Docusign Envelope ID: 97E6C9A7-36DD-4157-AF8C-6B3ED7813262

UN Development Programme

Brazil - Brasilia

Quantum Project ID: 01003572

Project Title: BRA/25/003 - PIMS 10148 - Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) - Strengthening Brazil's climate finance and transition capacities.

Start Year: 2024

End Year: 2027

Implementing Partner: UNDP

Responsible Parties: UNDP

Budget (US$) as of 12-December-2024

Donor	Fund	Amount
GCF	66000 GCF Green Climate Fund Grant	921,658.00
Total Budget (2025 and Beyond)		921,658.00
Total Utilization (2024 and Prior)		0.00
Project Total		921,658.00
Unprogrammed/Unfunded		0.00

Revision Type: Initial Project Approval (Award 1339195 - Version 1 Quantum)

Project Description:

To limit global warming to 1.5°C, a shift from project-based approaches to programmatic investments across economies is essential. Country platforms have emerged as vital tools in this transformation, especially in the context of the G20's 2020 Framework for Effective Country Platforms. These platforms are country-led, adaptable, and aim to integrate national climate and economic plans, promoting private sector and civil society participation. The BIP (Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform) will advance Brazil's climate goals by fostering collaboration and scaling up investments aligned with national priorities, particularly in energy transition, adaptation, and nature-based climate solutions.

The goal of this proposal is to support the establishment and operationalization of the BIP, an innovative government-led climate finance alignment solution that aims to create a centralized mechanism for coordinating and scaling up climate finance, facilitating connections between climate-positive projects and investors, currently under development to streamline Brazil's climate investment strategy. The objectives are providing technical and logistical support for the BIP: (1) to collate a comprehensive project pipeline aligned with national climate goals, (2) to enhance connectivity and collaboration between stakeholders, (3) to attract and mobilize private investments, and (4) to support effective governance and monitoring of climate investments.

This Readiness grant has the following outputs:

- Output 2.4.1 – New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low-emission and climate resilient investment.
- Output 4.1.2 – Pipeline identified and prioritization assessment.

Agreed by: Claudio Providas
Resident Representative
UNDP Brazil

DocuSigned by: Claudio Providas D9C12626EEB14B5...

Date: 06-Jan-2025

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United Nations Development Programme

GCF Readiness Programme Support/ Initiation Plan

Project title: Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) - Strengthening Brazil's climate finance and transition capacities	
Country: Brazil	
Management Arrangements: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) **Implementing Partner**: UNDP CO Brazil	
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome (s)*:* Cooperation Framework Outcome Involving UNDP#3 (UNSDCF.3.2): By 2027, Brazil will have advanced in the implementation of actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, reduce deforestation, risks of disasters, considering groups and people in situations of vulnerability, including forcibly displaced people, with a generational, gender, racial and ethnic equality approach, and protection of the territories of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest and riverside populations, aiming at promoting a resilient and decarbonized economy, considering national legislation and regulations and aligned with prevailing international commitments.	
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Related Strategic Plan Outcome 3: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.	
UNDP Gender Marker: 2	
Quantum Award ID number: 1339195	**Quantum Project ID number:** 01003572
UNDP-GCF PIMS ID number: 10148	
Planned start date: 05/11/2024 (GCF Notification Letter)	**Planned end date:** 05/02/2027 (24 months + 3 months of grace)
Brief project description: To limit global warming to 1.5°C, a shift from project-based approaches to programmatic investments across economies is essential. Country platforms have emerged as vital tools in this transformation, especially in the context of the G20's 2020 Framework for Effective Country Platforms. These platforms are country-led, adaptable, and aim to integrate national climate and economic plans, promoting private sector and civil society participation. The BIP (Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform) will advance Brazil's climate goals by fostering collaboration and scaling up investments aligned with national priorities, particularly in energy transition, adaptation, and nature-based climate solutions. The goal of this proposal is to support the establishment and operationalization of the BIP, an innovative government-led climate finance alignment solution that aims to create a centralized mechanism for coordinating and scaling up climate finance, facilitating connections between climate-positive projects and investors, currently under development to streamline Brazil's climate investment strategy. The objectives are providing technical and logistical support for the BIP: (1) to collate a comprehensive project pipeline aligned with national climate goals, (2) to enhance connectivity and collaboration between stakeholders, (3) to attract and mobilize private investments, and (4) to support effective governance and monitoring of climate investments. This Readiness grant has the following outputs:	

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• Output 2.4.1 – New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low-emission and climate resilient investment • Output 4.1.2 – Pipeline identified and prioritization assessment		
FINANCING PLAN		
GCF grant	USD 921,658.00 (without fees)	
Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 921,658.00 (without fees)	
SIGNATURES		
Signature: DocuSigned by: Claudio Providas D9C12626EEB14B5... Claudio Providas Resident Representative	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:** 06-Jan-2025

DS GM DS MB

Docusign Envelope ID: 97E6C9A7-36DD-4157-AF8C-6B3ED7813262

Readiness and Preparatory Support

Proposal Template

Proposal title:	Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) - Strengthening Brazil's climate finance and transition capacities
Country(ies):	Federative Republic of Brazil
National Designated Authority(ies):	Ministry of Finance, Secretariat for International Affairs
Delivery Partner:	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of first submission:	9 October 2024
Date of current submission:	23 October 2024
Version number:	Version #3

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Docusign Envelope ID: 97E6C9A7-36DD-4157-AF8C-6B3ED7813262

Before completing this proposal template, please read the revised **Readiness Guidebook** and learn how to access readiness resources under the GCF Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme.

How to complete this template?

Before completing this proposal template, please read carefully the revised Readiness Guidebook.

This proposal template should be completed by the Delivery Partners and the National Designated Authorities (NDA) or Focal Points. Once completed, this document should be submitted to the GCF by the NDA or Focal Point via the **online submission system**, Fluxx, accessible through the Country Portal of the GCF website.

Before submitting, please delete all the instructions in the document in grey font.

Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please enclose it to the proposal as an annex.

If the Delivery Partner implementing the Readiness support is not a GCF Accredited Entity for project Funding Proposals, please complete the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA) questionnaire and submit it to fmca@gcfund.org prior to or with this Readiness proposal.

How to get support to complete this template?

If you are not sure how to complete the proposal, or require support, please send an e-mail to countries@gcfund.org, copying both the Readiness Delivery Partner and the relevant GCF Regional Desk. Please refer to the Country Profiles page of the GCF website to identify the relevant GCF Regional Desk colleagues.

We will get back to you within five (5) working days to acknowledge receipt of your submission and discuss the way forward.

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Section 1. Summary

1.1 Country(ies) submitting the proposal	Country name:	Federative Republic of Brazil
	Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point:	Ministry of Finance, Secretariat for International Affairs
	Name of contact person:	Tatiana Rosito
	Contact person's position:	Secretary for International Affairs
	Telephone number:	+55 (61) 3412-2202
	Email:	and.gcf@economia.gov.br
	Full office address:	Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco P, 6° andar, Brasilia, Brazil
	Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	and.gcf@economia.gov.br livia.oliveira@fazenda.gov.br flavio.baran@fazenda.gov.br
1.2 Date of initial submission	9 October 2024	
1.3 Last date of resubmission	23 October 2024	**Version number** V. 3
1.4 Institution that will implement the Readiness grant	☐ National Designated Authority ☒ Delivery Partner	
	Name of institution:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
	Name of official:	Nancy Bennet
	Position:	Executive Coordinator, a.i Vertical Funds Programming Support, Oversight & Compliance Hub Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)
	Telephone number:	+1 917-498-7221
	Email:	nancy.bennet@undp.org
	Full office address:	UNDP, 918, FF-Building, 304 E45th Street, NY 10017, USA

Docusign Envelope ID: 97E6C9A7-36DD-4157-AF8C-6B3ED7813262

	Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences:	nancy.bennet@undp.org patricia.velasco@undp.org claudia.ortiz@undp.org elisa.calcaterra@undp.org luana.lopes@undp.org maristela.baioni@undp.org saenandoah.dutra@undp.org nathaniel.pappoe@undp.org robin.merlier@undp.org and.gcf@fazenda.gov.br livia.oliveira@fazenda.gov.br luana.magalhaes@fazenda.gov.br
1.5 Title of the Readiness support proposal	Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) - Strengthening Brazil's climate finance and transition capacities	
1.6 Readiness objectives of the proposal	☐ Objective 1. Capacity Building ☒ Objective 2. Strategic frameworks ☐ Objective 3. Adaptation planning[1] ☒ Objective 4. Pipeline development ☐ Objective 5. Knowledge sharing and learning	
1.7 Total requested amount and currency	USD 999,998.93 (including DP Fees)	
1.8 Implementation period[2]	24 months	
1.9 Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?[3]	☐ Yes ☒ No	
1.10 Brief summary of the request (maximum length: 500 words)	i) Climate background and institutional and policy context: Brazil is globally recognized as one of the most critical countries in the climate change arena due to its vast natural resources, including the Amazon rainforest, which plays a key role in regulating global climate systems. However, Brazil also faces significant challenges related to deforestation, carbon emissions, and environmental degradation. The country is committed to addressing these issues through its **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** under the Paris Agreement, where it has pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 53.1% by 2030, based on 2005 levels. This ambitious target emphasizes the need for robust climate finance and	

[1] Please note that for adaptation planning proposals, only the box for objective 3 may be ticked.
[2] The implementation period shall begin on the date the grant is effective.
[3] Please note that proposals for adaptation planning support (objective 3) cannot be submitted as multiple-year strategic Readiness proposals.

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governance mechanisms to ensure the successful implementation of Brazil's climate objectives. In recent years, Brazil has made progress in establishing frameworks for climate action. The **Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP)**, launched in 2023, serves as a roadmap for achieving sustainability across sectors, aiming to decarbonize the economy while promoting social inclusion and environmental conservation. This plan aligns with the country's long-term climate goals and reflects Brazil's commitment to integrating ecological transformation into its development strategies. Additionally, Brazil's climate agenda is reinforced through sectoral policies and the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)**, which outlines specific strategies for adapting to climate risks.

To limit global warming to 1.5°C, a shift from project-based approaches to programmatic investments across economies is essential. Country platforms have emerged as vital tools in this transformation, especially in the context of the G20's 2020 Framework for Effective Country Platforms. These platforms are country-led, adaptable, and aim to integrate national climate and economic plans, promoting private sector and civil society participation. **The BIP (Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform)** will advance Brazil's climate goals by fostering collaboration and scaling up investments aligned with national priorities, particularly in energy transition, adaptation, and nature-based climate solutions. It builds on Brazil's leadership in G20 financial track and international climate fund governance.

ii) Problem statement:

Brazil's ability to achieve its ambitious climate goals is currently hindered by several critical barriers, including the absence of a fully operational Secretariat for the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP). This lack of centralized governance hampers coordination, stakeholder engagement, and climate finance management. Without clear roles and diversified financial mechanisms, Brazil risks inefficiencies in project execution and missed investment opportunities. Brazil has estimated that implementing its climate goals will require significant investments, with the exact budget still evolving.

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Therefore, this Readiness grant aims to address three key barriers:

- Barrier 1. Limited coordination mechanisms among stakeholders due to insufficient governance and institutional capacity of the Secretariat of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP)
- Barrier 2: Fragmented climate project pipelines and lack of diversification of funding sources and innovative climate financial mechanisms.
- Barrier 3. Limited private sector engagement

iii) Goal and objectives

The goal of this proposal is to support the establishment and operationalization of the BIP, an innovative government-led climate finance alignment solution that aims to create a centralized mechanism for coordinating and scaling up climate finance, facilitating connections between climate-positive projects and investors, currently under development to streamline Brazil's climate investment strategy. The objectives are providing technical and logistical support for the BIP: (1) to collate a comprehensive project pipeline aligned with national climate goals, (2) to enhance connectivity and collaboration between stakeholders, (3) to attract and

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mobilize private investments, and (4) to support effective governance and monitoring of climate investments.

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- Output 4.1.2 – Pipeline identified and prioritization assessment

iv) Direct and indirect beneficiaries

Direct beneficiaries: Government agencies (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Mines and Energy), National Bank for Economic and Social Development, project developers, and investors involved in climate projects.

Indirect beneficiaries: Private sector entities, civil society organizations, local communities, and indigenous peoples who will benefit from the outcomes of the funded projects, improved environmental conditions, and economic opportunities generated by climate investments.

1.11 List of abbreviations

Please include a list in alphabetical order of all abbreviations used in the proposal. Please include in the text the full name and meaning of an abbreviation the first time it is used and thereafter use the abbreviation.

Abbreviation (alphabetical order)	Meaning
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BIP	Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
DP	Delivery Partner
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETP	Ecological Transformation Plan
FINEP	Funding Authority for Studies and Projects
FMCBG	Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GFANZ	Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero
INPE	National Institute for Space Research
ITA	Infrastructure Transformation Agenda
ITC	Information and Communication Technology
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry

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MCTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
MDBs	Multilateral development banks
MDIC	Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services
MF	Ministry of Finance
MMA	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NIB	The New Industry Brazil
PLANARES	National Plan for Solid Waste
PLANAVEG	National Plan for Recovery of Native Vegetation
PNTE	National Plan for Energy Transition
RASEAM	Women's Annual Socioeconomic Report
RFPs	Request for Proposals
SAF	Sustainable aviation fuel
SAFs	Agro-forestry systems
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIRENE	National Emissions Registration System
STEM	Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
TFFF	Tropical Forests Forever Facility
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Section 2. Situation analysis

2.1. Country's background and context

2.1.1. Socio-economic landscape

1. Brazil is a large, diverse country with ongoing challenges and opportunities. The country has been frequently described as a "country of contrasts" due to its extreme diversity across several dimensions, including economy, culture, geographical, and social inequality.

