

# Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the Project “Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through the implementation of diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajo Archipelago of Brazil”

## Summary

1. Purpose and objective .....	2
Guiding principles for stakeholder engagement .....	2
2. Mapped relevant stakeholders .....	2
3. Key dialogues during Project Design phase.....	5
National Level stakeholders .....	5
State level stakeholders .....	6
Municipal and Community level Stakeholders.....	8
4. Monitoring and Evaluation process.....	10
5. Grievance mechanisms.....	10
6. Approach to stakeholder engagement.....	12
7. Meaningful consultation process with Quilombola communities .....	13
8. Matrix of project’s planned stakeholder engagement.....	19

## Stakeholder engagement: Mapping and plan

### 1. Purpose and objective

Effective stakeholder engagement helps integrate stakeholder needs and priorities into project development and implementation, ensuring ownership of the activities proposed. Identifying key actors as well as the critical points where stakeholders could reach consensus and ensuring shared responsibility will help to arrive at a decision to ensure a meaningful outcome through project operations.

Thus, the objective of the stakeholder engagement strategy for the project “Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajo Archipelago of Brazil” is to map the relevant actors of the three municipalities where the project is seeking to implement activities (Soure, Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari) as well as other state and national level actors, to understand their expectations, interests, potential conflicts and political positions towards the project proposal, and to build a roadmap to work with them throughout its implementation.

This report focuses on mapping stakeholders to date. The plan on effective engagement will be participatorily co-built with key stakeholders at the beginning of project to be further deployed during the project’s implementation.

For Fundación Avina it is paramount to ensure effective stakeholder engagement throughout the overall project development cycle. We believe that promoting the participation of youth, women, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized groups in projects and governance spaces, is fundamental for positive influence in climate related decisions that affect their lives.

This stakeholder engagement plan includes guiding principles for stakeholder engagement, the project proposed governance system, the process for effective engagement with communities and individuals, guidelines on how the information will be disclosed, the meaningful consultation process with Quilombola communities, the monitoring and evaluation process, and the process for receiving and managing concerns and grievances at project level and through Avina’s and GCF’s Independent Redress Mechanism.

#### Guiding principles for stakeholder engagement

- *Participatory*: All the relevant stakeholders for the project, including marginalized or vulnerable groups and indigenous people, will be engaged in the overall project development and arrangements will be established for the implementation and monitoring phase.
- *Gender inclusive*: women visions will be especially taken into consideration, and they will be encouraged to engage in project activities.
- *Accessible*: Clear, timely and comprehensive information must be provided to stakeholders in order to facilitate their involvement in the activities of the project.
- *Transparency*: The engagement activities for the development of the project and for its implementation will be conducted openly, so that people can trust the process is fair and that there is accountability.

### 2. Mapped relevant stakeholders

The project “Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajo Archipelago of Brazil” will be held in

Salvaterra, Soure and Cachoeira do Arari at Marajó Island, and therefore many of the key stakeholders that have been contacted by Fundación Avina during the Project Preparation Facility period are located at these Municipalities: local authorities, local technical entities with experience in agroforestry and environmental issues, universities, local community representatives, among others. Of special relevance are the Quilombola Communities, potential project beneficiaries that are considered as "traditional people" by the ILO – International Labor Organization, and must participate in the same process of meaningful consultation.

We have also been in touch with relevant stakeholders at national and state level who are located outside Marajó, mainly in Belém and Brasília, given its relevance for decision-making processes for the Marajó's territory. These stakeholders include Pará State's representatives, NGOs working in Marajó, quilombolas' representatives and other traditional people's associations, financial institutions operating in Marajó, companies that might be interested in agroforestry-based products from Marajó, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and the National Designated Authority.

The list of stakeholders that have been contacted by Avina and consultants during the PPF phase:

Entity	type	Level
1 AAFCAM - Associação de Agricultores Familiares dos Campos do Marajó	CSO	Municipal
2 Banco da Amazônia - BASA	Bank	National
3 BanPará	Bank	Pará State
4 CAFAS – Cooperativa dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares de Salvaterra	CSO	Municipal
5 Caixa Econômica Federal	Bank	National
6 CLUA - Climate Land Use Alliance	CSO	International
7 CONAB – Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (Nacional Company for Supply)	Gov	National
8 Defesa civil - 18º Grupamento Bombeiro Militar em Cachoeira do Arari	Gov	Municipal
9 EMATER-PA	Gov	Pará State
10 ICMBio - Soure	Gov	Municipal
11 ICS - Instituto Clima e Sociedade	CSO	National
12 IDEFLOR-BIO	Gov	Pará State
13 Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil - IEB	CSO	Pará State
14 Instituto Peabiru	CSO	Pará State
15 MALUNGU - Coordenação Estadual das Associações das Comunidades Remanescentes de Quilombo do Pará (Pará State Quilombola NGO)	CSO	Pará State
16 MAPA - Ministry for Agriculture, Cattle and Supply	Gov	National
17 Mayor Offices of Soure, Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari	Gov	Municipal
18 Ministério da Economia - Secretaria de Assuntos Internacionais / Economy Ministry - International Issues Secretary / NDA	Gov	National
19 MMA - Ministry of Environment	Gov	National
20 Municipal Agriculture Offices (Secretarias - Salvaterra, Soure and Cachoeira do Arari)	Gov	Municipal
21 Municipal Environmental Offices (Secretarias - Salvaterra, Soure and Cachoeira do Arari)	Gov	Municipal
22 Quilombolas - Community Associations from Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari	CSO	Municipal
23 SEDAP - Secretaria de Estado de Desenvolvimento Agropecuária e da Pesca (Pará State Office for Agriculture and Fishing)	Gov	Pará State
24 SEMAS-PA - Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade (Pará State Office for Environment and Sustainability)	Gov	Pará State
25 Sindicato dos Trabalhadores Rurais de Salvaterra	CSO	Municipal
26 UFPA - Universidade Federal do Pará (Pará State Federal University)	Academy	Pará State

Some of these stakeholders were identified as key players for the project proposal. We have evaluated its influence, expectations, and potential contributions to the project activity:

Type	Level	Location	Stakeholder Entity's Name	relative influence on a project or in a community or organization	Expectations on the project	potential contributions to the project or activity
Gov	National	Brasília	Ministério da Economia - Secretaria de Assuntos Internacionais / Economy Ministry - International Issues Secretary / NDA	Project is being developed in straight coordination with the NDA	Project is being developed in close coordination with the NDA. It represents an important adaptation project with engagement of local populations.	Project is being developed in close coordination with the NDA. Participation at Project Steering Committee.
Gov	State	Belém	SEMAS-PA - Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade do Pará / State Secretary for Environment and Sustainability	SEMAS-PA is responsible for Environment and Sustainability at Pará State, where Marajó is located.	SEMAS-PA wishes the project is well connected to other Pará State's initiatives being implemented at the moment. Currently Marajó is a territory of special interest at Pará State because of its historical low IDH.	SEMAS-PA may bridge Avina to other important State's initiatives and players. For example, the Pará State Climate Committee, the BanPará Bank and the Oriental Amazon Fund. It may lay the basis for the sustainability of the complete project by scapling it up not only to other Marajó municipalities, but also to whole Pará State. Participation at Project Steering Committee.
Gov Applied Research	State	Belém, Soure Salvaterra e Cachoeira do Arari	EMATER-PA	Emater is a state company which provides technical assistance for agricultural activities for the rural population of the state of Pará. They have got local office in the proposed project areas in Marajo. Also the company has got technical expertise for SAF and it is an intermediate for BanPará-Bio (microcredit for smallholders)	Technical alignment in SAF	Technical Alignment for SAF and possible synergy with Banpara-Bio microcredit for SAF. Participation at the Local Advisory Committee.
CSO	State	Belém	MALUNGU - Coordenação Estadual das Associações das Comunidades Remanescentes de Quilombo do Pará	Regional coordination of Association of Quilombos, a OSC which has got a great influence in all quilombo areas in the state. It articulates between different quilombo communities and is responsible for advocacy for quilombolas rights at Parã State	The project should consider quilombola's specificities so that they have are really included as beneficiaries. The project should consider local knowledge and include local quilombolas not only as beneficiaries, but as workers as well. Malungu connects with all quilombo communities in Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari	Project alignment with quilombolas' specific needs regarding agroforestry and adequacy to ILO 169. Participation at the Local Advisory Committee - LAC.
CSO	Municipal	Salvaterra, Cachoeira do Arari	Quilombolas - Community Associations	Local organization represents quilombo families in the municipality of Salvaterra.	The project should consider quilombola's specificities so that they have are really included as beneficiaries. The project should consider local knowledge and include local quilombolas not only as beneficiaries, but as workers as well.	Quilombola community associations may offer evidence of people from their community in order to be eligible as project beneficiaries. Participation at the Local Advisory Committee - LAC.
CSO	Municipal	Salvaterra	CAFAS - Cooperativa dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares de Salvaterra	CAFAS is a 10 year old cooperative, being currently formed by 60 (sixty) members, all individuals, between men and women, family producers of the municipality of Salvaterra, whose main production is fruit pulps, and some vegetables, however they work with several parallel crops for subsistence. It has consolidated itself as an alternative for the flow of agricultural products through the institutional markets, PAA and PNAE.	The project might enhance CAFAs number of members and importance in the region	If selected at Component 3, CAFA might be strengthened by the project to enhance Soure's members access to markets and revenues, as well as to further operate the community fund after the project has ended.
Gov	Municipal	Salvaterra, Cachoeira do Arari, Soure	Municipal Environmental Offices (Secretarias - Salvaterra, Soure and Cachoeira do Arari)	Important collaborator and essencial for local climate policies and public policies related to SAF in the local government level (Municipality)	To receive capacity building and technical support in aligning environmental municipal laws towards climate	Actively engage in Component 2 - Local Climate Governance, discussing opportunities to improve local public policies towards climate adaptation Participation at the Local Advisory Committee - LAC.
Gov	Municipal	Salvaterra, Cachoeira do Arari, Soure	Municipal Agriculture Offices (Secretarias - Salvaterra, Soure and Cachoeira do Arari)	Important collaborator and essencial for local climate policies and public policies related to DAS - Diversified Agroforestry Systems in the local government level	To receive capacity building and technical support in aligning agriculture municipal laws towards climate	Actively engage in Component 2 - Local Climate Governance, discussing opportunities to improve local public policies towards climate adaptation Participation at the Local Advisory Committee - LAC.
Gov	Municipal	Salvaterra, Cachoeira do Arari, Soure	Mayor Offices of Soure, Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari	Municipalities Mayors may actively engage in the project, na opportunity to make nationally visible the cities' participation at local climate governance issues.	To receive capacity building and technical support in local climate governance	Actively engage in Component 2 - Local Climate Governance, discussing opportunities to improve local public policies towards climate adaptation Participation at the Local Advisory Committee - LAC.
Bank	National	Belém	Banco da Amazônia - BASA	Banco da Amazônia provides microfinancing to small-sized familiar farmers	Banco da Amazônia needs a healthy financing ecosystem, including technical assistance to farmers and financial education, in order to facilitate microcredit via PRONAF	If the project offers the right conditions, Banco da Amazônia is interested in facilitating microcredit to familiar farmers through PRONAF
Gov	National	Brasília	MAPA - Ministry of Agriculture / CONAB (National Company for Supply)	MAPA is responsible for the management of public policies to stimulate agriculture, for the promotion of agribusiness and for the regulation and standardization of services linked to the sector. It is responsible for the policies on low carbon agriculture (Plano ABC) and also comprises CONAB - Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (National Company for Supply), which has a specific policy for guaranteeing minimum prices for selected sociobiodiversity products (Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos para os Produtos da Sociobiodiversidade - PGPMP-Bio).	CONAB wants to promote its policy for guaranteeing minimum prices for selected sociobiodiversity products, aiming to enhance access at Marajó Island.	Component 2 - Local Climate Governance foresees a more active presence of federal policies representatives in climate and agroforestry in the three municipalities. MAPA may be part of the Project Steering Committee.

### 3. Key dialogues during Project Design phase

#### National Level stakeholders

##### National Designated Authority - NDA

Fundación Avina has been engaging with the Brazilian NDA, represented by the Ministry of Economy, since 2018. In this year, the NDA emitted a no-objection letter and Fundación Avina submitted it with the project SAP first version. Since then, Avina has held regular communications with the NDA and kept them up to date on progress related to project's elaboration.

During the project design phase of the SAP updated version supported by the PPF in 2021/2022, we held four meetings with the NDA in order to present the roadmap of the project design, present preliminary climate study results, make updates on PPF's implementation. In several occasions, the NDA convened other relevant ministries to provide feedback on project development, including the ministries of Agriculture and Environment.

##### MAPA – Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle and Supply

The MAPA - Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento is responsible for the management of public policies to stimulate agriculture, for the promotion of agribusiness and for the regulation and standardization of services linked to the sector. In Brazil, agribusiness includes the small, medium and large rural producers and brings together activities of supplying goods and services to agriculture, agricultural production, processing and distribution of products of agricultural origin until the final consumer. It is responsible for the policies on low carbon agriculture (Plano ABC) and also comprises CONAB – Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (National Company for Supply), which has a specific policy for guaranteeing minimum prices for selected sociobiodiversity products (Política de Garantia de Preços Mínimos para os Produtos da Sociobiodiversidade - PGPM-Bio).

During project design, Fundación Avina held virtual and in-person meetings with MAPA and CONAB, identifying possible collaboration opportunities within the project, especially regarding federal policies that are not reaching effectively the three project's municipalities and the DAS practices in the region. Activities proposed at Component 2 – Local Climate Governance aim to reduce this gap and work as a pilot that could be latter scaled out to other municipalities beyond the project.

