

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Strengthening Framework for NTFP**

[Basic Data](#_Toc1)

[Overall Ratings](#_Toc2)

[Development Progress](#_Toc3)

[Implementation Progress](#_Toc4)

[Critical Risk Management](#_Toc5)

[Adjustments](#_Toc6)

[Ratings and Overall Assessments](#_Toc7)

[Gender](#_Toc8)

[Social and Environmental Standards](#_Toc9)

[Communicating Impact](#_Toc10)

[Partnerships](#_Toc11)

[Annex - Ratings Definitions](#_Toc12)

# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4659 |
| GEF ID | 5091 |
| Title | Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use into NTFP and AFS production practices in Multiple-Use Forest Landscapes of High Conservation Value |
| Country(ies) | Brazil, Brazil |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Ecosystems and Biodiversity |
| Project Implementing Partner | BRA10 (Brazil) |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The project will seek to facilitate a shift from these unsustainable agricultural practices to an approach that conserves the biodiversity (BD) of multiple-use forest landscapes of high conservation value while meeting important social priorities and development goals. To achieve this, the project will focus on the development of a strengthened sustainable use management framework for sustainable non-timber forest products (NTFP) and agro-forestry systems (AFS). NFTP and AFS have been shown to produce conservation benefits, but need to be upscaled to provide significant impacts at the landscape level. |

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| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