2. Brazil is a developing economy, recovering from the grave human and economic losses caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the country's Macroeconomic Outlook, published by the Ministry of Finance in July 2024[4], the country's GDP in 2023 reached R$ 10,85 trillion (approximately USD 2.1 trillion), showing steady and moderate growth since de COVID-19 pandemic. The In a five-year forecast, Brazil is expected to continue to recover, with average GDP growth rate of 2.5%. Employment rates have also been recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, according to the above-mentioned Macroeconomic Outlook, the unemployment rate was 7.1% in May, 2024[5]. This marks a steady and significant improvement from the COVID-19 pandemic years, when the country's unemployment rate was around 15%. Underemployment and informal labor remain concerns, particularly in the Northen and Northeastern regions of the country.

[4] Ministry of Finance (Brazil), Macroeconomic Outlook July 2024, https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/publicacoes/conjuntura-economica/panorama-macroeconomico/2024/panmacro_slides_ingles_july2024.pdf
[5] Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), https://www.ibge.gov.br/en/indicators.html?lang=en-GB

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3. Brazil's main economic sectors have been agriculture and services, with the industrial sector showing a slow recovery since the 2015 crisis. Brazil's economy is heavily reliant on sectors such as agriculture, mining, and energy, which are critical for its growth but also pose significant environmental and climate challenges. Most of the country's growth in the last decade can be attributed to the agricultural sector. In 2023, Brazil enjoyed a trade surplus, largely driven by a growth in the exports of commodities from the agriculture and extractive industries sectors. The country's dependence on these two sectors has led to conflicts between environmental protection and economic growth. The government's focus on economic recovery post-COVID-19 has heightened this tension, creating an urgent need for policies that balance development with ecological sustainability[6].

4. Regarding social indicators, while the country is among the ten largest economies in the world[7], with high human development index[8] and improving socioeconomic indicators, it is still marked by high poverty rates and stark regional inequalities. In this context, while social security policies have contributed to improving income distribution, Brazil is still among the twelve countries in the world with Gini index above 50[9]. Also, around 1% of the Brazilian population with the highest household earnings had average earnings equivalent to 39.2 times those of the 40% of the population with the lowest income[10]. Lastly, although levels were reduced by almost a quarter since 2018, the country still had 27.6% (or 21.6 million) of its households facing food insecurity in 2023 – proportion that reaches almost 40% in its Northern and Northeastern regions[11]. Poverty and economic disparities are particularly pronounced in rural areas where land-use changes are driven by the need for agricultural expansion. As registered in the most recent population census (2022), Brazil has a population of over 203 million people living in a territory twice the size of the European Union. This population is highly concentrated, with 54.8% of its people living within a territory no more than 150 kilometers from the shore[12]. About 85% of the population lives in urban area, over 51% are women, around 45% consider themselves biracial, while indigenous peoples encompass almost 1.7 million people. The median age of the population increased from 29 to 35 years since 2010, highlighting an aging demographic. Improvements in education were achieved since 2019, as the percentage of people with completed higher education, which rose from 17.5% in 2019 to 19.2% in 2022, and with completed secondary education, which rose from 28.3% to 29.9%[13].

2.1.2. Climate Context:

Climate risks and vulnerabilities

5. Brazil faces a diverse climate risk, with temperature rise, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events being the most prominent stressors. The country has seen an increase in average temperatures over recent decades, with projections suggesting an increase in averages temperatures by 2 to 4°C by the end of the century if global emissions are not significantly reduced (INPE, 2023). There are significant changes in rainfall patterns, leading to more intense and irregular wet and dry seasons[14]. Changing rainfall patterns are particularly concerning in regions like the Amazon, where shifts could alter the sensitive balance of tropical ecosystems, and in the northeastern semi-arid region, which is prone to droughts. Brazil is also vulnerable to extreme weather events, including floods, heatwaves, and occasional cyclones, particularly affecting coastal

[6] OECD (2020), *OECD Economic Surveys: Brazil 2020*, OECD Publishing, Paris,https://doi.org/10.1787/250240ad-en.
[7] Data refers to 2023, IMF, https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPD@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD/CHN
[8] Human Development Report 2023/2024, https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24
[9] Human Development Report 2023/2024, https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24
[10] Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agencia-news/2184-news-agency/news/39816-in-2023-wage-bill-and-per-capita-household-earnings-hit-record
[11] Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39838-seguranca-alimentar-nos-domicilios-brasileiros-volta-a-crescer-em-2023
[12] 2022 Census, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).
[13] Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/37089-em-2022-analfabetismo-cai-mas-continua-mais-alto-entre-idosos-pretos-e-pardos-e-no-nordeste
[14] Center for Weather Forecasting and Climate Studies – CPTEC, linked to Brazil's National Institute for Space Research. (2023). *Climate trends and projections for Brazil*.

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regions where sea level rise poses a growing threat[15]. Extended droughts have affected water availability, agriculture and energy production[16]. In what regards climate risks and vulnerabilities, a study carried out by the National Center for Monitoring and Alerts for Natural Disasters (Cemaden), covering a historical series of 13 years of climate data, identified that around 35% Brazilian municipalities (totaling 1,942) are at significant risk due to the frequency and intensity of extreme climate events[17]. In addition, the Brazilian Climate Change Impacts Information and Analysis System (*Adapta Brasil*) platform shows that half of Brazilian municipalities are highly or very vulnerable to geohydrological disasters, such as floods, downpours and landslides, with almost one in four municipalities highly or very vulnerable to droughts[18].

6. In 2022, although Brazil contributed to only 2.44% of global emissions, the country was among the world's six largest greenhouse gases emitters[19]. In this context, it should be noted that Brazil has one of the cleanest energy mixes in the world, with renewable sources accounting for 48.4% of the total demand for energy, three times the world average[20]. Consequently, unlike the global average, with net greenhouse gases emissions coming mainly from the energy sector (34%), followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use, AFOLU (22%) and transport (15%)[21], Brazil's main source of GHG emissions is AFOLU (66.5%)[22].This has driven Brazil's decision to go beyond existing laws and policies and commit to reach zero deforestation by 2030[23]. Consequently, climate change poses significant challenges to Brazil's ability to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For instance, climate change can exacerbate poverty by impacting agricultural productivity and livelihoods. Brazil's most vulnerable populations, especially those in rural areas, depend heavily on agriculture – which is a pivotal sector for Brazil's economy and wellbeing. In the last decades, and particularly in the last couple of years, the country has been hit heavily by waves of extreme weather events, such as floods and heavy rains, that have impacted almost 90 million people since 1991[24], and droughts, which in 2024 alone impact 83% of the country[25].

7. In the last few years, such extreme events have consistently caused damage to arable land, as well as urban and transport infrastructure, disrupting supply chains, due particularly to floods in the South and droughts in the Amazon (North), Caatinga (Northeast), Pantanal and Cerrado (Mid-West) biomes. Raising temperatures per se and an increase in frequency and intensity of global warming-fueled extreme weather events can lead to crop failures in Brazil, threatening not only income sources but also food security. Economic productivity and stability can also be negatively affected by climate-related health risks, that in Brazil include not only threats to the healthcare infrastructure itself but also to human lives and overall wellbeing, given increased heatwaves and the spread of vector-borne disease. A striking example of the growing health risks posed by climate change is the unprecedented surge in dengue fever cases reported in Brazil during the first quarter of 2024. In just three months, the country set a record for probable cases since 2015. This alarming trend has raised public awareness of the health impacts of rising temperatures in Brazil, demonstrating how climate change has expanded both the seasonality and geographic reach of the disease. It is important to recognize that Brazil's reliance on renewable energy sources, particularly hydropower,

[15] Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2021). Sixth Assessment Report. Geneva: IPCC.
[16] INPE (2023). *Climate change and its impacts in Brazil*.
[17] Cemadem, 2023, https://educacao.cemaden.gov.br/midiateca/nota-tecnica-no-1-2023-sadj-vi-sam-cc-pr/
[18] Data available at https://adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.br/
[19] China, the United States, India, the EU27, Russia and Brazil were the six largest GHG emitters in 2022, according to data in EDGAR – Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2023
[20] As registered in Brazil's updated NDC (October 27th, 2023), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-11/Brazil%20First%20NDC%202023%20adjustment.pdf
[21] According to IPCC's "Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report", p. 44.
[22] As of 2020, according to the 6º report on annual GHG emissions estimates, https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/publicacoes/estimativas-anuais-de-emissoes-gee/
[23] As registered in Brazil's updated NDC (October 27th, 2023), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-11/Brazil%20First%20NDC%202023%20adjustment.pdf
[24] According to the Digital Atlas of Disasters in Brazil, managed by the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (Brazil), https://atlasdigital.mdr.gov.br/paginas/mapa-interativo.xhtml#
[25] *Agência Brasil*, news agency linked to the Brazilian government, https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/meio-ambiente/audio/2024-09/seca-atingiu-mais-de-80-do-territorio-brasileiro-diz-relatorio#:~:text=O%20Amazonas%20lidera%20a%20%C3%A1rea,a%2083%25%20do%20territ%C3%B3rio%20brasileiro.

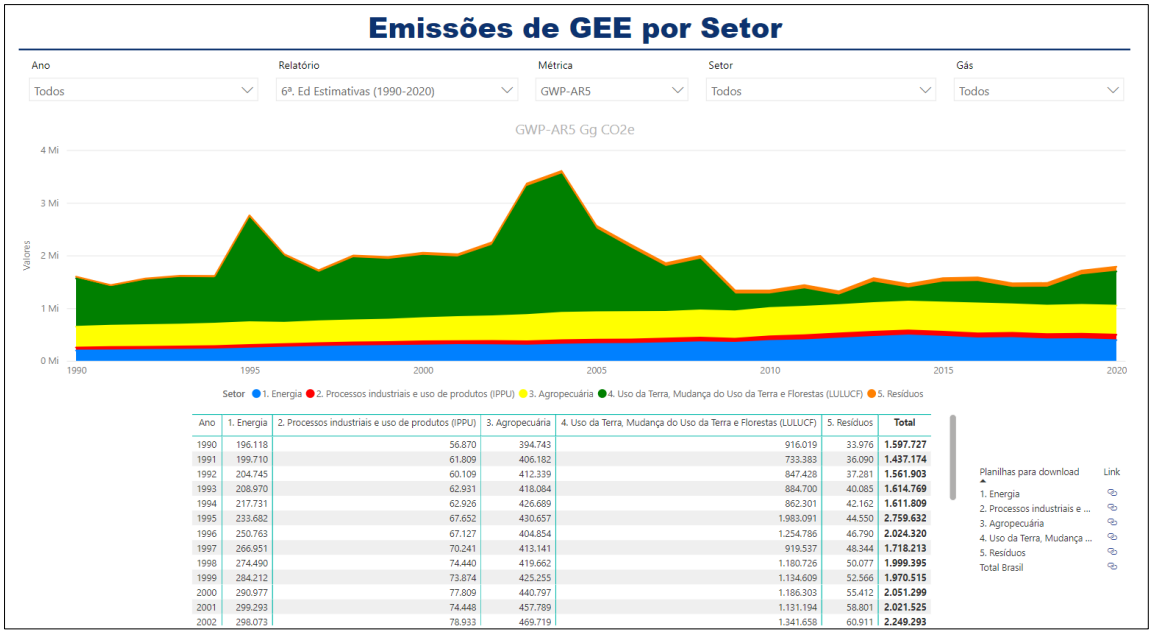
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which accounts for 62% of the country's electricity generation[26], also exposes its economy to vulnerabilities from climate change. Disruptions in water availability due to changing weather patterns could threaten energy supply stability, thereby posing risks to Brazil's economic growth.

Greenhouse's emissions and mitigation information

8. Brazil is currently the sixth largest GHG emitter in the world, although its total emissions are only half of those of the fifth largest GHG and its per capita emissions are 10.7% lower than the world average[27]. The country's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have undergone significant changes in the last two decades, reflecting the country's complex mix of industrial, agricultural, and environmental sectors, as well as public policies and legislation to combat deforestation.

9. Brazil faces challenges in balancing economic growth with sustainability, particularly due to its vast reliance on agriculture, to lingering deforestation, and remaining contribution of fossil fuels for the transport sector. As shown in the graph below, according to the National Emissions Registration System (SIRENE)[28], currently the primary sources of Brazil's GHG emissions stem from agriculture, deforestation, and the energy sector. While emissions from the LULUCF sector have increased from 2018 to 2020, overall, this sector has shown considerable decrease in emissions, particularly since 2004. Consequently, the share of other sectors, mainly Energy and Agriculture, has become relatively larger in terms of the country's aggregate emissions.