##### Banco da Amazônia – BASA

Banco da Amazônia S.A. (BASA) is a Brazilian bank, constituted in the form of a mixed economy company, with participation of the Federal Government of Brazil as the largest shareholder. It is the main federal financial institution of development with the mission of promoting the development of the 9 states of the Amazon region, including Pará. It plays a relevant role in both research support and promoting credit, accounting for more than 60% of the region's long-term credit. It is the manager of the following funds: Amazon Development Fund (FDA), Worker Support Fund (FAT), Merchant Marine Fund (FMM) and Northern Constitutional Financing Fund (FNO). On the latter, it holds the exclusive administration and operation. In addition to these funds, the Bank operates with lines of the General Budget of the Union (OGU), Mandatory Resources (RO) and with BNDES lines. Banco da Amazônia provides financing to small-sized familiar farmers at low rates, managing funds related to the project in Marajó like PRONAF and FNO. BASA has local agencies at the three municipalities of the project and therefore was included among key stakeholders on the table above.

Fundación Avina and consultants held several meetings with BASA throughout project design. Consultants responsible for the Component 3 – Access to Markets and Credit held in depth interviews with BASA to identify the most suitable mechanism to facilitate access by project beneficiaries to official agroforestry credit programs such as PRONAF with very low interest rates in the long run, even after the project has ended. The solution inspired by BASA is described at the Component 3.

### **CAIXA – Caixa Econômica Federal**

CAIXA is a Brazilian financial institution, in the form of a public company, with own equity and administrative autonomy based in Brasília, in the Federal District, and with branches throughout the national territory. It is linked to the Ministry of Economy. As BASA, CAIXA offers microcredit for local communities at low rates.

Avina's consultants have met with CAIXA representatives twice to talk about the project and received very positive feedback on the Reserve Fund for Community Access to Credit that is proposed for the Exit Strategy. Nevertheless, CAIXA was not included in the list of key players because differently from BASA, CAIXA doesn't have local agencies at neither of the three project municipalities.

### **Instituto Clima e Sociedade (ICS)**

The Institute for Climate and Society (ICS) is a philanthropic organization that promotes prosperity, justice and low carbon development in Brazil. It operates as a bridge between international and national funders and local partners. ICS is a potential counterpart for the development of the full project proposal. Avina staff held a meeting in August/22.

### **CLUA – Climate and Land Use Alliance**

The Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA) is a collaborative of foundations seeking to realize the potential of forests and lands to mitigate climate change, benefit people, and protect the environment. CLUA is another potential counterpart for the implementation of the full proposal. Several meetings have been held between Fundación Avina staff and CLUA about the project, identifying several possible synergies with other projects being financed by CLUA, both in Marajó and in Pará State, as well as a potential interest in co-financing.

## **State level stakeholders**

### **SEMAS-PA**

The State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainability of Pará (SEMAS-PA) has the mission of promoting integrated, shared and efficient environmental management, compatible with sustainable development, ensuring the preservation, conservation of the environment and improvement of quality of life in the State of Pará.

SEMAS-PA manifested the desire to engage throughout the project design phase. It is linked to important financial resources that operate in Pará, as the Fundo Amazônia Oriental and the BanPará Bank. Marajó is a territory of special attention to Pará State. SEMAS-PA may bridge Avina to other important State's initiatives and players, as the Pará State Climate Committee, the BanPará Bank and the Oriental Amazon Fund. A Technical Cooperation Agreement between Avina and SEMAS-PA is currently in the process of being signed. In the month of October 2022, the Avina team shared the latest development of the proposal, when SEMAS-PA reaffirmed its interest in accompanying project implementation and results. Of particular interest was that Mayors from the three Municipalities really engage with the project, becoming a reference to other Pará State Municipalities in terms of Local Climate Governance.

Evaluating project's barriers related to governance, as well as the conversations held with the local government representatives, the conversation with SEMAS-PA has led to the definition of the Outcome 2: Local governance is strengthened for scaling up diversified agroforestry systems as adaptation solution. The activities foreseen to the achievement of this outcome are key to the success of the project, since local government participation at climate governance might reinforce and solidificate project's results on the long run.

### **EMATER-PA**

EMATER-PARÁ is a Public Company of the State of Pará, linked to the State Secretariat for Agricultural Development and Fisheries (SEDAP). It has been working in the state agricultural sector since 1965 with the creation of the Association of Credit and Rural Assistance of the State of Pará (ACAR-PARÁ). EMATER-PARÁ is the official agency of technical assistance of the state of Para that performs specialized services in the areas of agrarian and human sciences, spreading knowledge and technological information in rural areas. Currently EMATER has one representative at each of the project's municipalities.

Avina and consultants have held several meetings with Emater, either in person at Pará State Level in Belém, locally at the municipalities of Soure, Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari, or virtually. EMATER showed interest in collaborating to the project.

### **IDEFLOR-BIO**

The Institute of Forest Development and Biodiversity of the State of Pará – Ideflor-bio, is a public entity, constituted in the form of an autarchy, with technical, administrative, and financial autonomy, with circumscription throughout the State of Pará. Ideflor-bio is responsible for the management of public forests for sustainable production and biodiversity, and the management of the state policy for the production and development of the forest chain, the implementation of policies for the preservation, conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, fauna, and flora in the State of Pará. The Institute works with Agroforestry Systems (AFS) and sustainable production and has, among its target audience, traditional communities and family farming, acting on demand and with goals related to restoration with the possibility of economic use. They focus on the production and distribution of seedlings, but without a team to support the development and implementation of AFS.

The Avina team visited the head office of Ideflor-bio in Belém, and held a virtual conversation. Ideflor-bio showed interest in collaborating with Avina for the implementation of the project.

### **ICMBIO**

The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBIO) is a Public Entity, created on August 28, 2007, by Law 11,516. ICMBio is linked to the Ministry of the Environment and is part of the National Environment System (Sisnama). It is up to the Institute to execute the actions of the National System of Conservation Units, and may propose, implement, manage, protect, and monitor the conservation units instituted by the Union. It is also up to it to promote and implement programs for research, protection, preservation and conservation of biodiversity and to exercise the power of environmental police for the protection of federal Conservation Units.

The Avina team visited the office of Icmbio in Soure and had a meeting with the project manager - ICMBio, Resex Soure. During the meeting, the proposal of the GCF project was discussed. Inside the RESEX Soure, administrated by ICMBio, are located three communities: Pesqueiro, Céu and Caju Una, thus ICMBio's collaboration is important for the activities to be conducted in these areas. ICMBio is ready to collaborate with the proposal of the project.

### **MALUNGU**

MALUNGU – Pará State Coordination of Quilombola Community Associations was officially founded in March 2004 as a non-profit and economic organization to represent the quilombo communities of Pará.

Quilombolas are considered as "traditional people" by the ILO – International Labor Organization, and must participate in the same process of meaningful consultation. Quilombola communities are based on traditional territories to where reminiscent from enslaved afrodescendant people fled and withstood together during the slave trade period (1535-1888) in Brazil. Quilombola territories still exist, are recognized under special national regulations and constitute an important landmark in the cultivation of Afro-Brazilian culture, resistance, and knowledge (Fundação Palmares, 2003).



