

**MULTI PARTNER
TRUST FUND FOR THE
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF
THE BRAZILIAN LEGAL
AMAZON**

Terms of Reference

About

This document presents the Terms of Reference to establish a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon (SDBLA) in Brazil, to support the sustainable development of the Legal Amazon. It outlines the rationale for and objectives of a potential MPTF, exploring governance functions and mechanisms, as well as other considerations.

These Terms of Reference are the result of an intensive one-year participatory process to which many stakeholders contributed. They reflect the collaboration between the UN Brazil Interagency Technical Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon and the Interstate Consortium for the same purpose, based on the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the UN System in Brazil and the Interstate Consortium in February 2022. The document provides the basis for the Memorandum of Understanding for the establishment of the SDBLA as a UN MPTF and for the administrative arrangements for financial contributions to support the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon's Recovery Plan. These Terms of Reference will serve as the basis for the SDBLA initial pledging and subsequent resource mobilization. Future amendments to the Terms of Reference will be coordinated and approved by the SDBLA Steering Committee once the Facility is established.

The UN Brazil Interagency Technical Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon is grateful for the support and inputs received from all stakeholders.

15 November 2022

Foreword

Nowhere else biodiversity, climate change and human wellbeing are more strongly interlinked than in the Amazon Region.

In the context of Brazil, the region known as the Brazilian Legal Amazon (BLA) is considered crucial both to global efforts to reduce emissions caused by land use change, environmental services and to the country's development prospects. It encompasses two-thirds the largest remaining tropical forest and protects some of the world most extensive biodiversity and, therefore, of worldwide importance. Moreover, the Brazilian Legal Amazon is a region with over 28 million people and home to multiple cities and human settlements, where the COVID-19 pandemic had far-reaching severe impacts on health, economic, social, political, institutional and environmental factors, amplifying pre-existing inequalities and vulnerabilities.

Given that the support to the sustainable development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon will require joint efforts and additional resources, the overarching goal of a United Nations Multi-Donor Fund for Sustainable Development in the Brazilian Legal Amazon is a coordinated response to accelerate the sustainable development of the region in an integrated and cooperative manner, as well as considering the regional opportunities and challenges.

The development of SDBLA has benefited from the contributions of many partners and stakeholders, and support for its creation has been rapidly growing.

We invite all funding partners to join our efforts and to contribute to the SDBLA UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

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I. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Brief Context of the Brazilian Legal Amazon

The area usually referred to as the “Legal Amazon” is the geographical delimitation that comprises territories belonging to 9 of the 27 Brazilian states: Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins. Its territory has an area of approximately 5.1 million km² belonging to the Amazon Basin, an area with Amazonian vegetation that houses 67% of the world's tropical forests, in addition to containing 20% of the “Cerrado” (Brazilian Savannah) biome.

The Amazon is the region with the greatest natural biodiversity in the country. However, it faces important development challenges, with synergies and tradeoffs between the benefits of agricultural growth and the need for environmental protection. Deforestation in Brazil is mainly caused by agricultural and logging activities. Although there was a tendency to reduce deforestation in the Brazilian rainforest in the last decade, more recently the expansion of these activities in areas of open access has been observed. Regrettably, as most of these activities are illegal, they are causing negative externalities and have not been translated into socioeconomic gains to the Brazilian society. Economic development around legal activities related to the forest and the bioeconomy has not yet reached its potential output.

Although it corresponds to approximately 59% of the national territory, the area comprising the Legal Amazon contributes only with approximately 9% of the Brazilian GDP, and has low demographic density, with a rate of 4.86 inhabitants per km², while the national average is 22.4. The resident population in the region is estimated at 29,3 million people in 2021, or 14% of the country's population, 68.9% of whom live in urban areas and 31.1% in rural areas (IBGE).

Despite the wide offer of natural resources, the socioeconomic development of the Legal Amazon is below the average observed in the rest of the country, as reported in the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) and the Social Progress Index. In addition, access to higher education and to water and sanitation infrastructure is very low compared to other parts of the national territory.

The main challenges observed in the Legal Amazon, beyond the environmental ones, are¹:

- 1) Economic
 - a) Bottlenecks hinder private investments
 - b) Gaps in logistics that affect the chains of production
 - c) Protracted environmental licensing and regularization processes

- 2) Social
 - a) Elevated cost of health-care services

¹ Consórcio Interestadual de Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Amazônia Legal. *Planejamento estratégico 2019-2030*, Resumo Executivo (2019), p. 45. Available at: <https://consorcioamazonialelegal.portal.ap.gov.br/docs/Planejamento%20Estrategico%20do%20Consortio%20Amazonia%20Legal.pdf>

- b) Low levels of human development and capacity development
 - c) Unfavorable conditions to expanding income and employment to tackle social vulnerabilities
- 3) Technological
- a) Low investment in innovation, research and technology
 - b) Lack of internet access
- 4) Political and institutional
- a) Difficulties in implementing public policies
 - b) Lack of integration in information management and communications
 - c) Insufficient funding
 - d) Unprotected borders and conservation units

The specific social and economic profile of the region indicates the need to develop public policies aimed at regional development and seeking to realize its opportunities (wealth of its natural resources, the importance of preserving the forest for the maintenance of life on earth and favorable global trends for the development of a sustainable economy, socially and economically).

Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon's Overview

Guided by the ambition to reformulate the political guidelines to address the challenges and obstacles that for decades have limited the full development of the region, the governors of the nine Amazonian states decided to constitute the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon (hereinafter "Consortium"), seeking the creation of integrated short- and medium-term solutions within the 2019-2030 horizon.

In May 2017, the governors signed a protocol of intent, the first official document for the creation of the Interstate Consortium of the Legal Amazon, on the occasion of the 14th Governor's Forum, held in the city of Porto Velho, Rondônia.

The Protocol of Intent triggered the draft of laws that were submitted to the Legislative Assemblies of the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Maranhão, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins. Between June and December 2017, all nine states had already adopted and published their laws.

On March, 29th, 2019, during the 17th Governors' Forum, in Macapá, Amapá, the governors of the nine states of the region signed the Public Consortium Contract, thereby officially establishing the Consortium. Currently, Mr. Antônio Waldez Góes da Silva, Governor of the State of Amapá, chairs the Consortium.

On July, 16th, 2021, the Consortium presented the Legal Amazon Green Recovery Plan (PRV, acronym in Portuguese), an offshoot of its Strategic Planning, which brings to the discussion a regional development project for the Amazon, through a transition strategy for a green economy, inspired by the best international practices and based on regional specificities, and which derives from the need to promote changes capable of combating illegal deforestation and reducing the

emission of greenhouse gases, using the potential of the standing forest for the generation of employment and income for the population.

The PRV is an initiative of the Interstate Consortium of the Legal Amazon, in conjunction with a range of national and international partners, public and private, civil society organizations and local communities. The PRV main objectives are²:

1. Eradicate illegal deforestation by 2030
2. Combat inequalities in income, race and gender and unequal access to services and basic infrastructure
3. Generate employment in forest areas, rural areas and urban centres
4. Transition to a new green economy, with greater technological sophistication and export potential.

To that end, resources will be allocated. In its first phase, these resources are directed to four specific axes: combating illegal deforestation; productive and sustainable development in the region; green technology and training of the workforce; and green infrastructure.

UN Brazil's Interagency Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Amazon

Given the context of the Brazilian Legal Amazon and its challenges, the United Nations Country Team in Brazil established, in May 2021, a Thematic Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon.

In addition to the challenges related to the triple planetary crises (climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution) and the social economic challenges mentioned above, more recently, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the region. Its impacts were greater amongst the most vulnerable groups in society and amplify the consequences of the pandemic by deepening economic and social vulnerabilities. Indigenous peoples have suffered disproportionate impacts of COVID-19, and other vulnerable groups such as “quilombola”(people of African slaves descent) and other traditional populations.

Moreover, refugees and migrants, and people living in poor communities and informal settlements, are also at higher risk of facing more severe consequences. Meanwhile, reduced monitoring by authorities as a result the pandemic likely contributed to an expansion of illegal logging and mining in the region, including in protected and indigenous areas.

While sustainable economic development related to legal activities involving forest products and bioeconomy remains far from fully realized, the socioeconomic potential of the region, grounded in industries, such as sustainable tourism, forest products, ecosystem services, agroecological products, phytotherapeutic medicines, among so many others still unknown to science, is widely recognized. With the responsible and sustained expansion of these activities, along with the

² Plano Recuperação Verde, Consórcio Interestadual de Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Available at: <https://consorcioamazonialegal.portal.ap.gov.br/planejamento-estrategico/plano-de-recuperacao-verde>

successful suppression of harmful illegal activities, the Brazilian Legal Amazon holds the promise of sustainable development through the creation of high value, innovative products, services and platforms. In fact, the region can provide the right scale to test and develop sustainable solutions to the world, including good practices that could be replicated in a perspective of South-South or cross border cooperation, with neighboring Amazon countries.