Ano	1. Energia	2. Processos industriais e uso de produtos (IPPU)	3. Agropecuária	4. Uso da Terra, Mudança do Uso da Terra e Florestas (LULUCF)	5. Resíduos	Total
1990	196.118	56.870	394.743	916.019	33.976	**1.597.727**
1991	199.710	61.809	406.182	733.383	36.090	**1.437.174**
1992	204.745	60.109	412.339	847.428	37.281	**1.561.903**
1993	208.970	62.931	418.084	884.700	40.085	**1.614.769**
1994	217.731	62.926	426.689	862.301	42.162	**1.611.809**
1995	233.682	67.652	430.657	1.983.091	44.550	**2.759.632**
1996	250.763	67.127	404.854	1.254.786	46.790	**2.024.320**
1997	266.951	70.241	413.141	919.537	48.344	**1.718.213**
1998	274.490	74.440	419.662	1.180.726	50.077	**1.999.395**
1999	284.212	73.874	425.255	1.134.609	52.566	**1.970.515**
2000	290.977	77.809	440.797	1.186.303	55.412	**2.051.299**
2001	299.293	74.448	457.789	1.131.194	58.801	**2.021.525**
2002	298.073	78.933	469.719	1.341.658	60.911	**2.249.293**

10. According to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)[29], in 2020, the LULUCF, Agriculture and Energy sectors accounted for 38.0%, 28.5% and 23.2% of total GHG emissions, respectively. Emissions in the agricultural sector are largely due to livestock, which produces methane during digestion (enteric fermentation totaled 57% of this sector's emissions), and soil management (31% of GHG emissions in the sector). Although experiencing a decrease since 2004, land-use conversions, particularly in the Amazon and the Cerrado biome, remain a significant source of emissions. Also, according to MCTI's estimates, LULUCF emissions are predominantly carbon dioxide (93.6%), which occur due to the conversion of land use and land cover, mainly

[26] Brazilian Energy Research Office, Energy Expansion Plan 2024, https://www.epe.gov.br/pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/Plano-Decenal-de-Expansao-de-Energia-2024#:~:text=N%C3%A3o%20obstante%20a%20maior%20relev%C3%A2ncia,%2C%20de%20cerca%20de%209%25.
[27] EDGAR – Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2023
[28] Brazil's National Emissions Registration System (SIRENE), https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/emissoes/emissoes-de-gee-por-setor-1
[29] Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions Estimates Report (6th edition, 2022), https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/publicacoes/estimativas-anuais-de-emissoes-gee

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associated with deforestation, but also with the net result of timber forest products. Non-carbon dioxide gas emissions, which represent 6.4% of the sector's total emissions, are also associated with deforestation, since their estimate is the result of the burning process carried out during the conversion of natural vegetation to human use (agriculture, pasture, urban areas, reservoirs or mining).

11. While Brazil is globally recognized for its reliance on renewable energy sources, particularly hydropower, which accounts for 62% of its electricity generation[30], the energy sector still produces a little under one quarter of national GHG emissions. MCTIC data shows that emissions in this sector are predominantly carbon dioxide (94.2%) from fossil fuels combustion. It is noteworthy that after years of gradual increase, since 2014 there has been a reduction in emissions because of the economic recession, with a decrease in industrial activity and a reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels in road transport. Currently, carbon dioxide emissions from the fuel combustion subsector in Brazil come mostly from transportation, manufacturing and construction industries, and electricity generation, particularly during times of drought when hydropower output decreases.

12. In what regards mitigation measures, it should be noted that they are guided by Brazil's NDC commitments and its pledge to reach climate neutrality by 2050. In 2023, Brazil updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 48% by 2025 and by 53% by 2030, both relative to 2005 levels. Brazil is currently conducting public consultations to revise and update its Climate Plan to identify the most cost-effective strategies for reducing emissions. The plan includes promoting low-carbon farming, enhancing energy efficiency, expanding green hydrogen use, and increasing waste-to-energy practices. National emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2035 will be distributed across key sectors: land use and forests, agriculture, cities, energy, industry, waste, and transport. Seven sectoral plans will accompany this strategy, outlining specific actions, targets, costs, financing, and evaluation mechanisms to support the nation's overall climate goals. This approach aims to balance sustainable development with climate mitigation. Key ongoing mitigation efforts include Brazil's decision to go beyond existing laws and policies and commit to reach zero deforestation by 2030[31], considering the role of the LULUCF sector in Brazil's overall GHG emissions. Brazil's government has implemented stricter regulations on illegal deforestation, implemented action plans to prevent and control deforestation and forest fires in its largest biomes, the Amazon and Cerrado, and initiated reforestation projects, resulting in a new decrease in deforestation rates in the Amazon biome in 2023[32].

13. One of the key programs is the Amazon Fund, which seeks to reduce deforestation rates while promoting sustainable development in the region. Additionally, the Ecological Restoration Plan (Planaveg) aims to restore 12 million hectares of degraded land by 2030. Additionally, the Low-Carbon Agriculture Plan (ABC Plan), launched in 2010 has greatly exceeded its targets of mitigating GHG emissions (119% of target achieved) and having agriculture and pastures lands implementing mitigation measures (152% of the targeted land cover area)[33], which include recovering degraded lands, projects of nitrogen fixation, increased accumulation of organic matter (carbon) in the soil, no-till farming, the integration of forest, crops and cattle breeding, agroforestry and forest planting etc.

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[30] Brazilian Energy Research Office, Energy Expansion Plan 2024, https://www.epe.gov.br/pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/Plano-Decenal-de-Expansao-de-Energia-2024#:~:text=N%C3%A3o%20obstante%20a%20maior%20relev%C3%A2ncia,%2C%20de%20cerca%20de%209%25.
[31] As registered in Brazil's updated NDC (October 27th, 2023), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-11/Brazil%20First%20NDC%202023%20adjustment.pdf
[32] TerraBrasilis, environmental monitoring platform created by Brazil's National Institute for Space Research (INPE), https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/.
[33] Ministry of Agriculture (Brazil), https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/planoabc-abcmais/plano-abc/acoes-do-plano

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14. Despite past and ongoing efforts, Brazilian climate policies still have had limited financing. The country has a need, and presents opportunities, to expand public sources, both national and international, and to mobilize private sources for climate finance. Most of the finance aligned with climate objectives came from domestic sources, which channeled US$ 6.3 billion/year (95%)[34].

15. Currently, among the instruments exclusively dedicated to climate and/or sustainable financing in the country are the Program for Mobilizing External Private Capital and Foreign Exchange Protection for Ecological Transformation (Eco Invest), the Amazon Fund, the Climate Fund, the Green Grant Program, and the *Mover* Program[35]. The Amazon Fund is the main climate fund channeling international finance for land use in Brazil. Despite this, the Amazon Fund approved an average of US$ 53 million/year in finance, which is equivalent to 0.7% of the total tracked for climate finance for land use in the country between 2015 and 2020.

16. Limited grant resources are available for sustainable development and climate-related projects through the Amazon Fund and other platforms via access to the GCF and GEF, or through international cooperation[36]. Other instruments, such as guarantees and equity still lack experimentation and scale, while blended finance structures are currently gaining momentum[37]. Despite recent increases in climate finance flows, Brazil still faces significant gaps in climate finance, which are often related to the need for more substantial and effective funding mechanisms. These gaps can be attributed to a lack of alignment between financial flows and the country's climate goals, limited access to international climate finance, and insufficient domestic resources allocated for climate actions[38].

17. Climate finance in Brazil is still complex and fragmented, which highlights the need for enhanced coordination, transparency, and alignment between financial flows and climate mitigation/adaptation projects. Furthermore, the country requires stronger institutional capacity and public policies to scale up investments in green technologies and sustainable infrastructure to fulfill Brazil's climate commitments. In recognition of this fact, sustainable finance is at the core of Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP)[39], which involves multiple government agencies mobilizing public and private resources and coordinating mutually reinforcing policies aimed at transforming Brazil's socioeconomic model by integrating nature as a foundation for development. Therefore, ETP will promote a broad set of fiscal, tax, credit, regulatory and financial measures to encourage the allocation of resources in sustainable, innovative and inclusive activities, reducing environmental and climate risks. Among ETP's sustainable finance initiatives are the Brazilian Emissions Trading System, currently being discussed in the Brazilian Congress, the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy, under development, and the Sustainable Sovereign Bonds, with annual issuance, which have already raised 20 billion reais.

18. Considering the current context and the initiatives under the ETP, enhanced institutional capacity and coordination, as well as improved access to information and data are required for the country to be able to mobilize both public and private capital for climate finance. While Brazil has access to various international climate funds, the complexities of navigating these financial mechanisms and meeting their requirements can be a barrier. This includes issues related to bureaucratic processes and the stringent criteria imposed by international funding bodies[40].

[34] Landscape of Climate Finance for Land Use in Brazil, https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Landscape-of-Climate-Finance-for-Land-Use-in-Brazil.pdf
[35] Climate Finance in Full: The Climate Finance Ecosystem In Brazil 2024, https://institutotalanoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/00_NOAukpact-Desktop-EN-v20240912.pdf
[36] Climate Finance in Full: The Climate Finance Ecosystem In Brazil 2024, https://institutotalanoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/00_NOAukpact-Desktop-EN-v20240912.pdf
[37] Climate Finance in Full: The Climate Finance Ecosystem In Brazil 2024, https://institutotalanoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/00_NOAukpact-Desktop-EN-v20240912.pdf
38 Brazilian Development Bank. (2023). Brazil's climate finance landscape: Current status and future directions.
[39] Details on the ETP can be found in Section 2.2.
[40] Brazil's NDC, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2023-11/Brazil%20First%20NDC%202023%20adjustment.pdf

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Issues faced by vulnerable sectors of society (i.e. women, elderly, landless, Indigenous Peoples, etc.) regarding climate change issues.

19. In Brazil, vulnerable sectors of society, including women, Indigenous Peoples, the elderly, and the landless, face complex challenges due to climate change. These groups are affected by a combination of environmental risks, socioeconomic disparities, and limited access to resources that make adaptation difficult. Below is a summary of the main climate change issues faced by these populations:
    - Women in Brazil, especially in rural and Indigenous communities, often play critical roles in agriculture, water collection, and caregiving, which makes them highly vulnerable to environmental changes. Droughts, floods, and other climate impacts can increase the burden of these tasks, while women's access to decision-making processes and financial resources remains limited. In rural areas, they have less ownership of land and fewer opportunities to access credit, making it harder to recover from climate-related losses[41]
    - Indigenous communities in Brazil, particularly in the Amazon, face severe threats from climate change, as well as from deforestation and land degradation driven by illegal mining and agricultural expansion. Indigenous Peoples rely heavily on natural resources for their livelihoods and cultural practices. The degradation of forests and waterways directly threatens their way of life and exacerbates vulnerabilities to climate change. Moreover, notwithstanding growing governmental efforts to improve social participation in policy -making[42], these communities are often marginalized in national climate policies, despite their traditional knowledge being crucial for sustainable resource management[43].
    - Brazil's landless rural workers, many of whom are part of the *Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra* (MST), face challenges from climate variability, as they lack secure access to land and resources necessary for agricultural productivity. Frequent droughts in Brazil's northeastern regions, floods in southern regions, and other extreme weather events have severely affected the livelihoods of landless workers who rely on farming. Their precarious economic position is compounded by inadequate access to infrastructure and technologies for climate resilience[44]
    - The elderly population in Brazil is particularly susceptible to climate impacts, including extreme heat and increased disease transmission, as well as disruptions in access to essential services. The elderly are more vulnerable to heatwaves and other climate-related health risks due to pre-existing conditions, limited mobility, and dependence on healthcare systems, which can be strained during extreme weather events[45]

2.2. Institutional and Policy Framework

i) Policy Framework

20. Brazil's current climate change policy framework is grounded in the country's commitments under the Paris Agreement and seek to contribute its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and its pledge to climate neutrality by 2050 and the national policies related to combat Climate Change. As summarized in the table below[46], the country's policy framework at the national level is comprised of a series of policies, policy instruments and plans directly or indirectly linked to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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[41] Rodrigues, A., Ribeiro, H., & Lopes, M. (2021). Gendered impacts of climate change: A Brazilian perspective. *Gender & Climate Change*, 5(2), 123-136.

[42] In an effort to strengthen social participation in public-policy formulation and monitoring, in 2023 the Brazilian government launched the Social Participation Council (Decree nº 11,406) and the Social Participation System (Decree nº 11,407). Since then, three social participation councils were recreated, on food security, socioeconomic and sustainable development, and on sustainable rural development, and several others were restructured. These councils are responsible for monitoring and providing recommendations in key federal policies such as social participation itself, youth, and promotion of rights for elderly people, children and the LGBTQIA+ community.

[43] Artaxo, P. (2019). Working together for Amazonia. *Science*, *363*(6425), 323. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaw6986

[44] Fernandes, B. M. (2020). Landless Rural Workers Movement: Legal Strategies and Ecological Struggles in Brazil. *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, *40*(4), 699–731. https://doi.org/10.1080/03066150.2012.671768

[45] Kovats, R. S., & Hajat, S. (2008). Heat stress and public health: A critical review. *Annual Review of Public Health*, *29*, 41-55. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.publhealth.29.020907.090843

[46] Talanoa Institute, "Brazil's Climate Policy in Full 2023", https://nossadescarbonizacao.org/politica-climatica-por-inteiro-2023/

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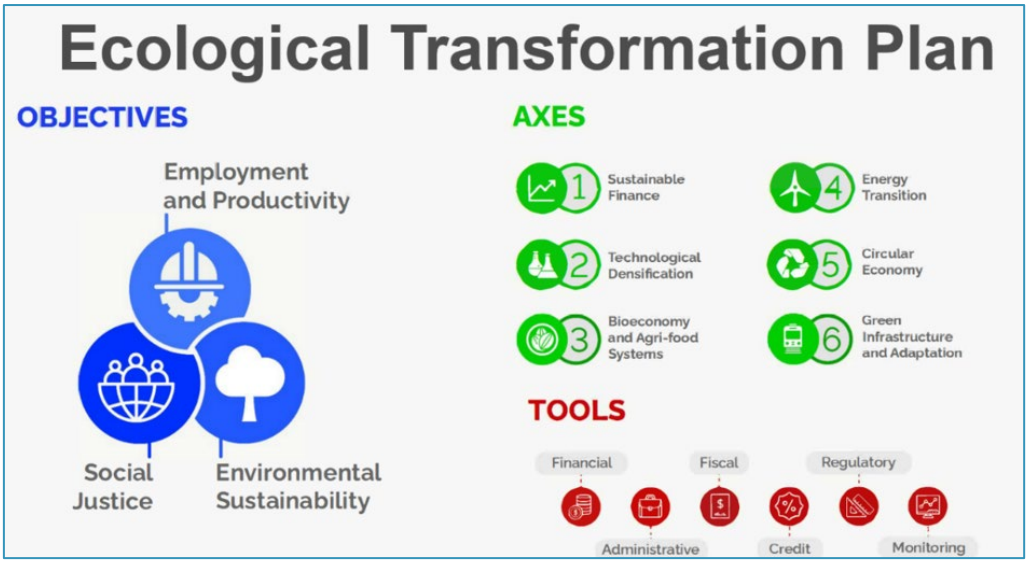
PUBLIC POLICY	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES AND MINISTRIES
LONG-TERM STRATEGY FOR CLIMATE NEUTRALITY (NET ZERO)	Chief of Staff, External Relations, Envir, Sci-Tech, Mines and Energy, others
NDC 2025-2030	Chief of Staff, External Relations, Envir, Sci-Tech, Mines and Energy, others
CLIMATE GOVERNANCE	Central Bank, BNDES, Envir, Finance, Monetary Council, Susble Finance Cmte
CLIMATE FINANCING	Central Bank, BNDES, Envir, Finance, Monetary Council, Susble Finance Cmte, Budget and Planning
CLIMATE ADAPTATION	Envir, Sci-Tech, Mines and Energy, others
MONITORING AND RISK AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT	MIDR, Sci-Tech, INMET, INPE, CENAD, ANA, CEMADEN

21. The climate change policy context relevant to this readiness proposal is shaped by three main initiatives[47]: **the Ecological Transformation Plan (*Plano de Transformação Ecológica*), coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, the Climate Plan (*Plano Clima*), under revision by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in a participatory process, and the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs**), all of which drive Brazil's climate action and sustainable development agenda.

