordination

## COMMUNICATION ACTIONS

In addition to promoting events and meetings, the IFP Coordination also worked on producing communication materials and publicizing projects, as shown below.

### Pieces to celebrate 10 years of FIP in Brazil

For the Celebration of 10+1 years of the IFP in Brazil, the IFP Coordination project prepared several communication pieces. To do this, it had the support of the managers of the other IFP projects in Brazil and the World Bank, both in gathering the images and actions carried out, and in the approval process for the versions produced. They are:

#### PIB/FIP 10th anniversary logo

Creation of a logo to commemorate 10 years of PIB/FIP, based on an adaptation of the existing logo. Three pieces were produced: a logo in Portuguese and English (Figure 35) and a visual identity manual in Portuguese. The logo included a brand slogan: "Promoting the conservation of the Cerrado".

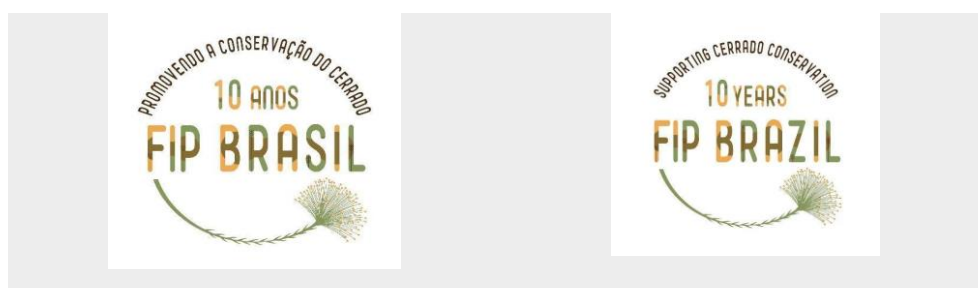


Figure 36 - Logos (Portuguese and English).

## Mugs

250 mugs made of sustainable material were distributed to those attending the event to celebrate the CIF. The mugs had the 10 years of IFP in Brazil logo applied to them (Figure 37).



Figure 37 - Mugs made from sustainable materials and distributed to those attending the CIF celebration event.

## Bilingual digital brochure

Two versions of a folder (Portuguese and English) were produced about the Program and its eight projects (Figure 38). The folder consists of three pages of text and photos, and can be accessed [here](#).



Figure 38 - Bilingual brochure.

## Bilingual digital report

Two versions of the report (Portuguese and English) were produced on the Program and its eight projects. The report has 26 pages, with a summary of the Program and each of its eight projects, results and action maps. Access [here](#).

## Updating the institutional videos of the 8 IFP projects and the Program

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the projects, the IFP Coordination updated the videos produced in 2021 for each IFP project in Brazil and for the Program.

The updating process included consulting the project managers, adapting parts of the subtitles and voice-over texts, translating them into English, re-editing some parts and updating the final signature. As a result, the videos have been updated with audio in Portuguese and subtitles in English and included in the video playlist for the event celebrating the 15th anniversary of the CIF. They can be viewed [here](#).

## Digital expography

A digital exhibition featured videos and photos with emblematic images of each of the eight projects in the Brazil Investment Plan (PIB) for the IFP. The exhibition mixed videos and photos in an animation projected on a set of three screens, each about 5 meters wide and 5.5 meters high (Figure 39). The animation was reproduced in Portuguese and English.



Figure 39 - Digital expography.



## Timeline

The dynamic Timeline presented the Program's most significant actions from 2011, when it was planned, to 2022, when it turned 10. The mix of images and texts was projected onto a wall 10 meters wide and 5.5 meters high. The Timeline was reproduced in Portuguese and English.

## PIB/FIP profile on Instagram: @fip\_brasil

Throughout 2023, IFP Brazil's Instagram profile was active and ended the year with 372 followers. The aim of joining Instagram in May 2022 was to create an agile channel to inform the actors of the IFP projects about what is happening in the Program, and it has been fulfilling this mission. In 2024, the scope of this information should be extended to the general public.