The region is also known by the quality of its researchers and scientific and academic institutions, besides of hosting highly professional non-governmental organizations which produce new knowledge and information systems. This means that the region has a lot to offer and the UN shall be open to hear the voices of Amazonians, be them traditional population, citizens of its biggest cities, or riparians whose rich culture must be appropriated and shared with the rest of Brazil.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which will run from 2021 through 2030, is a rallying call for the protection and revival of ecosystems all around the world, for the benefit of people and nature. It aims to halt the degradation of ecosystems and restore them with a view to achieve global goals. Only with healthy ecosystems can we enhance people's livelihoods, counteract climate change, and prevent the collapse of biodiversity. The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed the UN Decade following a proposal for action by over 70 countries and certainly, the promotion of the sustainable development of the Legal Amazon will be crucial for this initiative.

Led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the UN Decade is building a strong, broad-based global movement to ramp up restoration and put the world on track for a sustainable future. That will include building political momentum for restoration as well as thousands of initiatives on the ground. This initiative can support an important discussion on responsible governance for lands and land regularization in the Brazilian Legal Amazon. Currently, work on land governance topics has been developed by the judiciary power in the states of MATOPIBA (agricultural area formed by the Brazilian state of Tocantins and some parts of the states of Maranhão, Piauí and Bahia). Based on such experiences, dialogue and land governance processes can be developed in the Brazilian Legal Amazon, which coincidentally, is the region accounting with the highest lag in land regularization processes in the whole country.

Another instrument that is worth considering is the Regional Development Plan for the Amazon (PRDA), which should guide federal investment and priorities for the development of the region, as well as other development instruments that are relevant to the region.

In this context, the UN System in Brazil established in May 2021 the Thematic Group on the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon, with a view to work closely with national and local stakeholders, from governmental authorities (including by means of the Interstate Consortium of the Legal Amazon), civil society, academia, the private sector, the media and others in order to support the strengthening of institutions and public policies in the region, as well as the transversal incorporation of sustainable development mainstreaming in strategic actions, policies, programs and projects implemented by the UN System in Brazil. This collective 'work will emphasize the strengthening of governance schemes for natural resources (land, forests and water), which are essential in regions where common use goods or resources abound, seeking a

healthy environment to healthy ecosystems, settlements and cities in the region that need to be protected, conserved, managed and revived, for the benefit of people and nature. Priority focus will be provided to population segments inserted in a context of social vulnerability, thereby achieving the objectives and results expected by the UNCT to promote sustainable human development.

The Thematic Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon aims to promote the region's sustainable development mainstreaming in programmatic activities of the United Nations system in Brazil, which leads, coordinates and promotes accountability for the promotion and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the region across the UN System and its promise to Leaving No One Behind. TGSDLA also supports technical discussions, guidance and policy advice to UNCT and will contribute to the work plans of both Result Groups and Monitoring and Evaluation Groups.

The Thematic Group on the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon is composed of the following Agencies, Funds and Programs in Brazil: UNEP, FAO, ECLAC, IFAD, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNWomen, and WFP. The Group is currently co-chaired by FAO and UNEP, in the light of the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030).

In developing its work plan, the Interagency group identified two strategic axes:

- Strengthening of governance mechanisms to promote sustainable territorial development based on the demands of the region's populations, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations.
- Strengthening institutional and local capacities to improve governance of natural systems, with a focus on protecting the natural commons and increasing resilience to climate change.

II. RATIONALE

Rationale for the Collaborative Work

Both the unique environmental characteristics and the specific social and economic profile of the region indicates the need to develop public policies aimed at regional development, through a territorial approach, in order to face its challenges and to realize its opportunities, with a view of benefiting its population by tackling inequalities and fulfilling human rights.

On February 22nd, 2022, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the United Nations System in Brazil and the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon Region in Brazil. The purpose of this MoU is to provide a non-exclusive framework of cooperation between the Parties to facilitate and strengthen mutual collaboration in common actions and projects to accelerate the sustainable development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon, in

an integrated and cooperative manner, taking into consideration the regional opportunities and challenges.

Among its areas of cooperation, Parties have agreed to cooperate in the development of proposals for raising external and internal resources, including a proposal for a Multiparter Trust Fund for this purpose, with a view to financing a coordinated response to accelerate the sustainable development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon.

Rationale for the MPTF Structure

From February to May 2022 a concept note proposal for a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon was developed in a collaborative manner, with the inputs from both the UN Interagency Group and the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon Region in Brazil.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund provides numerous benefits to development partners including:

- Robust needs analyses (led by participating Consortium Partners³) ensure effective prioritization of activities and strategic allocation of funds as outlined in the Programming cycle section.
- There is rapid resource allocation by a Steering Committee.
- There are minimal transaction costs for donors (one contribution agreement, one consolidated reporting with clear figures on funds allocations), for governments (one entry point for coordination with the UN) and for the UN (strategic oversight).
- There is enhanced visibility for donors at the global level as a result of a robust communication strategy and clear visibility rules for each donor/contributor to the Fund.
- Coordination and harmonization of funding allows for several Consortium Partners and constitutes a joint funding mechanism for donors.
- There is full transparency, using a public on-line platform Gateway (see <http://mptf.undp.org/>) which contains real-time financial information, and results-based reporting.
- The fund will be administered in US Dollars (standard operating currency)
- The overhead cost of the Trustee (Administrative Agent) is low (1%).
- There is consolidated reporting of the entire Fund's operation.
- There are lower political and fiduciary risks to all stakeholders due to a transparent and accountable pooling of resources and risk sharing.

³ Consortium Partners: Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs), Non-UN Organizations (NUNOs) that have been cleared by UN Fiduciary Management Oversight Group (FMOG), and donors. Consortium Partners are also members of the Steering Committee.

III. IMPACT

Fund's Main Goal

The overarching goal of a United Nations Multi-Donor Fund for Sustainable Development in the Brazilian Legal Amazon is to promote **a coordinated response to accelerate the sustainable development of the Legal Amazon in an integrated and cooperative manner, as well as considering the regional opportunities and challenges.**

The envisaged coordinated response will be anchored in the Interstate Consortium of the Brazilian Legal Amazon. Based on the guidelines established by the Strategic Planning Document 2019/2030 of the Interstate Legal Amazon Consortium, (Executive Summary, 1st Edition, Phase 1), published in July 2019, and the Legal Amazon Green Recovery Plan for the Amazon Region (PRV, acronym in Portuguese), launched in July 2021, the Fund will address the thematic and territorial priorities established by the Consortium and will:

- Provide a responsible, transparent and results-based financial instrument that mobilizes and channels funds from international partners to transform the Legal Amazon into a competitive, integrated and sustainable region, by the year 2030, responding to the immediate and medium-term priorities defined by the Consortium;
- Ensure national ownership, as well as the coordination and alignment of United Nations actions in the region with national and regional priorities defined by the Consortium;
- Offer existing United Nations capacities and expertise to the participating governments of the Consortium to promote the integrated vision of sustainable development (in its economic, social and environmental dimensions), including its territorial presence, mechanisms and implementing partners and alliances with national and local actors.

The United Nations Multi-Donor Fund for Sustainable Development in the Brazilian Legal Amazon also intends to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change and biodiversity, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, fully aligned with the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and related instruments, as the Paris Agreement, as well as the Convention on Biological Diversity and related instruments.

Fund's Value Proposition

The Fund will have the following value proposition:

- Strengthen governance mechanisms to promote sustainable territorial development based on the demands of the region's populations, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations;
- Strengthen institutional and local capacities to improve governance of natural systems, with a focus on protecting the natural commons and increasing resilience to climate change;

- Provide innovative finance by means of: i) additional and grant-only resources recognizing the fact that investments made in the Amazon region also create benefits in other countries and contribute to global public goods; ii) promoting sustainable and inclusive economic development in harmony with natural ecosystems with a view of achieving; iii) generating impact, which means to accelerate the just and sustainable development, by providing evidence of its beneficial effects.
- Enhance technical competency and coordination by means of providing advisory support with a view to leverage endogenous knowledge and resources, as well as to ensure coherence, credibility and trust of technical assistance.

Theory of Change

This subsection outlines the Theory of Change/Results Framework of the Fund. All details will be confirmed or adjusted during the inception phase, notably the outputs, activities and indicators under each outcome will be further developed.

The main problem identified is the fact that the Brazilian Amazon Region is closely linked to the triple planetary crisis, interacting with its causes and suffering its harmful environmental, social and economic effects, such as the weakening of ecosystem sustainability and loss of biodiversity, emission of greenhouse gases, air, water and soil pollution, environmental disasters and changes in rainfall and water availability, as well as lack of economic alternatives and provision of basic services, which more intensely affect the most vulnerable subgroups of its population in terms of their way of life, livelihoods and physical, water, energy, climate, sanitary and food security.

The Fund aims at achieving the following:

Impact
The Brazilian Legal Amazon has strengthened its capacity to face the triple planetary crisis, mitigating its participation in the causes and reducing the adverse environmental, social and economic effects on its territory, with a focus on generating economic alternatives and benefiting the most vulnerable subgroups of its population, protecting their ways of life and livelihoods, and ensuring their physical, water, energy, climate, sanitary and food security.

This impact will be sought in facing the barriers (on data gap, public awareness, legislative and policy environment, technical capacity, and finance) by changing the Pre-Conditions:

- The availability of environmental data and real-time indicator analysis is enhanced and contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.
- The involvement and training of key population subgroups are strengthened and contribute to their sustainable development.