22. **The Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP)[48]** is a pivotal cross-cutting strategy designed to operationalize Brazil's climate objectives. It integrates various climate and environmental goals into a cohesive roadmap, aligning with both the Climate Plan and the NDCs. The ETP "aims to promote a change in economic, technological, and cultural paradigms in favor of development through sustainable relationships with nature and its biomes, enabling the generation of wealth and its fair and shared distribution, with improvement in the quality of life for present and future generations"[49]. Therefore, it provides a structured approach to advancing ecological transformation by connecting governmental plans and coordinating mutually reinforcing public policies, and investment priorities. Implementation strategies include policy reforms supporting ecological sustainability and climate resilience, public and private investment for mobilizing public and private sector to support ecological projects and infrastructure and community engagement. The ETP involves multiple government agencies mobilizing public and private resources and coordinating mutually reinforcing policies aimed at transforming Brazil's socioeconomic model by integrating nature as a foundation for development. It integrates various funding mechanisms, including domestic resources, international climate finance, and private sector investments. As shown in the figure below, the ETP has six pillars or priority sectors that encompass: Sustainable Finance, Technological Enhancement, Bioeconomy and Agri-food Systems, Energy Transition, Circular Economy, and New Green Infrastructure and Adaptation.

[47] The Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform will also support the the Ecological Restoration Plan (Planaveg), the National Solid Waste Plan, the New Industry Brazil Plan, and the National Energy Transition Plan.
[48] Ministry of Finance (Brazil). *Ecological Transformation Plan: Objectives and implementation* https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica/english-version/documents/pte-19-10-2023-ecological-transformation-plan.pdf
[49] Ministry of Finance (Brazil), "Ecological Transformation Plan", https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica/english-version/learn-more/ecological-transformation-plan

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23. The Ecological Transformation Plan integrates various funding mechanisms, including domestic resources, international climate finance, and private sector investments. In the Sustainable Finance pillar, Brazil's Emission Trading System proposal, awaiting legislative approval, will establish a regulated Carbon Market with clear rules for trading and reducing emissions. Currently under development, the country's Sustainable Taxonomy aims to ensure that investments prioritize sustainable activities, aligning with global market standards. Sustainable Sovereign Bonds have raised R$20 billion to fund eco-friendly projects through the Climate Fund. Additionally, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) and Funding Authority for Studies and Projects (FINEP) are offering credit lines for energy transition, reforestation, and climate adaptation. *The Eco Invest Brasil* program attracts long-term foreign capital, and tax reforms incentivize sustainable production by reducing taxes on higher-value and less polluting products.

24. The Technological Enhancement pillar focuses on boosting productivity and innovation by leveraging state resources to drive neo-industrialization. It organizes sectoral funds, R&D investments, and government procurement to stimulate local content and enhance value chains in minerals and agriculture. Programs in federal institutes and universities aim to train a new, qualified workforce. This pillar aligns with the New Industry Brazil Plan to promote bioeconomy, decarbonization, and energy transition for a sustainable future. A noteworthy result for the ETP in this pillar is the fact that, after launching the Green Mobility and Innovation Program (*Mover*), which seeks to foster manufacturing of electric and hybrid vehicle in the country, Brazil has already attracted over R$100 billion in investments from the automotive industry.

25. The Bioeconomy and Agri-food Systems pillar integrates sustainable agricultural practices into the *Plano Safra* (Harvest Plan), offering technical assistance and favorable rates for best practices. Programs focus on restoring degraded pastures into Agroforestry Systems (*SAFs*) and creating productive forests through the "Arc of Restoration". The plan promotes income generation from standing forests via R&D, forest concessions, non-timber product exports, and payments for environmental services. Internationally, it supports the Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF) to attract funds for tropical forest conservation. Other initiatives include supporting family farming mechanization, allocating R$1 billion for forest restoration, and promoting the Amazon Bio-business Center for sustainable resource use. In the Energy Transition pillar, Brazil is promoting cutting-edge national technologies, such as green diesel, second-generation ethanol, and low-carbon hydrogen, for cleaner industrial production and exports. The plan encourages the expansion of wind and solar energy in the Northeast and replaces oil-based generation in isolated areas through the Amazon Energy Program. It also supports urban bus electrification and sets emission targets for lighter, less-polluting vehicles, alongside promoting sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) and low-emission maritime transport. Furthermore, the ETP is enhancing the processing of strategic minerals

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essential for the energy transition and offering incentivized debentures for financing low-carbon projects.

26. In the Circular Economy pillar, Brazil aims to enhance production circularity through regulations and incentives for reuse, remanufacturing, recycling, and resource efficiency. Key initiatives include expanding selective waste collection and biodigesters, promoting industrial circular economy programs, and reusing oil for biofuel in biorefineries. The plan also provides technical and financial support for closing landfills, assisting waste-picker cooperatives, and improving water and sewage coverage and wastewater treatment through technological innovation.

27. Lastly, in cities, the New Green Infrastructure and Adaptation pillar includes infrastructure projects for resilience and disaster risk reduction, such as preventing landslides and floods. It promotes socio-environmental sustainability in all public works. There are programs for emergency funding and environmental disaster response, in partnership with Civil Defense, focusing on immediate recovery. The strategy also addresses agricultural, energy, and health security to boost resilience in vulnerable municipalities.

28. **The National Climate Change Plan (*Plano Clima*)** was enacted in 2009 through Law No. 12,187, the plan is Brazil's overarching climate law. It serves as another critical cross-cutting framework, complementing the PTE by outlining Brazil's climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. It emphasizes the alignment of sector-specific plans with broader climate goals and supports the integration of climate considerations across different sectors and policies. It serves as a framework for implementing climate commitments and integrating climate considerations into various sectors of the economy. The plan outlines targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across different sectors, including energy, agriculture, and deforestation. It includes strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change, such as improving resilience in agriculture, infrastructure, and urban areas. The plan aligns with Brazil's broader sustainable development goals by promoting green technologies, sustainable land use, and environmental protection[50].Importantly, it recognizes the importance of including vulnerable groups, such as Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. It should be noted that the *Plano Clima* is currently under revision via a participatory process that has already involved over 23,000 people around the country in online and in-person discussions, with more than 1,200 proposals received[51]. In addition to the direct participation of the population, the participatory process is carried out with bodies that bring together social movements representing different segments of society, in the countryside and in the cities. In particular, the process encompasses organizations of women, LGTBQIA+, youth, anti-racist, workers, human rights, children and adolescents, people with disabilities, health, education, environmentalists, and housing movements.

29. **The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** are Brazil's commitment to global climate action under the Paris Agreement. They outline specific targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning towards a low-carbon economy. Brazil's current NDCs was updated in 2023 and sets an absolute target of reducing net GHG emissions to 1.32 GtCO2e by 2025, reflecting a 48.4% reduction from 2005 levels, and to 1.20 GtCO2e by 2030, which signifies a 53.1% reduction compared to 2005. It should be noted that, as required by the Paris Agreement, a new version of Brazil's NDC is already under development to be presented in 2025. It will deliver more ambitious commitments, with targets by economic sectors and for the elimination of deforestation by the end of the decade[52]. Additionally, Brazil aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 or earlier. The NDCs also include commitments to enhance climate resilience, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and urban infrastructure. For Brazil to achieve its GHG emission reduction goals, it will be necessary R$1 trillion by 2030[53], depending on the priority pathways.

[50] BNDES. (2023). *Climate finance and the Plano Clima: Opportunities and challenges*.
[51] Brazilian Government, reporting on the results of the first phase of public consultations, concluded in September 2024, https://brasilparticipativo.presidencia.gov.br/processes/planoclima/f/87/posts/456
[52] As announced by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment and Climate Change in October 2024, https://valor.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2024/10/03/meta-de-reducao-de-carbono-sera-ambiciosa-e-por-setor-diz-marina.ghtml
[53] *Clima e Desenvolvimento*; World Economic Forum, 2023.

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Brazil's NDC also emphasizes adaptation as critical to protecting its economy, society, and ecosystems. Some of the adaptation priorities include:

- Water resource management: Addressing water scarcity and flooding issues in vulnerable regions.
- Resilient agriculture: Enhancing climate resilience in agriculture through drought-resistant crops and sustainable practices.
- Infrastructure: Developing resilient infrastructure to withstand climate-related disasters.

30. Brazil has estimated that implementing its climate goals will require significant investments, with the exact budget still evolving. A broad figure often mentioned is that Brazil will need around USD 10 billion annually to meet its 2030 mitigation and adaptation goals[54]. However, this amount may increase depending on how sectors like energy, transportation, and agriculture evolve with further climate ambitions[55]. To successfully implement the NDC, Brazil will rely on several enabling conditions:

- International climate finance: Brazil will seek funding from mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other multilateral development banks.
- Technology transfer: Support in adopting advanced technologies, especially in renewable energy and low-emission agriculture.
- Capacity building: Strengthening institutional capacities for monitoring, reporting, and verifying emissions reductions, as well as promoting public-private partnerships to scale climate actions.
- Private sector engagement: Mobilizing private investments for sustainable infrastructure and low-carbon technologies.

31. Indigenous populations are crucial to Brazil's climate action, particularly regarding the protection of forests and biodiversity, which play a significant role in carbon sequestration. Indigenous groups manage approximately 13% of Brazil's land area, including large parts of the Amazon rainforest, which is pivotal for mitigating climate change. Brazil's NDC recognizes the contribution of Indigenous Peoples in conservation and emphasizes the importance of protecting their territories from deforestation and other environmental threats[56]. The gender dimension of climate change is acknowledged in Brazil's NDC through its efforts to incorporate gender-sensitive approaches to adaptation and mitigation strategies. Women, particularly in rural and Indigenous communities, are disproportionately affected by climate impacts like water scarcity and food insecurity. Brazil has begun working with organizations to promote women's participation in environmental governance and decision-making processes[57]. The inclusion of civil society, including local communities and vulnerable groups, is a key component of Brazil's NDC. Civil society organizations play an essential role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness in climate action. They are involved in advocacy, monitoring, and the implementation of climate-related projects[58].

32. Brazil's **National Adaptation Plan** (NAP) is a key part of the country's strategy to build resilience and adapt to climate change impacts across various sectors. Officially launched in 2016, the plan establishes a long-term approach to address vulnerabilities, strengthen institutional capacity, and enhance the resilience of ecosystems, infrastructure, and human settlements. Brazil's NAP includes 11 sector-specific adaptation strategies, covering areas such as agriculture, water resources, health, energy, and biodiversity. These sectors are critical for Brazil's socio-economic stability and environmental sustainability. The NAP focuses on identifying climate risks, with vulnerability assessments conducted to guide adaptation measures. The plan encourages collaboration between government agencies, private sectors, and local communities to manage risks. Brazil has established frameworks for tracking adaptation progress, which align with international reporting mechanisms under the UNFCCC. The implementation of Brazil's NAP is estimated to require

[54] *Agência Brasil*, news agency linked to the Brazilian government, https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2020-12/brasil-promete-neutralizar-emissoes-de-gases-do-efeito-estufa-ate-2060

[55] Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Brazil) for national policy updates and budget estimates.

[56] APIB. (2020). Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil. Retrieved from https://apib.info

[57] UN Women Brazil. (2021). Gender and Climate Change in Brazil. Retrieved from https://brazil.unwomen.org

58 Instituto Socioambiental (ISA). (2021). Socio-environmental Rights and Climate Justice. Retrieved from https://www.socioambiental.org

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significant investments, which the country plans to fund through national budgets, international climate finance (e.g., from the Green Climate Fund), and private sector engagement[59]. Brazil's *National Adaptation Plan* (NAP) lays out climate adaptation strategies for vulnerable sectors and regions, including Indigenous communities, women, youth, and other marginalized groups. The plan aims to enhance resilience to climate impacts by focusing on key areas like water resources, health, and food security. It calls for community-based adaptation measures and decentralized decision-making to ensure the needs of vulnerable populations are met.