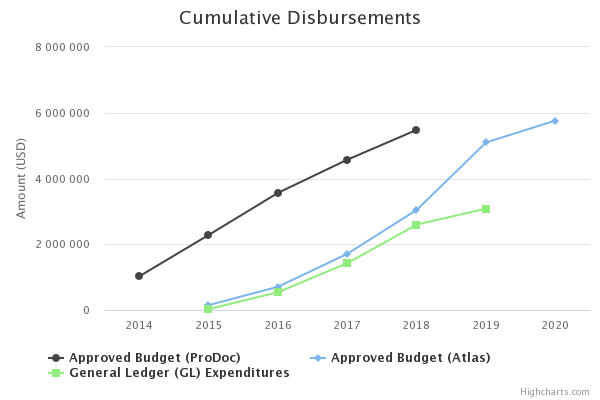
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **The biodiversity of Brazilian multiple-use forest landscapes of high conservation value is conserved through a strengthened sustainable use management framework for non-timber forest products (NTFP) and agro-forestry systems (AFS)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Surface area (ha) of forests in multiple use landscapes-MUL- of the Amazon, Cerrado and Caatinga biomes with sustainable production of BD products through direct effect of the project | Amazon  a) A. Acre: 20 ha  b) Marajó: 42,389 ha    Cerrado  a) A.R. Pardo: 0 ha  b) Medio Mearim: 1,495 ha    Caatinga:  a) S. Francisco: 0 ha  b) Sobral: 60 ha    Total: 43,964 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | Amazon  a) A. Acre: 931.172 ha  b) Marajó: 103,519 ha    Cerrado  a) A.R. Pardo: 38,419 ha  b) Medio Mearim: 12,786 ha    Caatinga:  a) S. Francisco: 2,000 ha  b) Sobral: 5,000 ha    Total: 1,092,896 ha | The workplan designed for all 6 CTs are being implemented accordingly. As a result, three (3) Agreement Letters (ASSEMA, CAA-NM, AGENDHA) are currently being implemented and two (2) in process of signing (IRRPA and Fundação Araripe), both with initial implementation predicted to July 2018. For more details about the scope of the partnerships please check partnership tab. The Agreement Letters with IIRPA and Fundação Araripe are important to increase the project’s presence especially in the Caatinga biome, as well as to intensify its work in the Cerrado.  A consultant in geoprocessing was hired in the second semester of 2017 to contribute to estimate the productive potential of project target species in the CTs is and will contribute to the mapping and classification of land use and the distribution of land use types, and productive potential of the project target species within CT of Alto Rio Pardo. Alto Rio Pardo will be mapping’s CT pilot, which methodology is intended to be replicated in the others CTs after 2019.    With regard to the Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) of Rio Pardo, the socioenvironmental diagnosis was concluded and will support activities towards the development of its Management Plan, which is expected to be concluded in December 2018. The Management Plan will contribute to the achievement of the target of 38,419 ha of Alto Rio Pardo. The information needed to prepare the Utilization Plan and the Management Plan is being collected and processed in partnership with ICBMBio, CAA-NM and local civil society institutions.    54 Demonstrative plots (DP) have been installed in all CTs and are now in the process of being monitored and used as experimental areas for training processes . The project has implemented and is monitoring: 10 DPs in Alto Rio Pardo, 8 DPs in Sertão São Francisco 5 DPs in Alto Acre and Capixaba; 5 DPs in Medio Mearim and 26 DPs in Marajo.  The Demonstrative plots (DP) are fully functioning and by July 2019 the DP monitoring (2018/2019) and replication monitoring will make it possible to quantify the area with sustainable production (direct effect). | The project has already reached its target for Alto Acre e Capixaba and is close to its targets for Marajó, Alto Rio Pardo, Médio Mearim, Sertão do São Francisco, as shown below:    Amazon  a) lto Acre e Capixaba: 970,570 ha  b) Marajó: 105,000 ha    Cerrado  a) Alto Rio Pardo: 38,177 ha  b) Médio Mearim: 10,000 ha    Caatinga  a) Sertão São Francisco: 1,200 ha  b) Sobral: 10 ha    Total: 1,124,957,00    Activities carried out by the Embrapa teams and local partners led to the achievement of the current results. At CT Alto Acre and Capixaba, the Extractive Reserve (RESEX) Chico Mendes adopted agroforestry systems (SAFs) as a strategy to restore degraded areas. SAFs in RESEX Chico Mendes are implemented through capacity building carried out by the project in partnership with WWF and Fundo Amazônia.    At CT Marajó, 42 Demonstration Units of Native Açai Management were implemented in partnership with EMATER Pará (state technical assistance and rural extension agency). Emater Pará, building on the knowledge received through the project, has already implemented 23 additional Demonstration Units and adopted management for sustainable production as a public policy in the Territory (a MoU is being discussed to formalize a partnership on the matter). In addition, in June, 2019, the MANEJAí - Açaí Native Management Center of Marajó was launched. MANEJAÍ will be a major reference center in fostering adoption and disseminating the management technology applied by the Project.    At CT Alto Rio Pardo, the Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS) "Nascente Geraizeiras" and EMATER Minas Gerais, with technical training and support from the project, adopted restoration and management as basis for a Territory Action Plan (Environmental Safeguards), with a proposal to create, in the near future, the Cerrado Restoration Management Center at the agriculture school "Escola Esperança Agrícola Nova Esperança (EFA)". In addition, Bem Diverso has established partnerships with the private sector (Mineradora Mata Verde) for the restoration of mined areas (47 ha), and is also negotiating with the forestry sector (SIDERSA - Siderúrgica Santo Antonio) a partnership for both restoration of areas degraded by eucalyptus plantations and execution of eucalyptus plantation zoning studies, all in order to guarantee the maintenance of the water flow in the system. These companies will work in partnership with the Network of Collectors and Restorers of Cerrado, originating from the training in restoration offered by the project in the CT. This network is already capable of collecting, processing, and marketing seeds, as well as applying restoration techniques by direct sowing and restoration monitoring.    At the CT Médio Mearim, the Demonstration Units have directly and indirectly reached the above reported area. The project has also supported the state government in the development of the State Extractivism Policy, which will contribute to the increase of these areas throughout the state of Maranhão.    At CT Sertão São Francisco and Sobral, training activities, installation of demonstration units and recaatingamento (Caatinga restoration) are still in progress and will achieve results by 2020.    Regarding CT Sobral, progress has been delayed because it is the only territory within the project that is characterized by silvopastoral systems, where the main activity associated with extractivism is the rearing of goats and sheep. Given the lack of information on such systems, the first two years of execution were focused on organizing Embrapa's team, gathering data and raising awareness among partners. Last year, the team started productive systems mapping and baseline assessments in order to begin implementation, which this year is focused on management activities. Results will be measured by next year.    In order to improve progress on these indicators, the project issued a call for proposals on June 14th, 2019 to hire a consultancy that will develop tools and training for collaborative governance applied to the improvement of sustainable management practices. Based on an adapted version of the System of Socioenvironmental Indicators for Conservation Units (SISUC), the consultancy will provide data gathering (diagnosis) and training for the development of action plans that allow for the project's areas of intervention not only to adopt sustainable production, but to have their local governance committees strengthened and to develop action plans that should include environmental safeguards such as management plans and use agreements for each Citizenship Territory, empowering the local populations and ensuring sustainability for the strategies of adopting sustainable production in the territories. |
| Surface area (ha) of forests in MUL of the Amazon, Cerrado and Caatinga with sustainable production of BD products that can be potentially achieved through indirect effects of the project in: 1) Conservation Units (CUs) and surrounding areas-CU is the name in Brazil for PA in the national protected area system ; and 2) forested areas of 6 selected CTs (long term) | 0 ha | *(not set or not applicable)* | 1) In CUs and surrounding areas:  Amazon  a) A. Acre: 0 ha  b) Marajó: 194,867 ha    Cerrado  a) A.R. Pardo: 600 ha  b) Medio Mearim: 12,980ha    Caatinga:  a) S. Francisco: 278 ha  b) Sobral: 5,000 ha    Total: 215,525 ha    2) Forested areas of 6 selected CTs (long term): 14,959,566 ha | Current level: 0 ha.    The project is already gathering data for measurement of this indicator. A preliminary analysis of the collected data has already been done for all territories. However due to problems with the MAPBIOMAS database (tool used for measurement of this target), over which the project does not have governance, the results are yet to be validated. An update to the MAPBIOMAS database is scheduled for August, which should solve the problem. | In Conservation Units (CUs) and surrounding areas:    Amazon:  a) Alto Acre e Capixaba: data gathering ongoing.  b) Marajó: 57,500.00 ha    Cerrado:  a) Alto Rio Pardo: data gathering ongoing.  b) Médio Mearim: data gathering ongoing.    Caatinga:  a) Sertão São Francisco: data gathering ongoing  b) Sobral: data gathering ongoing.    At CT Marajó, EMATER replicated the training in sustainable management and production of Açaí in an additional 23 Demonstration Units, and the project will implement, in partnership with local organizations, the MANEJAÍ - Reference Center for Sustainable Production Management of Açaí in Marajó. At MANEJAÍ, a fund (Fundo do Açai) was created and allows local communities not only to reform community facilities (such as meeting rooms, community kitchens, etc.), as well as to build new infrastructure (such as guest lodgings, fruit pulp mills) and has also been used in the facilitators training in açaí management, thus contributing to the sustainability of results after the project's conclusion. Producers contribute to the fund with one or two reais per açai "rasa" (around 28 kg), depending on the collection season.    In CT Alto Rio Pardo, the Network of Seed Collectors and Restorers is marketing seeds with other networks, such as the Cerrado Seed Network, and also with private enterprises such as Mineradora Mata Verde, which already acquired seeds for the restoration of 47 ha. In addition to the sale of seeds, restoration services will be executed by the network itself. In addition, the project was able to create with this Network a seed bank for restoration: for each kilogram of seeds sold, an extra kilogram would be collected to restore areas in the CT. The daily fee paid for seed collecting and processing is embedded in the seed marketing price. Therefore, it is possible to ensure restoration of areas for the generation of ecosystem and environmental services, as well as biodiversity conservation and income generation for the communities when the project ends.    In addition, Bem Diverso has established a partnership with CAA-NM (Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte Minas), to implement new Restoration Demonstration Units based on the Alto Rio Pardo CT model. These demonstration units will be installed with 15 rural communities, including indigenous populations, quilombolas and traditional communities, totaling around 500 ha of restored area in 11 Brazilian states. Currently, CAA also executes the DGM/FIP/Brazil Project - Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous People and Local Communities through the Forest Investment Program.    As for the Caatinga region, the partnership between Bem Diverso and other projects supported by FAO and UNDP, has fostered dissemination of "fundo de pasto" management and recaatingamento (biome restoration) practices developed and applied by Bem Diverso.    In order to record progress on these indicators accurately, following technical meetings with Mapbiomas, ICMBio and partners, the project's Technical Coordination has chosen to use the SISUC methodology to better engage local communities, empowering beneficiaries through participatory workshops and safeguards development, with a view to the long-term sustainability of actions. Therefore, the SISUC methodology will be applied to the assessment of socioenvironmental indicators in all Citizenship Territories (as explained in the indicator above).    Also in order to seek sustainability for the results achieved within Bem Diverso, the project's team is negotiating MoUs with EMATER in each state in which the project has actions. |
| Number of heat foci as a proxy indicator for the use of fire as a management technique and hence driver of deforestation | Amazon  a) A. Acre: 250 inside Resex Chico Mendes; 214 in the 10 km buffer zone  b) Marajó: 9 inside Resex Mapua; 20 in the 10 km buffer zone    Cerrado  a) A.R. Pardo: 12 inside RDS Nascente Geraizeira; 69 in the 10 km buffer zone    b) Medio Mearim: to be detemined in PY1    Caatinga:  a) S. Francisco: to be detemined in PY1    b) Sobral: to be detemined in PY1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 10% reduction in each CT | As informed in the last PIR exercise, due to technical reasons explained in previous PIRs, the baseline (hotspots) has not been established (based on the year 2012) for M. Mearim, São Francisco and Sobral. For other CTs, the project has used as a reference the Conservation Units (CUs) and surroundings areas (buffer zone of 10 km) as areas to be monitored. However, there are no CUs within the CTs M. Mearim, Sobral and São Francisco that can be used as a reference. There are APAs (Environmental Protection Areas). APAs may be considered the most complicated of all the categories of CUs , since they cover large areas and allow for human occupation and use. Therefore, the project does not and will not have governance over actions and results in those areas.  The project will use a reference to assess progress on this indicator the hotspots in and around the RDS Nascentes Geraizeiras, which have the following conditions:    A.R.Pardo: Within the RDS Nascentes Geraizeiras no heat focus was detected in 2017, so the value is zero. In the surrounding areas (10 km buffer zone) only 7 heat foci were detected, in 2017.  Marajó: Within RESEX Mapuá: no heat focus was detected in 2017, so the value is zero. In the surrounding areas (10 km buffer zone) 0 heat foci were detected, in 2017. Ilha das Cinzas: no heat focus was detected in 2017 and in the buffer zone.  A.Acre: Within Resex Chico Mendes: 13 heat foci inside and 32 heat foci in the buffer zone, in 2017.  The hotspots are monitored annually by the technical coordination through the National Institute for Space Research - INPEs database (http//:www.inpe.br – Focos de Calor: Monitoramento de queimadas) | Although difficult to measure as a direct impact of the project, heat foci have decreased in all territories, regardless of the area considered, whether in protected areas, surrounding areas or even throughout the territory, as shown below.    Amazon  a) A. Acre  Baseline: 250 inside Resex Chico Mendes; 214 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 464.  2018: 5 inside and 8 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 13 (97% reduction)    b) Marajó  Baseline:  - 9 inside Resex Mapua; 20 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 29  - 1 inside Ilha das Cinzas; 1 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 2.  2018:  - 0 inside Resex Mapua and 0 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 0 (100% reduction).  - 0 inside Ilha das Cinzas; 0 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 0 (100% reduction).    Cerrado  a) A.R. Pardo  Baseline: 12 inside RDS Nascente Geraizeira; 69 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 81.  2018: 0 inside and 0 in the 10 km buffer zone total: 0 (100% reduction)    b) Medio Mearim  Baseline: 303 inside and 203 in the 10 km buffer area. Total: 506  2018: 84 inside and 71 inside 10 km buffer zone. Total: 155 (70% reduction)    Caatinga  a) S. Francisco  Baseline: 216 inside and 83 in the 10 km buffer area. Total: 299.  2018: 127 inside and 41 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 168 (44% reduction).    b) Sobral  Baseline: 40 inside and 17 in the 10 km buffer area. Total: 57  2018: 18 inside and 7 in the 10 km buffer zone. Total: 25 (64% reduction)    Baseline and progress on this indicator has been established through geoprocessing work carried out by the project. The data registered above refer to Conservation Units or Territories of Traditional Use where Bem Diverso implements activities. Information was gathered in the National Institute for Space Research (INPE) database (satellites NOAA 15 and 18). This work allowed for baselines to be determined in Medio Mearim, Sertão São Francisco and Sobral, which were lacking until last year. A complete monitoring table has been included in the Library (PIMS4659\_HeatFoci).    The hazardous effect of fire on biodiversity and environmental services has been addressed in every training activity that involves field work. Therefore, dissemination of knowledge on the impacts that fire can cause may have contributed to the significant decrease in heat foci. Additionally, in the CT Alto Rio Pardo, the project supported the creation of a firefighting brigade to avoid the impacts of fire on the "Nascente Geraizeiras" sustainable development reserve (RDS) and its surroundings. This year, experiments with controlled fire will be carried out to evaluate impact in relation to the fire season, thus avoiding fires during periods of greater accumulation of combustible material. |
| Conservation and production security of 5 key species enhanced through maintaining population growth rates stable or increasing measured through a population asymmetry index and size class distribution fit to the J reverse distribution model [Brazil nut, acai (Amazon), pequi, araticum (Cerrado) and umbu (Caatinga)] | To be determined in PY1-2 through sample plots to be established in each CT | *(not set or not applicable)* | Index > 0  (Inferred from population structure distribution models and the impact of anthropic variables see Biological Monitoring Plan in Annex 5 for details) | Through a series of consultancies contracted for the project in the year 2017, the sustainability indices and effects of land use were determined for the following species: Pequi, Araticum, Baru, Coquinho Azeso, Castanha-do-Brasil and Licuri.  As informed in the last PIR, following discussions with experts on ecology, conservation and management it is now clear that for Umbu and Açaí that the main problem of each species is not related with the quantity of fruits harvested, and consequently it is not important to determine the sustainable harvesting level, as it is not surpassed by harvesters . Thus, based on the explanation above, baselines will not be determined for those species.  It is worth mentioning that are in the process of preparation and review 9 technical guidelines of species (Licuri, Pequi, Coquinho Azedo, Araticum, Baru, Babaçu e Castanha-do-Brasil), biome (Caatinga Management for multiple uses) and environmental services (restoration of water and biodiversity), which will be concluded in the second quarter of 2019.  The project is hiring a Knowledge Management Analyst (SC) and a Communication Advisory company, which will support the publishing for the printing of the guidelines and booklets in the second quarter of 2019 .  The sustainability index will appear in the scientific publications and will also be registered (in non-scientific language) in the booklets on good management practices. | The Index has been achieved for the proposed species, with related publications scheduled to be issued in the second half of 2019. Overall, the preliminary analysis shows that harvesting does not significantly affect long-term reproduction, since the current harvest level is well below the productive capacity of the species. However, monitoring of these populations should continue to avoid sharp breaks in recruitment curves (population growth) since Bem Diverso has promoted harvest intensification through market insertion and opening, as well as development of biodiversity products. On the other hand, the project's work on restoration and management has guaranteed the propagation of populations of species targeted by extractivism.    It is worth mentioning that, as registered in the previous PIRs, the sustainability indices and effects of land use were determined for the following species: Pequi, Araticum, Baru, Coquinho Azedo, Castanha-do-Brasil and Licuri. Baselines will not be determined for Umbu and Açai because the main problem of those species is not related with the quantity of fruits harvested, and consequently it is not important to determine the sustainable harvesting level, as it is not surpassed by harvesters. Studies carried out by Embrapa in the Caatinga and Amazon biomes show that adequate management of these two species increases productivity without compromising sustainability indexes. Consequently, all fruits can be harvested with no negative impact to the local population of these two species. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Governance and capacity building framework for up-scaling best practices for BD sustainable management and production** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Improved institutional capacities of EMBRAPA to effectively influence the planning, implementation, monitoring and mainstreaming of NTFP and AFS into production practices at the landscape level as measured by a % of increase in the capacity scorecard (see Annex 6) | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 20 % increase | Training activities have been carried out with Embrapa staff. The monitoring of the project in the IDEARE system, which is carried out annually by Embrapa, require technicians to report the results related to project activities, including training, and provide proof of how this was achieved. However, the scorecard was not applied yet since Embrapa is going through a deep restructuring. As a result, the documentation about training activities is still being finalized and will be included in the next reporting period.    The Project was fully incorporated into Embrapa’s monitoring system (IDEARE) and has contributed to promote increased responsibility/institutional ownership of the project by Embrapa. It is important to note that since 2017 there has been increased participation of Embrapa technicians in the Project and active participation of Embrapa’s focal points into the coordination of the local activities. During the Project’s annual meeting held in December 2017 in Brasília, it was noted great enthusiasm and participation of technical staff and researchers of all CTs. There are 14 Embrapa’s units working directly on the Project  After the construction of the project’s website and initial communication actions, a ToR for contracting of a communication firm was launched. The firm will contribute to improve the project’s visibility in all CTs and externally over the next two years of implementation. The communication nuclei (within each of the 14 units of Embrapa in all 6 CTs) is also working effectively.  The project launched in early 2018 the Research Support Program, which consists of a small grant for undergraduate and graduate students for conducting research based on the project’s lines of work under the supervision of technicians and researchers of Embrapa. So far 17 research projects are in progress.  The project´s annual meeting in December 2017 included a specific meeting on gender with the participation of women and young people in the field and in the scope of research. | Once the project was fully incorporated into the EMBRAPA project system, EMBRAPA's institutional capacity on mainstreaming NTFP and AFS into production systems increased by 34% since the beginning of the project. This percentage was calculated by Embrapa’s research monitoring system and accounts for the number of Embrapa researchers and technical analysts involved in the work done on these themes. Bem Diverso has been consolidated as a success case within Embrapa, reaching  distinction and serving as a reference in publications and events on the sustainable use of biodiversity.    Another initiative for the project to consolidate and foster appropriation by Embrapa of tools related to working with traditional communities and populations and their products is the methodology developed within the project for socioenvironmental assessment. This tool, which is being finalized, will be included in Embrapa's Corporate System as a methodology developed by the project.    It is also worth mentioning that in June, 2019 an editorial line entitled "Extrativismo Sustentável" was fully created by Bem Diverso and will be a great driver of research and publications on this subject in Embrapa.    With regard to internalizing sustainable extractivism related themes, another achievement was the implementation of an online agroindustry monitoring system, which seeks to internalize good practices on manufacturing and on financial and administrative management of such enterprises. The system will also guarantee production with sanitary and nutritional quality, adding value to marketed agrobiodiversity products .    Also, by involving an Embrapa team that carries out work with agroindustries (Embrapa Agroindústria de Alimentos - CTAA), the project managed to gain better results in terms of the internalization of good manufacturing practices with the agroindustries that work with Bem Diverso. Embrapa CTAA work has also improved the development of new biodiversity products, the regularization and adjustment of businesses, product regularization and adaptation of processing plants.    Regarding the Research Support Program, several research projects have been carried out or are still under development on extractivism, biodiversity, AFS and conservation. Results are under analysis and will be made available for the public in the next few months.    Finally, as Embrapa's internal reorganization has concluded, the scorecard will be updated in the second semester of 2019 during monitoring field trips that will be conducted by the project's Technical Coordinator. |
| Number of NTFP species that have differentiated minimum prices (PGPMBio) in each biome | To be determined in PY1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least one species per biome | Little progress has been achieved on this indicator. The project planned on hiring, in the first semester of 2018, specialists in commercialization, financing and minimum prices of NTFP. However, the conditions for the launching of the ToRs were not favorable. Considering that 2018 is an election year, which will likely result again in high turnover of personnel, this aspect of the project (Number of NTFP species that have differentiated minimum prices (PGPMBio) in each biome) will have to be renegotiated after elections.  Therefore, the technical coordination of the project decided to launch the ToR only in 2019, after negotiations with the new Government. | As recorded last year, progress on the indicator has been delayed since 2018 was an election year and conditions for hiring consultancies on the issue were not favorable. As foreseen, the election of a new president in Brazil, who took office on January 1st, 2019, and the persistent low economic growth, brought changes in public policy - which are being monitored by the project.    In order to achieve progress on this indicator, after the electoral period and change in government, a production chain consultant was hired and is currently collecting data on three (3) species that are considered important in the Cerrado biome and that have a great variety of prices. In addition, there is ongoing research on the pequi oil production chain, native maracujá (passion fruit). açai, coquinho azedo, and also support for six (6) more community enterprises that will generate information regarding this indicator, with expected results starting year.    Additionally, Bem Diverso created a Whatsapp group called "Coletivo da Castanha"(Brazil Nut Collective), which brings together producers and processors of Brazil Nut from different parts of the Amazon and has fostered information exchange on the prices set and marketed quantities of Brazil nuts in different parts of the country. Preliminary reports submitted by the consultant hired to analyze the Brazilian nut production chain and the “Coletivo da Castanha” have shown that this exchange of information has ensured the practice of a minimum selling price which, in general, is always greater than that initially negotiated by middlemen with the extractivists associated with the project and also with groups that have no direct relationship with Bem Diverso. This tool, developed through the project, has brought significant results to these communities, since, even in isolated regions, the extractivists now have information regarding prices negotiated in other territories, thus guaranteeing bargaining power that guarantees at least a fair minimum price. It should be noted that the results of the consultancy on the Brazilian nut production chain will support decision making on the dissemination of the “Coletivo” strategy into other NTFP production chains.    Furthermore, negotiations held by the project team with the Ministry of Citizenship for direct food purchases through PAA (public food purchase program) guaranteed a contract of R$ 380,000 for the purchase of food and fruit pulp from the Central do Cerrado, a partner of the project that offers marketing services for cooperatives, associations and producers within the project, with prices equivalent to those negotiated in the formal market.    As recorded in 2018, the project also planned on hiring specialists in commercialization and financing. In this regard, data regarding commercialization and access to credit will be gathered by both the letter of agreement already under execution with the Central do Cerrado and a consultancy on access to credit and financing, which had its TORs launched in June, 2019. |
| Percentage of target population that makes use of the technical management guidelines prepared by the project | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At mid term: Technical guidelines for at least 5 species    At end of project: 15% of direct beneficiaries (2,980 producers) | In advanced process of preparation and review of 9 technical guidelines of species (Licuri, Pequi, Coquinho Azedo, Araticum, Baru, Babaçu e Castanha-do-Brasil), biome (Caatinga Management for multiple uses) and environmental services (water and restoration biodiversity). The technical guidelines have not yet been completed . Expected date for their finalization: second quarter of 2019. | As noted in 2018, the project seeks to publish and disseminate technical guidelines that are undergoing final technical revision and are scheduled to be published during the second half of 2019.    These technical guidelines address the following issues, among others: species and ecosystem management; collection of seeds and fruits; good manufacturing practices; and water and land use agreements.    Regardless of the publications, whether unpublished or under review, the guidelines prepared and promoted by the project have been systematically adopted and promoted by the target populations of Bem Diverso. A classic example is the adoption of an açaí harvesting calendar, where extractivists participating in the açai management activities offered by the project record the amount of açai harvested, sold and consumed during the production season. These calendars are then collected for analysis of trends on production and commercialization (productivity, prices, seasonal changes, consumption, trade and income increase), and replaced with new ones. At each information collection cycle, an increasing number of calendars have been required by local communities as a result of the entry of new extractivists into management activities. |
| Number of Citizenship Territories and/or CUs that adopt AFS for restoration of degraded lands as a strategy for planning and implementation of the Forest Code | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 1 in each biome | A technical consultant was hired in the first half of 2018 to carry out the work of environmental restoration in the TC Alto Rio Pardo, aiming at the restoration of biodiversity and environmental services, mainly water resources. The results of this work will generate methodologies and best practices to be applied in other TCs. In addition, AFS are being implemented in at least one TC per biome as a tool to restore biodiversity in degraded areas. | Target has been reached in all three biomes encompassed by the project:  - Amazon: CT Alto Acre e Capixaba and CT Marajó.  - Cerrado: CT Alto Rio Pardo.  - Caatinga: CT Sertão do São Francisco and Sobral ("fundo de pasto"/traditional use communities).    In CT Alto Acre and Capixaba, RESEX Chico Mendes adopted the strategy of restoration through AFS , which was adopted by the state government as public policy for restoration of degraded areas.    At CT Marajó, EMATER Pará and communities also officially adopted AFS as a restoration strategy.    In the CT Alto Rio Pardo, the strategy was also adopted as a result of the restoration actions, reactivation of the community plant nurseries, several restoration workshops, and the EMATER Minas Gerais partnership that officially adopted AFS. Also, the state of Minas Gerais will include the AFS restoration strategies developed by the project in the norms that will regulate this activity in permanent protection areas ("APP") where, in addition to the species of interest to AFS, endemic, rare and endangered species will also be included so as to ensure their conservation.    In the Caatinga biome, the adoption of AFS for restoration of degraded lands is still in the early stages, if compared to other CTs, since traditional use "fundo de pasto" communities are still being mapped. However, the adoption of AFS may already be considered as a planning strategy for the biome as recaatingamento (Caatinga restoration) workshops are being offered by the project and multiplied in other Caatinga territories through partnerships with other projects (FAO and UNDP).    The consultancy, still being selected, which will apply the System of Socioenvironmental Indicators for Conservation Units (SISUC) to the CTs will help provide updated data on the level of achievement of this target. |
| Number of producers that adopt sustainable production of NTFP and AFS through:  c) Direct effect of the project  d) Indirect effect of the project (replication) | a) 0    b) 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | Amazon  a) Direct effect:  A. Acre: 226 (AFS), 300 (NTFP)  Marajó: 350 (AFS), 400 (NTFP)    b) Indirect effect:  A. Acre: 400 (AFS), 600 (NTFP)  Marajó: 600 (AFS), 800 (NTFP)    Cerrado  a) Direct effect:  A.R. Pardo:200 (AFS), 300 (NTFP)  Mearim: 674 (AFS), 200 (NTFP)    b) Indirect effect:  A.R. Pardo: 300(AFS), 500 (NTFP)  M. Mearim: 547 (AFS), 400 (NTFP)    Caatinga:  a) Direct effect:  S. Francisco:30 (AFS), 60 (NTFP)  Sobral: 240 (AFS)    b) Indirect effect:  S. Francisco: 278 (AFS), 400 (NTFP)  Sobral: 500 (AFS)    Total direct effect:  1,720 (AFS)  1,260 (NTFP)    Total indirect effect:  2,625 (AFS)  2,800 (NTFP) | Some progress has been achieved in this indicator, since capacity building activities has been held all in 6 CTs, as reported below:    a) 1100 agroextractivist, small producers, extension workers and Agricultural Families school students (EFAs) trained in Sustainable Production in the 6 CTs.    b) The Monitoring of the Demonstrative plots (DP) and the qualified producers will allow to know in January 2019 how many farmers and extractivists have adopted the good management practices.  Replication is already underway, and is mainly carried out by Emater, ICMBio, and other institutions that participate in the project training program and then replicate these practices in other areas. | To date, 2,275 people (42% women and 58% men) have been directly trained in management and sustainable production activities and workshops for the adoption of the practices promoted within Bem Diverso.    Although data still need to be collected specifically for this target, the 72 demonstration units implemented and replicated indicate that at least 2,160 extractivists have adopted sustainable production systems. In order to gather better information on the achievement of this target, the project is hiring a consultancy team to work on this, based on an adapted methodology of the System of Socio-Environmental Indicators for Conservation Units (SISUC). The work will be carried out in all six (6) CTs and, among other goals, will assess, in the field, progress in the adoption of sustainable production (direct and indirect effects). By applying the SISUC methodology, the project also expects to strengthen Local Governance Committees and devise Action Plans for each Territory, empowering local populations and ensuring the sustainability of the strategies in the future. It should be noted that the Action Plans encompass strategies to improve social and environmental indicators for each territory, such as sustainable NTFP management, water resources, land use, environmental safeguards etc. |
| Increased know-how of extensionists on NTFP and ASF as measured by the number that obtain at least 70% score in evaluations of project training on NTFP/AFS | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 540 obtain over 70% | Technicians in rural extension and assistance from Emater, ICMBio, State Forestry Institute (Minas Gerais), Federal Institutes of Education, NGOs and municipalities participated in the project's training program during this reporting period, as well as rural leaders, agroextractivists, university students and agricultural family schools. This training includes specific courses that take place in all CTs at different times of the year (according to the rural calendars of each CT and availability of the target public) and also continuously for students from agricultural family schools, federal institutes and universities that collaborate with the project.  In 2019 the project plans to elaborate a survey of the participants' level of learning at the end of the capacity building processes in order to be able to report on the level of progress for this indicator. | Extensionists are the agents responsible for follow up for the activities implemented by the project in terms of support, monitoring and multiplication of species and ecosystem management actions, as well as processing of biodiversity products, etc. Currently, the project works in partnership with Pará (Emater PA), Minas Gerais (Emater MG) and Bahia (CAR) local extension agencies, with technical assistant agents from local partners (Community Associations, Cooperatives, NGOs, Rural Workers' Unions, ICMBio), and also with undergraduate and graduate students.    These agents are also responsible for monitoring these activities and for sharing the results with the local Embrapa researchers. As a result, knowledge acquisition and appropriation by these agents and extensionists are monitored, verified and validated with no need for formal evaluations. Therefore, the project does not conduct formal knowledge assessments, as formal testing usually not only is inefficient in detecting the continuous appropriation of content, but also inhibits and constrains extensionist trainees over other professionals (these agents have different levels of education, many of them are even illiterate).    The knowledge-building process adopted by the project encompasses the development of activities that take into account the learning-by-doing and the doing-together processes, thus ensuring the necessary repetition of activities so that both theoretical and practical content is assimilated and appropriated by these agents. The project evaluates the appropriation of knowledge during the training itself through oriented questions that answer any remaining doubts and, at the end of the training, through oriented questions that not only evaluate the workshop, content relevance, and teachers, but also, in general, the assimilation of content by the participants. In such assessments, which have encompassed 678 extensionists in training, performance was reported as always being higher than 70%. In addition, the project monitors communication among these agents in meetings, workshops and interviews, as a basis for assessing the appropriation of knowledge, as well as to evaluate the efficiency of the workshops. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Market and financial frameworks for up-scaling for NTFP and AFS production in high-conservation value forest landscapes** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| Degree of improvement in production chains of 5 species for increased market value and access | Value chains for Brazil nut and acai exist but are not adequately structured | *(not set or not applicable)* | • Brazil nut: sanitary quality of nut production  • Açai: sanitary quality of pulp production  • Umbu: quality of processed pulp  • Pequi: oil production cost  • Babaçu: productivity in nut extraction | In this PIR period, the project intensified its actions towards simple and effective solutions to improve the production chains of 6 species (Babaçu, Umbu, Licuri, Açaí Pequi and Castanha-do-Brasil) with the aim of increasing their market value and access, as informed below:  • Açaí: The project organized two workshops (one in CT Acre e Capixaba and on in CT Marajó) to discuss the productive chain and, as a result, a “Colectivo” (a form of organization that gathers buyers and suppliers in Whatsapp groups managed/administered by a technical consultant) was created in the second half of 2017.  • Lucuri: Embrapa is studying the development and improvement of oil and detergent from Licuri. A consultant was hired in the first half of 2018 to test the technology to produce a formula of animal food using the byproducts of oil extraction of Licuri nuts.  • Babacú: studies were carried out to improve the babaçu peeling machines as well as improve a babaçu soap. A partnership with IFMA (Federal Instituto in the state of Marnhão) was set to test the technology to produce a formula of animal food using the byproducts of oil extraction of babaçu almonds.  • Castanha-do-Brasil (Brazilian Nut): as a result of the project´s influence, the Amazon Fund is currently supporting the development of a Brazilian nut dryer. The project organized a workshop in Brasilia, which resulted in the creation of the “Coletivo da Castanha” (producers group) and supported a project of the EcoForte (Fundação Banco do Brasil) that was approved by the Amazon Fund  • Pequi: research is ongoing to study the pequi oil production chain in the Alto Rio Pardo CT, which includes the economic aspects, producers' profile, and the production process. A study was completed at CT Médio Mearim detailing, for each family, the different sources of income in 1025 families that exploit pequi. | Building on studies that have already been concluded, the project hired a consultant on food technology to work closely with the Embrapa unit on Food Agroindustries in solving technical problems that prevent sociobiodiversity products to obtain increased market value and access.    The contract was signed last February (2019) and the consultant has already delivered demand assessments and work plans. Starting in July, 2019, training and focused technical assistance will be offered by both the consultant and Embrapa Food Agroindustries with the goal of implementing improvements in production processes in order to guarantee that food is processed and produced with nutritional and sanitary quality, adequate labeling etc.    It is important to note that the adoption of better management practices supports the improvement of production chains. In this regard, specifically for açai, the project is working on the development and testing of a low cost thermal shock kit (which eliminates any Chagas disease parasites that eventually make their way into the açai fruit). The kit will be disseminated in 14 pilot communities in the Marajo CT, in addition to the MANEJAÍ.    The project also supported legalization of two cooperatives, Coopersabores, in CT Sertão do São Francisco, and Coopaab, in CT Ato Rio Pardo. By supporting cooperatives in obtaining legal documents that formalize their existence and prove product adherence to sanitary regulations, access to (public and private) markets is facilitated.    Results of this work will achieved before the project's conclusion. Also, the activities registered in the past two PIRs are being finalized, so results will be recorded in the next months.      Progress achieved so far is summarized below:  - Brazil nut - sanitary quality of nut production: research in progress, currently under review by the project’s technical team at Embrapa.  - Acai - sanitary quality of pulp production: research in progress, 14 Health Quality Demonstration Units will be implemented and training will begin by September 2019.  - Umbu - quality of processed pulp: research in progress by Embrapa Semiarid (CT Sertão do São Francisco), with results expected to be published by 2020.  - Pequi - oil production cost: research underway by Embrapa, with results expected to be published by 2020.  - Babassu - productivity in nut extraction: research in progress by Embrapa, with results expected to be published by 2020. |