Since Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari have quilombola communities, with 16 different communities that sum more than 6.000 people, the conversation with MALUNGU was very strategic in order to engage this important CSO from the beginning of the project as well as at the consultation process. Besides meetings held in 2018 and 2019, both with MALUNGU as with quilombola communities from the region, during the PPF implementation Avina conducted at least three meetings with MALUNGU's representatives, aiming to present and engage them at project's design phase. During these conversations Avina collected key suggestions and warnings that have been considered in the project proposal.

The overall feedback from Malungu is that the project benefits Quilombola communities in the region, since they already work with açaí, pineapple, yuca and other traditional cultures, and need alternatives to improve their capacities to deal with climate change impacts and to enhance revenues from their lands, which are very low right now. The meaningful consultation process to the Quilombola communities is described in a separate report.

Malungu will engage with the project governance as part of the project Steering Committee, the Local Advisory Committee (LAC) and the Quilombola situation room.

### **BanPará**

BanPará is a Mixed Economy Society, organized in the form of a multiple bank, with the mission of generating value for the State of Pará, as a self-sustaining Bank that acts for economic and social development. Banpará has several credit lines necessary to support the rural producer in the state, from small to large producers. Regarding the target audience of the project in Marajó, BanPará has the BANPARÁ-BIO financing line, which is intended for costing or investment in order to promote Agroforestry Systems – SAFs.

### **UFPA**

The Federal University of Para is one of the oldest educational institutions of the state created in 1957 and it has got campus facilities in Marajo. The department of Geoscience of UFPA has developed research on climate change and vulnerability, productive and environmental characteristic of the communities of Marajo and specially in the project areas. This is a valuable contribution of the public university both in the initial stage as well as during the implementation of the proposed project. Avina had a meeting with UFPA with representatives from the department of Geosciences to discuss the interest of the UFPA in collaborating with the project. The UFPA showed interest in the project and are willing to collaborate during the design and implementation phase.

### **EMBRAPA – Amazônia Oriental**

Embrapa Amazônia Oriental is one of the 42 decentralized units of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), linked to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA). EMBRAPA has been carrying out studies related to the management of Agroforestry Systems and açaí groves in Marajó. The Embrapa has a model farm in Salvaterra and has developed many agricultural fruit plants which can adapt better for the changing climate events. The Avina team visited the model farm of Embrapa in Salvaterra. The farm has suspended its activities in the unit due to Covid-19, but shortly will be reopened for its activities. The Embrapa team can help in orientation and selection of species of plants more suitable for the proposed project areas.

## **Municipal and Community level Stakeholders**

### **Local Community Quilombola Associations**

There are 15 quilombola communities recognized by the state in Salvaterra and one at Cachoeira do Arari. No quilombola community is officially recognized in Soure. Avina and external consultants had meetings with all Quilombolas communities of both municipalities at different phases. Consultants for the Climate, Gender,



Socio-economic and Financial studies met with different communities to better understand local realities. Besides that, Avina has also undertaken the meaningful consultation process at each of the 16 quilombola communities, when the proposal was presented and discussed with community members. Since this proposal has mainly positive effects over the communities because it will enhance their adaptive capacities towards climate change impacts with possible income generation, the communitarians showed enthusiasm in the proposal and are willing to collaborate with it. All communities have formally manifested their interest in the project. This meaningful consultation process is described in detail at a specific annex.

At project implementation stage, an Indigenous People Plan (IPP) will be developed in the realm of the Quilombola Situation Room, part of the LAC. The IPP will incorporate preferences and concerns by quilombola communities in relation to the project and will be monitored annually. The IPP and IPP monitoring reports will be published on the project's website.

### **Cities of Soure, Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari**

In order to have more engagement with the three municipalities involved in the project design, meetings with the current mayor offices were held in the three municipalities, specially with the Environment and Agriculture Offices, and in some cases, with the Administration and Planning offices. There was a recognition that the project may strengthen the creation and implementation of local policy for adaptation measures in these municipalities where existing local policies are insufficient for the climate related issues. All the mayors' offices have expressed their support for the implementation of the project and collaboration to discuss about climate related public policies in their respective municipalities.

In Soure, Avina staff held three face-to-face meetings with the municipal secretary of environment and the secretary of administration. During these visits, the secretaries explained the work of Semma in the municipality and showed interest in collaborating with the project. Also, the secretary indicated the places of interest for the implementation of agroforestry systems in the municipality. In Salvaterra, Avina held three face-to-face meetings with the municipal secretary of environment and agriculture during the month of June, September and October 2022. The secretary of environment showed interest in working with the proposal of the project and future collaboration, and had virtually interacted with Avina's staff at many other occasions, demonstrating a deep interest in the project. In Cachoeira do Arari, Avina staff had a face-to-face meeting in May and a virtual meeting in September 22, when the environment and agriculture secretaries expressed their support for the proposal.

The Mayor Offices of the three municipalities have presented a Support Letter for the project proposal.

### **CAFAS – Cooperativa dos Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares de Salvaterra**

CAFAS is a 10-year-old cooperative, being currently formed by 60 (sixty) members, all individuals, between men and women, family producers of the municipality of Salvaterra, whose main production is fruit pulps, and some vegetables, however they work with several parallel crops for subsistence. It has consolidated itself as an alternative for the flow of agricultural products through the institutional markets, PAA and PNAE. CAFAS has been visited by Avina and local consultants and has provided critical information in order to inspire the project exit strategy towards a local Reserve Fund for Community Access to Credit. More information about CAFAS may be found at the Socio-economic Study presented as an annex to the proposal.

### **STTR - Rural Workers Union**

The main objective of the Rural Workers Union is the defense of rights, claims and interests of smallholders in their activities, such as farming or livestock, plant extraction, fishing or forest exploitation. This union protects

the interests of its members and gives them technical support. There are workers union in the three municipalities of the proposal of the project, and they are a very important stakeholder in the process of implementation of the project. During the preparation of the project, the different consultants of the project proposal had visited the Rural Workers Union and discussed their role in the implementation of the project.

## 4. Monitoring and Evaluation process

The Project proposal intends to design a participatory and inclusive monitoring system for communities and local authorities to promote country ownership and appropriateness of project interventions by the local parties. However, the type of monitoring system that suits local arrangements has not been discussed with communities yet. It will be further discussed during the second stage of the project development.

## 5. Grievance mechanisms

Avina works through a “do no harm” approach, which means that project beneficiaries may use formal and informal means to identify and alert about potential risks, so that conflicts are managed in their early stages. In the case of the quilombolas, the situation room and sustained dialogues will respect the traditional peoples ways of solving conflicts.

- Through Fundación Avina’s grievance mechanism: The project will use Fundación Avina’s institutional claims mechanism, which prioritizes the use of, under the criterion of confidentiality and security of personal data, various listening channels that are always accessible, with different mechanisms for registering open queries at any time for people and organizations directly or indirectly linked to the organization in the event of concerns about project related matters. In this way, the demands will be managed and resolved, and the cases will be handled responsibly and transparently under the criteria of care and safety of the party requesting attention and according to the characteristics of each situation. During the meetings with the project stakeholders, it was assured to them that the project will have mechanism for registering open queries at any time.