33. In addition to these overarching frameworks, several sector-specific plans are integral to the national strategy. These include the **National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation** (*Plano Nacional de Recuperação da Vegetação Nativa* - PLANAVEG), which focuses on restoring and conserving Brazil's native forests**; the National Solid Waste Plan** (*Plano Nacional de Resíduos Sólidos* - PLANARES), addressing waste management and recycling; New Brazil Industry (*Nova Indústria Brasil - NIB*), which promotes sustainable industrial practices; and the **National Energy Transition Plan** (*Plano Nacional de Transição Energética* - PNTE), which supports the shift towards renewable energy sources.

34. These policies and plans collectively form a robust framework for addressing climate change and fostering sustainable development in Brazil. They reflect a clear alignment between national climate priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring that sectoral actions contribute to overarching climate and sustainability targets. Through these interconnected strategies, Brazil aims to effectively tackle climate challenges, drive ecological transformation, and achieve its long-term environmental goals.

35. The enhancement of platforms like the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP), will help to channel investments towards ecological sustainability and climate resilience. The BIP aims to enhance the connection between large-scale, climate-aligned projects and a diverse pool of public and private financiers, both domestic and international. This government-led initiative brings together four key ministries: Finance (MF), Mines and Energy (MME), Environment (MMA), and Development, Industry, Commerce, and Services (MDIC), the BIP and will target a pool of financiers that is composed of a wide range of stakeholders with multiple interests, such as public and private banks, funds, asset managers, private climate funds, public funds, the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Global Environment Facility (GEF), and MDBs. The platform's primary goal is to help increase capital mobilization towards projects in priority sectors strategically identified by each ministry in accordance with their climate transition plans and the overall strategy towards Brazil's NDC. This platform is seen as central to Brazil's efforts to mobilize resources for the development and enhancement of climate adaptation and mitigation projects across multiple sectors, particularly agriculture, energy, and infrastructure. It also aligns with the goals of the Ecological Transformation Plan and all the policy instruments above, which promotes sustainable land management, clean energy, and the protection of natural ecosystems as part of Brazil's response to climate change challenges. The readiness proposal is supported by a well-integrated policy framework that aligns national climate goals with sector-specific strategies. This alignment with Brazil's NDCs and sustainable development priorities provides a strong foundation for the successful implementation and impact of the proposed readiness activities. It should be noted that the BIP has been under development since February 2024 and is scheduled to be formally launched on October 23rd, 2024, on the sidelines of the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBG) meetings in Washington D.C. The ceremony should feature Ministers of Finance, Fernando Haddad, and of Environment and Climate Change, Marina Silva, along with representatives from the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and the New Development Bank. At present, BIP does not yet have an official Secretariat team or operational framework in place. Therefore, GCF support will be essential in establishing the BIP's Secretariat and in funding critical needs for its proper operation, such as ICT infrastructure.

[59] National Adaptation Plan of Brazil, https://unfccc.int/documents/302142

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Institutional and Policy Framework for Climate Change and Vulnerable Groups in Brazil

36. In addition to ensuring the inclusion of particularly vulnerable groups in broader climate change policies, Brazil has also implemented targeted policies aimed specifically at promoting sustainable development and protecting the rights of these groups. These specialized policies are designed to address the unique needs of vulnerable populations, complementing the broader strategies for climate adaptation and resilience. They are monitored by national councils, integrated by elected members of the target groups. Among these policies is the **National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities[60] (PNPCT)** This policy aims to protect the rights and territories of Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas (Afro-descendant communities), and other traditional populations[61]. The PNPCT emphasizes sustainable development, territorial rights, and the cultural heritage of these groups, making it a key framework for addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable communities. It supports their participation in sustainable development initiatives and environmental management, aligning with broader climate goals. The PNPCT is supported by the **National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities[62] (CNPCT)** The *National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities* (CNPCT) is a body within the Brazilian government that ensures the inclusion of traditional populations, such as Indigenous Peoples, in policy-making processes. The council works on issues of climate change, land rights, and natural resource management. Its role in climate action includes advocating for policies that support these vulnerable groups and ensuring their voices are heard in environmental decision-making.

37. Additional relevant social participation councils supporting public policies on the rights of vulnerable groups are the National Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality, the National Youth Council, the National Council for Women's Rights, the National Council for the Rights of Elderly People, the National Council for the Rights of People with Disabilities, and National Council for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People.

38. It should be noted that Brazil has an official platform for civil society participation in decision-making regarding climate change related policies. The **Brazilian Forum on Climate Change[63] (FBMC)** is a multi-stakeholder platform that includes civil society organizations, government bodies, and representatives from the private sector. It plays a central role in engaging different sectors of society, including vulnerable groups, in the dialogue on national climate priorities. FBMC is tasked with promoting transparency and participation in climate policy, ensuring that vulnerable communities are represented in discussions about sustainable development

39. In addition to the above-mentioned national councils, the country also has several civil society organizations which have played a relevant role in enabling the engagement of vulnerable groups into public policy and could potentially contribute to this project, such as the Brazilian Indigenous Peoples Coordination (APIB), the Socio-environmental Institute (ISA), and the Society, Population and Nature Institute (ISPN).

ii) Institutional Framework

40. The institutional framework for climate change and sustainable development in Brazil involves key government ministries and agencies, each responsible for planning, programming, and implementing climate-related policies and sectoral plans. This coordination is vital to ensuring a unified approach to tackling climate challenges and achieving Brazil's sustainability goals.

41. At the center of Brazil's climate policy is the **Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA),** which leads the development of cross-cutting initiatives like the Climate Plan (*Plano Clima*).

[60] Full text in Portuguese is available here: https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC156929/
[61] Currently, Brazil has 28 recognized traditional communities, https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/povos-e-comunidades-tradicionais/povos-e-comunidades-tradicionais-EN
[62] https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC156929/
[63] https://climate-laws.org/document/decree-no-9-082-establishing-the-brazilian-forum-on-climate-change-and-decree-no-9759-dissolving-the-forum_df04

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This plan serves as the backbone of Brazil's climate strategy, aligning national efforts with international commitments under the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In addition to the Climate Plan, the MMA oversees the National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation and the National Solid Waste Plan, which focuses on environmental restoration and sustainable waste management.

42. The **Ministry of Finance (MF)** is responsible for the Ecological Transformation Plan (*Plano de Transformação Ecológica*), which aims to establish sustainable and inclusive foundations for a new development model for the Brazilian society, enabling the generation of wealth and its fair and shared distribution, with improvement in the quality of life for present and future generations. The MF is therefore responsible for designing fiscal strategies, mobilizing investments, and ensuring that public funding aligns with ecological goals, which include the development of the country's Sustainable Taxonomy Action Plan. The Ministry also fosters collaboration across various sectors to facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy, promoting technological advancements and enhancing Brazil's competitive edge in sustainable industries.

43. The **Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)** is responsible for implementing the National Energy Transition Plan, guiding Brazil's transition towards cleaner energy sources. This plan includes the promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency measures, and efforts to decarbonize the energy sector.

44. The **Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Services (MDIC)** is tasked with advancing the New Brazil Industry Plan, which fosters sustainable industrial practices and supports the integration of green technologies into Brazil's industrial sector.

45. **The Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)** coordinates and submits Brazil's national communications, biennial update reports, and greenhouse gas inventories, outlining the country's progress on climate action, including mitigation and adaptation efforts.

46. Furthermore, the **National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)** is Brazil's largest development bank and a critical institution for financing sustainable projects. Its involvement in climate finance has increased in recent years, with the bank supporting projects in renewable energy, reforestation, biodiversity conservation, and energy efficiency. BNDES plays a critical role in financing climate-related projects and enabling public-private partnerships, partly by managing Brazil's Amazon and Climate funds. BNDES provides the financial infrastructure necessary to scale up investments in climate projects, supporting both government-led initiatives and private sector involvement. BNDES has a focus on developing innovative financing mechanisms like green bonds and blended finance models, promoting both public-private partnerships (PPPs) and private sector investment in green growth.

47. This proposal focuses on supporting Brazil **in setting up the governance structure for the development of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP**), which will be oriented towards advancing the country's ambitious climate goals by fostering collaboration and scaling up investments aligned with national priorities, particularly in energy transition, adaptation, and nature-based solutions. The BIP considers that the core of the climate strategy of the Brazilian government is supported by two overarching, transversal plans: the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) and the Climate Plan. Together, these two plans set the tone for the inclusion of four other sectoral plans in the scope of the BIP: the National Plan for Recovery of Native Vegetation (PLANAVEG), National Plan for Solid Waste (PLANARES), the New Industry Brazil (NIB) and the National Plan for Energy Transition (PNTE). The structure of BIP is aligned to the recommendation of the G20 Eminent Persons Group on Global Financial Governance (2018): "*Proposal 2: Build effective country platforms to mobilize all development partners to unlock investments, and maximize their contributions as a group, including by convergence around core standards"* and considers that this kind of platforms are "*voluntary country-level mechanisms, set*

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out by governments and designed to foster collaboration among development partners, based on a shared strategic vision and priorities"[64] [65]*.*

48. The platform will serve as a global, cross-sectoral mechanism for capital mobilization, fostering public-private collaboration to support the government's priority projects. Key aspects of the platform:
    - **Investor Input on Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**: It will gather insights from investors on policies and regulatory frameworks that can unlock investments in priority sectors, ensuring no overlap with other initiatives such as ITA and Nature Lab.
    - **Project Pipeline Mapping and Scaling**: The platform will map and prioritize a pipeline of projects, identifying mechanisms to scale them in partnership with relevant sectoral initiatives.
    - **Global Investment Community Engagement**: It will bring together a global community of investors to expand both national and international capital pools for priority sectors.
    - **Financing Mechanisms**: The platform will develop financing mechanisms and leverage public capital strategically to attract private investments.
    - **Support for G20 and COP30 Climate Financing Priorities**: It will help advance Brazil's climate finance priorities under its G20 presidency and the upcoming COP30. This initiative aims to enhance Brazil's capacity to attract climate-related investments, aligning with the country's broader ecological and climate objectives.

49. The **Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Platform Investment (BIP)** an innovative government-led climate finance alignment solution that aims to create a centralized mechanism for coordinating and scaling up climate finance, facilitating connections between climate-positive projects and investors. As it is aligned with Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP), it will focus not on prioritizing individual projects, but sectors selected based on government-led climate transition plans which outline the areas aligned with Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and are therefore key to the country's transition toward a net-zero economy. Once the priority sectors are defined, BIP will evaluate projects using a set of minimum criteria designed to ensure that all projects entering the platform meet essential standards in four key areas that are critical for Brazil's climate transition, that is: alignment with government transition plans, significant capital mobilization potential, positive climate impact, and positive additional co-benefits. Projects that meet these parameters will qualify to join the platform and will be shared with financiers within BIP's network. Given BIP's focus on facilitating connections, it is expected to play a crucial role in linking the private sector with catalytic capital, particularly from public sources, development banks, and climate-aligned funds. While BIP will not participate in investment decisions, it will hold a unique position, offering insight into Brazil's priority sectors and a clear understanding of key stakeholders capable of unlocking necessary capital. BIP's network will also include other stakeholders relevant to Brazil's climate transition, such as sectoral initiatives, civil society organizations, and development banks. By bringing together diverse expertise under a coordinated vision, BIP will foster support for innovative technologies, financing mechanisms, and project ideas. It will leverage the unique capabilities of each stakeholder to collaborate toward a common goal. This collaboration will also facilitate the incubation of innovative projects, primarily through sectoral initiatives and stakeholder partnerships, supported by BIP's financing framework. Therefore, hosting this platform within Brazil's largest development bank, BNDES, is ideal for several reasons[66]:
    - **Institutional Capacity and Experience**: BNDES has decades of experience in managing large-scale investments across multiple sectors, including energy, agriculture, and infrastructure. Its existing infrastructure and financial expertise make it well-suited to managing a platform focused on ecological and climate investments.
    - **Existing Partnerships**: BNDES has strong ties with both domestic and international financial institutions. These relationships allow it to mobilize resources from various sources, such as multilateral development banks, foreign governments, and private investors, ensuring robust financial backing for Brazil's ecological transition.
    - **Alignment with Brazil's Climate Goals**: BNDES has been heavily involved in supporting Brazil's environmental and climate strategies, such as the Ecological Transformation Plan. National Policy on

64 Report of the G20 Eminent Persons Group on Global Financial Governance (EPG), https://www.globalfinancialgovernance.org/report-of-the-g20-epg-on-gfg/
65 Country Platforms Action Plan, https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/63/2021/11/Country-Platforms-Action-Plan.pdf
66 BNDES, https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home

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Climate Change (PNMC). Its alignment with the country's climate policies ensures that the BIP will operate in coherence with national priorities like the NDCs and NAP.

- **Financial Innovation and Impact**: BNDES has led initiatives like Fundo Clima (Climate Fund), which finances projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience. This shows the bank's commitment to climate action, making it the perfect host for a platform that seeks to transform Brazil's ecological and economic landscape.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** BNDES is subject to strict governance rules and public accountability, ensuring that funds allocated through the BIP will be used transparently and efficiently. This increases donor and investor confidence, further enabling climate finance flows.