| Percentage of public purchases of BD products by key government programmes (PAA, PNAE and PGPMBio[1]) based on NTFP and AFS best practices | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 20% | 0% - No progress as of yet. Indicator monitoring is delayed. There are concerns regarding the project's current potential to achieve this target given the dismantling of public policies targeting low income populations, which include PAA, PNAE and PGPMBio. Over the last year of implementation, there has been a significant cutback and restrictions in the Government's budget since 2017, ranging from 30% to 45%, which directly impacts the funds for the PAA, PNAE and PGPMBio . | As reported in 2018, since 2017 there has been a progressive reduction in the Federal Government budget for food acquisition programs, which raised concerns regarding the project's current potential to achieve this target.    Currently, only one of the six public purchases modalities available in Brazil has grown in budget, and even surpasses the others in total resources: the "PPA Institucional", which encompasses food purchases made by government agencies, such as the Army, Universities, Hospitals, Federal Schools etc. (The other five modalities of public food purchases are: Simultaneous Donation Purchase (purchase from small producers for donation to people in food insecure situations); Direct Purchase (acquisition of family farming production when market prices are low); Support for Stock Formation; Incentive to Milk Production and Consumption; and Seed Acquisition.)    In order to foster public purchases of BD products within the current policy framework, the project has partnered with the Ministry of Citizenship, which was created in January 2019 by the new national government and is currently responsible for these public policies, and from the second half of 2019 the Project will carry out regional workshops with the objective of promoting platforms connecting BD producers with public agents in institutions with the potential for purchasing small farmer and extractivism products.    As previously mentioned, negotiation with the Ministry of Citizenship have already resulted in a R$ 380.000 contract for food and fruit pulp purchases from Central do Cerrado, which is a Bem Diverso partner that markets products from over 100 cooperatives, producers associations and independent producers which are involved with the project. Central do Cerrado prices are equivalent to those found in the formal market.    Additionally, in June, 2019, the project launched a selection process to hire a consultancy on access to credit and financing, which is also supposed to analyze, devise practices and train producers on accessing public purchases.    Lastly, it is important to mention that the Letter of Agreement signed in 2017 with Agendha encompasses technical assistance to BD producers and to multipliers regarding access to public purchases in the CT Sertão do São Francisco. |
| Number of associations/cooperatives that maintain contracts for supply of products with the same buyer(s) (public and/or private) over a period of time[2] | To be determined in PY1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least 5 associations/ cooperatives (1-2 per biome) for at least 3 years | . As informed in the last PIR exercise, in the three MoUs signed with ASSEMA in the Medio Mearim CT, with CAA-NM in the Alto Rio Pardo CT and Agendha in the São Francisco CT, the project has been implementing activities to support the cooperatives aiming at strengthening their capacities. The project expects that the strengthening process will result in the expected goal.  In this PIR period, the project has focused on structuring and promoting commercialization and market access, with the following main activities implemented:  • In partnership with the Central do Cerrado, the project has expanded market access to biodiversity products, mainly in in the State of São Paulo, considered an important gastronomic promotion center.  • The project has worked to strengthen the Central da Caatinga through a partnership that has promoted exchange of knowledge between Central do Cerrado and Central da Caatinga. The promotion of structured market access to Central da Caatinga is the main focus. (warehouse opened in 2018)  • The project organized a conference on the “Use and consumption of Extractive Products”  • The Project also supported the following events, providing training, promoting partnerships and awareness activities: Umbu Festival, Licuri Festival, Geraizeira Conference, Agroecology Congress.  • The project supported the development of a Business plan and the management of cooperatives of Alto Rio Pardo CT.  • In the reactivation of the Vivarium of Alto Rio Pardo CT, the Project supported the distribution of seedlings and seeds.  • Organization of the Geraizeira network of seed collectors.  • Organization of the “Coletivo da Castanha” – a network of producers and buyers for the marketing of products and the exchange of information on crops, prices and trade. | Progress in this indicator will be boosted through the next few months, as it is first necessary to resolve bottlenecks and disseminate sustainable management practices to guarantee the basic requirements for long term contracts: product quality and availability. Also, progress was delayed due to changes in government and public policy during this PIR period.    The partnership established with the Ministry of Citizenship to foster BD products access to the public purchase program "PAA Institucional" will also be a great catalyst for reaching these targets. The Ministry's staff has already started to survey potential buyers and types of products that are demanded in each Citizenship Territory. Therefore, in July 2019 the project will initiate activities for the creation of platforms to connect government buyers and producers in business meetings promoted by Bem Diverso. In these events, demand, products and offers, mediated by tasting, will be presented to buyers and suppliers. The tasting of products is fundamental to spread practical knowledge on the diverse products and their qualities among chefs of local restaurants and institutional markets (army, aeronautics, navy, hospitals, universities, federal institutes) and well as among those responsible for the usual market purchases (restaurants, supermarkets, stores).    Also starting in July 2019, the project will offer three regional courses on Good Manufacturing Practices (1 per biome, the first in CT Alto Río Pardo), in partnership with Embrapa Agroindústria de Alimentos (Food Agroindustry) of Rio de Janeiro. The courses were developed with a methodology that seeks to internalize good manufacturing practices for immediate improvement of nutritional and sanitary quality to improve market access.    The project has also managed to expand access to biodiversity products in the markets of São Paulo, Brasília and Bahia, in partnership with Central do Cerrado, Central da Caatinga and Coopersabores, in Monte Santo, Bahia, where the products of over 200 enterprises (between cooperatives and producers associations) are gathered together.    This year, with the opening of new warehouses in Montes Claros and Rio Pardo, in addition to the promotion of local fairs, the commercialization of these products in the different territories is expected to be intensified with the negotiation of contracts along the lines of the one signed by Central do Cerrado with the Brazilian Army in Brasília, in the amount of R$ 380,000 for the supply of agrobiodiversity products. It should be noted that the project provided technical support, via a letter of agreement with the Central do Cerrado, and negotiated with local stakeholders to facilitate the opening of the warehouses. |
| Increase in percentage of producers that access financing (e.g. credits, grants) for NTFP and AFS production and management subject to environmental criteria | 0 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 0.2 | Definition of the baseline is delayed . No development on this indicator has been achieved in this PIR period in terms of its measurement. However, EMBRAPA´s regional units are helping associations of producers submit proposals to institutions with calls for public support to access grants. | The project published in June 2019 a selection process to hire a consultancy on credit and financing access. This consultancy will contribute to achieving several targets as it will not only focus on assessing the current status of credit/financing access, but also provide recommendations for public policies on the matter. The consultancy will also provide training for producers/multipliers as well as public officials on how to access financing for NTFP/AFS in both decision-making and customer service levels.    The project's technical team opted to start these activities only after consolidating management techniques for sustainable production and costs associated with management and/or restoration of areas in the different CTs, which are under consolidation. The results achieved by the project may be used both to support public policies and to obtain credit and guidance to financial agents.    At CT Marajó, for example, Banco da Amazônia has already established a credit line to finance the management and / or restoration of açai fields based on the results produced by the project. Consequently, CT's açaí extractivists now have a low risk credit line that allows them to restore areas devastated by the exploitation of palm and wood. |
| Percentage of increase in the share of BD products in family incomes | Existing data in literature are not reliable and/or do not correspond to intervention areas. Baseline to be determined in PY1 | *(not set or not applicable)* | 15% (average for different CTs and production systems) | There has been progress as families have reported an increase in the participation of socio-biodiversity products in their income. In order to formally register the progress, the project is carrying out studies (to be finalized in December 2018) to diagnose the components of families’ income in three CT (Alto Rio Pardo, Marajó and Médio Mearim). The studies consider income from extractivism, agriculture, public programs, etc.  .  In order to increase the share of BD products in the income of families, the project is supporting the structuring of marketing ´centrals´ for organizations that act as hubs for the commercialization of agrobiodiversity products. Therefore, the project is negotiating a letter of agreement with the Central do Cerrado, a Cooperatives Central and Producers Association which has existed for more than 20 years and has received support from the Small Grants Fund (GEF/UNDP/ISPN). Through this letter of agreement, the project will grant technical advice and will work on market access for the productive enterprises (cooperatives, agroindustry and associations) of the CTs, advancing directly on Outcome 2. This letter of agreement represents a more formal working arrangement with the Cooperative, with which the project had already been working more informally. | As reported last year, the project finalized the studies on the components of families’ income in three CTs (Alto Rio Pardo, Marajó and Médio Mearim).    The assessment encompassed 1100 families in the CT Médio Mearim, 360 families in CT Marajo and 277 in CT Alto Rio Pardo. Results will be published in the next weeks.    At the end of 2018, a Technical Meeting on the subject was held with Embrapa's focal points in each CT, resulting in the creation of a working group that will carry out the assessment in the all other CTs later this year. The system developed for this activity will be officially adopted by Embrapa.    As reported before in this document, one of the objectives of hiring a consultancy to apply an adapted SISUC methodology to all CTs is to carry out an updated assessment on the socioeconomic status of the families supported by the project. One of the indicators to be analyzed is the increase of the socio-biodiversity products in those families´ income.    Although we do not have results regarding this indicator in all CTs, we can observe a significant increase in family income due to improved management, harvesting, and processing of agrobiodiversity products.    In the Alto Rio Pardo CT, as a result of the communities adopting the harvest and post-harvest techniques developed by the project, the coffee bag (60 kg) produced through AFS went from a selling price of R$ 380 to R$ 3,000 at the International Coffee Week held in Belo Horizonte at the end of 2018. This coffee has already received a purchase demand for a whole container, which only depends on the increase in coffee productivity under this system. Coffee production under AFS has been implemented by the project in partnership with Emater MG and the Association of Producers of Café do Alto Serra, together with the producers of shaded coffee in AFS agro-ecological systems in the Alto Rio Pardo region.    Also in CT Alto Rio Pardo, production volume and marketing of fruit pulps increased significantly (from 500 kg to 7 tons) in just one year, which is still insufficient to meet local market of the city of Rio Pardo. That was possible because the project not only supported the regularization of COOPAAB and its products, the fruit processing cooperative of the Cerrado, but also promoted marketing initiatives for these products.    The project also supported legalization of another cooperative, Coopersabores, in CT Sertão do São Francisco. By helping cooperatives obtain legal documents that formalize their existence and prove product adherence to sanitary regulations, access to (public and private) markets is facilitated and participation of BD products in producers´ income may increase.    Likewise, in CT Marajó, with the adoption of the açai management practices developed within the scope of the project, the productivity in these systems has increased significantly, making harvesting possible in two periods (in the harvesting season and off-season), which has guaranteed an income increase for the communities involved in the project. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 56.27% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 56.27% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 3,083,468 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 91,324 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 5,479,452 |
| Co-financing | 27,800,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Apr 12, 2013 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Oct 15, 2014 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Jun 12, 2015 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Feb 24, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Apr 1, 2019 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 12, 2020 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jun 12, 2020 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-10-25 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Political | - Fragile policies and reduced resources for food purchasing through the public policies might destabilize the basis of the project strategy.  As reported previously, the economic crisis which Brazil faces since 2014 has greatly affected public finances and has had a significant impact on the achievement of the public purchase targets under Outcome 2. As informed by the Brazilian Senate (June/2018) Brazil's Annual Budgetary Law ("LOA") provided for the food purchasing program ("PAA") R$ 560 million in 2016; R$ 312 million in 2017; and R$ 374 million in 2018. The total invested was even lower, as economic crisis called for further cutbacks in execution that reached 55% in June/2018.  As a result, the project has continued its strategy to focus on strengthening associations and cooperatives for market access through support to organizing and maintaining groups (“coletivos”) that share information on production, sales and credit availability. Letter of agreement signed with a number of local institutions have included training and assistance on market access, including private and public purchases.  The project's team has also been monitoring changes in public policy on public food purchases programs and has recently partnered with the Ministry of Citizenship, which is currently responsible for these public policies. As a result, with the support of the Ministry of Citizenship, from the second half of 2019 the project will carry out regional workshops with the objective of promoting platforms connecting BD producers with public agents in institutions. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Since 2018 was an election year and presented constraints in terms of mobilizing key stakeholders, the MTR that was supposed to take place by July was transferred to early 2019. After reviewing and seeking approval for the MTR's TORs, the project launched calls to hire a MTR consultant with no success, as few candidates had the required experience and availability or presented adequate previous performance. Recently (in June, 2019), a suitable, available candidate was identified via a regional roster and the hiring process initiated. The MTR mission is expected to take place in August (12th to 23rd). |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Mid-Term Review (MTR) was planned to be carried out by early 2019 due to the election period and as per the request of EMBRAPA. The MTR evaluator is being selected through the regional roster and the field mission is expected to occur in mid-August. |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The Mid-Term review was postponed from mid-2018 to 2019 due to the difficulty mobilizing stakeholders before the national elections. The process of finding a suitable lead evaluator has taken the better part of the first semester of 2019 due to the unavailability of suitable candidates, but an evaluator was finally hired at the end of this reporting period and the MTR report should be available within a few months. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Project Bem Diverso (PIMS 4659 - Strengthening Framework for NTFP) has a highly complex structure that encompasses six geographic areas in three biomes, gathering together a myriad of stakeholders and diversified logistical characteristics/limitations. Managing field activities is rather challenging and requires both adapting procedures and establishing partnerships with local organizations (civil society and government) for adequate execution. Collecting data on indirect impact targets has also proved challenging, for the same reasons.    The DO rating for this PIR is set as moderately satisfactory mostly because of the limitations in gathering evidence of progress, although it is necessary to highlight that the team has made efforts to cope with the project’s complexities, such as revising procedures to speed up responses to local demands, setting up work plans in each Citizenship Territory (CT) for 2019-2020, establishing closer relationships with focal points, and hiring volunteers (UNVs) to support execution in the CTs. With the support of Embrapa’s focal points, the project has also executed a myriad of field activities that are resulting in progress towards the achievement of targets.    