- Municipalities and the population have easy access to technical assistance in sustainable planning, provision of basic services, risk management and more efficient practices and technologies.
- The financial sector (investment, finance and insurance) embraces environmental responsibility and climate change standards and contributes to a greener economy.
- Mechanisms to promote the circular economy, sustainable consumption, generating income, reducing the loss of resources and good waste management are strengthened.
- Land Tenure and Payment mechanisms for environmental services linked to progressive charging for the consumption of natural resources, GHG emissions and pollution are consolidated.
- Available institutional capacity is strengthened and meets national and subnational management, emergency and humanitarian needs.
- Public and private investment in research and development of green technologies and nature-based solutions is strengthened and contributes to a greener economy.

Outcomes

Thus, the outcomes of the Fund are:

- A. Strengthening governance mechanisms to promote sustainable territorial development and the effectiveness of national laws, reducing illicit activities.
- B. Promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic development in harmony with natural ecosystems, with a view to transitioning to a new model of regional development.
- C. Empowering the population living in the region (forest, rural areas and in urban centers), and supporting sustainable cities and human settlements.
- D. Strengthening the management of socioenvironmental issues (e.g. urban solid waste, GHG emissions, release of pollutants in the air, water and soil) and risk management, mitigating the causes, increasing resilience and adapting to adverse effects.

Contribution to the SDGs and the UN Common Understanding on Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund for the Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon will support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by United Nations Member States, which anchors the imperative to address inequalities in the normative basis of Member States' existing human rights commitments to secure equality and non-discrimination for all, and the corresponding Shared UN System Framework for Action on Leaving No One Behind: Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development ⁴.

⁴ https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/imported_files/CEB%20equality%20framework-A4-web-rev3_0.pdf

The MPTF actions will be aligned with the UN Common Understanding on Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation⁵, to ensure promoting and protecting and implementation of all human rights, including the right to development by supporting the development of the capacity of duty-bearers to meet their obligations and of ‘rights-holders’ to claim their rights.

The UN will provide diverse technical and capacity development support and integrated policy advice to the Consortium in achieving its goals, specifically in combating inequalities in income, race and gender and unequal access to services and basic infrastructure through complementary gender mainstreaming and women’s empowerment strategic approaches⁶ in line with the UN Global Accountability Framework⁷.

Therefore, all MPTF initiatives will apply human rights-based approach and, gender mainstreaming, as well as will integrate the women’s empowerment initiatives to address structural causes of and prevent intersecting discrimination and ensure equitable and sustainable development of the Legal Amazon.

The Fund will contribute to the attainment of the following SDGs:



SDG 1. No poverty - Targets contributed to may include 1.2 (reduction of people living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions), 1.4 (ensure that people have equal rights to economic resources, as well to access to basic services and other assets), 1.5 (build resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters).



⁵ The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation Towards a Common Understanding Among UN Agencies, UNSDG. Available at <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/human-rights-based-approach-development-cooperation-towards-common-understanding-among-un>

⁶ Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, UN Sustainable Development Group. Available at: <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment>

⁷ UN Global Accountability Framework on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, UN Sustainable Development Group. Available at: <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/global-accountability-framework-gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment>

SDG 2. Zero Hunger - Targets contributed to may include 2.1 (ensure access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round), 2.3 (double the agriculture productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers), 2.4 (ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices), 2.a. (increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services).



SDG 3. Good health and wellbeing – Targets contributed to may include 3.1 (reduce maternal mortality ration), 3.2 (reduce neonatal mortality), 3.3 (epidemics), 3.7 (sexual and reproductive healthcare services), 3.9 (reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination), 3.c (increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention+ of+ the+ health+ workforce), 3.d (capacity strengthening for early warning, risk education, management of national and global health risks).



SDG 4. Quality Education - Targets contributed to may include 4.1 (ensure that girls and boys complete primary and secondary education), 4.2 (ensure that girls and boys have access to early childhood development, care and pre-primary education), 4.3 (increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship), 4.5 (eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education for the vulnerable), 4.7 (acquire the knowledge and skills needs to promote sustainable development). 4.a. (effective learning environments for all).



SDG 5. Gender Equality - Targets contributed to may include 5.1 (end all forms of discrimination), 5.2 (eliminate all forms of violence), 5.5 (ensure women’s full and effective participation and

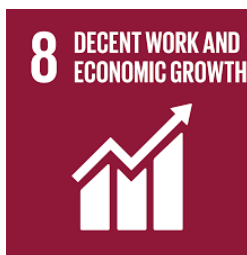
equal opportunities for leadership), 5.6 (access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights), 5.b (use of enabling technology to promote empowerment of women), 5.c (adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels).



SDG 6. Clean Water and Sanitation - Targets contributed to may include 6.1 (equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all), 6.2 (access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all), 6.3 (improve water quality), 6.6 (protect and restore water-related ecosystems), 6.a. (expand international cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes), and 6.b. (support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management).



SDG 7. Affordable and Clean Energy - Targets contributed to may include 7.1 (access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services), 7.3 (improvement in energy efficiency).



SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth - Targets contributed to may include 8.2 (higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors), 8.3 (promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation), 8.4 (improve progressively resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation), 8.6 (reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training), 8.9 (devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products), 8.10 (strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all).



SDG 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure - Targets contributed to may include 9.2 (promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, 9.3 (increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises to financial services), 9.4 (increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes), 9.b. (support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment).



SDG 10. Reduced inequalities – Targets contributed to may include 10.2 (empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all), 10.3 (ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome), 10.6 (enhanced representation and voice for developing countries), 10.7 (facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people).



SDG 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities – Targets contributed to may include 11.1 (access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums), 11.3 (enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management), 11.5 (reduce the number of deaths and direct economic losses caused by disasters, including water-related disasters), 11.6 (reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management), 11.7 (access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public space), 11.a. (support positive economic, social and environmental

links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.



SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production – Targets contributed to may include 12.2 (achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources), 12.3 (reduce food losses along production and supply chains), 12.4 (achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil), 12.5 (reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse), 12.7 (promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities), 12.8 (relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature).



SDG 13. Climate action – Targets contributed to may include 13.1 (strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity), 13.2 (integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning), 13.3 (awareness-raising, capacity on adaptation, etc.).



SDG 14. Life below Water – Targets contributed to may include 14.4 (regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices), 14.b (provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets).



SDG 15. Life on land – Targets contributed to may include: 15.1 (conservation, restoration, sustainable use of ecosystems), 15.2 (sustainable forest management), 15.5 (reduction of degradation of natural habitats), 15.6 (fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from genetic resources), 15.9 (integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts), 15.c (combatting poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing provision of sustainable livelihoods to local communities).



SDG 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions –Targets contributed to may include: 16.6 (effective, accountable, transparent institutions), 16.7 (inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making), 16.8 (participation of developing countries in institutions of global governance), 16.10 (ensure public access to information), 16.a (strengthen relevant national institutions for building capacity at all levels to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime).



SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals –Targets contributed to may include: 17.1 (strengthen domestic resource mobilization), 17.3 (mobilize additional financial resources), 17.6 (North-South, South-South, triangular cooperation), 17.7 (development, transfer of technologies), 17.9 (capacity-building in developing countries), 17.17 (encourage and promote effective public,

public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships).

Strategies

The strategies that will be pursued to achieve such Outcomes are, *inter alia*:

1. Strengthening data generation and sharing

- 1.1. Strengthen technical systems for real-time generation and sharing of data related to the different dimensions of sustainable development.
- 1.2. Strengthen institutional mechanisms for real-time sharing and consolidation of data of human rights, environmental and climate interest.
- 1.3. Strengthen integrated programs for monitoring the health of populations and workers potentially affected by pollution and contamination of food and products.

2. Empowerment of the population⁸ living in the forest, rural areas and in urban centers

- 2.1. Expand opportunities and strengthen mechanisms to generate jobs and combat inequalities in income, race, gender and access to services and basic infrastructure.
- 2.2. Strengthen the mechanisms of capacity building and engagement of the population in governmental and private programs and actions related to sustainable development, including, but not limited to, solid waste management, sanitation, risk reduction of environmental disasters and food security.
- 2.3. Strengthen institutional communication mechanisms and continuing education for the population to improve awareness and understanding of roles and duties in environmental and climate management systems.
- 2.4. Strengthen population training mechanisms to improve the adoption of more sustainable, disaster-resilient and rational alternative practices in the use of resources and technologies, including training for the development of activities such as organic agriculture with biological and ecosystem solutions, sustainable agroforestry production, fish farming privileging the use of native species of ichthyofauna, ecotourism and integrated production systems (such as crop-livestock-forest).
- 2.5. Expand opportunities for the population through connectivity and digital inclusion.

3. Support to Sustainable Cities and Communities

- 3.1. Strengthen capacity-building mechanisms for municipalities and their populations in environmental and climate planning, including, but not limited to, programs to assess local environmental support capacity, to manage environmental and climate risks, for resilience and adaptation, and to enable municipalities to apply the instruments provided for in the National Environmental, Climate Change, Basic Sanitation and Solid Waste Policies.
- 3.2. Strengthen the capacity-building mechanisms of Municipalities and their populations in environmental remediation and recovery, including urban renewal and recovery.
- 3.3. Strengthen capacity-building mechanisms for Municipalities and their populations in the sustainability of cities, including, but not limited to, the generation of green jobs, disaster

⁸ This strategy will encompass activities related to refugees and migrants.

prevention and response to environmental incidents, green solutions for urban mobility and intermunicipal and interstate public transport, as well as customized and innovative solutions for water treatment, depollution of rivers, sanitation and urban solid waste management, especially for isolated communities.