In addition to the actions of the FIP Coordination, the @fip\_brasil page reports on the actions of the other seven FIP projects (Figure 40). To do this, the FIP Coordination communications department liaises with the advisors of the FIP Rural Landscapes, FIP CAR and FIP DGM Brazil projects - which have communications focal points, with managers of the other projects and/or with the World Bank's communications department. The publication of posts follows a pre-defined flow with the MMA, in which Funatura proposes the agenda, gathers information and researches content (information and photos), prepares text for the card and caption, validates the texts with the projects, prepares the layout and submits it to the MMA for approval; MMA approves, and may suggest changes; Funatura posts and monitors the comments.

In 2023, 54 posts were published, totaling 173 cards about events, commemorative days on the socio-environmental agenda, clippings with publications in the media, figures on the reach of project results, as well as trends such as Disney Pixar. The project entered into a partnership with DGM Global to repost publications in English to be published in collaboration with the @dgmglobal profile, when they concern topics of interest to FIP DGM Brasil.



Figure 40 - Some posts from the @fip\_brasil page. Available at [www.instagram.com/fip\\_brasil](http://www.instagram.com/fip_brasil). Accessed on 17/02/2024.

## CAA-NM MEDIA REACH (January to December 2023)

**Phase 2 of the DGM Brazil Project will support the strengthening of Traditional Peoples and the life of the planet.** Now taking place in Brasilia-DF, the 1st Meeting of the National Steering Committee of the DGM Brazil Project - Phase 2 began on January 17 and will run until January 19, 2023.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CnkQgejvuUU/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**Moments of Encounters! Phase II of the DGM Brazil Project is starting.**

On January 19, 2023, the National Steering Committee (CGN) and the National Executing Agency (NEA), Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas @caa.nm, of the DGM Brazil Project, paid a visit to the headquarters of the World Bank @bancomundial in Brasilia/DF.

[https://www.instagram.com/p/Cnwi-w\\_rDOu/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==](https://www.instagram.com/p/Cnwi-w_rDOu/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==)

**"The DGM Brazil project represents greatness for me, both for myself and for my Quilombola people."**

Watch the video and follow this profound account by Lucely, a Quilombola from the state of Goiás, and others.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cn2dAoluySt/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**DGM Phase 2.**

DGM Brazil Project calls for proposals - phase II are now open

Those of you from Indigenous, Quilombola and Traditional Communities in the Brazilian Cerrado have a great opportunity to submit proposals for projects aimed at territorial, cultural and environmental strengthening. Phase II of the DGM Brazil Project is coming up!

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Col-wJeMbu5/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**Last days for CONSOLIDATION Expression of Interest - DGM Brazil Call for Proposals (phase II)**

The DGM Brazil project is aimed at territorial, cultural and environmental strengthening, and this second phase is another opportunity to submit proposals on this theme.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CpDflFLpuCY/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**"A project that reaches the outskirts, where the comrades are."**

Fellow members of the Traditional Communities of the Brazilian Cerrado, listen to this special invitation from Mr. Brulino and take the opportunity to present project proposals, aimed at territorial, cultural and environmental strengthening, for phase II of the DGM Brazil Project.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CpQplMXgA6h/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**Applications EXTENDED for the DGM Brazil Project Consolidation Call - Phase II.**

Registration for consolidation has been extended for another 15 days, and proposals can be submitted until 17/03/2023.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CpV0pVfpVGP/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**LAST WEEK to register for the DGM Brazil Project calls for proposals - phase II**

Fellow members of the Traditional Communities of the Brazilian Cerrado, who want to take part in the DGM Brazil Project - phase II, this is the LAST WEEK of open calls for REGISTRATION.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cpx-ketghRO/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**LAST WEEK to register for the DGM Brazil Project calls for proposals - phase II**

Take advantage of these last few days to submit your proposals. Sub-projects for consolidation or new sub-projects aimed at territorial, cultural and environmental strengthening can be submitted.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cp0TLI-rco9/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**LAST CALLS for applications to the DGM Brazil Project calls for proposals - phase II**

Listen to the invitation from comrade Hiparidi, Indigenous from the state of Mato Grosso, member of the National Managing Council of the DGM Brazil project, the deadline is tomorrow (17/23).