Fundación Avina, through the Institutional Risk Committee, makes the Risk and Conflict Management system available to stakeholders (internal staff and external public in general related to the programmatic projects in which Avina participates). This comprehensive system was designed as a general framework for the management of institutional or programmatic risks faced by Avina.

The Grievance Mechanism (GM) is part of the Risk and Conflict Management system. Fundación Avina provides the GM as an effective means to receive and respond to problems/complaints related to the impact that its operations may have on potential internal or external stakeholders.

In this way, anyone can present their concerns regarding the development of the different projects in which the organization participates directly or indirectly, ensuring an effective listening and dialogue channel with communities and/or individuals. The GM represents Avina's commitment to prevent, mitigate and compensate for environmental and social harm through collaborative work with those affected. The GM is operated by the members of the risk committee of Fundación Avina, who act in interaction with the ethics committee, the gender and diversity committee and the advice of the executive committee.

Fundación Avina's GM captures complaints and responds to those affected through the complaint resolution procedure detailed below:

**a) Intake :** Claims can be received in different ways:

- Through the webpage [www.avina.net](http://www.avina.net) on the Claims button.
- By email ([comité.etica@avina.net](mailto:comité.etica@avina.net)), letter or by telephone (The data can be found at [www.avina.net](http://www.avina.net))

- By meetings with the involved parties or in the meetings for the activities the project promotes

- By proactive contact with Avina staff or other members of the project staff

**b) Determination of eligibility:** Eligible complaints must be related to an activity of the organization and must be framed as a risk of environmental and social harm. Fundación Avina will evaluate, within a period not exceeding 15 working days, whether the request proceeds to continue with the respective dialogue process.

**c) Understanding, planning and proposing responses:** Through an exhaustive process of reviewing documentation, evidence and, if necessary, conducting relevant interviews, responses to the people involved will be planned and executed, trying to cover the concerns of the complainant and the needs of the organization/project.

**d) Closing the case:** The case is closed when all the above procedures have been carried out and the complaint has been successfully resolved ensuring remediation, first and foremost.

**e) Documentation and learning:** Fundación Avina through the guidelines of the Collaborative Intelligence Direction, records the case in the systems, performs knowledge management activities and data analytics to then improve the system.

- At project level: This PLGM has the same characteristics and operation as the institutional grievance mechanism and works in coordination with it, but seeks to be more efficient in the following points:

- Decrease any type of barrier (physical, communicational or social) for communities/people to access the RM.

- Decrease barriers that may exist for marginalized groups, especially indigenous communities and disadvantaged people.

- Improve and build personalized and close communication bridges with those affected in case of complaints.

- Expand the capacity, speed and potential for remediation through the articulated work of both mechanisms.

To achieve this, project's stakeholders will be able to present claims or suggestions at any time, directly through Fundación Avina's local consultant team, contractors or Executing Entities team, who will then register it at Avina's grievance mechanism. Other possibility will be through the community and local entities' representatives that will take part at the Local Advisory Committee - LAC.

The PLGM seeks to resolve concerns promptly using an understandable and transparent consultation process that is culturally appropriate and easily accessible, and without cost or reprisal to those who raise the issue or concern. The mechanism does not preclude access to other administrative or judicial remedies.

- GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism: Claims related to the project can be also presented through GCF's IRM, available at this link: <https://es.irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint>
- Grievance Mechanism for SEAH cases: Risk management is through the Grievance Mechanism previously explained, which also accompanies cases of risk due to violence and/or gender-based insecurity. There is a working model with a sensitive approach to the care of victims who can access the team's consultations from any platform: web form, email, phone call, interview with someone related to the project, etc. Once a case is submitted, it is evaluated within the grievance mechanism and linked to the Gender and Diversity Committee of Fundación Avina.

The management process involves: a) the receipt of the complaint or demand of the case, b) an analysis of the grievance mechanism in association with the Gender and Diversity Committee of Fundación Avina that defines the eligibility, c) in case of acceptance, the action plan and timelines are proposed, d) the implementation of the plan and finally the conclusion of the process.

A process of investigation and follow-up of the case will be set up, respecting the due diligence processes and taking care of the non-revictimisation and compliance with all protocols of care for vulnerable persons. Relevant evidence will be gathered and after a careful analysis, an action plan and potentially a budget for implementation of actions will be developed. All documents, namely the case report, the action plan and the budget, will be shared with the GCF secretariat, respecting principles of confidentiality.

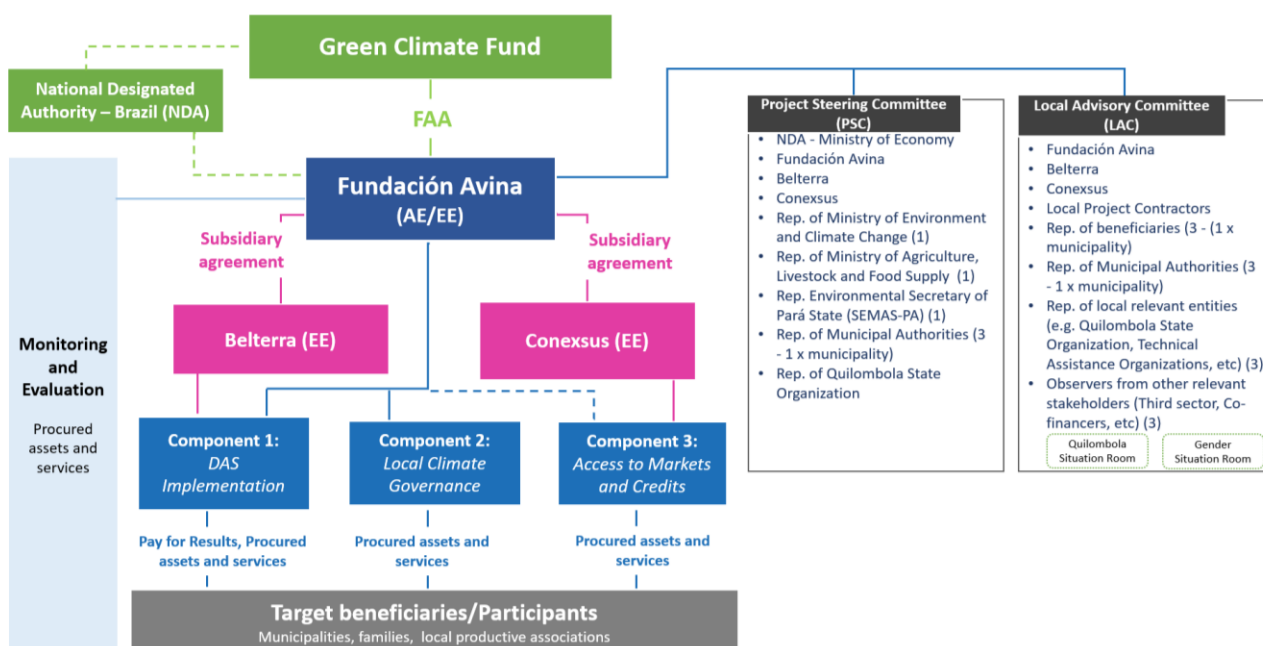
Finally, a Gender Situation Room in the Local advisory Committee will monitor gender issues during implementation, including those related to SEAH.