4. Mobilization of the Financial Sector

4.1. Engagement of the financial sector to adopt the concept of green, more sustainable and resilient credit and investment, and to consider the risks and effective environmental and climate costs of the projects in which it invests, finances or insures.

4.2. Development of consistent auditable criteria that make it possible to measure and audit, for public and private purposes, the actual sustainability of projects and activities, considering the entire production chain, externalities and product life cycle, and that allow environmental certification mechanisms.

4.3. Engagement of the financial sector to provide facilitated financial services with the aim of strengthening an inclusive and resilient low-carbon economy, including but not limited to funding activities that enhance the circular economy, resilient infrastructure, adequate and safe housing, sustainable distributed energy generation and industry modernization.

4.4. Support the structuring of market mechanisms that stimulate the green economy, income generation for small producers and local communities.

5. Enabling the circular economy and sustainable consumption

5.1. Encourage the establishment of ethical socio-environmental codes of conduct and voluntary sectoral standards that encourage environmental efficiency and transparency in economic sectors and allow consumers to identify the companies and products most committed to the green economy.

5.2. Foster a consistent recycling industrial base that absorbs the supply of recyclable materials, strengthens the circular economy and promotes the development of reverse logistics chains.

5.3. Universalize the concept of sustainable procurement and promote incentives to agroecology through public procurement programs, such as the Food Acquisition Program.

5.4 Establishment of synergies between the various scales of bioeconomy, integrating extractive and forestry markets, and supporting product certification to expand commercialization of products.

6. Strengthening land tenure governance and development of payment for environmental and climate services

6.1. Strengthen the mechanisms of land tenure regulation, including how access is granted to rights to use, control, and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints.

6.2 Strengthen the mechanisms for the use of taxation to encourage environmental protection, including, but not limited to the deferral of tax on raw materials, inputs and products derived from recycling.

6.3. Develop instruments to charge for the overuse of natural resources beyond support capacity.

6.4. Support the structuring of market mechanisms that stimulate the remuneration of environmental and climate services, such as an “environmental credit” grant and “payment for environmental and climate services” based on the Forest Code.

6.5. Develop financial sustainability mechanisms for the conservation and protection of protected areas, including, but not limited to, sustainable use planning and “green bonds”.

7. Strengthening Institutional Capacity

7.1. Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's actions to fulfill the commitments of multilateral agreements to which the country has adhered, harmonize national and state legislation with the latest globally accepted human rights, humanitarian, social, environmental, climate and economic standards and actively participate in global discussions on emerging issues.

7.2. Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's actions to advance in the implementation of its National Environmental, Climate Change, Social Protection, Basic Sanitation and Solid Waste Policies.

7.3. Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's actions to strengthen coordinated joint actions between federal and subnational governments, including harmonizing subnational criteria, standards and procedures.

7.4 Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's stakeholders South-South cooperation.

8. Promotion of research and development

8.1. Strengthen national and local research and development mechanisms through innovative partnerships (including cooperation among countries) in areas related to sustainable development, especially on the following topics:

i. sustainable generation and distribution of energy, including energy generation from waste from public sanitation services and waste from agricultural and fisheries production;

ii. sustainable production programs for economically vulnerable communities, such as biological and ecosystem solutions in rural and urban organic agriculture, sustainable agroforestry production, fish farming with native species of ichthyofauna;

iii. sustainable green and biotechnology;

iv. innovative environmental monitoring technologies and techniques;

v. less polluting and more efficient mobility alternatives;

vi. alternatives for optimizing consumption chains, including techniques to reduce losses in distribution, rational consumption, reduction of packaging waste and universalization of the concept of sustainable purchases;

vii. innovative solutions for water treatment and sanitation for isolated communities;

viii. innovative solutions for solid waste reuse and recycling;

ix. health.

Programmatic Framework and Strategic Areas

Efficiency and convergence represent essential elements from the Consortium's point of view for the achievement of its objectives and the sustainability of its initiatives, over the planned time horizon.

The main strategic planning document of the Consortium distributes and balances efforts in four areas, called "Development Axes", through which results could be generated. Strategic objectives shall guide activities, for which goals will be defined, in order to guarantee the expected impacts on the transformation of the Amazon, making it more competitive, integrated and sustainable by the year 2030.

In this context, the Fund's strategic objectives are supported through the following “Consortium Development Axes”⁹:

- Green Economy, Competitiveness, and Innovation
- Regional Integration
- Territorial and Environmental Governance
- Management, Public Governance and Priority Services

The Fund also supports, *inter alia*, the following strategies and expected results, as established by the Consortium:

- Conversion of Environmental Assets into Financial Revenue and Income (in line with strategies 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7);
- Strengthening of regional productive chains (in line with strategies 5, 6, 7 and 8);
- Research, Knowledge and Innovation for the Development and Deployment of Biotechnology (in line with strategies 1, 5 and 8);
- Solutions and Resource Mobilization for Logistic Integration in Sustainable Bases (in line with strategies 3 and 4);
- Expansion and Integration of Systems Infrastructure and Data Transport, strengthening the governance of Information and Communication Technologies - ICT in the region (in line with strategies 1, 5 and 8);
- Promotion of the Region’s Energy Integration on Sustainable Bases (in line with strategies 3, 5 and 8);
- Spatial Planning and Management in the Legal Amazon (in line with strategies 3, 6, 7 and 8);
- Improvements in Environmental Management, including data sharing and territorial and environmental information among government agencies, for legal security in the region (in line with strategies 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8);
- Capacity building, involving strategic instances and sectors of the associated states (in line with strategies 1, 2 and 7);
- Public Communication and Knowledge Management to strengthen consortium activities (in line with strategies 1 and 7);
- Structuring of Priority Public Services (in line with strategies 2, 3 and 7).

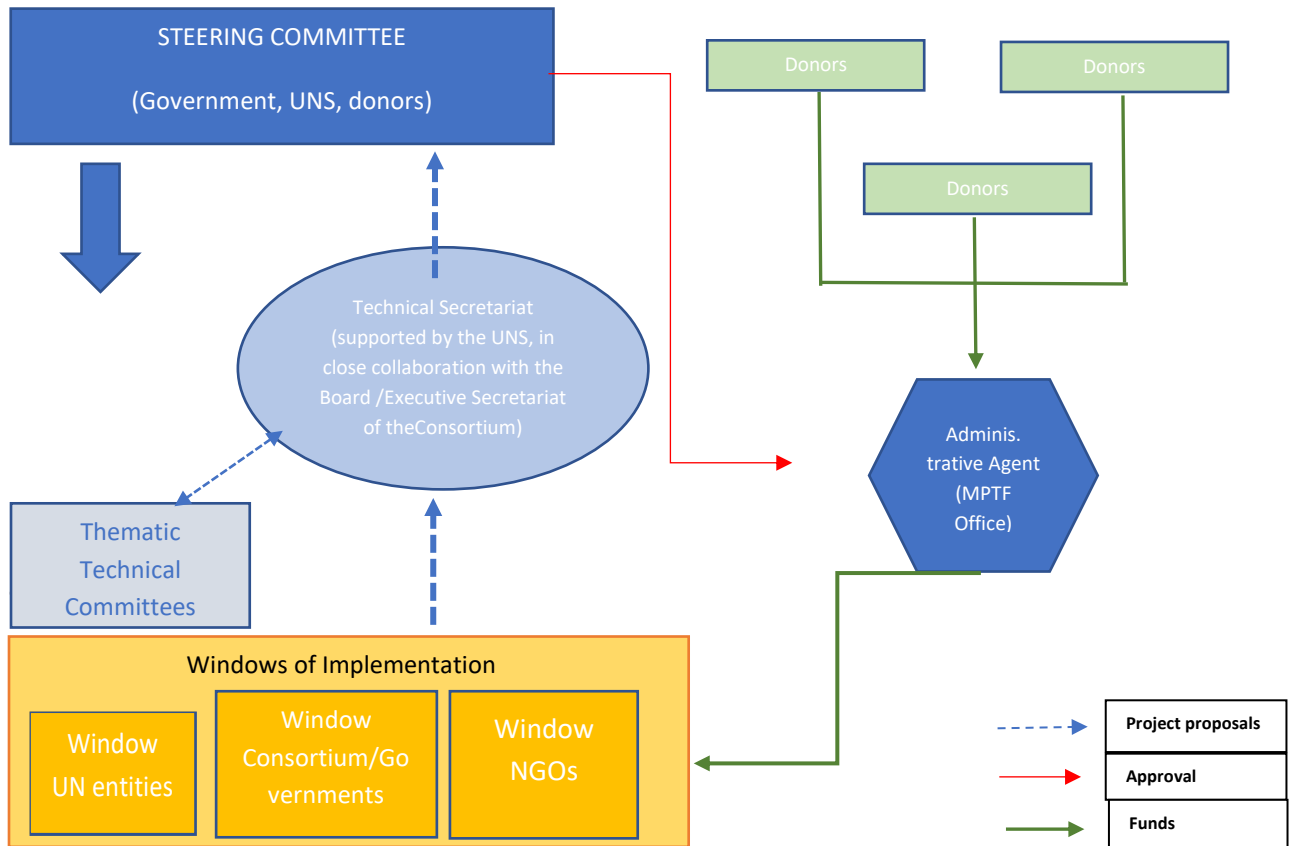
In addition, the Fund intends to support South-South Cooperation.