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cp3W101gHfe/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**LAST DAY to register for the DGM Brazil Project calls for proposals - phase II**

Today, March 17, 2023 at 11:59 p.m. Applications for DGM Brazil Project subprojects - phase II

CLOSE

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cp5LZHcAWEv/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**DGM Brazil, represented by its National Managing Council (CGN), is in Nepal taking part in the Exchange together with DGM Global.**

Our DGM delegates from around the world are off to a strong start on the first day of the global exchange. With 14 countries represented, we're excited to connect and collaborate in beautiful Nepal! [https://www.instagram.com/reel/CqD\\_CTfAaia/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==](https://www.instagram.com/reel/CqD_CTfAaia/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==)

**DGM Global exchange brings together participants from more than 10 countries in Nepal.**

The main objectives of the Exchange were to assess how the resources applied through the DGM - Donation Mechanism Dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities - are strengthening and preserving the ways of life and territories of Traditional Peoples and Communities.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CqTIQI9AXaN/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**Project D** The Executive Agency presented the technical analyses carried out on each subproject proposal (consolidation and new ones), followed by the analysis and pre-approvals by the Steering Committee. After this stage, the schedule for the check visits was drawn up in accordance with the terms of the calls for proposals. **DGM Brazil meeting to pre-approve sub-projects.**

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CrgNnKWu1si/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**Free Land Camp 2023.**

The moment is magical, ancestral, historic. The Peoples declare a climate emergency and call for demarcation now!

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CriI2d4Owzg/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng==>

**Latin American and Caribbean Black Women's Day.**

On this date, July 25, 2023, Latin American and Caribbean Black Women's Day, it's a day to celebrate the existence, richness and beauty of black women, Afro culture, batuque, quilombo. Celebrate the struggle and resistance!

[https://www.instagram.com/p/CvIjKFYpqv\\_/?igsh=dTQzOWdxeXRzdnE4](https://www.instagram.com/p/CvIjKFYpqv_/?igsh=dTQzOWdxeXRzdnE4)

**Preserving the Rights and Culture of Indigenous Peoples is Preserving the Life of our Planet and Humanity.**

August 9th, International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples. Long live the indigenous peoples who care most for our planet!

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CvvQ03yAmC7/?igshid=MTc4MmM1Yml2Ng>

**Diversity of Traditional Peoples and Communities, Territories, Cultures, Knowledge, Crafts and Dreams that Connect through the Cerrado Biome.**

This week, from August 22 to 26, 2023, at the Agroecology Experimentation and Training Area (AEFA), Montes Claros/MG, the DGM FIP/Brazil Project's Managerial Skills and Project Development Workshop is taking place.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CwS70LGuBCV/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

**Capacity building, training, enthusiasm and affection among the traditional peoples and communities that inhabit, manage and care for the Cerrado biome.**

The DGM FIP/Brazil Project Managerial Skills and Project Development Workshop continues (runs until August 26, 2023) at the Agroecology Experimentation and Training Area (AEFA), Montes Claros/MG. <https://www.instagram.com/p/CwVws6ouvLq/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>  
**"The DGM is a great support for our actions and training for our people."**

Ramonn, from the AMANU Association in Jaboticatubas/MG, is taking part in the Management Skills and Project Development Workshop of the DGM FIP/Brazil Project, in Montes Claros/MG from August 22 to 26. He talks about the importance of DGM Brazil for the territories and a little about his consolidation sub-project, which will support the hydraulic and electrical part of the 1st Macaúba Coconut Community House. She also expressed the joy and importance of taking part in the workshop.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CwYJJ5Bslsf/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

**We need the Cerrado to remain standing, quality water and climate balance, and those responsible for guaranteeing this are the Traditional Peoples and Communities, through**

### **their ways of life and conservation.**

Check out this statement by Eldo, affirming the important role that the PCTs have been playing in guaranteeing the conservation of the Cerrado and the life of the planet, and the importance of having projects that support these actions, such as the DGM.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cwle7hJsaGE/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

### **Women who chant and emanate love and struggle for Mother Earth.**

Today, September 5, is the day to celebrate the Amazon and International Indigenous Women's Day. May we meditate and exhale this song, sung by an indigenous woman, those who generate life and fight for the conservation of the life of all beings, our Mother Earth.