50. **Management and governance of the Platform** involve four groups composed of government entities and stakeholders.
    - The **Steering Committee** is comprised of representatives from the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Services**,** Ministry of Environment and Climate Change**,** Ministry of Mines and Energy and Ministry of Finance**.** The Ministry of Finance will act as the coordinator between the Government Ministries.
    - The **Secretariat** of the platform is the **BNDES**, which is a direct access entity accredited by the GCF. Its main role will be to develop and conduct the work plan of the Platform, provide general administrative and project management support, facilitate communication and collaboration among stakeholders, as well as coordinate relations with investors and communication with the external public. This proposal focuses on enhancing the capacities of BNDES in its role as secretariat, supporting the design and implementation of solutions to promote and facilitate connection between stakeholders that will act to mitigate barriers and unlock capital.
    - The platform includes various **sectoral working groups** aimed at addressing specific climate challenges and facilitating investments in key sectors.
    - Other organizations that will provide technical support to the Secretariat and the Sectoral Working Groups, using contacts and/or internal resources to support the objectives of the Platform as **Multilateral Development Banks** (**MDBs**) and the **Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ).**

51. Based on these plans, BIP's Steering Committee identified the three main areas of projects that will be selected to the pipeline of the BIP: Nature-based Climate Solutions, Industry and Mobility and Energy[67]. The criteria used for selecting priority activities were the following:
    - ***Alignment with the PTE, Climate Plan and other climate and sectoral plans in Brazil* -** The solution follows guidelines provided in the national and sectorial transition plans created by the government and linked to Brazil's NDC.
    - ***Impact on climate change emissions* -** The solution has the potential to significantly reduce and/or absorb and sequester GHG emissions in the sector. The potential for adaptation and/or resilience to climate change is also a relevant factor.
    - ***Investment demand via the Platform* -** The solution lacks sufficient financing and requires support from the Platform to create mechanisms that boost investment growth in Brazil.
    - ***Additional socioeconomic benefits* -** In addition to reducing GHG emissions, the solution enables the capture of socioeconomic benefits in the region where it is implemented.

52. Based on these criteria, a preliminary list of potential sectors and subsectors has been presented, guided by the BIP's Steering Committee and other relevant ministries. It is important to note that the inclusion of individual projects into the BIP will be evaluated based, among other parameters, on their contribution to mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

53. These ministries and agencies work together to ensure the effective implementation of Brazil's climate policies. They support the integration of climate objectives across all sectors, enable civil society, indigenous peoples, and local communities to participate in the process, and maintain transparency and accountability. This collaborative framework is essential for aligning national climate priorities with international climate agreements and sustainable development goals.

2.3. Gender equality analysis

[67] The BIP's Steering Committee, composed by the Ministry of Finance (MF), Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES)

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54. Brazil has made strides in gender equality and social inclusion, taking fundamental steps as implementing policies on maternal health and women's rights. Yet, challenges persist, particularly regarding women's representation, racial inequality, and inclusion of marginalized communities such as indigenous peoples and Afro-Brazilians. Gender inequality in Brazil is compounded by racial inequality as Afro-Brazilian women face a higher risk of poverty, violence, and limited access to healthcare and education, reflecting a complex intersection of racial and gender biases.

55. In Brazil, among the poor population, 52.2% are women and 47.8% are men. This is linked to a significant difference between men and women in participation in the labor market. According to the Women's Annual Socioeconomic Report 2024[68] (RASEAM), during the COVID-19 pandemic, labor market participation rate reached its lowest for both women and men: in 2020, while 69.5% of men aged 14 or over participated in the labor market, working or looking for work, less than half of the country's women (49.3%) did so. However, with the recovery starting in 2021, the labor force participation rate increased again, reaching 52.5% for women and 71.9% for men in 2022. According to the RASEAM, even when women are employed in the job market, inequalities are evident in their lower pay as the average hourly income for women was R$16 in the second quarter of 2022, below the estimated R$18 for men. White men earned an average of R$23 per hour, and white women, R$19. To address the wage inequality between women and men, the Equal Pay Law (Law 14,611) was enacted in July 2023, establishing the remuneration criteria that ensure that women and men receive the same amount when they perform the same function.

56. In what regards political representation, Brazil has achieved improvements, though it remains low as women hold around 17% of seats in the national congress, and despite efforts to increase female candidates, political leadership is still predominantly male. In what regards education, women have surpassed men, representing a higher percentage of university graduates, particularly in fields like health and education. However, women are still underrepresented in STEM fields (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics). One of the most pressing gender equality issues in Brazil is the high rate of violence against women, with high rates of femicide that have experience an increase since the COVID-19 pandemic[69]. In response, laws such as the Maria da Penha Law (2006) have been introduced to strengthen protections against domestic violence, but enforcement remains a challenge.

57. Brazil's gender equality context shows persistent disparities, with women often facing greater vulnerabilities to climate impacts, particularly in rural and indigenous communities. In Brazil, rural women are often heavily dependent on subsistence farming, which is sensitive to climate disruptions such as droughts, floods, and temperature changes. Climate change also intensifies health risks for women, particularly related to reproductive health. For example, rising temperatures can increase the spread of diseases like dengue fever and Zika, introduced in Brazil in the mid-2010, which disproportionately affect pregnant women and put their unborn children at risk.

58. Extreme weather events, such as the recent floods in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, which affected 431 out of its 497 municipalities, and the current drought that encompasses 83% of the Brazilian territory[70], have a significant impact on women, amplifying existing gender disparities in climate-related vulnerabilities. Women, especially those from marginalized and rural communities, faced greater risks due to their roles as primary caregivers and their economic dependence on small-scale farming and informal work. The destruction of homes, food supplies, and health services exacerbated their vulnerability, often leaving them with fewer resources to recover. Many women also experienced increased burdens in managing household responsibilities, caring for children,

[68] *Relatório Anual Socioeconômico da Mulher 2024*, report on women's socioeconomic status in Brazil, developed by the Observatory for Gender Equality, https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2024/abril/relatorio-anual-socioeconomico-da-mulher-volta-a-ser-publicado-apos-quatro-anos/MMulheres_RASEAM_2024.pdf

[69] **Brazilian Forum** on **Public Security, 2023,** https://publicacoes.forumseguranca.org.br/items/77f6dcce-06b7-49c1-b227-fd625d979c85

[70] *Agência Brasil*, news agency linked to the Brazilian government, https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/meio-ambiente/audio/2024-09/seca-atingiu-mais-de-80-do-territorio-brasileiro-diz-relatorio#:~:text=O%20Amazonas%20lidera%20a%20%C3%A1rea,a%2083%25%20do%20territ%C3%B3rio%20brasileiro.

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and ensuring family well-being amidst the crisis. Women's roles in agriculture, water management, and community leadership are critical for climate resilience. Integrating gender considerations into climate strategies can enhance the effectiveness of interventions, ensuring that both women and men benefit equally from climate actions.

59. The proposal will incorporate gender-sensitive indicators and data to inform the development of the BIP to address these disparities and promote inclusive climate action. The proposal will integrate a gender approach by embedding gender analysis into its project selection (pipeline) and implementation processes. This involves conducting gender-responsive assessments to comprehend how climate change affects women and marginalized communities differently and developing targeted interventions to address these disparities. The project and the secretariat will actively engage women as key stakeholders in decision-making and project design, which can enhance their roles in climate resilience and resource management, ultimately leading to more effective and sustainable outcomes.

60. Furthermore, the platform can facilitate social inclusion by prioritizing funding for projects that directly benefit underrepresented groups, including Indigenous populations and low-income communities. This can be achieved by establishing mechanisms for equitable access to resources and financial support for initiatives that empower these groups. By fostering inclusive participation, the BIP can enhance the capacity of diverse stakeholders to adapt to climate change and promote sustainable practices that align with national and global climate goals. Efforts will be made to ensure a balanced representation of women and men within the BIP secretariat.

2.4. Gaps and Barriers

The current readiness request will address the following barriers:

61. ***Barrier 1. Limited coordination mechanisms among stakeholders due to insufficient governance and institutional capacity of the Secretariat of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP).*** The Secretariat of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) is the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) and it has not yet been established, which poses significant challenges related to governance and institutional capacity. The absence of a fully operational Secretariat limits the effective coordination of climate finance and the implementation of key projects, undermining Brazil's ability to achieve its climate objectives outlined in the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and other climate change policy instruments. The absence of a clear institutional framework and governance structure for the Secretariat may result in unclear roles and responsibilities, leading to inefficiencies in decision-making and project management. This can hinder collaboration among stakeholders and slow down the implementation of climate initiatives. The Secretariat may not have the necessary technical expertise or human resources to design and implement innovative financial solutions. This is particularly concerning given the complex and evolving nature of climate finance, which requires specialized knowledge in areas such as green financing mechanisms, carbon markets, and climate risk assessment. A formalized support for the Secretariat is essential to ensure effective governance and coordination of climate finance initiatives. This includes defining clear roles, responsibilities, and operational procedures for the Secretariat to streamline decision-making and project implementation.

62. ***Barrier 2: Fragmented climate project pipelines and lack of diversification of funding sources and innovative climate financial mechanisms.*** The climate finance landscape in Brazil suffers from fragmented project pipelines, which impede the efficient identification and implementation of climate initiatives. This fragmentation is exacerbated by a lack of diverse funding sources and innovative financial mechanisms that are essential for supporting a wide range of climate-related projects. The lack of a unified platform for managing climate projects results in lacking continuity efforts, where projects are developed in isolation rather than as part of a cohesive

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strategy. This situation leads to inefficiencies and misses opportunities for collaboration among stakeholders. Many climate projects are overly reliant on traditional funding sources such as government budgets and international aid, which can be insufficient to meet the growing financial needs of climate initiatives in Brazil. This reliance restricts the ability to leverage innovative financing mechanisms, such as green bonds or blended finance solutions, that could attract private sector investment.

63. ***Barrier 3: Limited private sector engagement***. To make ecological transformation feasible, substantial investments are required. Achieving this depends on the collaborative participation of both the private sector (domestic and international) and the public sector. Currently, in developed countries, 81% of investments in green transformation are financed by the private sector, while in developing countries this rate is only 14%[71]. In Brazil, global trends and national policies have contributed to advance of a local sustainable finance market, which is yet to be fully developed. Among the main challenges for private sector engagement in sustainable finance in Brazil are exchange rate fluctuations, the level of maturity of ESG disclosure and reporting abroad, and the lack of knowledge and deeper interest in the subject on the part of individual investors[72]. The Brazilian government is addressing these issues via ETP's initiatives such as the Sustainable Taxonomy and the Program for Mobilizing External Private Capital and Foreign Exchange Protection for Ecological Transformation (Eco Invest). Nevertheless, fully addressing the challenges requires the development of mechanisms to enhance partnerships between the government and the private sector, and among the private sector itself, to foster risk-sharing, and incentivize green technology development. Additionally, investments in capacity-building and improved data and information dissemination platforms and tools for climate projects have the potential not only to increase awareness, but to prepare the private sector to make informed and effective investment decisions.

64. By creating the BIP and enhancing the governance and capacity of its Secretariat, Brazil aims to establish a centralized framework that streamlines climate project pipelines and facilitates collaboration among stakeholders, addressing key challenges hindering private sector engagement in sustainable finance. This platform will enable more coherent project planning and execution, reducing fragmentation and enhancing overall efficiency. The BIP can encourage the diversification of funding sources by facilitating access to innovative financial mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, green bonds, and climate-focused investment funds. By doing so, Brazil can attract private sector investment and address the financial needs of a variety of climate initiatives, including those under the Ecological Transformation Plan that not only recognize the relevant role of indigenous peoples, traditional communities, and smallholders in providing environmental services, but also address the needs of vulnerable groups[73]. The BIP should incorporate a centralized database to improve transparency and accessibility of information regarding climate projects and funding opportunities. This initiative will help stakeholders identify funding gaps and better match projects with potential investors. By addressing these barriers, the BIP aims to create a centralized, streamlined approach to climate finance, enabling Brazil to enhance project coordination, diversify funding sources, and implement innovative financing mechanisms necessary for its ecological and climate transformation.

2.5. Problem statement

65. Brazil's capacity to finance and implement its ambitious climate goals, as outlined in its Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), is currently hindered

[71] Persaud, (2023), https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/An-FX-Guarantee-Mechanism-for-the-Green-Transformation-in-Developing-Countries.pdf
[72] Sustainable finance market in Brazil in 2022 (*O mercado de finanças sustentáveis no Brasil em 2022*), https://labinovacaofinanceira.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/FiBraS-Mercado-FinSustentaveis_2022.pdf
[73] Among the ETP initiatives that address the needs of vulnerable groups and/or promote preservation of their rights and will profit from an improved climate finance governance are: the regulated Carbon Market, the National Bioeconomy Plan, the National Policy on Payments for Environmental Services, and the Forest Restoration Promotion Program (*Arco da Restauração*).

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by several critical barriers. Leading among these is the absence of an established Secretariat for the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP), a centralized, structured platform already under development for mobilizing and managing climate investments effectively. The lack of a centralized and fully operational body impedes effective governance, coordination, ample stakeholder engagement, and the delivery of climate finance. Without a formalized Secretariat, roles and responsibilities across stakeholders remain unclear, leading to inefficiencies in decision-making, resource allocation, and project management. This is particularly concerning as the Secretariat will be pivotal in fostering diverse climate projects, mobilizing capital, and ensuring alignment with Brazil's climate goals. Additionally, the climate finance landscape in Brazil suffers from fragmented project pipelines and an over-reliance on traditional funding sources. The absence of diversified financial mechanisms restricts Brazil's ability to leverage private sector investment. Without an integrated platform to coordinate these pipelines and innovate in climate finance, Brazil risks inefficiencies in project execution and missed opportunities for collaboration across government, private sector, and international stakeholders. Brazil has estimated that implementing its climate goals will require significant investments, with the exact budget still evolving. A broad figure often mentioned is that Brazil will need around USD 10 billion annually to meet its 2030 mitigation and adaptation goals. However, this amount may increase depending on how sectors like energy, transportation, and agriculture evolve with further climate ambitions[74].