⁹ The “Development Axes” and the expected strategies / outcomes described above were based on the 1st Edition, Phase 1, of Strategic Planning 2019/2030 of the Interstate Legal Amazon Consortium, Executive Summary, published in July 2019. The document also takes fully into account the Legal Amazon Green Recovery Plan for the Amazon Region (PRV, acronym in Portuguese), an offshoot of its Strategic Planning 2019-2030, which was published in July 2021.

IV. GOVERNANCE ARCHITECTURE

The governance of the Fund has three levels: coordination and operation (Steering Committee, Thematic Technical Committee(s) and Secretariat of the Fund), design and administration (MPTFO) and implementation (implementing entities).

Figure 1: Proposed Institutional Arrangements



The Institutional Arrangement of the Multi partner Fund should ensure that projects carried out by civil society organizations adhere to the public policies of the States, in accordance with the guidelines established by the Consortium.

Coordination and Operation

A Steering Committee (SC) will govern the Fund and function as the key decision-making body; it provides strategic guidance and holds ultimate accountability that the fund achieves its programmatic objectives.

The SC composition will balance the principles of ownership, inclusiveness and balanced representation, as well as the need to have a manageable size for effective decision-making.

The SC is co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System - UNS in the country in conjunction with the Governor of the state that is exercising the Chairmanship of the Consortium (or alternatively by a Governor of one of the states of the region, which does not have a project in the pipeline of the Fund), who will play the function of co-chair. Decision will be taken by consensus.

The Steering Committee will be composed of:

- 1 representative of the Federal government;
- 2 representatives of state governments of the Interstate Consortium;
- 2 representatives of agencies, funds and programs of the United Nations System in Brazil¹⁰;
- 2 rotating representatives of contributors / donors of the Fund;
- 2 Brazilian representatives of the private sector or civil society appointed by the Co-Chairs of the Consortium.

In addition, other representatives of group of donors or of International Financing Institutions - IFI(s)], could comprise the Steering Committee, as observers, and the MPTF Office as administrator of the fund as an *ex-officio* member without the right to vote.

The Steering Committee would meet quarterly, being able to meet extraordinarily, if necessary, being responsible for the following tasks:

- Approve the strategic direction of the Fund and its overall results framework;
- Approve the risk management strategy and regularly review risk monitoring, based on the risk matrix updated by the Technical Secretariat;
- Approve annual budgets and workplans
- Review and approve proposals submitted for funding (if applicable: after being cleared by the relevant thematic working groups), ensuring their conformity with the requirements of the Fund;
- Monitor the Funds' progress in the light of its strategic framework;
- Review and approve the periodic progress reports consolidated by the Fund Administration and the Secretariat based on the reports submitted by the implementing partners;
- Commission mid-term and final evaluations on the overall performance of the Fund;
- Approve direct costs related to fund operations supported by the Technical Secretariat, particularly those related to support the work of the secretariat, as well as evaluations and audits;
- Approve and update the Fund's Terms of Reference as required; and

¹⁰ Preferably the co-leaders of the Interagency Thematic Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon established under the United Nations Country Team.

- Approve Fund extensions, if needed.

All the members of the Steering Committee have the right to participate fully in meeting deliberations and decisions are taken by consensus of all the members present during these sessions. During any discussion where a decision is to be made by the Steering Committee, members should disclose, in advance, any personal or organizational conflicts of interest that could conflict with CDRI's mandates or operations. Details on alternates, rotations, observers, conflict of interest disclosure, recusals, chairpersonship, decisions process, quorum, and process of organizing the meetings will be elaborated in the Operations Manual.

Members of the Executive Committee shall not have any direct personal interest (such as personal financial gains as employees, consultants, individual contractors whether individually or through corporate ownership, participation or benefit), or those of their family members or their direct supervisor/s, of private or professional nature, in any of the project proposals submitted for funding or under implementation.

If a Member(s) of the Steering Committee is affiliated with any of the Participating Organizations submitting a specific project proposal for approval under the MPTF, such member(s) must declare immediately the potential conflict of interest and must not participate in the decision making for such specific fund allocation/ project approval.

Before each meeting of the MPTF, the Secretariat will circulate a form to all participating members to clarify their potential conflict of interest, whether individually or organizational, in relation to specific sessions.

Technical Committees

The Technical Committees are the bodies in charge of supporting the Fund's Technical Secretariat by reviewing the projects or programmes' proposals submitted to the Fund from the technical point of view, which will be presented for approval by the Management Committee, by means of the Fund's Technical Secretariat.

Initially, seven Technical Committees are envisaged, each responding to one or more of the Consortium's sectorial chambers of work:

- Technical Planning and Strategic Management Committee;
- Fiscal and Tax Management Committee;
- Environment and Sustainable Development Committees;
- Public Security Committee;
- Education Committee;
- Public Communication Committee;
- Health Committee.

Technical Secretariat

The Steering Committee shall be supported by a Technical Secretariat, responsible for the operational aspects of the Fund as well as to ensure the proper discharge of quality assurance functions. The Secretariat provides technical and administrative support to the Steering Committee and the Technical Committees and is responsible for organizing the Fund's project evaluation processes, as well as its monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and risk management processes.

The Secretariat shall be located within the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator under the RC leadership, supported by the UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the Interagency Thematic Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon established under the United Nations Country Team.

Responsibilities of the Secretariat involve:

- Advise the Steering Committee on strategic priorities, programmatic and financial allocations;
- Provide logistical and operational support to the Steering Committee;
- Organize calls for proposals and appraisal processes;
- Ensure the monitoring of the operational risks and Fund performance;
- Consolidate annual and final narrative reports provided by the participating partners and share with the SC for review as well as with the Administrative Agent (AA) for preparation of consolidated narrative and financial reports;
- Facilitate collaboration and communication between UN implementing agencies to ensure programmes are implemented effectively;
- Liaise with the AA on fund administration issues, including issues related to project/fund extensions and project/fund closure;
- Request the transfer of funds to the Administrative Agent, in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee;
- Monitor the structuring of projects in the Technical Commissions in order to ensure consistency, risk and quality management and to supervise the application of the Fund's transversal approaches;
- Facilitate collaboration and communication between implementing entities;

- Monitoring of funds, in coordination based on the monitoring carried out by the Consortium as far as possible;
- Analysis and management of the Fund's knowledge, including knowledge production and management, systematization of good practices and lessons learned and proposed recommendations;
- Ensure the monitoring and control of operational risks;
- Consolidate the annual and final narrative reports provided by the executing entities and submit the consolidated report to the Management Committee for approval;
- Consolidate the financial reports presented by the implementing entities;
- Prepare and disseminate the schedule and agenda for the Steering Committee meetings;
- Document the decisions of the Steering Committee through the minutes of the meetings;
- Develop communication strategy for the Fund;
- Prepare, together with the Consortium, the fund's resource mobilization strategy, in accordance with the provisions of the Consortium Document.

Project approval cycle

Two methods of approving programmes and projects are proposed:

1. Regular Cycle: comprises the phases of identification, presentation, review and approval of projects.
2. Rapid Cycle: the approval phases are shorter (maximum of one week in total), with the objective of approving critical short-term implementation initiatives as a priority. The Rapid Cycle should be used to prioritize State demands, especially when dealing with emergency or calamity situations that could impact on-going strategies aimed at sustainable development. In these cases, the technical review of projects would be the responsibility of the Secretariat supported by the UN specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the Interagency Thematic Group for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon established under the United Nations Country Team .

Administration of the Fund

The Fund shall be managed by the MPTF Office, by transferring the financial resources. Fund management services, whose costs comprise 1% of the contributions received, include:

(i) The creation of the Fund: support for the design of the Fund (Terms of Reference and Operational Manual) and development of legal instruments; and

(ii) Fund management: receipt, administration and disbursement of funds to implementing entities in accordance with the decisions of the Steering Committee and consolidation of financial reports.

Implementation of the Fund

The fund envisages three implementation windows: 1. Window UN Entities; 2. National Window (Consortium/Government); and 3. Non-Governmental Organizations Window

This architecture allows the implementing entities of each window to operate under a common governance structure (including the administrative agent), but according to their different policies and procedures.

Each implementing entity is programmatically and financially accountable for the funds received in accordance with its own regulations, rules, standards and procedures, including with regard to public procurement, as well as the selection and evaluation of implementing partners, provided that the minimum requirements established by the Fund are met. Implementers/executing partners per window will be validated by the Fund's Steering Committee.

The structure of the windows is created in the administrative system of the MPTFO. The windows are set up separately, allowing the tracking of the resources going to each one. In the Gateway it will be possible to access information on the resources either in combined (as a single multi-donor fund) or separately manner.

UN Window

Through this window, agencies, funds and programmes of the UN System will be able to receive resources from the Fund after signing an MOU with the Administrative Agent. The funds will be administered by the implementing entity in accordance with its own regulations, rules and procedures.

The UNS shall have operational capacity for the immediate implementation of projects that are approved by the Fund's Steering Committee. Agencies shall charge as indirect costs no more than seven percent (7%) of the amounts received for project implementation.