## 6. Approach to stakeholder engagement

The project promotes a participatory governance mechanism, engaging different stakeholders across the governance body of the project, as described below. In addition, an approach of proactive and regular engagement with direct beneficiaries will be undertaken to ensure their interests, preferences and concerns are fully addressed at project implementation.

The project's governance system was designed to allow effective engagement with key stakeholders, including different levels of government, quilombola communities and vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals – who are affected or potentially affected by proposed activities. The implementation structure below represents the project governance system:

**Implementation Structure - “Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajo Archipelago of Brazil”**



The main project stakeholders will have the opportunity to take part at Project Steering Committee - PSC (at national and state levels) and the Local Advisory Committee – LAC (at project territory level). The participation and inclusion of women, youth and traditional peoples will be conducted openly, so that people can trust the process is fair and that there is accountability. Fundación Avina's, Belterra and Conexsus teams will also serve as open and informal channel for communication with project's beneficiaries.

The Project's Steering Committee (PSC) will meet virtually twice a year and will be an informative space about the project development, providing advice at eventual risks associated with implementation that require changes in project development. It will be comprised by representatives from the NDA – National Designated Authority, Fundación Avina, Belterra, Conexsus, the Ministry Environment and Climate Change- MMA, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply -MAPA, the Environmental Secretary of Pará State – SEMAS-PA, Quilombola State Organization and one representative of each local municipality government.

The Local Advisory Committee (LAC) will advise on project implementation, articulation with relevant policies and processes, risk identification and mitigation, sustainability, and scalability strategies, among other topics to be defined in a governance guideline. It will be comprised by representatives of Fundación Avina, Executing Entities, Local Project Contractors, Beneficiaries, Municipal Authorities, Environmental Protected Area (APA) manager and other locally relevant entities (such as Quilombola State Organization, Technical Assistance Organizations, etc) The committee will have face-to-face meetings every four months and on an ad-hoc manner when needed. It will function as a meeting space of different project's local stakeholders, so that there is constant alignment and opportunity to express and discuss local issues and contexts that may affect or are affected by the project implementation. It will include a Gender Situation Room and a Quilombola Situation Room, where risks, concerns, opportunities and preferences will be accompanied and yearly monitored and evaluated for the continuous improvement of related project's strategies. As part of the engagement strategy with Quilombola people, an IPP will be developed and monitoring reports will be published yearly. The IPP will also include a free, prior and informed consent process with quilombola communities to engage with traditional knowledge about DAS. Indigenous women matters would primarily be assessed in the Gender Situation Room, giving them a safe space where they can bring proposals, questions or raise needs. In the case of a requirement that needs to be addressed and resolved by the two situation rooms, there is also the possibility of exchanges between these two consultation mechanisms in order to promote more complementary and gender- and intercultural-responsive processes.

## 7. Meaningful consultation process with Quilombola communities

During the development of the Project Preparation Facility, meetings with quilombolas communities were held to present, clarify, collect reviews and suggestions to the project, and the (re)affirmation of interest in taking part in the Project. The purpose of the agenda of face-to-face meetings with the quilombola communities of Salvaterra and Cachoeira do Arari, Marajó, Pará, was to resume the dialogue process initiated in 2018/2019 on the first SAP project proposal. The target audience were the 16 quilombola communities of Salvaterra (Bacabal, Bairro Alto, Boa Vista, Caldeirão, Campinas, Deus Ajude, Mangueiras, Paixão, Pau Furado, Providência, Rosário, Salvar, Santa Luzia, São Benedito da Ponta, Siricari and Vila União) and the quilombola Community of Gurupá, in Cachoeira do Arari).

Details of the Meaningful Consultation Process are presented in Annex 15.

The mobilization process was developed in two stages: pre-mobilization and local mobilization. These steps occurred concomitantly, aiming to stimulate the participation of the largest number of possible people from each community in the consultations. In this context, pre-mobilization took place through previous telephone

contacts with representatives of local quilombola communities to inform about the activities that are intended to be developed in the communities, about the consultations and about the local mobilization process.

At this stage, a local consultant team, expert in meaningful consultation processes, visited each of the local quilombola communities already previously informed of this activity in the pre-mobilization, in order to make the invitation to participate in the meetings, dialogue with community members about the best time and place for their development, in addition to informing and answering to doubts that arise during the local mobilization. It is noteworthy that during this stage, the team also informed that the possible costs that participants may have during their commute to participate in the meetings (gasoline, rent and transportation payment), was covered by the project, in addition to "hiring" a community person to provide food to the participants of the meetings.

Rio de Janeiro, 07 de outubro de 2022

**À Comunidade Quilombola de Gurupá**

**Assunto:** Convite para apresentação da proposta de projeto “Aumentando a resiliência de agricultores familiares aos impactos das mudanças climáticas por meio da adaptação e ampliação da produção agroflorestal no Marajó” e manifestação de interesse.

A **Fundación Avina** é uma fundação latino-americana focada na produção de mudanças em larga escala necessárias ao desenvolvimento sustentável, fomentando processos colaborativos entre líderes de diferentes setores. Atuamos na região amazônica desde 2004, com o objetivo de contribuir para a redução das emissões de gases de efeito estufa e para a adaptação das populações locais aos impactos atuais e futuros das mudanças climáticas.

Somos uma entidade regional acreditada no **Fundo Verde para o Clima-FVC** (do inglês Green Climate Fund - GCF) **para ajudar governos da América Latina a implementar projetos de adaptação e mitigação às mudanças climáticas**. Em estreita colaboração com a Autoridade Nacional Designada pelo Governo Brasileiro, a Fundación Avina está coordenando a elaboração de uma proposta de **projeto em Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas para região da Ilha do Marajó, a ser submetida ao Fundo Verde para o Clima** posteriormente. O projeto buscará aumentar as capacidades adaptativas de agricultores familiares dos Municípios de **Soure, Salvaterra e Cachoeira do Arari** para tornar o atual sistema de produção de alimentos mais resiliente aos impactos das mudanças climáticas.

O Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB), associação brasileira sem fins econômicos, sediada em Brasília, fundada em novembro de 1998, com a missão de fortalecer os atores sociais e o seu protagonismo na construção de uma sociedade justa e sustentável, é a entidade parceira da Avina para a realização da mobilização local e da facilitação das reuniões nas comunidades.

Estamos convidando os moradores das comunidades para uma reunião presencial com o objetivo de apresentação da proposta do projeto em elaboração; para esclarecimento de dúvidas, coleta de sugestões e para registro de manifestação de interesse das comunidades ao projeto.