It should be noted that the project still faces challenges regarding collecting, analyzing and reporting data on results, mostly because of the elevated number of field activities carried out each week and the resulting large amount of data that are generated, including news pieces published in the project´s website (69 articles were published at www.bemdiverso.org.br from July, 2019 to June, 2019). A knowledge management specialist was hired to collect and organize information generated until 2018 and UNDP's professionals have been providing support to the project in the development of knowledge products that document the project's execution strategy (conceptual design, best practices etc.) as an effort to improve results reporting. Still, much is yet to be done and the project's team is not only aware of the challenges but has also been discussing alternatives to include better tools for gathering and analyzing data in the project's daily activities. Best practices and lessons learned on this subject will certainly help UNDP improve monitoring and reporting in highly complex projects such as this, but the lack of data to support progress achievement does make some indicators still seem off track, even though field visits and meetings with partners and focal points indicate otherwise.    In this sense, it is worth mentioning that the project's technical team has identified a socioenvironmental indicators system that may not only support reporting on targets but also provide the Citizenship Territories (CT) with governance tools to foster sustainability of project results. This system, called SISUC ("Sistema de Indicadores Socioambientais para Unidades de Conservação") was initially developed for the management of conservation units and may be easily adapted to traditional communities. It will be essential in gathering data to support reporting on some of the project´s indicators for which we already have indications of progress but not the necessary hard evidence as it entails field analysis and interviews with project beneficiaries, for instance.    In terms of financial execution, project results have been influenced by government changes: in 2016, due to political unrest that resulted in presidential impeachment; in 2018, due to the electoral campaign; and in 2019, due to a new federal government that completely reorganized its structure and policy competencies. The economic crisis that Brazil has been facing since 2014 has also negatively affected the project, as it not only decreased the government budget for public policies related to BD products, but also hindered private sector investment capacity and also diminished people's consumption levels (according to IMF's World Economic Outlook April 2019, Brazil's per capita GDP dropped from US$ 12,000 in 2014 to its lowest US$ 8,700 in 2016, with a minor increase to US$ 8,900 in 2018). These two situations (constant political change since 2016 and economic crisis) have had a special (negative) impact on the projects outputs 1.2 (Improved decision-making support and strategy for policy makers), 2.2 (market access improved for BD products) and 2.3 (credit and financing mechanism increased for AFS and NTFP management) and related indicators.    The economic crisis, which reached its lowest point in the second quarter of 2016 (when President Roussef's impeachment process was concluded and Brazil's GDP reached minus 4.5%/year), has also affected the Brazilian government´s ability to provide co-financing. To overcome these limitations, the project has supported partners in elaborating and submitting projects for financing calls from Brazilian and foreign organizations. For instance, the project supported the development of a funding request for the Wilson Pinheiro Association of Extractivists of the Chico Mendes Reserve, which received R$ 600,000 from the Banco do Brasil Foundation and Amazon Fund.    It should also be noted that due to the electoral campaign (2nd semester, 2018) and the transition to the new national government (1st semester, 2019), exchange rates fluctuated significantly during this reporting period. From a value of R$ 3.18 per US$ 1.00 in February 2018 (lowest in the year), the exchange rate reached R$ 4.168 in September 2018 (pre-elections), lowered to R$ 3.694 in November 2018 (post-elections), just to rise again to R$ 3.927 in December 2018. By February 2019, the rate was R$ 3.723, but rose once more to R$ 3.957 in June 2019. Such highly fluctuating exchange rates have a direct impact on the project's financial execution. As payments are made in Brazilian Reais, contracts have been successfully executed but with total payments up to 15% lower than the initial values registered in Atlas. A simulation that calculates execution in Brazilian Reais using the mean exchange rate in each year results in a cumulative delivery of R$ 11 million by June, 2018, which would amount to US$ 3.5 million (64% of the project’s total budget) with the June, 2018 rate (R$ 3,127), when the PRODOC was signed with an exchange rate of R$ 3,127. Therefore, even though the project's physical execution reaches the planned progress, financial execution may be much lower than initially registered in Atlas.    As in the previous PIR period, in order to lessen the impact of the economic crisis and government changes, the project has focused on the implementation of field activities, especially regarding dissemination of best practices and developing platforms to connect producers through knowledge and commercialization networks and to connect producers to the private market. It should be noted that Embrapa’s coordination team and CT focal points have demonstrated a high level of commitment with the project and the technical capacity to provide strategic solutions.  The project also focused on planning for the 2019/2020 period and on gathering information to support decision making on public policy. The project's team has also been monitoring news and decisions on public policy of interest to the project and negotiated / strengthened partnerships with local organizations, both in civil society and state level governments, to gather support for the execution of key actions. These partnerships, such as those with local technical assistance agencies (Emater Pará and Emater Minas Gerais) set the path to disseminate project results in the territories and over time. As a result, for instance, since the last PIR, the project doubled the number of people trained (from around 1,100 to 2,275) and managed to gather information on the progress of objective indicators.    It is also worth mentioning that the project team and Embrapa's focal points have engaged in an effort to update and detail each Citizenship Territory workplan to encompass actions until 2020. This planning effort, however, took longer than expected and that delay, along with a necessary revision of management processes and the complexity of project implementation, may cause further delays in execution. It will require extra efforts on the part of the project's team in order to conclude the project on time. One strategy to cope with this matter, which is actually a direct result of the planning effort, is to conduct joint procurement processes for goods and services identified in two or more CTs workplans, and also to buy all the necessary inputs for local activities scheduled within each semester at the same time.    An additional strategy to improve local execution while training community leader was to hire UNVs to act as community mobilizers. One such volunteer will be hired for each CT to, among other things, support field missions, training events, data gathering and results reporting. The selection process is in progress and the volunteers are expected to start working by July, 2019, when they should also receive training on UNDP’s policies and procedures.    Nevertheless, achieving the following indicators may still prove challenging, since they require public policies: "Number of NTFP species that have differentiated minimum prices (PGPMBio) in each biome" (Outcome 1); "Percentages of public purchases of BD products by key government programmes (PAA, PNAE and PGPMBio) based on NTFP and AFS best practices" (Outcome 2); "Number of associations/cooperatives that maintain contracts for supply of products with the same buyer(s) (public and/or private) over a period of time" (Outcome 2); "Increase of producers that access financing (e.g. credits, grants) for NTFP and AFS production and management subject to environmental criteria" (Outcome 2); and "Percentage of increase in the share of BD products in family incomes" (Outcome 2). As recorded last year, the achievement of the targets for those indicators is intrinsically linked to a positive change in the political and economic scenario, and the resulting recommencement of public investments and incentives on financing for the purchase of biodiversity products. Recently, a positive development has been achieved as the project has partnered with the Ministry of Citizenship in order to connect potential institutional buyers (army, hospitals, local governments etc.) to BD producers - which may improve progress on the second and third indicators listed above.    Finally, it is necessary to highlight that negotiating and formalizing partnerships for project implementation has been a constant highlight and might help the communities that work with the project to maintain results after Bem Diverso's conclusion. The project's coordination in Embrapa is already working on formalizing some of those partnerships through Embrapa itself, so as to guarantee continuity in research and technical assistance. It is also important to mention that Embrapa today has 34% more researchers working on BD than at the beginning of the project, progress that can be directly attributed to the project's results being widely disseminated withing the CT and that means that investment shall be continue to be made by Embrapa in improving BD management and products. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | During the reporting period, the project has made considerable efforts to achieve its strategic targets. It has demonstrated its capacity to work with a significant number of stakeholders and to build know-how in a very complex context. The progress toward the development objectives is Moderately Satisfactory (MS).    Progress has been made on Ouctome 1: EMBRAPA's institutional capacity to mainstream NTFP and AFS into production practices was increased by 34% since the beginning of the project, surpassing the target of this indicator. Several research initiatives have been carried out on biodiversity extractivism, AFS and conservation and relevant subsidies on sustainable extractivism, which will later result in a publication. Preliminary analysis indicates that at least 2,160 extractivists have adopted sustainable production systems in the 72 implemented demonstration units.    The deep cuts in the budget of governmental social and rural programs have impacted project performance and remain a concern for the achievement of some targets, especially the indicator “Percentage of public purchases of BD products by key government programmes (PAA, PNAE and PGPMBio) based on NTFP and AFS best practices” in Outcome 2. In order to reverse this negative impact, the project has negotiated a partnership with the Ministry of Citizenship to carry out regional workshops to promote platforms connecting BD producers with public agents in institutions with the potential for purchasing products of small farmers and extractivism.    The project has progressed comparatively more under Outcome 1 than Outcome 2. It is expected that in the MTR some adaptive management actions will be recommended by the independent evaluator to better adapt the project’s strategy and opportunities within this complex scenario.    The implementation progress is Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU). The project implementation is progressing but the daily operational work in the field is still a challenge due to its complexity. The cumulative delivery rate is 56.27% and there are commitments of USD 500,000.00 for 2019. In terms of delivery rate, a severe exchange rate fluctuation had an impact on the financial implementation. The project delivery suffered reduction since commitments are accounted in US dollars, even though such payments are realized in the local currency. Another important point to take into consideration is that the project got off to a late start for reasons beyond its control. For the aforementioned reasons, the project still has available resources and will propose a project extension. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | EMBRAPA:    The Bem Diverso Project has made great progress towards achieving its indicators over the period corresponding to this PIR and has laid the foundations for achieving all the goals by the end of the Project. Additionally, during this period, we have concentrated our efforts on organizing the technical, administrative and financial agenda to guarantee transparency and control over the activities and the success of the Project. As it is a very complex project with so many different characteristics in each territory, the first years of the project were dedicated to the construction of the work agenda, focused mainly on Outcome 1, which allowed us to advance in a much more than satisfactory manner during this period. From now on, the Project’s agenda will be mainly focused on Outcome 2.    The overall Project’s numbers are summarized below:    - 3 Biomes (Amazon, Caatinga and Cerrado)  - 6 Territories of Citizenship  - 12 native species  - 4000 activities    Outcome 1:  - 72 Sustainable Management Demonstration Units  - 10 species with sustainability levels determined  - 1100 families interviewed as part of a socioeconomic diagnosis that will provide information regarding components of families’ income in order to assess progress on the percentage of increase in the share of BD products in family incomes  - 6 Resource Use Agreements (Safeguards)  - 30 publications being finalized (and 40 planned)  - Creation of Editorial Line (publishing series) on ‘Sustainable Extractivism’ at Embrapa  - 12,000 views on Communication Channels  - More than 30 journalistic articles (between TV, radio, magazines, and newspapers)    Outcome 2:  - 2 Trading Centers with more than 200 cooperatives involved  - 9 productive chains mapped  - Programs on Good Manufacturing Practices for Agroindustries developed    Capacity Development:  - 2,275 technicians, students, and farmers trained in the Project’s practices  - 6 Agricultural Family Schools that adopted the Project’s technologies  - 3 Young Communicator Networks formed (one per biome).    Partnerships:  - 14 Embrapa Units  - 6 MoUs signed and 3 under negotiation  - 14 Fundraising Projects  - 1 Exchange Project with the European Union      Indicators:    1. Surface area (ha) of forests in MUL of the Amazon, Cerrado and Caatinga biomes with sustainable production of BD products (\*) through the direct effect of the project: On track. Totaling an area of 1,124,957 ha under MUL, the Project has already exceeded the total area target of 1,092,896 ha that was initially planned. With the implementation of the Demonstration Units by Embrapa teams and local partners, in addition to the adoption of restoration strategies and management techniques, the Project has exceeded its goals in the territories of the Amazon biome and it is on track to reach its goals in the other territories. Additionally, the UNDP is hiring a consultancy firm to implement the methodology of the Socio-Environmental Indicators System for Conservation Units (SISUC acronyms in Portuguese) in the 6 territories to make a diagnosis of the level of adoption of sustainable production which will include the evaluation of the direct and indirect impacts on conservation as well as to strengthen Local Governance Committees and to obtain an Action Plan (Environmental Safeguards) for each Territory. With that, we hope to guarantee the Project’s sustainability by empowering local populations and ensuring the adoption of the different strategies of sustainable production developed for each territory.    2. Surface area (ha) of forests in MUL of the Amazon, Cerrado and Caatinga with sustainable production of BD products that will be achieved through indirect effects of the Project: On Track. As an indirect effect, we have a precise record only for the Marajó territory (with 57,500 ha of forest area under sustainable management). For the other territories, the surface area will be determined in the second half of 2019 through the application of the SISUC methodology, as explained for the previous indicator.    3. The number of heat focuses as a proxy for the use of fire as a management technique. On track. Index achieved.    4. Conservation and production security of 5 key species enhanced by maintaining stable population growth rates or increasing them, as measured through a population asymmetry index and size distribution fit to the J reverse distribution model [Brazil nut, acai (Amazon), pequi, araticum (Cerrado) and umbu (Caatinga)]: On track. Target for the index achieved. All studies have been finalized and are in the process of technical review for further publication.      1.1. Improved institutional capacities of EMBRAPA to effectively influence the planning, implementation, monitoring and mainstreaming NTFP and AFS’s into production practices at the landscape level as measured by percentage of increase in the capacity scorecard: On track. 34 % increase (initial target was 20 %). In addition to the increased involvement of Embrapa researchers in the Project's themes, (i) an Editorial Line named Sustainable Extractivism has been created in Embrapa to give support to publications related to this theme, and (ii) a debate about "Bem Diverso" to become a brand to identify activities carried out by Embrapa has been considered.    1.2. Number of NTFP species that have differentiated minimum prices (PGPMBio) in each biome: On Track. Constant changes in the Brazilian Government policies have been affecting the development of this theme in the course of the Project. However, a consultancy has already been contracted to provide data and recommendations for government decision-making on the subject.and is in progress to complete this task by next year.    1.3. Percentage of the target population that makes use of the technical management guidelines prepared by the project: On track: The majority of the technical guidelines have been completed and are already being used in the training of technicians and farmers. These guidelines are in the technical review phase to be published in the second half of this year.    1.4. Number of Citizenship Territories and/or Protected Areas that adopt AFS for the restoration of degraded lands as a strategy for planning and implementation of the Forest Code: On track. AFS was adopted for area restoration in two territories of the Amazon biome (Alto Acre and Marajó) and in one of the Cerrado (Alto Rio Pardo). The Caatinga biome is underway to achieve results by next year.    1.5. Number of producers that adopt sustainable production of NTFP and AFS through (i) Direct effect of the project and (ii) Indirect effect of the project (replication). On track. Around 2,300 people were trained in the management and sustainable production workshops conducted by the Project. The implementation of the SISUC methodology, described in Indicator 1, will allow us to have reliable data to track the real number of producers that have adopted the strategies on sustainable production developed by the Project.    1.6. Increased know-how of extensionists on NTFP and AFS measured by the number that obtains a score of at least 70% in evaluations of project training on NTFP/AFS. On track. With the technicians of the territories already trained, the SISUC workshops will allow us to assess the knowledge of those technicians and farmers trained on NTFP/AFS technologies throughout the course of the Project.    2.1. Degree of improvement in production chains of 5 species for increased market value and access. On track. After we advanced on Outcome 1, we hired an agribusiness consultant with experience in biodiversity products, who, together with the technicians of Embrapa Food Agroindustry (Rio de Janeiro), is preparing the diagnoses on technological bottlenecks, conducting workshops and monitoring, and training the technicians for agro-industries that are operating in the biomes. By next year, this indicator will be reached.    