Public Window

Through this window, the 9 States may gain direct access to the fund based on UNSDG clearance and a low risk HACT assessment.

The funds will be administered in accordance with the rules of Public International Law. The 9 States and the Consortium shall have the operational capacity to implement projects that are approved by the Steering Committee of the Fund.

The resources allocated to the Consortium Window will be facilitated by “Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)”, based on UNSDG clearance and a low risk HACT assessment. The FUNBIO, which signed a cooperation agreement with the Interstate Consortium in 2019, is a pioneer national financial mechanism that provide strategic resources for biodiversity conservation in Brazil. FUNBIO has a long experience of receiving international funding and is accredited to both GEF and GCF. In 25 years of operations, it has already managed more than 260 projects that supported 430 protected areas. See more information in the Annexes.

Non-UN Organizations (NUNOs) Window

NUNOs (International NGOs) may gain direct access to the Fund based on UNSDG clearance of the NUNO modality and a low risk HACT assessment. Funds will be managed by each NUNO with its own regulations, rules, directives and procedures. NUNOs must have the operational capacity for the immediate implementation of projects that are approved by the Fund's Steering Committee, responding to urgent needs of the population.

As required, the Fund may be charged specific direct costs of each project to be approved by the Steering Committee. Direct costs will be calculated based on the volume of work required for each implementing entity. It is understood that the direct costs will gradually decrease, as implementing entities demonstrate their implementation capabilities as well as the fulfillment of its programmatic and financial responsibilities.

V. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Secretariat of the Fund carries out the monitoring and evaluation of the Fund through a results-based management system, integrated in the Gateway platform of the MPTF Office.

The Steering Committee will commission independent evaluations of the Fund's overall performance. These evaluations could be carried out in the medium term and one year before the closure of the Fund, respectively. The objective of these evaluations will be to review the Fund's various performance measures, confirm or invalidate the relevance of those measures, and make specific recommendations to the Steering Committee for review of its underlying strategy.

VI. ACCOUNTABILITY

The Fund uses the channeled management mechanism (pass-through), which consists of funds being channeled through a trustee/Administrative Agent (AA) – the MPTF Office

Regarding the UN Window, the AA transfers the funds to United Nations entities such as decided by the Fund's Steering Committee. Each United Nations entity is programmatically and financially responsible for the funds it receives. The fund is established by the United Nations and its entities that sign a common legal agreement (MOU) with the AA by which they are all subject to the same responsibilities. The AA signs standard contribution agreements (SAAs) with the donor(s). The legal agreements of the Fund (MOU and SAA) are standard and approved by the UNDG.

Regarding the Consortium/Governments and NUNO Windows, the MPTF Office will sign specific instruments with respective implementers to ensure that the entities are programmatically and financially responsible for the funds it receives.

VII. REPORTING

Financial Reports

The Participating UN Organizations and the National Entities through the Government Coordinating Entity will provide the Administrative Agent with the following financial statements and reports for funds received from the Fund, as set forth in the TOR:

- Annual financial report as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Fund Account, to be provided no later than four (4) months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year; and
- Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in each approved programmatic document, including the final year of the activities in the approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than five (5) months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closure of the activities in the approved programmatic document occurs.

Narrative Reports

The Participating UN Organizations and the National Entities through the Government Coordinating Entity will provide the Administrative Agent with the following narrative reports, as set forth in the TOR:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three (3) months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year; and
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the approved programmatic document, including the final year of the activities in each approved programmatic document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the

end of the calendar year in which the operational closure of the activities in the approved programmatic document occurs

The annual and final reports will be results-oriented and evidence based. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results with expected results at the output and outcome level, and explain the reasons for over or underachievement. The final narrative report will also contain an analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the overall impact of the Fund. The financial reports will provide information on the use of financial resources against the outputs and outcomes in the agreed results framework.

The Administrative Agent will ensure the preparation of consolidated narrative progress and financial reports, based on the reports provided, and will provide these consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Fund, as well as the Steering Committee and the Government Coordinating Entity, in accordance with the timetable established in the SAA.

The Administrative Agent will also provide the Government Coordinating Entity, Steering Committee and donors with the following statements on its activities:

- Certified annual financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds” as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year; and
- Certified final financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds”) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year in which the financial closing of the Fund occurs.

Consolidated reports and related documents will be posted on the websites of the Recipient State Governments and the Administrative Agent (<http://mptf.undp.org>).

VIII. TRANSPARENCY AND COMMUNICATION

The MPTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mptf.undp.org>) is a web-based service portal, providing real-time financial data generated directly from the UNDP accounting system.

Once the Fund is established, a dedicated page will be created that will allow its members and the general public to keep track of the Fund's contributions, transfers and expenses, as well as to access the Fund's key reports and documents.

The platform also includes a Fund management tool that will be managed by the Secretariat.

IX. RISK MANAGEMENT

The governance structure, which brings together a broad group of stakeholders, including financial contributors, offers the opportunity to develop a common understanding of the risk context and mitigation measures. A risk assessment and the use of joint mechanisms to better reduce and manage risks can lead to more informed strategic choices. The Fund's Risk

Management strategy will accelerate the delivery and increase the impact of the funds, and verify that the funds are used for their intended purpose. A fund's risk management strategy will be reflected in its allocation criteria, including thematic priorities and project partner selection criteria.

X. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND BRANDING

The Fund will issue reports, policy brief, and communication pieces, which will reach a relevant and targeted audience.

In addition, all Partners will use their considerable communications reach to provide visibility of the programme, reaching millions through social media and flagship publications.

Importantly, the Fund's activities will be a major contribution to the target Brazil' UNFCCC and CBD processes hence gaining significant visibility through that process as well.

XI. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Resources from the Secretariat will be dedicated to developing and implement a global resource mobilization plan – in collaboration and partnership with other Consortium Partners. Details will be worked out in the inception phase. A premise that will guide this exercise is the establishment of long-lasting collaboration and governance structures that facilitate the integration of biodiversity, climate and health considerations in sector policies taking fully into account the socioeconomic challenges of the region and the benefits for its populations.

The Fund will aim to attract additional bilateral and multilateral funding dedicated to climate and biodiversity into the proposed MPTF structure. It will also tap into the processes and resources available under Rio Conventions, at a minimum to ensure complementarity particularly for CBD and UNFCCC/Paris Agreement processes. Synergies with other alliances of action to the Amazon – such as the alliance of the National Development Banks in Brazil – and related resource mobilization strategies will also be sought, particularly with regards to operationalizing approaches by the states of the region.

A private sector mobilization strategy will be also developed during the Inception Phase to target key partners. This will include financial institutions who are lenders to businesses where activities may be driving up pandemic risk. Key private sector businesses themselves, particularly those relevant to the chosen geographic priorities, will also be targeted for partnership. Engagement with private foundations and philanthropic organizations with interests in climate change and biodiversity will also be sought and included in the private sector¹¹ strategy during the inception phase. Furthermore, a potential collaboration with the Biodiversity Financial Initiative - BIOFIN¹²

¹¹ Acceptance of funds from the private sector will be guided by criteria stipulated in the [UN Secretary General's UN system-wide guidelines on cooperation between the UN and Business Community](#). Funds from the private sector will be decided by the Steering Committee on a case-by-case basis.

¹² BIOFIN is a United Nations Development Programme-managed global programme, which was initiated in response to the urgent global need to divert more finance from all possible sources towards global and national biodiversity goals. It exists to demonstrate how nature positive economies can work for people and planet.

and UNEP Finance Initiative – UNEP/FI¹³ may yield in the development of specific financial instruments, such as a sustainability-linked sovereign bond. It is advisable that contributions from the private sector are approved by the Steering Committee, or Participating Organizations in case some Participating Organizations have specific conditions that limit acceptance of contributions from certain types of private sector entities. The fund Operations Manual will elaborate the process for reviewing private sector contributions. Acceptance of funds from the private sector will be guided by criteria stipulated in the UN system-wide guidelines on cooperation between the UN and Business Community (the UN Secretary General’s guidelines: (<https://www.un.org/en/ethics/assets/pdfs/Guidelines-on-Cooperation-with-the-Business-Sector.pdf>)). Funds from the private sector will be subject to the outcome of applicable due diligence processes

To help ensure maximum flexibility and adaption to priorities, resource partners are strongly encouraged to provide contributions to the MPTF as multi-year, non-earmarked contributions. If due to specific resource partner requirements non-earmarked contributions are not feasible, resource partners may earmark their contributions to a specific outcome area or geographical area. The earmarking will be reflected in the “Standard Administrative Arrangement”.

The Secretariat is responsible for driving communications throughout the life of the Fund. This effort will be supported by participating organizations who each have significant reach and channels toward key audiences.

¹³ UNEP Finance Initiative is a large network of banks, insurers and investors that collectively catalyses action across the financial system to deliver more sustainable global economies. For more than 30 years the initiative has been bringing the UN together with financial institutions from around the world to shape the sustainable finance agenda.

Annex 1 – Legal Information on the Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon

Brazil as federative country

Brazil is officially entitled as “**Federative Republic of Brazil**” (in Portuguese, República Federativa do Brasil).