<b>Data e horário:</b>	Dia 18/10/2022, às 15h30
<b>Local:</b>	Comunidade Quilombola de Gurupá

Agradecemos desde já a atenção e ficamos à disposição para eventuais consultas.

Atenciosamente,

**Ana Carolina Lourenço**

*Representante da Fundación Avina no Brasil*  
(21) 99168-7993

**Juliana Strobel**

*Gerente Programático Biomass/Ação Climática*  
(41) 99876-1112

**Contato IEB (Entidade parceira):**

**Lara Vaz** – (91) 98012-0257 | [lara@iieb.org.br](mailto:lara@iieb.org.br)

(91) 3222-9363 – Instituto Internacional de Educação do Brasil (IEB)



The dates' proposal was elaborated taking into account the local reality, and a quilombola leadership of Salvaterra was included at the field team for social mobilization.

## OUTUBRO/2022

SEG	TER	QUA	QUI	SEX	SÁB	DOM
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Viagem para Salvaterra	<b>Reunião (tarde) Mangueiras</b> (Mangueiras e Salvá)	<b>Reunião Boa Vista</b> (Providência, Deus Ajude, Siricari, Boa Vista, São Benedito)	<b>Reunião Vila União</b> Vila União, Rosário, Campina e Paixão)	<b>Reunião Pau Furado</b> Bairro Alto, Caldeirão, Pau Furado	Livre	Livre
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<b>Mob. Local</b> Salvar, Mangueiras	<b>Mob. local</b> (Providência, Deus Ajude, Siricari, Boa Vista, São Benedito)	<b>Mob. Local</b> Vila União, Rosário, Campina e Paixão)	<b>Mob. Local</b> Santa Luzia Bacabal Bairro Alto Caldeirão Pau Furado			
Viagem para Salvaterra <b>Reunião Bacabal</b> Santa Luzia Bacabal <b>Mob. Local</b> Gurupá (Cachoeira do Arari)	<b>Reunião Gurupá</b> (Cachoeira do Arari)					

The agenda of the meetings sought to align with the realities and specificities of each community. However, to ensure the minimum standardization in the conduct of the dialogues, a roadmap was elaborated:

Duration	Activity and Methodological Suggestion	Expected Results
Variable	<b>Welcome and Setting:</b> - Reception of people, host conversation, delivery of the informative folder.	That there is an ambience of openness to dialogue and healthy discussion among the participants
10 min.	<b>Why are we meeting?</b> - Opening of the meeting, with a presentation round of the participants and the team that is facilitating the meeting. - Brief presentation of the IEB and the Avina Foundation. - Present the purpose of the Agenda of meetings and the objectives of the meeting with the community. This presentation can be made with the help of tarjetas with the keywords "INFORM", "CLARIFY", "COLLECT CRITICISM AND SUGGESTIONS",	That the participants of the meeting have clarity of the purposes and objectives of the activity.

	"MANIFESTATION OF INTEREST" and if you glue each of the keywords in a visible place and comment on its meaning for the Agenda and the Meeting.	
20 min.	<p><b>Climate Change and Green Climate Fund: What does this have to do with our lives?</b></p> <p>This is a didactic moment where a collective leveling on the subject is built. The theme of climate change will be presented in a dialogued manner. Using tarjetas, people will freely associate the word Climate Change with facts and events in their daily lives in the community. From this survey, a concept of what climate change is and its importance for the quality of life of people and communities is constructed together.</p> <p>The Green Climate Fund will be presented through a banner, the content of which will be commented by the facilitator.</p>	That the participants, when relating climate change with their daily lives, perceive the character of climate emergencies, as well as understand the importance of initiatives and organizations that support the confrontation of climate issues and their impacts on the lives of people and communities.
60 min.	<p><b>Knowing and talking about the project</b></p> <p>Initially, the project proposal will be presented through a dialogued exhibition, with the visual support of a banner, which will be commented by the facilitator.</p> <p>After the exhibition, the facilitator opens the word to those present for a Conversation Wheel, with the survey of doubts, indication of criticisms and suggestions.</p> <p>This should preferably take up most of the time of the meeting.</p> <p>This session should be finalised with the highest level of information and clarification as possible.</p>	That the participants reach the best level of information and clarification about the proposal, present their criticisms and suggestions about it and decide to accept or renew the acceptance in an informed and informed manner.
30 min	<p><b>Does the community agree to participate in the preparation of the proposal?</b></p> <p>Immediately after the end of the previous session, this session opens, resuming the keywords used previously, so that it is well marked that this is the time of community positioning.</p> <p>The facilitator then asks if there is the community's acceptance to participate (if it refused in 2018/2019) or remain participating (if it has accepted in 2018/2019) the process of submitting the proposal by the Avina Foundation to the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>It is suggested that in addition to the signature of the letter of reaffirmation of the expression of interest, the acceptance can be registered by photographic means, but this alternative will depend on each community.</p>	

The following instruments were used during meetings in the communities, aiming to collect expressions of interest and criticism and suggestions to the project:

- **Programming poster:** Poster for the presentation of the main points that will be presented and discussed together with the communities, they are: Why are we gathered?; Climate Change and Green Climate Fund: What does this have to do with our lives?; Knowing and talking about the project; And how about it? Does the community agree to participate in the preparation of the proposal?
- **Letter of expression of interest:** the communities were invited to meet separately for the reading and signing of the letter of expression of interest. We chose this moment, instead of expanded reading, to provide a more comfortable environment for participants to make decisions regarding whether or not to accept the project, besides being a space to fill doubts of each community that were not held during the open meeting. This document was to be signed by the representative of each community, indicated during the meetings.
- **List of participation in meetings:** Additional document to the letter of interest, in which the participants of each community will sign to prove participation in the meeting. This document will contain the following text "We, listed below, declare that we participate in the meeting on the AVINA Foundation Project 'Increasing the resilience of family farmers to the impacts of climate change through the adaptation and expansion of agroforestry production in Marajó'" following a list with name and

signature. This document contains the following information: name, community, phone number and signature.

Below some communicational material used during the meetings:

## O QUE SÃO AS MUDANÇAS CLIMÁTICAS?

Alterações na **temperatura**, **intensidade das chuvas**, e eventos climáticos extremos, como **furacões** e **ondas de calor**.

Isso é causado principalmente pela atividade humana - queimadas, desmatamento entre outras que geram grandes quantidades de gases que alteram a atmosfera.

### Se você percebe:

Mudança no período de roça;

Dias mais quentes;

Dificuldade em acessar água;

Marés lançantes mais fortes;

Terra caída no beiro dos igarapés (erosão);

Sumiço de alguns animais;

Mais animais peçonhentos perto de casa;

**Quer dizer que as mudanças climáticas já estão aqui.**

## O Fundo Verde para o Clima

O Fundo Verde para o Clima (Green Climate Fund - GCF, em inglês) é uma iniciativa global que mobiliza recursos para responder às mudanças climáticas.

Esse investimento é realizado por meio de entidades acreditadas, como a Fundação Avina.