2.6. Beneficiaries

66. This readiness proposal will generate benefits for a diverse range of stakeholders across various sectors and demographic groups, directly and indirectly contributing to Brazil's ecological transformation and climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. The beneficiaries can be disaggregated by gender and stakeholder categories, ensuring that the proposal's outputs and activities are inclusive and equitable.

67. Government Stakeholders: Government institutions at national and sub-national levels, including the Ministry of Finance (MF), the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC), and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) will be direct beneficiaries of this proposal. These ministries, which are key players in Brazil's ecological transformation and climate change agenda, will benefit from improved coordination mechanisms, technical assistance, and financial tools to support the implementation of cross-cutting plans such as the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP), the Climate Plan (*Plano Clima*), the National Energy Transition Plan, and the New Brazil Industry Plan (*NIB*). These entities will see enhanced institutional capacities and improved inter-ministerial collaboration, empowering them to translate Brazil's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) into actionable policies and programs.

68. Private Sector Stakeholders: Private companies, financial institutions, and investors—particularly those involved in clean energy, sustainable agriculture, industry, and infrastructure sectors—will indirectly benefit from clearer investment roadmaps, risk mitigation mechanisms, user-friendly data and information, and opportunities for public-private collaboration. The National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) will serve as a key intermediary, fostering partnerships between the public sector and private investors, leveraging financing for climate-related projects. The proposal's outputs, such as the collation of an investment pipeline and enhanced engagement of financial actors, will enable private sector stakeholders to align with Brazil's climate transition goals while seizing new business opportunities in green technology, renewable energy, and sustainable development sectors.

69. Civil Society Organizations: Civil society organizations, including NGOs and advocacy groups, will indirectly benefit from the readiness proposal, particularly through the increased opportunities for

[74] Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (Brazil) for national policy updates and budget estimates.

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engagement in climate-related initiatives and projects that emerge because of the platform's development.

70. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly those in rural and forested areas, will be both direct and indirect beneficiaries of this readiness proposal. The National Plan for the Recovery of Native Vegetation and other ecosystem-focused programs will prioritize these communities as stewards of Brazil's rich biodiversity. Through increased funding towards restoration of native vegetation and protection of forests, these communities will gain access to livelihood opportunities linked to sustainable resource management, such as agroforestry, eco-tourism, and carbon credit markets. Funds leveraged to bioeconomy and biodiversity projects can foster diversification of economic activity within these communities, improving wealth and reducing pressure from illegal deforestation.

71. Broader Society: At the national level, the entire population of Brazil stands to benefit indirectly from the successful implementation of this readiness proposal. By enhancing Brazil's climate resilience and driving a transition to a low-carbon economy, the platform will help mitigate climate risks, improve air quality, protect biodiversity, and foster sustainable development. These benefits will ultimately improve public health, enhance food security, and create new green jobs, contributing to long-term economic growth and societal well-being.

2.7. Stakeholder engagement

72. Stakeholder engagement for the BIP proposal involved consultations with key government ministries, private sector representatives, civil society organizations and international organizations. These consultations identified critical gaps and barriers, ensuring that the proposal aligns with national climate strategies and incorporates diverse perspectives. Engaging stakeholders early in the process has been crucial for gaining support and ensuring that the proposal addresses the needs and priorities of all relevant parties.

73. As the project seeks to strengthen governance and specialized technical expertise for the BIP, its implementation will involve continued stakeholder engagement and capacity building. The project will pay special attention to ministries involved in the design and implementation of key policies related to the climate change in Brazil and subnational governments. Private sector representatives, and civil society organizations, including indigenous and local communities, will be involved in implementation via workshops to be organized by the project and via social participation councils linked to the key policies to be addressed by the BIP.

74. Particular attention will be given to stakeholder participation in the development of operating procedures, accountability structures, social and environmental safeguards and standards, as well as mechanisms to both incentivize private sector participation in the development of the BIP itself and for periodic review and adjustment of the platform's operations and strategies. Lastly, the project will also leverage ongoing consultations and existing national and regional participation networks, including GCF activities, to engage civil society and the private sector.

2.8. Synergies and Complementarity

75. The design of the BIP (Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform) is oriented towards advancing Brazil's climate goals by fostering collaboration and scaling up investments aligned with national priorities, particularly in energy transition, adaptation, and nature-based solutions. **The Platform will be a tool to implement the Ecological Transformation Plan and support the achievement of Brazil's NDC, by connecting government plans, public policies, projects and financing.** The BIP's pipeline of projects will comprise a wide variety of themes and areas for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The Ministry of Finance will chair the BIP's Steering Committee, responsible for the screening and appraisal of potential projects, prioritizing and coordinating proponents and stakeholders. Therefore, the implementation of the BIP will require the Brazilian NDA to improve its technical, managerial and coordination capacities. The

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interaction with other members of the Platform, such as Ministries of Environment and Climate Change, Mines and Energy, Development, Industry, Trade and Services, the National Bank for Social and Economic Development, and other stakeholders on climate-related issues, will contribute to the NDA team to collaborate in the creation of tools and procedures that will benefit the Platform in taking advantage of the country's diverse possibilities for robust and timely project design, in a mutual feedback process, with positive impacts for the role of the NDA relatively to the GCF.

76. It is worth mentioning that the Brazilian NDA is currently in the process of reviewing its internal procedures and enhancing its role and coordination capacities, with support of GCF Readiness Project BRA-RS-005, which aims to: strengthen the NDA's capacity vis-à-vis the different GCF financing models, instruments and eligibility criteria of innovative mitigation and adaptation projects; exchange experiences and best practices with relevant stakeholders; improve the NDA's work and coordination system; develop project pipelines for three sectoral ministries in the Brazilian Government; assess Brazil's financial needs to comply with its NDC; establish a tracking system for GCF projects in Brazil; and, increase the information exchange regarding NDA's role, activities and GCF projects with other countries in the region.

77. Hence, the complementarity of the activities of the readiness proposal to strengthen the Brazilian NDA is evident. Other relevant GCF grants that are relevant to this proposal are detailed in the table below.

Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
BRA-RS-008 Enhancing Brazilians capacity to combat desertification in traditional semi-arid territories through the participation of traditional communities indigenous and quilombolas in Pernambuco (Mar.24; under implementation /18 months) USD 499,520 DP: IICA	The objective of the proposal is to improve Brazil's capacity to combat climate change through the formulation of a framework and guidelines on climate change and desertification. The grant will assess small-scale physical interventions to test technologies and practices in traditional communities to feed policies and plans and to support the preparation of a concept note on climate change and desertification.	The BIP will focus on nature-based solutions through projects on e.g. restoration (including reforestation and afforestation), sustainable management of native vegetation and regenerative agriculture (incl. agroforestry and conversion of degraded pastures). Such projects will benefit from synergies with the BIP proposal to combat desertification.	Overcoming lack of a strategic framework that contemplates the participation of traditional communities in land management initiatives to combat climate change and desertification is key to achieving the goals of the proposal.
BRA-RS-07 Improving Brazilian's capacity to support the development of a national sustainable solid waste management program in the coastal zone. (Mar.23; under implementation /18 months) USD 368,064 DP: IICA	The proposal will promote the development of knowledge on municipal solid waste management in the coastal zone of Brazil.	The composting practice can be a complementary activity to implement during the recovery of degraded areas.	There is the challenge regarding incorporating composting practices to contribute to the recovery of degraded areas.
BRA-RS-006	The objective is to foster a climate-ocean knowledge	This readiness proposal on oceans	Lack of priority for oceans in climate policies and

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Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
Exploring the potential for ocean-climate pipeline for mitigation and adaptation in Brazil (Jul.22; under implementation /24 months) USD 300,000 DP: FUNBIO	base among the Brazilian stakeholders and between academia and government, NGOs, and the private sector in pursuit of high-quality projects.	has the potential to provide better tools and knowledge to select oceans-climate projects for the BIP.	climate in ocean policies, leading to absence of ocean projects in the BIP pipeline.
BRA-RS-005 Strengthening the Brazilian NDA to provide better support to climate change projects and to build its capacity on climate finance to develop new alternatives for attracting national and international capital. (Apr.22; under implementation /18 months) USD 297,497 DP: FUNBIO	This proposal aims to promote the strengthening of the Brazilian NDA's technical, managerial and coordination capacities, as well as of other key stakeholders, such as Ministries (e.g., Environment, Regional Development, Agriculture, Energy, Science & Technology, Women, Family and Human Rights, etc.)	An improved capacity of the NDA and other ministries to design GCF projects can be applied in the formulation of new proposals.	A key challenge is incorporating procedures for screening mitigation and adaptation projects.
BRA-RS-004 Brazilian Agriculture and Livestock Platform of Sustainability: Traceability and Certification for Supply Chains: stage 1 - cattle and soybeans in the legal Amazon (Dec.21; under implementation /24 months) USD 449,510 DP: FAO	This proposal aims to address the information gap caused by data being scattered among different entities, in private, public, and nongovernmental sectors.	The information generated in cattle could be used to support projects in traditional communities in semi-arid territories.	Lack of an enabling environment that provides stimulus and allows coordinated public and private engagement for initiatives that reduce emissions from deforestation in the cattle and soy value chains.
BRA-RS-003 National Framework for Leapfrogging to Energy-Efficient and Climate Friendly Commercial Refrigerating Appliances in Brazil. (Dec.20; completed /18 months) Total budget: USD 599,704. DP: UNEP	The project aims to help the country leapfrog to energy-efficient and climate friendly commercial refrigerators by enhancing stakeholder capacity for pursuing strategic priorities, pursuing an implementation framework for Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and labels, and creating greater knowledge sharing and learning for consumers on purchasing efficient cooling products.	This proposal is fully aligned with activities to improve energy efficiency in the scope of the Energy Transition Plan.	The activities of the project were completed with the full engagement of stakeholders.
BRA-RS-002 Strengthening Brazilian DAEs for the implementation and	This readiness proposal aims to promote the strengthening of the Brazilian NDA's technical,	The implementation of the BIP will require the Brazilian NDA to improve its technical,	Six barriers for the improvement of the NDA function were identified: 1- Lack of clear NDA

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Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
execution of GCF projects. (Aug.19 under implementation /24 months) extended Total budget: USD 515,217 D.P: FUNBIO	managerial and coordination capacities, as well as of other key stakeholders, such as: line Ministries (e.g. Environment, Regional Development, Agriculture, Energy, Science & Technology, Women, Family and Human Rights, etc.), the Securities Exchange Commission, and National Accredited Entities (e.g. the National Development Bank), on climate-related issues, and to create tools and procedures to fully take advantage of the country's diverse possibilities for robust and timely project design.	managerial and coordination capacities. The interaction with other entities and stakeholders on climate-related issues will contribute to the NDA to collaborate in the creation of tools and procedures that will benefit the Platform in a mutual feedback process, with positive impacts for the role of the NDA relatively to the GCF.	procedures to appraise potential proposals; 2- Strong and diverse demand for GCF funding leads to difficulty in determining the country pipeline; 3 - Lack of better understanding of climate finance by NDA staff; 4- Lack of guidance for potential proponents on NDA role and GCF project requirements; 5- Weak stakeholder engagement and 6- NDA staff turnover.

78. In addition, it should be noted that over the past few years, GCF has supported a variety of climate-focused initiatives in Brazil that have consistently demonstrated their ability to mobilize resources, enhance climate resilience, and promote sustainable development across diverse sectors. The table below presents three projects/programmes currently under implementation in Brazil that provide insights on possible synergies and complementarities with the BIP.

Project/programme	Main objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities
FP100 REDD-PLUS results-based payments for results achieved by Brazil in the Amazon biome in 2014 and 2015	This project provides results-based payments (RBP) for verified reductions in emissions from deforestation in the Amazon biome. Brazil has received payments for emission reductions achieved in 2014 and 2015. The project enhances forest governance, strengthens environmental monitoring systems, and promotes sustainable livelihood practices, reducing deforestation pressures and preserving biodiversity. Key results include improved forest management, carbon sequestration, and sustainable development in local communities, particularly indigenous populations. It serves as a model for scaling climate financing through measurable environmental impact.	The BIP focuses on connecting large-scale, climate-aligned projects with both domestic and international financiers, which aligns with the results-based financing approach used in FP100. Experience from FP100 can inform BIP's strategy for scaling results-based payments and fostering partnerships with private sector investors, particularly in the forestry and land-use sectors. BIP's role as a connector of capital and projects can further scale the impact of REDD+ initiatives by attracting investments from public climate funds, development banks, and private financiers. Moreover, FP100's focus on co-benefits such as sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation complements BIP's emphasis on projects with positive climate impact and additional co-benefits, enhancing the shared goals of both initiatives in contributing to Brazil's NDC targets.