The **federative units of Brazil** are subnational entities with a certain degree of autonomy (self-government, self-regulation and self-collection) and endowed with their own government and constitution, which together form the Federative Republic of Brazil. There are 26 states (“estados”) and one federal district (“Distrito federal”).

The government of each state of Brazil is divided into executive, legislative and judiciary branches.

The state executive branch is headed by a state governor and includes a vice governor, both elected by the citizens of the state. The governor appoints several secretaries of state (each one in charge of a given portfolio) and the state attorney-general.

The state legislative branch is the legislative assembly, a unicameral body composed of deputies elected by the citizens of the state.

The judiciary in each of the states is composed of judges of law, who constitute the courts of first instance, and a Court of Justice, which is the court of second instance of the state and is composed of judges called “desembargadores”. Judges qualify through exams or are appointed.

The states are divided into municipalities, which have different competences and are considered autonomous from the states. Municipalities have a mayor, vice mayor and a chamber of aldermen, all elected by the citizens of the municipality, but do not have a separate judiciary.

The Federal District has the same executive, legislative and judiciary organization as a state, but it cannot be divided into municipalities, which is why its territory is composed of several administrative regions. These regions are directly managed by the government of the Federal District, which exercises constitutional and legal powers that are equivalent to those of the states, as well as those of the municipalities, thus simultaneously assuming all the obligations arising from them.

Legal Status of the Interstate Consortium

The Brazilian Legal Amazon, known as “Amazônia Legal” in Portuguese, is an area of more than five million square kilometers comprising the Brazilian states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins. This political and geographical region was created by Brazilian federal law dating back to 1953 in order to promote special protection and development policies for the Amazon area.

More recently, guided by the ambition to reformulate the political guidelines to address the challenges and obstacles that for decades have limited the full development of the region, the governors of the nine Amazonian states decided to constitute the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon (hereinafter “Consortium”), seeking the creation of integrated short- and medium-term solutions within the 2019-2030 horizon.

The creation of the Interstate Consortium of the Brazilian Legal Amazon has as its legal basis the State Laws derived from the referendum on the Protocol of Intent, established between the states, by the Legislative Assemblies of the member states. The Protocol of Intent is the first official act for the creation of the Consortium, signed by the governors of the nine states on May 5, 2017, in the city of Porto Velho (RO), as mandated by their respective Legislative Assemblies.

Constitutive State Laws

Legislative Assemblies of each state of the region approved the creation of the Consortium. The coordinated work of the governors and their teams was fundamental for the speed of the ratification process of the Protocol of Intent in the Legislative Assemblies of the respective states. Between June and December 2017, all nine states had already enacted and published their laws (only available in Portuguese), as shown in the table below.

- [Lei 3.264](#)
- [Lei 4.530](#)
- [Lei 2.203](#)
- [Lei 10.697](#)
- [Lei 10.569](#)
- [Lei 8.573](#)
- [Lei 4.087](#)
- [Lei 1.206](#)
- [Lei 3.272](#)

Legal Acts and Rules that govern the Consortium:

Protocol of Intent

The Consortium is called the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon.

Paragraph 1: The Consortium has a legal nature of public law and is an autarchy of the public association type.

Paragraph 2: The Consortium is part of the indirect public administration of all associated federative units.

See text of the Protocol of Intent (Only available in Portuguese): [Clique e acesse o Protocolo de Intenções](#)

Public Consortium Agreement

Consortium Agreement: the Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon is established, in which the States Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins are associated.

See text of the Consor (Only available in Portuguese): [Clique e acesse o Contrato de Consorciamento](#)

Federal Laws that govern Consortia in Brazil

The Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon is governed by the Laws and Norms of Public Administration in the country. Due to its

autonomous nature, of public association between federated entities, the Consortium is also governed by a specific law, Law No. 11,017, of April 6, 2005, which provides for general rules for contracting public consortia and other provisions.

It falls within the Consolidation of Labor Laws (Consolidação da Legislação Trabalhista – CLT), for the legal regime of hiring, according to Law No. 13,822, of May 3, 2019, which amends § 2 of art. 6 of Law No. 11,107, of April 6, 2005, to establish that, in the public consortium with legal personality governed by public law, the personnel will be governed by the Consolidation of Labor Laws.

See text of the Federal Laws (Only available in Portuguese):

- [Clique e acesse a Lei nº 11.107](#)
- [Clique e acesse a Lei nº 13.822](#)

Minutes of the General Assembly on the Launch of the Legal Amazon Consortium

Minutes of the General Assembly of Governors of the Legal Amazon Member States: On the 29th day of March 2019, at the 17th Forum of Governors of the Legal Amazon based in the city of Macapá (AM), held on March 28 and 29 of the current This year, the heads of the Executive Powers of the consortium states held the first General Assembly, the highest instance of the Consortium.

See text on Minutes of the General Assembly of Governors of the Legal Amazon Member States (Only available in Portuguese):

- [Clique e acesse a Ata de Instalação do Consórcio Amazônia Legal](#)

Legal Amazon Consortium Statute

Article 1: The Interstate Consortium for Sustainable Development of the Legal Amazon is a public association, of an autonomous nature, governed by the Consortium Agreement, pursuant to Federal Law No. 11,107/2005, regulated by Federal Decree No. 6,107/2007 and other rules applicable to the type and regulation carried out by its collegiate bodies, constituted in the form of a legal entity governed by internal public law.

See text of the Legal Amazon Consortium Statute:

- [Clique e acesse o Estatuto do Consórcio Amazônia Legal](#)

Annex 2 - Financing the Interstate Consortium of the Brazilian Legal Amazon

The Interstate Consortium for the Sustainable Development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon receive direct donations from global funds, foundations, bilateral and multilateral agreements.

In 2019, the Interstate Consortium signed a cooperation agreement with the “Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade (FUNBIO)”, which is a national entity whose mandate is to provide strategic resources for biodiversity conservation in Brazil. As a pioneer financial mechanism in Brazil, it creates solutions to the sustainability of conservation and climate change initiatives. FUNBIO has extensive experience in supporting protected areas and in the design and management of funds, programs, networks and environmental projects. Throughout its 20-year existence, it has managed projects financed with the private sector and through bilateral and multilateral agreements with the Brazilian government, with a focus on areas of biodiversity conservation, land use, forestry and ecosystems.

Thus, since then, FUNBIO became the autarchy's private operational and financial mechanism, with action guided by the Green Recovery Plan (PRV). In close coordination with the Consortium and its civil society partners, two projects that support the structuring of the consortium and the implementation of the PRV are already under way.

The first, supported by the Instituto Clima e Sociedade (ICS), aims to strengthen the management and governance of the Consortium.

The second, supported by the French Embassy, was signed in April 2021 and aims to strengthen activities to halt illegal deforestation, with the elaboration of an “Integrated Plan of the Interstate Consortium of the Legal Amazon for the control of deforestation”, making more robust the articulation of command-and-control policies of the nine Amazonian states.

The donated resources are directed to a financial mechanism created by FUNBIO, the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity, financial manager of the Consortium's environmental component.

FUNBIO is a GEF Agency and a GCF accredited entity

FUNBIO is a Brazilian civil society organization with 25 years of experience. In this period, it has already made the financial management of more than 260 projects that supported 430 protected areas. FUNBIO is accredited as an implementing agency for both the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

See more info at: https://www.funbio.org.br/programas_e_projetos/consorcio-interestadual-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-da-amazonia-legal/ (Only available in Portuguese)

In 2012, the GEF opened an accreditation process for new agencies, and FUNBIO applied. During the process, FUNBIO worked to adapt its policies and implement the necessary safeguards to be a GEF agency. In February 2015, FUNBIO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the GEF to become the 15th GEF Agency worldwide and the first national agency in Latin America. FUNBIO understands that this was a milestone in its institutional development and resounding recognition for its 20 years of hard work in biodiversity conservation. The GEF is in the Fund's DNA, as FUNBIO was created in 1995 with a GEF donation to the Brazilian government.

After that starter capital, FUNBIO became independent and went on to financially manage hundreds of projects in its own right, while executing countless others, some of them

supported by the GEF, such as the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program (ARPA), the world's largest tropical-forest conservation initiative.