2.2. Percentage of public purchases of BD products by key government programs (PAA, PNAE, and PGPMBio) based on NTFP and AFS best practices: On track. There has been a delay in this activity due to the constant change in the Brazilian Government. However, the Project has been working with the Ministry of Citizenship (responsible for the PAA), to constitute rounds of negotiations between institutional purchasers and cooperatives/associations in each biome. Additionally, we are hiring a Consultant to support us on this indicator, the targets of which will be achieved by the next year.    2.3. Number of associations/cooperatives that maintain contracts for products’ supply with the same buyer (s) (public and/or private) over a period: On track. Thus far, we do not have an official number of supplier’s contracts that were mtaintained during the period of this PIR. However, the Project is conducting best practices training in the cooperatives associated with the Project, which resulted in the legal regularization of two cooperatives that had their public contract broken for lack of regularization. As a result, these cooperatives reestablished their public contracts and now are able to sign new contracts even with the private sector. For other cooperatives involved in the Project, the contracts have been kept. Additionally, we have (i) an MoU with 2 trading centers, ‘Central da Caatinga and Central do Cerrado’, that have strengthened the regional commercialization of BD products; and (ii) a Consultant hired to gather precise information on these numbers by next year.    2.4. Increase in the percentage of producers that access financing (e.g., credits, grants) for NTFP and AFS production and management subject to environmental criteria. On track. Before starting this activity, it was necessary to have positive results on the management techniques and increase of sustainable production to prove to the financial agents and farmers the reliability of the environment management system that was developed and proposed for the three different biomes where the Project is intervening. Based on these results, thus far, we already have a credit line open by the Amazon Bank for Açaí management and, with a consultancy hiring process open, we will be holding workshops and regional offices to stimulate credit access in the other biomes by the end of 2019.    2.5. Percentage of increase in share of BD products in family incomes: On track (based on reports from producers and the results of preliminary studies). This information will be gathered during the implementation of the SISUC methodology. A pilot diagnosis was carried out with 1100 families in the Middle Mearim territory to support the implementation of the SISUC. We will have these numbers next year.    The project is progressing in a satisfactory way. However, the Project´s implementation is still challenging due to logistical bottlenecks faced in the field related to the characteristics of the territories (isolated areas, lack of energy and internet, means of transport, suppliers, etc.). Implementation tools still need to be greatly improved.    However, the professionals involved (Embrapa, UNDP and partners), in addition to the local populations, are very committed to the success of the Project, which is already recognized nationally and has been arousing international interest, such as from the European Union, which invited Bem Diverso to participate in the Intersectoral Dialogues Project that will take the project experience and help it to be recognized in Europe. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Progress toward the Development Objectives: Moderately Satisfactory (MS)    The objective of this project is to conserve the biodiversity of Brazilian multiple-use forest landscapes of high conservation value through a strengthened sustainable use management framework for non-timber forest products (NTFP) and agroforestry systems (AFS). The project has been granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory in terms of Progress toward its Development Objectives, meaning that it is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only. This rating matches that of the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager and has not changed since my rating last year. The project has been making good progress under Outcome 1 and is working hard to mitigate the complicated policy and economic context to achieve the expected goals of Outcome 2 related to market and financial frameworks.    Progress continues to be made under Outcome 1, Governance and capacity building framework for upscaling best practices for BD sustainable management and production, despite a policy context that has not necessarily been favourable for the promotion of NTFP. The capacity within EMBRAPA to promote NTFP and AFS has increased substantially as a result of this project and the number of researchers working on these topics has also increased. Moreover, work between EMBRAPA and agroindustries has had a positive impact on the uptake of good manufacturing practices. Despite a lack of support for policy changes to put in place minimum prices on NTFP, the project has employed adaptive management strategies to work on this, for example, by creating a whatsapp group to encourage information exchange on minimum fair prices between isolated Brazil nut producers, a move that has proven to be very effective.    Technical management guidelines produced by EMBRAPA are being used by the project´s target populations. Furthermore, agroforestry systems as a strategy for restoration of degraded lands have been put in place in all of the project´s target biomes. This number of people trained more than doubled compared to last year´s PIR to a total of 2,275 people (42% women and 58% men), who have been directly trained in management and sustainable production activities through the project, although for this indicator, as with several others, more data are needed to confirm the results (in this case to validate the numbers actually putting in place sustainable production practices). EMBRAPA has worked extensively with extensionists to increase their understanding of NTFP and AFS.    In terms of Outcome 2, Market and financial frameworks for upscaling for NTFP and AFS production in high-conservation value forest landscapes, the project has worked on different aspects related to value chains and has also supported the legalization of cooperatives to help facilitate market access. However, an ongoing consultancy still needs to provide more support for addressing technical problems that prevent sociobiodiversity products from obtaining increased market value and access. This will be an important priority over the coming year. Work is ongoing to improve the production chains of five species for increased market value and access; for example, research on sanitary quality is underway for the Brazil nut as well as for açai.    There have been delays in terms of supporting increased public purchases of BD products but negotiations with the Ministry of Citizenship have led to a contract for food and fruit pulp purchases from Central do Cerrado through the PAA (public food purchase program) for a value of R$ 380,000. Further work with this Ministry will be carried out to set up platforms to connect producers with institutional buyers over the coming year. This work will also help ensure contracts for cooperatives to supply products to buyers. The project has successfully increased markets for several cooperatives already and through local fairs and the negotiation of more contracts, plans to further promote the commercialization of NTFP. Progress on increasing access to credit and financing is somewhat delayed, through project results did lead to the Banco da Amazônia establishing a credit line to finance the management and/or restoration of açai fields. Nevertheless, project is in the final phases of hiring a consultancy to promote this issue further. The project is having a positive impact on the proportion of family incomes coming from biodiversity products, through increases in productivity (e.g., for coffee and açai), and support for marketing (including through legalization of cooperatives), among others.    The project is on track for reaching its objective- level indicators, for example, in terms of the area of forests in multiple use landscapes with sustainable production of BD products as a direct result of the project. A total of 72 sustainable management demonstration units have been set up so far. The project is also effectively promoting replication of restoration actions through AFS and of sustainable production of NTFP. The project target in terms of reduction in the use of fire in the project´s target areas has been significantly exceeded. Project results so far show that the production and conservation security of target species has not been negatively impacted and that harvesting limits have not been surpassed, although this of course requires continual monitoring to ensure it remains the case.    The project is effectively implementing a communication strategy, producing and disseminating articles on achievements regularly with substantial media coverage. This is important and should be continued to raise the level of public and political support for the sustainable management of NTFP, and thus strengthen project sustainability. It will be important to ensure that the planned publication of the technical management guidelines on NTFP takes place in the coming months.    The project should be commended for carrying out a gender analysis in August, 2018, which highlighted best practices implemented by the project and also made several recommendations to: a) strengthen the mainstreaming of gender in the project´s monitoring system and b) further incorporate the gender perspective in activities related to strengthening organizational management processes in cooperatives and associations.    The project has engaged in a number of partnerships, especially with civil society organizations, which has played an important role in achieving the project´s results. The fulfillment of Letters of Agreement with a diversity of partners continues to be an important strategy to accelerate progress toward the project´s objectives. This ongoing work with partners is also an important strategy to promote continuity and sustainable project impact as Embrapa is working to formalize some of these partnerships so that they may continue after project closure.    Implementation Progress : Moderately Unsatisfactory- MU    Implementation progress is rated as Moderately Unsatisfactory as there are significant delays in cumulative financial delivery as well as challenges and delays in monitoring and evaluation. This is consistent with the rating provided last year and with the rating provided by the Country Office this year, for the reasons outlined below. Cumulative delivery is 56%, over four years into this 5-year project. While this obviously represents progress compared to the 33% cumulative delivery at this point last year, there are still substantial funds remaining to be spent. One very important factor to note is that the delivery figures are much lower than expected because the local currency has lost significant value; since expenditures are made in the local currency, a large percentage of the funding in USD still remains to be spent. Had this not been the case, the cumulative delivery would be much higher at this point.    The delivery for 2018 was 88% and approximately 75% of the project´s planned activities were carried out. For 2019, the delivery is 28% thus far since much of the first semester was dedicated to revising the workplans for the Citizenship Territories. As such, many of the activities were rescheduled for the second half of this year. It should be noted that the project team is fully aware of the need to enhance delivery and is adopting measures to address this issue, for example, by hiring UN Volunteers to work as community mobilizers. Embrapa´s focal points are being asked to review project products to speed up approval. Product delivery monitoring has been enhanced with biweekly notifications to both consultants/partners and to the project´s technical team. Furthermore, deadlines and procedures have been renegotiated with focal points and with the project coordinator, a new clerk has been hired and a Program Associate put in place dedicated solely to this project to be able to accelerate responses to the demands of Citizenship Territories. The UNDP manager has held teleconferences with focal points to collect feedback on further improvements in project execution.    The project is managed through the DIM modality, working closely with EMBRAPA as the main responsible party. The EMBRAPA coordination and focal points have maintained their commitment to the project and continued to demonstrate their strong technical capacity to execute this project. With a change in the project coordinator from EMBRAPA, the new coordinator renegotiated all the working plans for the Citizenship Territories, a process which took the better part of 10 months and was therefore associated with some delays in execution. However, workplans are now in place for 2019 and 2020.    In terms of project governance, one Advisory Committee meeting was held during this reporting period in October, 2018 (the project´s first) shortly before the government transition. While the Ministry of Environment (MMA) and Ministry of Rural Development (MDA) participated and provided some advice, it is hoped that there will be greater participation from other Ministries in subsequent meetings. There were no tripartite meetings during this reporting period.    Project monitoring is carried out regularly by the CO, with regular calls with focal points. As described in detail in the Project Manager´s comments, the project has struggled with collecting the hard data to adequately report on project indicators. The strengthening of the monitoring system will need to be prioritized by the project over the coming year. Unfortunately, the Mid-Term Review is extremely delayed due to the impact of the election year in 2018 and problems finding an appropriate evaluator in 2019. Now that a consultant has been selected, it is expected that the MTR will be completed by around October, 2019, which is over 1.5 years late.    Adaptive management was employed regularly, for example, in the face of a lack of suitable candidates to lead the Mid-Term Review. Risk management is also carried out to mitigate the project´s one critical risk and other less critical risks, which are political and financial in nature. The most significant risk that could impact project execution is the impact of significantly reduced funding for public food purchasing policies. In this respect, the project has continued to provide support for strengthening associations and cooperatives to increase market access by providing support for groups to be organized and maintained, as well as by providing training and assistance. In addition, the project has been emphasizing implementation of activities in the territories, planning, information gathering and building partnerships with different organizations to increase the level of support for project activities. The risk of reduced co-financing support remains, with the project having supported partners in elaborating and submitting projects to financing calls from Brazilian and foreign organizations. The project has also had to continue to deal with the risks associated with delays due to political changes, staff turnover and changing levels of support for biodiversity products. As an independent agency, EMBRAPA fortunately did not suffer from staff turn-over, but the 2018 national election still undermined the organization of a second Steering Committee meeting and holding of this year´s tripartite meeting.    Looking ahead, the Mid-Term Review will play an important role in providing strategic guidance for what remains of project implementation and to identify measures to increase project delivery. It will obviously be critical for the project to engage in strong planning to accelerate implementation during this coming year of project implementation. The workplan execution in Citizenship Territories will be reevaluated in September and strategies will be devised to improve execution. In this sense the project is advised to continue to pursue partnerships as needed to pursue the objectives of the project (including by contracting responsible parties if needed). Examples that are already being pursued include the partnership with UNVs and the current negotiation of formal partnerships with local extension services to support local execution. The project is also planning to implement joint procurement processes for common goods and services in different Citizenship Territories, which should support increased execution and greater efficiencies.    Finally, it is recommended that the project team continue to provide support to strengthen associations and cooperatives and to facilitate links with private markets as this is an important strategy to address insufficient public food purchasing of biodiversity products. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** [PIMS 4659 BD Brazil EMBRAPA GenderAnalysis\_Product01.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4659/213473/1729407/1744568/PIMS%204659%20BD%20Brazil%20EMBRAPA%20GenderAnalysis_Product01.pdf) |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [GenderAnalysis\_PIMS3066\_PIMS4659\_PIMS4675\_Product01.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4659/213473/1727910/1742096/GenderAnalysis_PIMS3066_PIMS4659_PIMS4675_Product01.pdf)  [GenderAnalysis\_PIMS3066\_PIMS4659\_PIMS4675\_Product02.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4659/213473/1727910/1742096/GenderAnalysis_PIMS3066_PIMS4659_PIMS4675_Product02.pdf)  [GenderAnalysis\_PIMS3066\_PIMS4659\_PIMS4675\_Product03.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4659/213473/1727910/1742096/GenderAnalysis_PIMS3066_PIMS4659_PIMS4675_Product03.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| As expected, in 2018, a gender analysis was carried out. In the report the gender consultant made recommendations to improve the integration of the gender perspective in four projects: PIMS 3066 (Caatinga Ecosystems Conservation II - Sergipe), PIMS 4659 (Strengthening Framework for NTFP), PIMS 4675 (Brazil Charcoal) and PIMS 3280 (Mangrove Ecosystems in Brazil).    Regarding Bem Diverso, the gender assessment, concluded in August, 2018, observed strong participation of women in all the cooperatives supported by the project (COOPERCUC, COOPAB, COOPAVI, Funda CTDA and ASSEMA) and found that the project's activities, if not responsible for initiating gender equality discussions in the cooperatives and associations, contributed to validating and strengthening women empowerment efforts. The consultancy also mentioned as a best practice the development of networks of young communicators in the territory of the Alto Rio Pardo, most of which are girls. These young communicators became focal points in their communities, since they play a strong role in information transfer through dynamic processes of dissemination and facilitating intergenerational exchanges in the local community. Although some women may find it difficult to engage directly in the project's actions, they can follow the processes through this information transfer.    The gender consultancy made a series of recommendations towards building monitoring systems with qualitative and quantitative indicators that encompass different dimensions of women's social life from their effects on the environment and other members of the community. With regard to improving the project’s results in gender equality and women empowerment, the consultancy recommended that efforts should be made to integrate the gender perspective into actions aimed at strengthening organizational management processes in cooperatives and associations. In particular, the consultancy suggests the projects working with productive chains should: (i) build measures that promote women’s leadership in the various decision-making instances; (ii) create a methodology for planning that questions the bases of the sexual division of labor, considering all facets of everyday life (productive versus reproductive fields).    It should also be noted that during the reported period, the project continued its strategy of inviting and supporting women´s participation in capacity building workshops. Currently 42% of all people trained by the project are women. The project has also been sensitive to women's needs in the production process. With regard to babaçu production, the project recognizes that the mechanization of babaçu nut collection may negatively affect women as manual collection provides for a socialization and culture dissemination space. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| Women are substantially involved in extractivism and some biodiversity use activities are culturally developed by women, such as babassu, umbu, coquinho azedo and pracaxi extraction and processing. According to Embrapa Amapá’s researcher, Ana Cláudia Lira Guedes, this “is related to traditional knowledge about the use of medicinal plants by midwives and folk healers&quot;. Therefore, as women encompass a significant part of the project’s target audience, it is essential to offer them training and experience exchange activities, as well as opportunities to discuss women’s roles in their communities, so as to increase knowledge sharing, improve decision-making and ensure sustainability of the project results.    It should also be noted that the empowerment of women in NTFP production is closely related to their communities’ capacity to respond to sustainable management. As registered by Dr. Karla Hora from the University of Goias, “when you look at woman [in sociobiodiversity production] and allow her work to be noticed, recognized, and valued, [you also enhance communities´] capacity for organization and preservation, increasing quality of life”. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| n/a |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| n/a |