Music sung by Marina Márcia from the Fulniô Indigenous People of Bahia.

[https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cwz2k9\\_uE3n/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==](https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cwz2k9_uE3n/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==)

### **A meeting of natives and a connection of peoples, cultures and biomes!**

FIP, DGM Brasil and CAA-NM will offer workshops at the X Encontro e Feira dos Povos do Cerrado! which will take place in Brasília - DF, between September 13 and 16, 2023.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cw8gikQu2A9/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

### **Popular Communication Workshop at the Cerrado Peoples' Meeting and Fair!**

The IFP, DGM Brasil and CAA-NM will offer workshops at the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado! which will take place in Brasília - DF, between September 13 and 16, 2023, and one of them will be "Popular communication and the feeling of belonging, voice, voice and place of Traditional Peoples and Communities", which will be conducted by Valdir Dias, [@valdirdias](https://www.instagram.com/valdirdias) Communicator of CAA-NM.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxBuNLAO8nR/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

### **Cerrado that connects lives, cultures, knowledge and ancestry.**

September 11, a day to celebrate the Cerrado and its peoples who fight for its conservation.

"If you destroy the Cerrado, what will become of us?" Dona Maria Celsa's affliction is the same as that of many who depend on the Cerrado to survive, whether from its fruits, medicinal plants or its waters. It is the same lament of the fauna and flora, of the other biomes and of Mother Earth as a whole.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CxDARzcO3HK/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

### **"Cerrado and Caatinga, Brazil's heritage: present wealth, future inheritance".**

A public hearing was held today (12/09/2023) at the Chamber of Deputies in Brasília, DF, on the approval of PEC 504, which aims to value, protect and transform the Caatinga and Cerrado into national heritage protected by the Federal Constitution.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxHKxsNumA4/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

### **3rd Brazilian Indigenous Women's March!**

X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado begins with the Indigenous Women's march. Indigenous women from various corners of Brazil gathered and marched today (13/09) in Brasília -DF, to demand their rights, to combat violence against women, social injustices, to value and protect traditional territories, to conserve the knowledge and popular cultures of the original peoples and to fight against the Temporal Framework.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxJN-lIvcFN/?igsh=dTM0bDhjcGZ3aGl4>

### **It will take place today (16) in the Veredas tent at the Cerrado Peoples' Meeting and Fair at the TV Tower in Brasília.**

Come and take part in this important plenary session, "FIP DGM Brazil as an instrument for the Conservation of the Cerrado and the Sovereignty of its Peoples - results, challenges and future".

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxQitHgLcpN/?igshid=ODk2MDJkZDc2Zg==>

### **Record time!**

Looks, affection and faces that embellished and gave life to the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, held from September 13 to 16, 2023, in Brasília - DF.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxV6900Oo2B/?igshid=eG9mamI6emt3Nm90>

**Look at the baru! Look at the handicrafts! Look at the Creole seeds...**

Stalls with natural, handmade and quality products, produced by Traditional Peoples from various regions of Brazil, filled the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, which took place from September 13 to 16, 2023, in Brasília - DF.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxWMpf0ustH/?igshid=dGZhMWVmN2Jhc3hr>

**"The FIP DGM Brazil as an instrument for the Conservation of the Cerrado Biome and the Sovereignty of its Peoples - results, challenges and future."**

Topic of the plenary session that took place on September 16, 2013, at the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, in Brasília, DF. An important and powerful debate about the work of the FIP DGM Brazil Project, which is in its second phase and supports actions aimed at Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities in the Brazilian Cerrado.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CxYvSPEulGX/?igshid=MXBkMXcxMDBjcDd0eg==>

