

## Technical Cooperation Document

### I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	BRAZIL
▪ TC Name:	Project to support the Quilombola Bioeconomy and the Georeferencing of Territories in the Legal Amazon
▪ TC Number:	BR-T1598
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Serrao Acioli, Ellen Cristina Team Leader; Tejerina Camacho, Veronica Alternate Team Leader; Elisa Tavares (CSC/CBR); Adam Mehl (CSD/ACU); Jorgino Azevedo, Ana Carolina (VPC/FMP); Souza Eugenio, Gabriela Fernanda (CSC/CBR); Schor, Tatiana (CSD/ACU); Lazo, Juan Carlos (VPC/FMP); Takaes Santos Inaie (CSD/ACU); Queiroz Fenyves, Katia (CSD/CCS); Rachter De Sousa Dias, Laisa (SCL/GDI); Eschoyez, Guillermo Antonio (LEG/SGO); Celeste Marzo, Cristina (LEG/SGO); De Assis Bueno, Fabia Maria (VPC/FMP); Conde Nina Amancaya Briseida; QUEIROZ FENYVES, KATIA (CSD/CCS)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	21 May 2024
▪ Beneficiary:	The primary beneficiaries of this project are quilombola communities located in the Brazilian Amazon region that are associated with CONAQ
▪ Executing Agency:	Associacao Nacional De Quilombos Para Cooperacao - Negra Anastacia
▪ Donors providing funding:	(GRN)Fund Climate Green - GRN
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$700,000.00 Fund Climate Green
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period:	36 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals and Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CSD/ACU-Amazon Unit - Amazon Unit
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CSC/CBR-Country Office Brazil
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2024-2030:	Afro-descendants; Diversity; Environmental sustainability; Gender equality; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Social inclusion and equalityAfro-descendants; Environmental sustainability; Gender equality; Diversity

### II. Objective and Justification

2.1 Quilombola territories play a crucial role in conserving biodiversity in the Amazon region. Quilombola communities, deeply connected to their land, understand the forest and its biodiversity as integral to their identity and way of life. These communities consider their territories as sanctuaries, granting them significant influence over environmental preservation efforts.

The objective of the project is: the implementation of policies that enhance visibility, inclusion, and georeferenced information for these communities, along with the promotion of culturally appropriate bioeconomy practices. Specific objectives:

1. **Strengthening Bioeconomy Initiatives:** Promoting sustainable economic practices that are respectful of quilombola traditions and contribute to the sustainable development of their territories.
2. **Improving quilombola communities (CONAQ) Governance:** Enhancing the governance of the National Coordination of Black Rural Quilombola Communities (CONAQ) to better support and represent quilombola interests.
3. **Recognizing Quilombola Territories:** Valuing and integrating quilombola territories into conservation and development strategies, balancing forest preservation with the promotion of “Quilombola Living Well” and sustainable development.

These initiatives aim to reconcile the preservation of standing forests with the needs and rights of quilombola communities. By recognizing and valuing traditional knowledge, and addressing conflicts and threats through effective public policies, the proposal seeks to ensure that quilombola communities can continue to contribute to biodiversity conservation while advancing their socio-economic well-being.

- 2.2 The Legal Amazon covers 519.42 million hectares, which represents 61% of the national territory. Brazil also has the largest extension of forests and ecosystems in the Pan-Amazon (>63%) compared to other countries that share this biome. It is estimated that the Brazilian Amazon is home to around 10% of all known species on the planet.
- 2.3 The Brazilian Amazon is a critical global carbon sink. Between 1980 and 2010, it is estimated that approximately 243.4 million tons of carbon per year were sequestered in the form of biomass from mature forests and vegetation. However, from 2010 to 2018, carbon emissions in the region surged beyond the carbon sequestration estimates due to severe deforestation, land use changes, and forest fires. This imbalance highlights the urgent need for effective conservation measures to maintain the Amazon's role in mitigating climate change.
- 2.4 The Brazilian Amazon is home to an extensive quilombola population. In this region, there are 187 quilombola territories titled or in the process of being titled, totaling an area of 2,401,559.69 hectares (0.48% of the Amazon territory). However, the Fundação Cultural Palmares presents a record of 1,197 certified quilombola communities and the IBGE - Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística registers 1,831 quilombola locations. These areas have been managed and conserved for centuries by the quilombola population.
- 2.5 Quilombola territories are part of the National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas - PNAP, which advocates, in its guidelines, the guarantee of the territorial rights of quilombola communities as an instrument for the cultural conservation of their biodiversity. Even with such guarantees, quilombolas, in many cases, are not assisted by public policies focused on environmental issues, nor do they even participate in the process of their construction, with the aggravating factor being the lack of data regarding the number of protected areas within of the territories. This information is crucial to concretely demonstrate how the definitive titling of these territories contributes to ensuring that the forest and other components of biodiversity remain protected and managed wisely.
- 2.6 It is worth mentioning that in 2022, for the first time, IBGE included information on quilombolas in the georeferenced database of quilombola territories in Brazil through the 2022 Census<sup>1</sup>. It is important to emphasize that the Quilombola Census was a major step forward in recognizing this portion of the population and an achievement of quilombola communities (CONAQ), which worked to ensure this was done. However, the methodology used still needs improvement. The georeferencing component is in the