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| **SESP:** [PIMS 4659 Brazil Mainstreaming BD EMBRAPA Annex 8 Safeguards.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4659/213473/1717629/1725571/PIMS%204659%20Brazil%20Mainstreaming%20BD%20EMBRAPA%20Annex%208%20Safeguards.doc)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| n/a |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| n/a |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The Bem Diverso project aims to contribute to the conservation of Brazilian biodiversity in multiple-use landscapes, through sustainable management of biodiversity and agroforestry systems (AFS), in order to ensure the livelihoods of traditional communities and family farmers, generating income and improving the quality of life. Bem Diverso’s activities began in 2016 and will be carried out through to 2020, operating in six Citizenship Territories (TCs) in the Cerrado, Caatinga and Amazon biomes, recognized for their socio-environmental importance, but threatened by deforestation and the increase of unsustainable agricultural practices.    In these Citizenship Territories, the Project identified twelve species of biodiversity plants with which to implement good extractive practices. These species are very important to local communities and, if well managed, can contribute to the conservation of nature and maintenance of environmental services. These good practices also aim to gather practical knowledge to promote development.    Agroforestry Systems (AFS) are used as a sustainable development strategy because they combine the planting of forest species with agricultural crops. In the TCs of Alto Acre and Capixaba the Extractive Reserve Chico Mendes adopted AFS as a strategy for the restoration of degraded areas, which has been implemented through capacity building carried out by the Project in partnership with WWF and Fundo Amazônia.    For the sustainable development of Citizenship Territories, Bem Diverso also works on the expansion of local capacities through contextualized training, associated with the strengthening of social organizations. Thus, in addition to contributing to the conservation of biodiversity through sustainable use, Bem Diverso promotes the autonomy and empowerment of the populations benefiting from the Project. This is the case of TC Marajó, where 42 Demonstration Units of Native Açai Management were put in place, in partnership with EMATER Pará, which in turn has already replicated the model in 23 Demonstration Units and adopted management for sustainable production as a public policy in the Territory. In addition, in June, the Manejaí - Açaí Native Management Center of Marajó was launched. This will be a major center of reference in adopting and disseminating the management technology applied by the Project. At the TC of Alto Rio Pardo RDS Nascente Geraizeiras and EMATER, with the support and technical capacities of Bem Diverso, adopted restoration and management as a Territorial Action Plan (Environmental Safeguards). The goal is to create, in the near future, the Cerrado Restoration Management Center at the Escola Família Agrícola Nova Esperança (EFA).    Up until today, Bem Diverso has already trained 2,275 technicians and small farmers/extractivists (out of which 42% are women and 58% are men) in activities and workshops focused on management and sustainable production. This year the Project will carry out diagnoses using the System of Socio-Environmental Indicators for Conservation Units (SISUC) methodology in the 6 TCs, with the objective of conducting a real survey of the adoption of sustainable production (direct and indirect effects), strengthening the Local Committees of Governance and creating an Action Plan (Environmental Safeguards) for each Territory, empowering local populations and ensuring the sustainability of the strategies in the future.    Because of its multidisciplinary approach, Bem Diverso contributes to several SDGs, such as SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for Goals). |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Website: www.bemdiverso.org.br  Project page on the UNDP website: www.br.undp.org/content/brazil/pt/home/projects/Bem-diverso/  Facebook: www.facebook.com/ProjetoBemDiverso/  Instagram: www.instagram.com/projeto\_bem\_diverso/  Twitter: twitter.com/bemdiverso  Youtube: www.youtube.com/channel/UCRVweuhFHhqykU-PJaQtOlw    1. Project Website    June 2019    18/06/2019  Indígenas Puyanawa recebem oficina de comunicação  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/ind%C3%ADgenas-puyanawa-recebem-oficina-de-comunicação    10/06/2019  Bem Diverso, ribeirinhos e parceiros lançam Centro de Referência em Manejo de Açaizais Nativos do Marajó  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-ribeirinhos-e-parceiros-lançam-centro-de-referência-em-manejo-de-açaizais-nativos-do-marajó      May 2019    29/05/2019  Manejo de açaizais nativos ganha centro de referência no arquipélago do Marajó  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/manejo-de-açaizais-nativos-ganha-centro-de-referência-no-arquipélago-do-marajó    24/05/2019  Selecionadas agroindústrias para implantação de Boas Práticas de Fabricação  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/selecionadas-agroindústrias-para-implantação-de-boas-práticas-de-fabricação7      06/05/2019  Extrativistas acreanos participam de intercâmbio em comunidades rurais do MT  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/extrativistas-acreanos-participam-de-intercâmbio-em-comunidades-rurais-do-mt      April 2019    28/04/2019  Sociobiodiversidade da Caatinga  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/sociobiodiversidade-da-caatinga    26/04/2019  A experiência de comunidades tradicionais e o relacionamento intrínseco com a Caatinga  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/a-experi%C3%AAncia-de-comunidades-tradicionais-e-o-relacionamento-intr%C3%ADnseco-com-a-caatinga    25/04/2019  Os caminhos de Antônio, conselheiro do Sertão  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/os-caminhos-de-ant%C3%B4nio-conselheiro-do-sert%C3%A3o    23/04/2019  Umbu se destaca na paisagem em maior safra dos últimos três anos  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/umbu-se-destaca-na-paisagem-em-maior-safra-dos-%C3%BAltimos-tr%C3%AAs-anos    10/04/2019  Agroextrativistas do Marajó participam de diagnóstico sobre bem estar e desenvolvimento na região  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/agroextrativistas-do-maraj%C3%B3-participam-de-diagn%C3%B3stico-sobre-bem-estar-e-desenvolvimento-na-regi%C3%A3o    08/04/2019  Produção intelectual de povos tradicionais é destaque em encontro na UnB  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-intelectual-de-povos-tradicionais-%C3%A9-destaque-em-encontro-na-unb    03/04/2019  Cientistas usam calendário de parede para monitorar produção de açaí por ribeirinhos  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/cientistas-usam-calend%C3%A1rio-de-parede-para-monitorar-produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-a%C3%A7a%C3%AD-por-ribeirinhos      March 2019    29/03/2019  Comunidades mineiras celebram o Pequi em festa em Taiobeiras  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/comunidades-mineiras-celebram-o-pequi-em-festa-em-taiobeiras    28/03/2019  Agricultores de Sobral trocam experiências em intercâmbios em áreas de sistemas agroflorestais  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/agricultores-de-sobral-trocam-experiências-em-intercâmbios-em-áreas-de-sistemas-agroflorestais    27/03/2019  Extrativistas discutem como acessar novos mercados para castanha-do-brasil  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/extrativistas-discutem-como-acessar-novos-mercados-para-a-castanha-do-brasil    22/03/2019  Recuperação das águas do Cerrado fortalece comunidades tradicionais  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/recuperação-das-águas-do-cerrado-fortalece-comunidades-tradicionais    12/03/2019  Jovens discutem o uso de mídias sociais e sua contribuição na comunicação em rede  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/jovens-discutem-o-uso-de-m%C3%ADdias-sociais-e-sua-contribuição-na-comunicação-em-rede    08/03/2019  Extração de óleo de pracaxi empodera mulheres ribeirinhas no Marajó  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/extração-de-óleo-de-pracaxi-empodera-mulheres-ribeirinhas-no-marajó      February 2019    18/02/2019  Restauração da vegetação nativa do Cerrado é tema de curso em Brasília  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/restaura%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-vegeta%C3%A7%C3%A3o-nativa-do-cerrado-%C3%A9-tema-de-curso-em-bras%C3%ADlia    19/02/2019  Comunidade de Ouricuri se reúne para debater resultados da oficina de mapeamento participativo  http://www.bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/comunidade-de-ouricuri-se-re%C3%BAne-para-debater-resultados-da-oficina-de-mapeamento-participativo    28/02/2019  Sabores amazônicos são destaque na Anufood Brazil, feira de alimentos em São Paulo  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/sabores-amazônicos-são-destaque-na-anufood-brazil-feira-de-alimentos-em-são-paulo    28/02/2019  Parcerias fortalecem o desenvolvimento rural sustentável  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/parcerias-fortalecem-o-desenvolvimento-rural-sustentável      January 2019    31/01/2019  Resgate histórico e geração de riqueza no Alto Rio Pardo de Minas  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/resgate-hist%C3%B3rico-e-gera%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-riqueza-no-alto-rio-pardo-de-minas    30/01/2019  Em Sobral, Projeto Bem Diverso atua com ações de manejo e recuperação da Caatinga  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/em-sobral-projeto-bem-diverso-atua-com-a%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-manejo-e-recupera%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-caatinga    A sustentabilidade da produção do açaí é o foco no arquipélago do Marajó  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/a-sustentabilidade-da-produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-a%C3%A7a%C3%AD-%C3%A9-o-foco-no-arquip%C3%A9lago-do-maraj%C3%B3    Frutos típicos são indispensáveis para uma produção sustentável no Sertão do São Francisco  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/frutos-t%C3%ADpicos-s%C3%A3o-indispens%C3%A1veis-para-uma-produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-sustent%C3%A1vel-no-sert%C3%A3o-do-s%C3%A3o-francisco    Babaçu garante o desenvolvimento econômico, além de fortalecer as culturas tradicionais do Mearim  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/baba%C3%A7u-garante-o-desenvolvimento-econ%C3%B4mico-al%C3%A9m-de-fortalecer-as-culturas-tradicionais-do-mearim    Alto Acre e Capixaba: instituições apostam na organização social para melhorar cadeias produtivas  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/alto-acre-e-capixaba-institui%C3%A7%C3%B5es-apostam-na-organiza%C3%A7%C3%A3o-social-para-melhorar-cadeias-produtivas    17/01/2019  Livro apresenta diagnóstico da atividade agroindustrial familiar no Acre  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/livro-apresenta-diagn%C3%B3stico-da-atividade-agroindustrial-familiar-no-acre      December 2018    14/12/2018  Começa amanhã o Encontro Chico Mendes 30 Anos: Uma memória a honrar, um legado a defender  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/come%C3%A7a-amanh%C3%A3-o-encontro-chico-mendes-30-anos-uma-mem%C3%B3ria-a-honrar-um-legado-a-defender    13/12/2018  Bem Diverso capacita extrativistas para mapeamento participativo de açaizais no Acre  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-capacita-extrativistas-para-mapeamento-participativo-de-a%C3%A7aizais-no-acre    10/12/2018  Lançado catálogo de produtos da sociobiodiversidade  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/lan%C3%A7ado-cat%C3%A1logo-de-produtos-da-sociobiodiversidade    10/12/2018  Café especial de Alto Rio Pardo alcança mercados ainda maiores propagando as histórias e cultura das comunidades Geraizeiras  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/caf%C3%A9-especial-de-alto-rio-pardo-alcan%C3%A7a-mercados-ainda-maiores-propagando-as-hist%C3%B3rias-e-cultura-das-comunidades-geraizeiras    05/12/2018  Bem Diverso aprimora o diagnóstico socioeconômico nos Territórios da Cidadania  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-aprimora-o-diagn%C3%B3stico-socioecon%C3%B4mico-nos-territ%C3%B3rios-da-cidadania    04/12/2018  Seminário discute estratégias para fortalecimento de agroindústrias no Acre  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/semin%C3%A1rio-discute-estrat%C3%A9gias-para-fortalecimento-de-agroind%C3%BAstrias-no-acre2      November 2018    29/11/2018  Instalada a Câmara de Comercialização de Produtos da Sociobiodiversidade e da Agroecologia do Amapá  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/instalada-a-c%C3%A2mara-de-comercializa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-produtos-da-sociobiodiversidade-e-da-agroecologia-do-amap%C3%A1    29/11/2018  Bem Diverso destaca o desenvolvimento sustentável e o comércio justo na Conferência Ethos Belém 20 anos  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-destaca-o-desenvolvimento-sustent%C3%A1vel-e-o-com%C3%A9rcio-justo-na-confer%C3%AAncia-ethos-bel%C3%A9m-20-anos    26/11/2018  Bem Diverso lamenta o falecimento de Pierre Gervaiseau, instituidor da Fundação Araripe  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-lamenta-o-falecimento-de-pierre-gervaiseau-instituidor-da-funda%C3%A7%C3%A3o-araripe    21/11/2018  Oficina prepara jovens extrativistas para a comunicação comunitária  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/oficina-prepara-jovens-extrativistas-para-a-comunica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-comunit%C3%A1ria    19/11/2018  Alunos da EFA Sobradinho (BA) mostram o cotidiano rural pelo seu olhar  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/alunos-da-efa-sobradinho-ba-mostram-o-cotidiano-rural-pelo-seu-olhar    14/11/2018  Mecanismos de rastreabilidade na Amazônia fortalecem produção sustentável pelas comunidades tradicionais  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/mecanismos-de-rastreabilidade-na-amaz%C3%B4nia-fortalecem-produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-sustent%C3%A1vel-pelas-comunidades-tradicionais    09/11/2018  Pequenos produtores são reconhecidos como guardiões da rica biodiversidade do país  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/pequenos-produtores-s%C3%A3o-reconhecidos-como-guardi%C3%B5es-da-rica-biodiversidade-do-pa%C3%ADs9    08/11/2018  Curso de capacitação em restauração do Cerrado. Participe!  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/curso-de-capacita%C3%A7%C3%A3o-em-restaura%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-cerrado-participe    07/11/2018  Começa hoje a exposição Chico Mendes Herói do Brasil - uma memória a honrar, um legado a defender  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/come%C3%A7a-hoje-a-exposi%C3%A7%C3%A3o-chico-mendes-her%C3%B3i-do-brasil-uma-mem%C3%B3ria-a-honrar-um-legado-a-defender    05/11/2018  Bem Diverso discute planos de trabalho para as agroindústrias de alimentos nos Territórios  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-discute-planos-de-trabalho-para-as-agroind%C3%BAstrias-de-alimentos-nos-territ%C3%B3rios      October 2018    26/10/2018  Bem Diverso destaca atuação para o empoderamento das comunidades em reunião do Comitê Consultivo do Projeto  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-destaca-atua%C3%A7%C3%A3o-para-o-empoderamento-das-comunidades-em-reuni%C3%A3o-do-comit%C3%AA-consultivo-do-projeto    22/10/2018  Engajamento das comunidades tradicionais reforça desafio da conservação dos biomas  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/engajamento-das-comunidades-tradicionais-refor%C3%A7a-desafio-da-conserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-dos-biomas    02/10/2018  Comunidade de Fundo de Pasto da Cachoeirinha se reúne para uma oficina de mapeamento participativo  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/comunidade-de-fundo-de-pasto-da-cachoeirinha-se-re%C3%BAne-para-uma-oficina-de-mapeamento-participativo      September 2018    20/09/2018  Inscreva-se! Oficina capacita em cafés especiais em Alto Rio Pardo  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/inscreva-se-oficina-capacita-em-caf%C3%A9s-especiais-em-alto-rio-pardo    14/09/2018  Comunidades tradicionais são as guardiãs da biodiversidade do Cerrado  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/comunidades-tradicionais-s%C3%A3o-as-guardi%C3%A3s-da-biodiversidade-do-cerrado    13/09/2018  Preservação do Cerrado encontra mercado a partir dos produtos da biodiversidade  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/preserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-do-cerrado-encontra-mercado-a-partir-dos-produtos-da-biodiversidade    11/09/2018  Aberto edital para contratação de consultor em sistemas de produção da Castanha-do-Brasil  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/aberto-edital-para-contrata%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-consultor-em-sistemas-de-produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-castanha-do-brasil      August 2018    28/08/2018  Jovens fortalecem seu protagonismo na comunicação local  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/jovens-fortalecem-seu-protagonismo-na-comunica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-local    24/08/2018  Grupo gestor de entidades e parceiros programam ações em comunidades no sertão baiano  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/grupo-gestor-de-entidades-e-parceiros-programam-a%C3%A7%C3%B5es-em-comunidades-no-sert%C3%A3o-baiano    22/08/2018  Festa do Licuri reforça a importância da agricultura sustentável e da conservação da Caatinga  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/festa-do-licuri-refor%C3%A7a-a-import%C3%A2ncia-da-agricultura-sustent%C3%A1vel-e-da-conserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-caatinga    22/08/2018  Extrativistas terão galpões individuais para armazenar castanha-do-brasil  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/extrativistas-ter%C3%A3o-galp%C3%B5es-individuais-para-armazenar-castanha-do-brasil    20/08/2018  Cafés especiais de Alto Rio Pardo trazem as tradições de comunidades mineiras para as xícaras  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/caf%C3%A9s-especiais-de-alto-rio-pardo-trazem-as-tradi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-comunidades-mineiras-para-as-x%C3%ADcaras    14/08/2018  Agroindústrias do semiárido discutem boas práticas de fabricação com a Embrapa  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/agroind%C3%BAstrias-do-semi%C3%A1rido-discutem-boas-pr%C3%A1ticas-de-fabrica%C3%A7%C3%A3o-com-a-embrapa    09/08/2018  Recuperação e preservação da Caatinga é tema de simpósio na Bahia  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/recupera%C3%A7%C3%A3o-e-preserva%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-caatinga-%C3%A9-tema-de-simp%C3%B3sio-na-bahia    07/08/2018  Tradições de comunidade no Norte de Minas chegam à Academia pelo olhar de Geraizeiro  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/tradi%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-comunidade-no-norte-de-minas-chegam-%C3%A0-academia-pelo-olhar-de-geraizeiro    02/08/2018  Bem Diverso comemora resultados positivos junto a comunidades tradicionais  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/bem-diverso-comemora-resultados-positivos-junto-a-comunidades-tradicionais      July 2018    24/07/2018  Em visita ao Brasil, missão da Mauritânia conhece a Embrapa e o Bem Diverso  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/em-visita-ao-brasil-miss%C3%A3o-da-maurit%C3%A2nia-conhece-a-embrapa-e-o-bem-diverso4    24/07/2018  Conheça mais sobre a Agricultura familiar  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/conhe%C3%A7a-mais-sobre-a-agricultura-familiar    04/07/2018  Mestrandos de territórios tradicionais apresentam pesquisas sobre seus sistemas extrativistas  http://bemdiverso.org.br/not%C3%ADcias/mestrandos-de-territ%C3%B3rios-tradicionais-apresentam-pesquisas-sobre-seus-sistemas-extrativistas      2. 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# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