Grande por 194 países, o Fundo investe em projetos que promovam:

- Redução de emissões de carbono;
- Adaptação às mudanças climáticas (resiliência ao clima).

**Mobilização:** IEB  
**Realização:** Avina

## Conheça o projeto Aumentando a resiliência de agricultores familiares aos impactos das mudanças climáticas por meio da adaptação e ampliação da produção agroflorestal no Marajó.

*Realizador: Fundação Avina*

**Linha do tempo do projeto.**

Os estudos apontam que Salvaterra, Cachoeira do Arari e Soure são mais frágeis às mudanças climáticas, por estarem em regiões mais baixas e próximas ao oceano.

Nos últimos 50 anos, já houve redução nas chuvas (- 11%) e aumento de temperatura (+ 0,4°C).

### Proposta

Auxiliar na implantação de Sistemas Agroflorestais (SAFs)\* diversificados como forma de preparar as famílias para os impactos das mudanças climáticas;

\*SAF é um tipo de cultivo que junta várias espécies frutíferas e florestais em uma mesma área.

**BENEFÍCIOS**

- Diversificação da produção;
- Redução de problemas ambientais (erosão, calor, umidade do solo);
- Aumento da produtividade;
- Mais oportunidades de renda;
- Segurança alimentar;

**COMO**

- Formação;
- Assistência técnica;
- Acesso a mudas e insumos;
- Fortalecimento de organizações locais;
- Mecanismos de acesso a micro-crédito;

**Mobilização:** IEB  
**Realização:** Avina

## Por que falar de clima?

**Se você percebe:**

Mudança no período de roça;

Dias mais quentes;

Dificuldade em acessar água;

Marés lançantes mais fortes;

Terra caída no beiro dos igarapés (erosão);

Sumiço de alguns animais;

Mais animais peçonhentos perto de casa;

**Quer dizer que as mudanças climáticas já estão aqui.**

## Mudanças na temperatura, intensidade das chuvas, e ocorrências de mais furacões e ondas de calor.

Isso é causado principalmente pela atividade humana - queimadas, desmatamento entre outras que geram grandes quantidades de gases que alteram a atmosfera.

## O Projeto

O projeto "Aumentando a resiliência de agricultores familiares aos impactos das mudanças climáticas por meio da adaptação e ampliação da produção agroflorestal no Marajó" é uma idealização da Fundação Avina, junto com o Fundo Verde para o Clima, fruto de um processo que começou em 2018.

O objetivo é auxiliar na implantação de Sistemas Agroflorestais (SAFs) diversificados como forma de preparar as famílias para os impactos das mudanças climáticas.

SAF é um tipo de cultivo que junta várias espécies frutíferas e florestais em uma mesma área.

A técnica ajuda a reduzir a erosão e a falta de umidade no solo; e também ajuda na complementação de renda, pois aumenta os ganhos médios com a área em longo prazo.

Agricultoras e agricultores participantes terão acesso a formações, assistência técnica, materiais, mudas e insumos para a diversificação de sua área atual.

E também mecanismos facilitados para acesso à crédito rural para quem tiver interesse em reinvestir na produção após alguns anos.

### Benefícios

- Diversificação da produção;
- Redução de problemas ambientais (erosão, calor, umidade do solo);
- Aumento da produtividade;
- Mais oportunidades de renda;
- Segurança alimentar;

### Como

- Formação;
- Assistência técnica;
- Acesso a mudas e insumos;
- Fortalecimento de organizações locais;
- Mecanismos de acesso a micro-crédito;

During implementation, the project will also undertake a free, prior and informed consent process with quilombola communities to engage with traditional knowledge about DAS. The process will be held in year 1, according to an agreed plan with Quilombola authorities, and monitored and updated in years 2 to 5. This process will engage Quilombola traditional authorities from the project's territory, besides Malungu, so that they provide consent to the implementation of all activities that plan to engage with indigenous/local knowledge, including activity 1.3.2, the database of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and any other relevant item. This process will be part of the Indigenous Peoples Plan conducted within the Quilombola Situation Room.

## 8. Matrix of project's planned stakeholder engagement

The following matrix describes the foreseen plan for stakeholder engagement activities during the project implementation:

Stakeholder Meeting	Responsibility	Frequency	Information to be provided/ discussed	Expected attendees
Project Steering Committee - PSC	Avina - Project Manager	2x year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) information sharing on project development and reviewing of annual reports;</li> <li>ii) providing guidance in face of eventual risks and challenges associated with project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NDA – National Designated Authority,</li> <li>• Fundación Avina,</li> <li>• Belterra</li> <li>• Conexsus</li> <li>• Ministry Environment and Climate Change- MMA,</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply -MAPA</li> <li>• one representative of the Environmental Secretary of Pará State – SEMAS-PA,</li> <li>• one representative of each local municipality government.</li> <li>• Quilombola State Organization</li> </ul>
Local Advisory Committee - LAC	Avina - Project Manager	3 x year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) advise on project implementation,</li> <li>ii) articulation with relevant policies and processes,</li> <li>iii) risk identification and mitigation,</li> <li>iv) sustainability and scalability strategies,</li> <li>v) governance guidelines,</li> <li>vi) advise in the selection of beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundación Avina,</li> <li>• Belterra</li> <li>• Conexsus</li> <li>• local project contractors,</li> <li>• beneficiaries representatives,</li> <li>• municipal authorities representatives,</li> <li>• Malungu - Quilombola State Organization,</li> <li>• Related State Organizations with activities in the 3 municipalities, as EMATER, EMBRAPA, ICMBio, INCRA</li> <li>• Project's gender and diversity consultant</li> </ul>
Gender Situation Room	Avina – Gender and Diversity Consultant	3 x first year 1 x year from year 2 to 5  Ad-hoc meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Discussion on project-related issues regarding women participation</li> <li>ii) Discussion on strategies for domestic violence prevention</li> <li>iii) Engagement with state and national gender references</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundación Avina,</li> <li>• Belterra</li> <li>• Conexsus</li> <li>• Project's gender and diversity consultant</li> <li>• Representatives of women beneficiaries</li> </ul>

			iv) Monitoring, evaluation and improvement of project's gender action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State and National referents in Gender issues</li> </ul>
Quilombola Situation Room	Avina – Gender and Diversity Consultant	3 x first year 1 x year from year 2 to 5  Ad-hoc meetings	i) Preparation of IPP ii) Advising FPIC process for traditional knowledge about DAS iii) Discussion on project-related issues regarding quilombolas, including preferences, concerns and opportunities iv) Monitoring, evaluation and improvement of IPP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundación Avina,</li> <li>• Belterra</li> <li>• Conexusus</li> <li>• Project's gender and diversity consultant</li> <li>• Representatives of 16 quilombola communities</li> <li>• Malungu - Quilombola State Organization,</li> </ul>
Bilateral Meetings	Avina - Project Manager	Ongoing/ on demand	Discussion on any project-related issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundación Avina,</li> <li>• Conexusus</li> <li>• Belterra</li> <li>• Any stakeholder that demands a meeting about the project</li> </ul>