**Women of struggle, who from the Cerrado connect their knowledge and ancestry to the conservation of the biome and their own health.**

The workshop was led by Lucely Pio, a Quilombola leader from the Pacari Articulation in Goiás and a member of the National Steering Committee (CGN) of the FIP DGM Brazil Project. It was a rich and diverse space of popular knowledge, a connection with life and women's health, strengthening the importance of conserving the biome, because the Cerrado is necessary for the preservation of life, be it medicinal plants or the people who inhabit and enjoy its natural riches.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CxbJLa2PRUD/?igshid=MXhka2x6NwVvKZDdmaQ==>

**"A meeting like this is very important for us Traditional Peoples.** Celebration, but also actions in defense of our cerrado and, at the same time, exposing and selling our products..."

Maria Lúcia, a Geraizeira from the Água Boa II community, located in the buffer zone of the Nascentes Geraizeiras RDS, municipality of Rio Pardo de Minas - MG, guardian of Creole seeds and defender of the Cerrado, recounts her experience of participating in the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, which took place from September 13 to 16, 2023, in Brasília - DF.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CxdUqziLdrG/?igshid=MWZxZHo3OGkwOW45NQ==>

**III Indigenous Women's March: historic, ancestral and with the strength of youth!**

The III Indigenous Women's March was held in Brasília, DF, on September 13, 2023, at the opening of the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado.

A moment that marks the strength of the indigenous women's movement, the struggle for women's rights and the protection of traditional territories, this took place in a decisive week in the fight against the Temporary Framework.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CxnqNZkOTNz/?igshid=MTNueWl1ano5aDRsZA==>

**Cerrado that connects knowledge, stories, cultures and nourishes the lives of Peoples.**

It is with joy and good energy from the Cerrado that we launch the Documentary: "X Encontro e Feira dos Povos do Cerrado: Conexão de Povos, Culturas e Biomas. "

The documentary was produced by CAA-NM and recorded during the X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado, which took place from September 13 to 16, 2023, in Brasília - DF.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/Cyovn2uu8Nd/?igshid=bWg1d2JwNThydXZm>

**Native knowledge that connects peoples, biomes and countries. Dona Maria do Socorro takes part in an event in Colombia and discusses the Amazon, Caatinga and Cerrado.**

Dona Maria do Socorro is a Babassu Coconut Breaker from the state of Tocantins, a representative of MIQCB (Interstate Movement of Babassu Coconut Breakers) and a member of the National Management Committee (CGN) of the DGM Brazil Project.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CywYo5puaH0/?igshid=MTE5eGgwMWhMzNpNA==>

**"The Cerrado has to have the people and the people need the Cerrado."**

Watch the documentary: "X Meeting and Fair of the Peoples of the Cerrado: Connection of Peoples, Cultures and Biomes. "

The documentary was produced by CAA-NM, recorded during the X Meeting and Fair of the

Peoples of the Cerrado, which took place from September 13 to 16, 2023, in Brasília - DF.  
[https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cy3cfB\\_u4gT/?igshid=ZmR4d2t2Yjd1amx6](https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cy3cfB_u4gT/?igshid=ZmR4d2t2Yjd1amx6)

**"Without the Cerrado, indigenous names will disappear, languages, songs, bird names, traditions."**

Hiparidi Toptiro, who is Xavante Indigenous from the state of Mato Grosso, a representative of the Mobilization of Indigenous Peoples of the Cerrado (MOPIC) and a member of the National Management Committee (CGN) of the DGM Brazil Project, gave an important and necessary speech of reflection, warning and anguish about the advance of deforestation and the importance of conserving the Cerrado for the continuity of life and tradition of Traditional Peoples and Communities.