See:

<https://www.thegef.org/partners/gef-agencies>

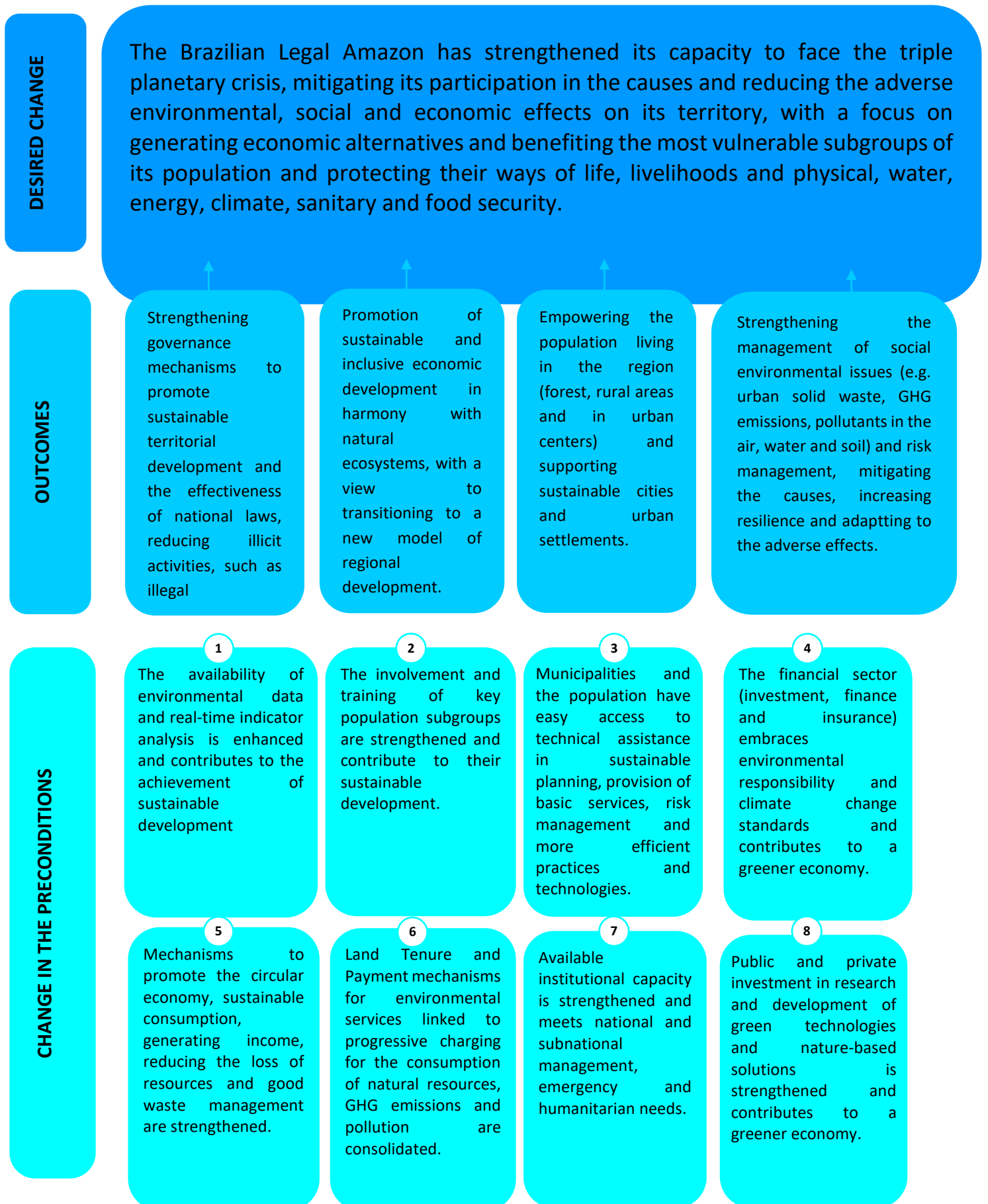
<https://www.funbio.org.br/en/agencias/agencia-gef/>

The agreement, signed between the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the “Fundo Brasileiro para a Biodiversidade” (FUNBIO) in 2019 sets out the terms and conditions for the use of GCF resources. It formalises FUNBIO's accountability in carrying out GCF-approved projects appropriately.

See: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/ama-funbio>

See attached the GCF's accreditation master agreement with FUNBIO.

Annex 3 – Theory of Change for the Brazilian Legal Amazon Diagram



1. Strengthening data generation and sharing

- 1.1. Strengthen technical systems for real-time generation and sharing of data related to the different dimensions of sustainable development.
- 1.2. Strengthen institutional mechanisms for real-time sharing and consolidation of data of human rights, environmental and climate interest.
- 1.3. Strengthen integrated programs for monitoring the health of populations and workers potentially affected by pollution and contamination of food and products.

2. Empowerment of the population living in the forest, rural areas and in urban centers (including refugees and migrants)

- 2.1. Expand opportunities and strengthen mechanisms to generate jobs and combat inequalities in income, race, gender and access to services and basic infrastructure.
- 2.2. Strengthen the mechanisms of capacity building and engagement of the population in governmental and private programs and actions related to sustainable development, including, but not limited to, solid waste management, sanitation, risk reduction of environmental disasters and food security.
- 2.3. Strengthen institutional communication mechanisms and continuing education for the population to improve awareness and understanding of roles and duties in environmental and climate management systems.
- 2.4. Strengthen population training mechanisms to improve the adoption of more sustainable, disaster-resilient and rational alternative practices in the use of resources and technologies, including training for the development of activities such as organic agriculture with biological and ecosystem solutions, sustainable agroforestry production, fish farming privileging the use of native species of ichthyofauna, ecotourism and integrated production systems (such as crop-livestock-forest).
- 2.5. Expand opportunities for the population through connectivity and digital inclusion.

3. Support Sustainable Cities

- 3.1. Strengthen capacity-building mechanisms for municipalities and their populations in environmental and climate planning, including, but not limited to, programs to assess local environmental support capacity, to manage environmental and climate risks, for resilience and adaptation, and to enable municipalities to apply the instruments provided for in the National Environmental, Climate Change, Basic Sanitation and Solid Waste Policies.
- 3.2. Strengthen the capacity-building mechanisms of Municipalities and their populations in environmental remediation and recovery, including urban renewal and recovery.
- 3.3. Strengthen capacity-building mechanisms for Municipalities and their populations in the sustainability of cities, including, but not limited to, the generation of green jobs, disaster prevention and response to environmental incidents, green solutions for urban mobility and intermunicipal and interstate public transport, as well as customized and innovative solutions for water treatment, depollution of rivers, sanitation and urban solid waste management, especially for isolated communities.

4. Mobilization of the Financial Sector

- 4.1. Engagement of the financial sector to adopt the concept of green, more sustainable and resilient credit and investment, and to consider the risks and effective environmental and climate costs of the projects in which it invests, finances or insures.
- 4.2. Development of consistent auditable criteria that make it possible to measure and audit, for public and private purposes, the actual sustainability of projects and activities, considering the entire production chain, externalities and product life cycle, and that allow environmental certification mechanisms.
- 4.3. Engagement of the financial sector to provide facilitated financial services with the aim of strengthening an inclusive and resilient low-carbon economy, including but not limited to funding activities that enhance the circular economy, resilient infrastructure, adequate and safe housing, sustainable distributed energy generation and industry modernization.
- 4.4. Support the structuring of market mechanisms that stimulate the green economy, income generation for small producers and local communities

5. Enabling the circular economy and sustainable consumption

- 5.1. Encourage the establishment of ethical socio-environmental codes of conduct and voluntary sectoral standards that encourage environmental efficiency and transparency in economic sectors and allow consumers to identify the companies and products most committed to the green economy.
- 5.2. Foster a consistent recycling industrial base that absorbs the supply of recyclable materials, strengthens the circular economy and promotes the development of reverse logistics chains.
- 5.3. Universalize the concept of sustainable procurement and promote incentives to agroecology through public procurement programs, such as the Food Acquisition Program.
- 5.4 Establishment of synergies between the various scales of bioeconomy, integrating extractive and forestry markets, and supporting product certification to expand commercialization of products.

6. Strengthening land tenure governance and development of payment for environmental and climate services

- 6.1. Strengthen the mechanisms of land tenure regulation, including how access is granted to rights to use, control, and transfer land, as well as associated responsibilities and restraints.
- 6.2 Strengthen the mechanisms for the use of taxation to encourage environmental protection, including, but not limited to the deferral of tax on raw materials, inputs and products derived from recycling.
- 6.3. Develop instruments to charge for the overuse of natural resources beyond support capacity.
- 6.4. Support the structuring of market mechanisms that stimulate the remuneration of environmental and climate services, such as an “environmental credit” grant and “payment for environmental and climate services” based on the Forest Code.
- 6.5. Develop financial sustainability mechanisms for the conservation and protection of protected areas, including, but not limited to, sustainable use planning and “green bonds”.

7. Strengthening Institutional Capacities

- 7.1. Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's actions to fulfill the commitments of multilateral agreements to which the country has adhered, harmonize national and state legislation with the latest globally accepted human rights, humanitarian, social, environmental, climate and economic standards and actively participate in global discussions on emerging issues.
- 7.2. Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's actions to advance in the implementation of its National Environmental, Climate Change, Social Protection, Basic Sanitation and Solid Waste Policies.
- 7.3. Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's actions to strengthen coordinated joint actions between federal and subnational governments, including harmonizing subnational criteria, standards and procedures.
- 7.4 Support Brazil's and the Amazon region's stakeholders South-South cooperation.

8. Promotion of research and development

- 8.1. Strengthen national and local research and development mechanisms through innovative partnerships in areas related to sustainable development, especially on the following topics:
 - i. sustainable generation and distribution of energy, including energy generation from waste from public sanitation services and waste from agricultural and fisheries production;
 - ii. sustainable production programs for economically vulnerable communities, such as biological and ecosystem solutions in rural and urban organic agriculture, sustainable agroforestry production, fish farming with native species of ichthyofauna;
 - iii. sustainable green and biotechnology;
 - iv. innovative environmental monitoring technologies and techniques;
 - v. less polluting and more efficient mobility alternatives;
 - vi. alternatives for optimizing consumption chains, including techniques to reduce losses in distribution, rational consumption, reduction of packaging waste and universalization of the concept of sustainable purchases;
 - vii. innovative solutions for water treatment and sanitation for isolated communities;
 - viii. innovative solutions for solid waste reuse and recycling;
 - ix. health.