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102016.pdf>

project precisely because the state failed to recognize the polygons of the communities. You can see that even the IBGE data were mostly points and not polygons, which are necessary for the land regularization process. To cover part of this problem, CONAQ has its own database, which contains community polygons, and is probably much more advanced than any other currently available. We include all the territories benefiting from the projects in this database, and this has a cost.

## 2.7. Strategic alignment.

This TC is consistent with the IDB Group Institutional Strategy: Transforming for Scale and Impact (CA-631) and is aligned with the objective(s) of: (i) reduce poverty and inequality; (ii) address climate change; and (iii) bolster sustainable regional growth, since it contributes to improving the protection of Amazonian forests and ecosystems, and the development of the bioeconomy, as it aligns with the development challenges related with "social inclusion and equity", "productivity and innovation" and "economic integration". It also focuses on the cross-cutting issues linked to promoting "gender equality, diversity and inclusion" and "addressing climate change and environment sustainability".

The TC is also aligned with Institutional Capacity improving the state's capabilities to capture and manage resources, as well as strengthening institutional, legal and regulatory frameworks of the state.

This TC aligns with the crosscutting theme of Environmental Sustainability, given that the activities contribute to the achievement of ambitious targets to promote the region's bioeconomy chains and to structure the national and international business environment for bioeconomy on a sustainable way.

This TC aligns with the Gender and Diversity Sectoral Framework (GN-2800-8), the Gender Action Plan for Operations 2020-2021 (GN-2531-19) and the Diversity Action Plan for Operations 2019 -2021 (GN-3001), which consider women, indigenous peoples and people of African descent as priority groups for development with identity. The CT will also support the strengthening of biobusiness led by women.

## III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Generation of georeferenced data from quilombola territories.** The objective of this component is to generate data and georeferenced information for the management of quilombola territories, including: i) mapping of quilombola communities in the Legal Amazon biome; ii) preparation of media about the benefiting communities. The expected deliverable is a georeferenced Database with relevant information about quilombola communities for the management of territories. The result is a georeferenced database with relevant information about quilombola communities for the management of territories.
- 3.2 **Component II: Strengthening the cultural perspective of quilombolas on the bioeconomy.** The objective of this component is to boost several bioeconomy initiatives. Activities include: i) diagnoses of bioeconomy chains in quilombola territories; ii) plans to strengthen these chains; iii) promotion of bioentrepreneurship led by quilombolas; iv) systematization of "Quilombola Bioeconomy" experiences; v) participation of leaders in national and international dialogues on bioeconomy. The expected result is the strengthening of bioentrepreneurship and quilombola leadership in Bioeconomy.
- 3.3 **Component III: Tools to improve quilombola communities (CONAQ) governance.** The objective of this component is to generate diagnoses and tools to strengthen Quilombola territorial and environmental management. Activities include: i) preparation of Quilombo Territorial and Environmental Management plans (GTAQ) in a

participatory manner and ii) systematization and dissemination of the plans prepared. The expected result is to strengthen governance with territorial management plans.