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/Cy6lVqpu8GK/?igshid=MW94M3RhMnFiNnN4Zw==>

**Can you imagine if the FIP DGM Brazil project was in a Pixar animation? Taking advantage of #trendpixar and artificial intelligence, we bring you some references of what it would be like.**

[@dgmbrasil](https://www.instagram.com/dgmbrasil) supports small projects created and aimed at indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities in the [#Cerrado](https://www.instagram.com/dgmbrasil). These are actions that contribute to the territorial, forestry and environmental management of their territories. In addition, the project promotes actions to strengthen their representative organizations.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CzHe0lww6Qp/?igshid=MWxkNWxjZzJhamRraA==>

**Exchange that connects countries, knowledge and traditions of Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Traditional Peoples.** The DGM Global Targeted Exchange began today (07/11/2023) in São Luiz, Maranhão, with the participation of Brazil, Guatemala and Ecuador, through representatives and implementers of local projects that make up the DGM, members of the National Steering Committee (CGN) and members of partner institutions and organizations.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CzXwD99OTJr/?igshid=ZDcxYXRyazRmbHQw>

**From November 7 to 13, Brazil is hosting DGM Global's second targeted exchange** with the participation of indigenous representatives and local and traditional communities from Guatemala, Ecuador and the Brazilian Cerrado. Check out the highlights of the first day and join us on this journey!

<https://www.instagram.com/reel/CzZgK4zvgGG/?igshid=NmV4MXRsbm5ya2Fx>

**From November 7 to 13, FIP DGM Brazil received representatives from DGM projects in Guatemala and Ecuador to exchange experiences.**

The action is a DGM Global action with the objectives of sharing knowledge, developing skills and building connections to improve their role in climate action and sustainable forest management.

[https://www.instagram.com/p/Czt\\_gefPbeA/?igsh=MXRmMDJoemJxbHFieA==](https://www.instagram.com/p/Czt_gefPbeA/?igsh=MXRmMDJoemJxbHFieA==)

**Member and member of the National Steering Committee of the FIP/DGM Brazil Project, will be present at COP28 in Dubai.** In partnership with ISPN, WWF Brazil, Instituto Cerrados, IPAM, CAA/NM, Funatura, IEB and DGM Brasil, the Cerrado Network delegation is taking the "Cerrado and Amazon connected by water" campaign to COP28. The aim is to draw attention to the interdependence of the biomes and the urgency of tackling the water crisis. Degradation of the Cerrado has reached extreme levels and if there is no zero deforestation policy the consequences for climate, water, energy and food for Brazil and the world will be catastrophic.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/COMsVhELNg0/?igsh=eDB1MHVknXg1aDI6>

**The general coordinator of the Cerrado Network, Lourdes nascimento, took part in the UNFCCC COP 28 panel on December 6th:**

DGM for IPLCS: Perspectives from Nepal, Mexico and Brazil - A climate change-based nature to secure the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Lourdes is a member of the National Steering Committee (CGN) of the DGM Brazil project and spoke about the DGM Brazil experience and the importance of empowering women in the communities to guarantee the conservation of the Cerrado and the defense of the rights of

Traditional Peoples and Communities.

<https://www.instagram.com/p/C0mo0thvbk/?igsh=aHY4NGo5Mjk5MTgx>

### **DGM Brazil phase II calls for proposals are now open**

The DGM Brazil project has left a legacy of visibility and appreciation of Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and Traditional Communities, and now, in its second phase, it will continue its commitment to these peoples, to the conservation of their cultures and initiatives to care for the planet in the face of climate change.

To kick off the second phase of the project, the first meeting of the project's National Steering Committee (CGN) was held in Brasilia/DF from January 17 to 19, 2023. With the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities in the Cerrado, the Norte Minas Alternative Agriculture Center, which is the project's National Executing Agency, and the World Bank, the meeting aimed to resume, renegotiate, discuss and align the start of phase 2 of the project.

<https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/fase-2-projeto-dgm-brasil-vai-apoiar-o-fortalecimento-dos-povos-tradicionais>

Applications are now open for the DGM Brazil project.

The Dedicated Grant Mechanism (DGM) Brazil is part of DGM Global and is a fund to support Indigenous Peoples, Quilombola Communities and Traditional Communities in the Brazilian Cerrado, as part of the Forest Investment Program (DGM/FIP/Brazil Program). This fund supports projects that prevent deforestation and degradation of the Cerrado, that promote protection, conservation of natural resources (especially forests) and social inclusion.