|  |
| --- |
| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

|  |
| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** [PIMS 4659 BD Brazil EMBRAPA CEO Endorsement 03Oct14.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4659/213473/1667921/1668202/PIMS%204659%20BD%20Brazil%20EMBRAPA%20CEO%20Endorsement%2003Oct14.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| Regional partnerships have been very important for the implementation of the project in each of the 6 Citizenship Territories in which we operate. Despite the latest changes in government, local partnerships have been strengthened and grown.    Even though managing a wide range of partnership in such diverse territories implies additional effort and resources to ensure efficient interaction, it has proven to be an excellent practice, since the involvement of key actors during project execution contributes to the sustainability of results after the conclusion of the project. In this scenario, we highlight that the project has managed to work with almost all the stakeholders listed in the PRODOC, with great results in terms of engaging civil society organizations, cooperatives and state rural extension agencies.    Below is the list of alliances in each of the Project's Operational Territories divided by biomes:    Amazon Biome  Territories: Alto Acre e Capixaba and Marajó  - World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF): WWF is one of the most important NGOs in the area of the environment, and in the Territory of Alto Acre and Capixaba a partnership was put in place for environmental restoration through Agroforestry Systems (SAFs). Six areas have already been restored, with the expectation that this initiative will serve as a pilot for implementation of the Forest Code and replication in 15,183 properties in Acre, totaling 70,000 hectares in environmental liabilities only in permanent protection areas (APPs) in the state, the alliance continues during the Project's term. (Outcome 1, Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5).  - Ecoforte Extrativismo Project (Banco do Brasil Foundation and Amazon Fund): Bem Diverso supported the development of a proposal presented by the Wilson Pinheiro Association of Extractivists of the Chico Mendes Reserve to the Ecoforte Project. The proposal was approved and the Association will receive R$ 600,000 (BRL) that can be registered as additional co-financing achieved by the project as part of training in the management and post-harvest of Brazil nut. The partnership continues until next year. (Outcome 1, Output 1.3 and Outcome 2, Output 2.1)  - German Cooperation Agency (GIZ): Bem Diverso has established a partnership with GIZ's Green Markets Project and the Ministry of Agriculture, having held two major events on the açai production chain in 2018. Cooperation is expected to continue until next year with new workshops and the establishment of a producer's network. (Outcome 2, Output 2.1 and 2.2)  - Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of the State of Pará (EMATER-PA): EMATER has been a partner of Bem Diverso since the beginning of Project implementation. EMATER-PA technicians participated in all the workshops on native açaí management and adopted the good practices developed in the Project in the Work Plan of the company in the Marajó region. In addition, EMATER-PA is a project partner in the implementation of MANEJAÍ - Marajó Native Acai Management Center. (Outcome 1, Output 1.1 and 1.3)    Caatinga Biome  Territories: Sertão São Francisco and Sobral  - Nature, Human Development and Agroecology Studies Advisory and Management (AGENDHA - Assessoria e Gestão em Estudo da Natureza Desenvolvimento Humano e Agroecologia): an important NGO working in the Caatinga biome, AGENDHA contributes to the training of technicians and small farmers in the technology for Caatinga restoration and living with the semi-arid region. A Letter of Agreement is under execution until the end of 2019. (Outcome 1, Outputs 1.2 and 1.3)  - Appropriate Small Farming and Animal Husbandry Regional Institute (IRPAA - Instituto Regional da Pequena Agropecuária Apropriada): One of the most important NGOs in the Caatinga biome, IRPAA, together with Bem Diverso, has been carrying out an assessment of the traditional &quot;fundo de pasto&quot; communities, as well as management and communication skills training for the rural youth. The Letter of Agreement signed will be concluded by the end of 2019. (Outcome 1, Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4)  - Sustainable Development of Araripe Foundation (Fundação Araripe): a Letter of Agreement was signed with Fundação Araripe to offer training in the management of the Caatinga in the Sertão do São Francisco Citizenship Territory. A technical guide on good practices and safeguards for biodiversity conservation has been developed and training has already been offered to technicians and rural leaders. (Outcome 1, Outputs 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4 and Outcome 2, Outputs 2.1 and 2.2)  - Central Caatinga: The Project supported the implementation of the Central, which is a Cooperative formed by more than 30 community enterprises, and together with the Central do Cerrado has fostered the improvement of production chains and access to the market. (Outcome 2, Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)    Cerrado Biome  Territories: Alto Rio Pardo and Médio Mearim  - Center for Alternative Agriculture of the North of Minas (CAA / NM - Centro de Agricultura Alternativa do Norte de Minas): is an organization of family farmers of the North of Minas Gerais. CAA develops actions around sustainability, agroecology and the rights of traditional peoples and communities, focusing on the valorization of (agro) biodiversity and coexistence with regional ecosystems, discussing new concepts, presenting solutions, developing collaborative action strategies, in order to promote the growth and strengthening of these communities and their agriculture. The Letter of Agreement, signed in 2016, ended in July 2019, and the main results were the implementation of forest restoration as a territory strategy, a nursery and and an agrobusiness were reactivated, and local governance was strengthened. (Outcome 1, Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5, and Outcome 2, Output 2.1)  - Association in Settlement Area in the State of Maranhão (ASSEMA - Associação em Área de Assentamento no Estado do Maranhão): This is a non-profit organization of an associative nature, with a regional character, focused on promoting the improvement of the quality of life of families living in Family Agriculture and Agroextractivism, with a strong presence in the Middle Mearim Territory. The Letter of Agreement signed in 2016 will end in 2019, and a new cooperation agreement is being discussed with the project's team. At the conclusion of the LoA activities, the Medium Mearim Citizenship Territory is expected to have strengthened the management framework and good practices in Agroforestry Systems (SAF) and Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP), which will provide the necessary support to provide stronger access to markets and financing by traditional populations, ensuring the sustainability of multiple-use landscapes and their importance for biodiversity conservation. (Outcome 1, Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5, and Outcome 2, Output 2.1)  - Central do Cerrado: This is a Cooperative that gathers more than 40 community enterprises, which was born from a Small Grants project. The Central is supporting Bem Diverso with commercialization studies, in conjunction with the Central da Caatinga, to advance market access and commercial expertise, including the development of an online trade platform. The LoA wil be concluded by the end of 2019. (Outcome 2, Outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)  - Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Company of the State of Minas Gerais (EMATER-MG): EMATER-MG's technicians are committed to all activities of Bem Diverso and the expectation is that an MoU between Emater-MG and Embrapa will be signed this year to guarantee continuity of actions regarding biodiversity management, which range from environmental restoration to good practices and improvements in agroindustries. (Outcome 1, Output 1.3) |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.