#### IV. Budget

##### Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component I: Generation of georeferenced data from quilombola territories	US\$ 170,000	US\$0.00	US\$ 170,000
Component II: Strengthening the cultural perspective of quilombolas on the bioeconomy	US\$ 312,000	US\$0.00	US\$ 312,000
Component III: Tools to improve quilombola communities (CONAQ) governance	US\$ 72,000	US\$0.00	US\$ 72,000
Administrative and Financial Management and Auditing	US\$ 146,000	US\$0.00	US\$ 146,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$700,000.00</b>	<b>US\$0.00</b>	<b>US\$700,000.00</b>

#### V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The Associação Nacional De Quilombos Para Cooperação - Negra Anastacia will be the executing entity of this TC and it will have an execution period of 36 months. The TC Team Leader and Alternate Team Leader are responsible for supervising the correct execution of this operation. The execution of the TC is coordinated with the relevant divisions of the Bank, including IDB Invest and IDB Lab.
- 5.2 The Team Leader, a Sector Lead Specialist, will be responsible for the supervision of the TC and will act as a focal point, with the support of the Project Team Members. The TC monitoring and supervision will be in accordance with the IDB policies and procedures and through the Technical Cooperation Monitoring and Reporting System (TCM).
- 5.3 To facilitate partnerships and ensure the leadership of quilombola communities, an institution with legal personality was created: Associação Nacional De Quilombos Para Cooperação - Negra Anastacia. This entity was established to directly engage in partnerships with quilombola communities and coordinations, ensuring that these initiatives are conceived, coordinated, and implemented by quilombola leaders.

Thus, in situations where a partnership requires a legally constituted entity, Negra Anastácia takes on this role, ensuring that the actions continue to reflect the leadership and interests of the quilombola communities.

- 5.4 **Procurement:** The selection and contracting of consulting firms, individual consultants, as well as the contracting of different consulting services and the acquisition of goods and works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (GN-2350-15), the Policies for the Acquisition of Goods and Works financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (GN-2349-15) and the Consultant Contracting Guide. Procurement Operations OP-639, or those that are in force. The acquisitions of the resources of the contribution must be recorded in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV). The exchange rate to justify the expenses made in the local currency of Brazil shall be the same exchange rate used to convert the resources disbursed in the currency of the

Contribution into the currency of the country of the Beneficiary or the Executing Agency. In this case, to recognize the expenses charged to the Contribution, the exchange rate in effect on the date of the reimbursement request to the Bank shall be applied. The EMB will agree with the Project Team (IDB) on a Procurement Plan (PA) for the 36 months of implementation, which must be updated annually or when material changes are made. Any proposed revision of the PA must be agreed and approved by the Bank.

- 5.5 Financial Management and Monitoring. The project team has determined that an external audit of the TC will be required and shall be presented at the end of the project. To supervise the financial management, Negra Anastacia will also present to the Bank annual implementation technical reports, which shall be presented three months after the end of each year. These reports shall include, among other aspects, a description of the progress of execution, an update on implementation and financial status, and updated disbursement projections. Additionally, Negra Anastacia shall collaborate with the Bank in the preparation of the TC's final report, according to the IDB's standards to report for the donors, which shall include the project's overall results and learnings for future projects.

## **VI. Lessons Learned and Sustainability**

- 7.1 The resources of this CT are directed towards executing and implementing the goals of the Amazonia Sempre Regional Program, particularly the GCF Fund, which focuses on strengthening the bioeconomy, gender and diversity, and biodiversity conservation, respectively. Therefore, it is expected that the activities and outputs of this CT will attract additional funding from other public or private sector entities related to socioeconomic development, gender and diversity inclusion in the Brazilian Amazon, conservation, and climate change mitigation and adaptation

## **VII. Project Risks and Issues**

- 8.1 The risks associated with this Technical Cooperation are low, as it is primarily a client support initiative. A potential challenge is coordinating with multiple communities to collect and generate data and information, particularly regarding territorial data. To mitigate this risk, field support will be provided by the Quilombola Communities Network (CONAQ) to ensure effective coordination with various stakeholders.

We do not perceive the political issue as a risk in this case, given that public policies are already established and the executing agency is non-partisan, committed to not influencing development through partisan politics.

## **VIII. Environmental and Social Aspects**

- 9.1 This TC does not have applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).

### **Required Annexes:**

[Request from the Client\\_34781.pdf](#)

[Results Matrix\\_49648.pdf](#)

[Terms of Reference\\_3111.pdf](#)

[Procurement Plan\\_88967.pdf](#)