<https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/estao-abertos-os-editais-do-projeto-dgm-brasil-fase-ii>

### **Applications EXTENDED for the DGM Brazil Project Consolidation Call - Phase II**

Registration for consolidation has been extended for another 15 days, and proposals can be submitted until 17/03/2023.

The Indigenous, Quilombola and Traditional Communities of the Brazilian Cerrado, who carried out projects in the first phase of the DGM Brazil Project, have another opportunity to submit proposals for consolidation projects, to continue and complement the actions, for phase II of DGM Brazil. <https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/>

Take advantage of these last few days to submit your proposals. You can submit proposals to consolidate sub-projects that were part of the first phase of the DGM Project, or proposals for new sub-projects that were not part of the Project in its first phase, but which aim to strengthen the territory, culture and environment.

<https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/ultima-semana-para-inscricoes-nos-editais-do-projeto-dgm-brasil-fase-ii>

The National Steering Committee (CGN) of the DGM Brazil Project and CAA-NM, as the National Executing Agency, took part in the DGM Global Exchange, held in Nepal from March 21 to 25, 2023. Representatives from the 13 countries that make up the Global DGM were present: Brazil, Mexico, the Republic of Congo, Guatemala and others.

<https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/intercambio-do-dgm-global-reune-participantes-de-mais-de-10-paises-no-nepal>

With the closing of the calls for submissions of sub-projects for the DGM Brazil Project, phase II, on April 24 and 25, 2023, an expanded meeting of the CGN was held in Brasilia/DF to pre-approve the proposals received. In addition to the members of the DGM Brazil Project's National Steering Committee (CGN), the meeting was attended by the World Bank and the Center for Alternative Agriculture of Northern Minas Gerais (CAA-NM), which is the project's National Executing Agency.

<https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/divulgado-o-resultado-de-subprojetos-pre-aprovadas-do-projeto-dgm-brasil-fase-ii>

**Final results of the approved sub-projects of the DGM Brazil Phase II Project and reports of the Verification Visits**

After a careful process of evaluation, selection and verification visits, the CGN (National Steering Committee) of the DGM Brazil Project approved the proposals presented in Calls for Proposals I - New and II - Consolidation, of this phase II, at its last meeting held on June 28 and 29 in Brasilia/DF.

<https://dgmbrasil.org.br/pt-br/noticias/resultado-dos-subprojetos-aprovados-do-projeto-dgm-brasil-fase-ii-e-relatos-das-visitas-de-chechagem>



### Annex 3 - Attendance List for the Stakeholders' Meeting

N	Name	Organization
1	Cláudio Almeida	INPE
2	Felipe Ribeiro	EMBRAPA
3	Samuel Caetano	CAA NM
4	Anália Tuxa	Representative of Traditional Peoples and Communities
5	Josué Nogueira	Technical
6	Jefferson Silva Oliveira	Rural Producer
7	Mateus Lisboa	Technical
8	Nhyyuma Nogueira N. Martins	Rural producer
9	Barbara Evelyn	SENAR
10	Cristiane Camboim	SENAR
11	Geovane Oliveira	SENAR/MG
12	Raquel Queiroz	Technician from Paisagens Rurais/MG
13	Roger Santos	Technical
14	Mr. Eurípedes	Rural Producer
15	Rafael Diego Nascimento	SENAR
16	Camila Santana	World Bank

\* Participated remotely in the meeting.

  
 MINISTÉRIO DO MEIO AMBIENTE  
 Departamento de Políticas de Gestão Ambiental Rural - DGAR  
**LISTA DE PRESENÇA**  
**PAUTA: Reunião de Stakeholders PIB/FIP**  
 DATA: 27 de março de 2024 HORÁRIO: 14:00 às 18:00  
 LOCAL: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 8º andar, Sala 824

Nome	Órgão/Setor/ Empresa	Telefone	E-mail	Assinatura
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Figure 41 - Attendance list signed during the Stakeholders Meeting, 27/03/2024.