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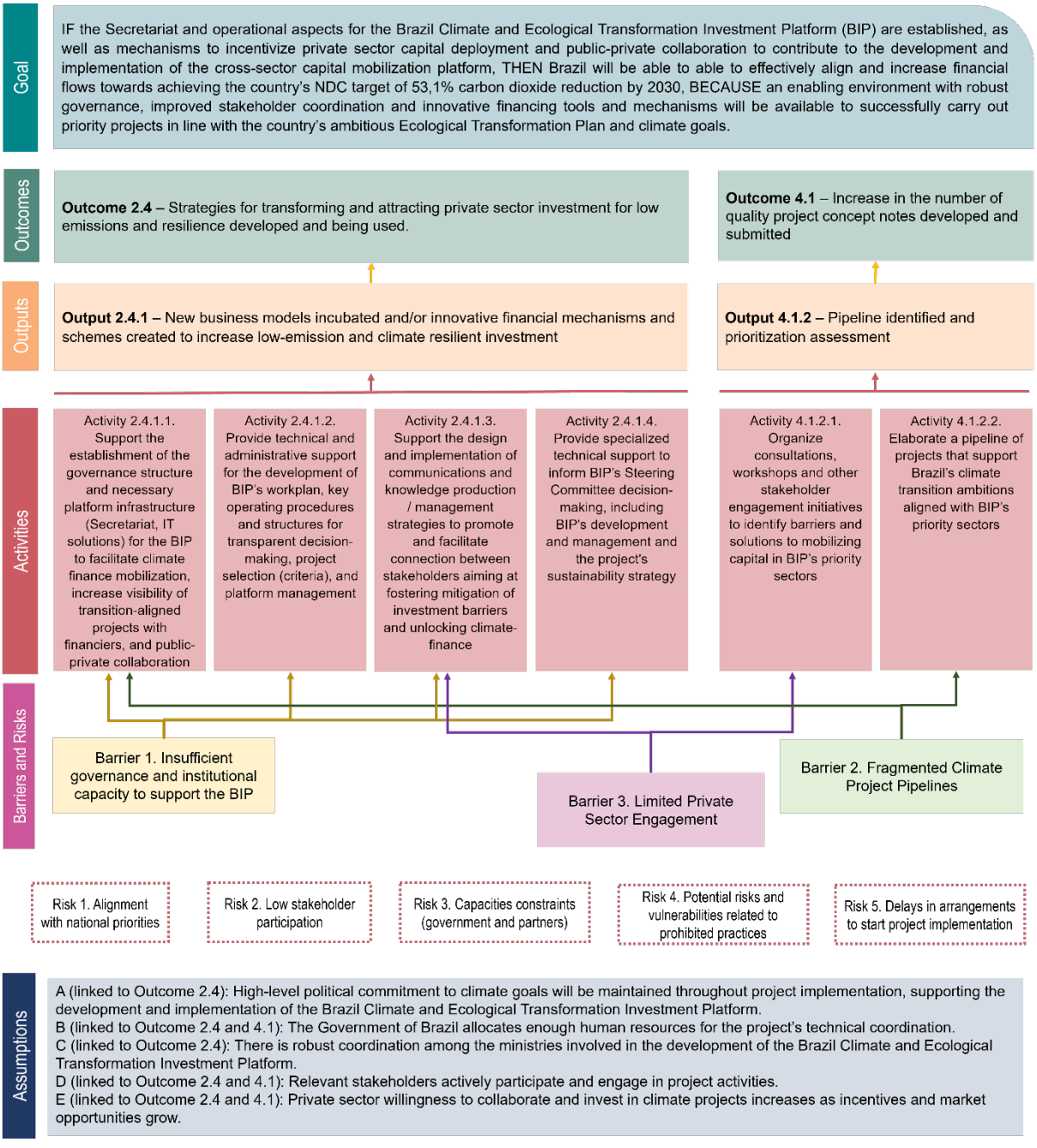
Project/programme	Main objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities
SAP031 Marajó Resiliente: Enhancing the resilience of smallholders to climate change impacts through adapting and scaling up diversified agroforestry systems in the Marajo Archipelago of Brazil	GCF support was requested to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers in the Marajó Archipelago, state of Para, Brazil, by scaling up diversified agroforestry systems (DAS) to improve climate adaptation, reduce deforestation, and sequester carbon. It focuses on strengthening smallholder capacities, improving market access, fostering cooperative models, and empowering vulnerable groups, particularly women. The project aligns with Brazil's climate goals and addresses barriers to investment in adaptation in a region that is not an attractive one for investment due to the level of risks associated with its geographic situation, and its isolation in comparison to other areas of Brazil. The SAP031 foresees the creation of a Reserve Fund for Community Access to Credit to address the barriers identified to accessing markets for agroforestry-based products such as: limited organizational processes among vulnerable smallholders to access available markets; limited capacities in financial management, food processing and preservation techniques for agroforestry-based products; and limited access to financial resources to invest in agroforestry-based products for smallholders, in particular for women.	The SAP031 (Marajó Resiliente Project) framework can contribute to the structuring of the BIP with the experience with instruments for addressing barriers to climate finance. The Reserve Fund for Community Access to Credit, which aims to foster impact by empowering local communities. It is correspondent with the BIP's goal of mobilizing private investment and diversifying funding sources. SAP031's capacity-building and market access efforts can inform the BIP's development of a comprehensive project pipeline, while its governance lessons can help strengthen the BIP's coordination mechanisms. SAP031 can serve as an input for the BIP of successful community-based climate projects, fostering private sector engagement and scaling innovative financial solutions for vulnerable communities.
FP143 Planting Climate Resilience in Rural Communities of the Northeast (PCRP)	The FP143 project, led by IFAD with BNDES as the Executing Entity, aims to build resilience in rural communities across Brazil's Northeastern region, particularly in semi-arid areas. The project has been implementing Climate Resilient Productive Systems (CRPS) that focus on sustainable agricultural practices, improving water access, and strengthening knowledge management. These interventions are already increasing climate resilience, food, and water security, and restoring degraded ecosystems. Key results expected include benefiting approximately 1,000,000 people, improving agricultural productivity over 84,124 hectares, and increasing water access for 36,000 families, contributing to both climate adaptation and mitigation in one of Brazil's most vulnerable regions.	BNDES' involvement as the Executing Entity for FP143 directly complements its anticipated role as the Secretariat for the BIP. The experience BNDES has gained in managing climate adaptation projects in rural communities will be crucial for BIP's mission of connecting large-scale, climate-aligned projects with financiers. The lessons learned from scaling up sustainable practices in agriculture and water management in FP143 can inform BIP's framework for attracting investments in these sectors, particularly those aligned with Brazil's transition plans and NDC. Additionally, BIP's objective of mobilizing public and private capital to support climate resilience projects can build on the successful models implemented under FP143. BIP can also leverage BNDES' deep understanding of climate resilience in rural regions to foster new public-private partnerships, particularly in the Northeast, thereby scaling climate adaptation efforts through BIP's network of investors and stakeholders. This synergy reinforces BNDES' role in operationalizing both project execution and platform

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Project/programme	Main objectives and key results expected / delivered	Synergies and Complementarities
		governance for broader climate impact.

Section 3. Theory of change (ToC)

3.1. Theory of Change – Diagram



3.2. Theory of Change – Narrative

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79. The G20 Reference Framework for effective Country Platforms endorsed by Leaders during Saudi Arabia's Presidency of the G20 mentions that "*country platforms are voluntary country-level mechanisms set out by governments and designed to foster collaboration among development partners based on a shared strategic vision and priorities"*[75]. Two fundamental elements are at the core of a country platform as basic principles underpinning its formulation and implementation*: i) a country-driven formulation and adoption of a clear, focused and ambitious climate and development systemic transformation goal*; and *ii) an assurance of financial support to the required investments*. As regards the first principle, it can involve the transformation of the energy sector, the strengthening of a country's resilience to climate change or any specific goal clearly supporting the transition of a country to a sustainable economy. The second principle assumes as essential that both the volume and quality of this financial support are important parameters including the mobilization of private finance and, where required, access to concessional finance.

80. The Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) is an innovative solution because it aims at addressing the country's challenge of aligning its climate transition goals with adequate financing and investment mechanisms. Its purpose is to fill one of the main gaps in terms of mobilizing and managing climate investments effectively. Key barriers include fragmented project pipelines, insufficient engagement with and among private investors, and the need for enhanced coordination among stakeholders. The current system lacks a centralized, structured platform for scaling-up climate and development action and finance, mobilizing public and private finance with attention to access and cost of capital and coordinating action within country and across external stakeholders.

81. The BIP is being designed to become an effective operational instrument with focus on action and finance for energy transitions, industry and mobility sectors and nature-based climate solutions that will enable Brazil to reach its ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) relative to mitigation and adaptation targets in line with the Paris Agreement. The overall change pathway is structured around strengthening national capacity to establish, operationalize, and maintain the BIP platform, which will serve as the primary mechanism for mobilizing climate finance and coordinating investments across key sectors, particularly within the framework of Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP). The ETP itself is a national development plan that involves multiple government agencies mobilizing public and private resources and coordinating mutually reinforcing policies aimed at transforming the country's socioeconomic model by integrating nature as a foundation for development. The platform will address specific barriers that have hindered the scaling up of climate investments and facilitate a collaborative environment for public and private stakeholders.

82. The ongoing design and the future development and implementation of the BIP are backed by a governance structure that involves a Steering Committee, which leads strategic decisions and fosters the BIP's agenda within the government, a Secretariat, responsible for developing and conducting the Platforms operations and stakeholder engagement, and Sector Working Groups, that will guide the implementation of the Platform's ambition into concrete actions. Considering BIP's role in facilitating connections between climate-positive projects and investors, its governance and communications solution will require suitable ICT infrastructure to enable and centralize the dissemination of information. Currently, the BIP lacks a formally established and fully staffed Secretariat, but also the essential technological solutions, including hardware, software, website, or communication systems.

83. Therefore, this project will help Brazil address key challenges hindering the expansion of sustainable finance in general and climate finance in particular, supporting both the establishment of the BIP's Secretariat and its operations during the critical inception years. This readiness proposal will provide the necessary technical expertise and logistical support for the establishment of the BIP's governance and necessary platform infrastructure, for the development of operating procedures and implementation stakeholder collaboration mechanisms to attract and mobilize private investments and assemble a pipeline of projects to foster the country's climate transition ambitions aligned with the platform's priority sectors. Through the support provided by this project the BIP's Secretariat will be able to organize consultations, workshops and high-level awareness

[75] Strengthening Multilateral Development Banks: The Triple Agenda, a Roadmap for Better, Bolder and Bigger MDBs, https://icrier.org/g20-ieg/pdf/The_Triple_Agenda_G20-IEG_Report_Volume2_2023.pdf

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activities so as to engage with stakeholders and identify solutions to key barriers to mobilizing capital in the BIP's focus sectors, increase visibility of transition-aligned projects with financiers, and improve public-private collaboration. Stakeholder engagement supported by this project will also inform BIP's Steering Committee on strategic and operational issues, such as mechanisms for periodic review and adjustment of the platform's operations and strategies to ensure that the BIP remains responsive to evolving climate risks and opportunities.

84. **Goal statement**. The goal statement is as follows:

IF the Secretariat and operational aspects for the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) are established, as well as mechanisms to incentivize private sector capital deployment and public-private collaboration to contribute to the development and implementation of the cross-sector capital mobilization platform, **THEN** Brazil will be able to effectively align and increase financial flows towards achieving the country's NDC target of 53,1% carbon dioxide reduction by 2030, **BECAUSE** an enabling environment with robust governance, improved stakeholder coordination and innovative financing tools and mechanisms will be available to successfully carry out priority projects in line with the country's ambitious Ecological Transformation Plan and climate goals.

85. The request is designed to contribute to the achievement of Outcomes 2.4 and 4.1 through two outputs that are expected to deliver innovative strategies to leverage finance flows towards Brazil's ambitious NDC targets. It will also address the following barriers, detailed in the "Gaps and Barriers" section of this document:
    - Barrier 1. Insufficient governance and institutional capacity of the Secretariat of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP)
    - Barrier 2: Fragmented climate project pipelines and lack of diversification of funding sources and innovative climate financial mechanisms
    - Barrier 3: Limited private sector engagement

Table 1. Alignment between Outputs & Activities with corresponding gaps & barriers

Outcome	Output	Activities	Gap/Barrier
Outcome 2.4 – Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.	**Output 2.4.1** – New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low-emission and climate resilient investment	Activity 2.4.1.1	Barrier 1. Insufficient governance and institutional capacity to support the BIP Barrier 2. Fragmented Climate Project Pipelines
		Activity 2.4.1.2	Barrier 1. Insufficient governance and institutional capacity to support the BIP
		Activity 2.4.1.3	Barrier 1. Insufficient governance and institutional capacity to support the BIP Barrier 3. Limited Private Sector Engagement
		Activity 2.4.1.4	Barrier 1. Insufficient governance and institutional capacity to support the BIP
Outcome 4.1 – Increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted	**Output 4.1.2** – Pipeline identified and prioritization assessment	Activity 4.1.2.1	Barrier 3. Limited Private Sector Engagement
		Activity 4.1.2.2	Barrier 2. Fragmented Climate Project Pipelines

86. **Outcomes and outputs.** The request is designed to contribute to the achievement of Outcomes 2.4 and 4.1, as per Outputs and Activities described below.

87. **Output 2.4.1** – New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low-emission and climate resilient investment. This readiness proposal seeks to contribute to the development of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) by supporting the establishment of the BIP's Secretariat and its

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operations during the critical inception years. Therefore, for this output to be achieved, the project must deliver an established and functioning BIP platform. In this regard, the first step is to support the establishment of the governance structure and necessary platform infrastructure, such as the Secretariat itself and key ITC solutions[76] for the BIP to facilitate climate finance mobilization, increase visibility of transition-aligned projects with financiers, and public-private collaboration (Activity 2.4.1.1). BIP is an innovative platform, unique in its multi-sector and finance-focused approach, aimed at supporting emerging sectors and technologies that are not yet fully established in the market, such as offshore wind energy, native vegetation restoration, and electric urban mobility. As BIP connects a diverse range of corporate projects with financial institutions, utilizing technological solutions will be essential to streamline and facilitate these connections, ensuring efficiency and convenience for all parties involved. Therefore, the platform will create numerous opportunities to leverage innovation and technology, benefiting both project owners and financiers. BIP will use its website as the key source of information for both project owners and financial institutions. It will provide details on how the platform works, how to participate, and how to submit projects. Initially, the website will offer these core functionalities, with the potential for future enhancements to improve user experience, such as direct submission of projects via the website, a comprehensive directory of all projects, and additional resources. A key function of the BIP Secretariat will be maintaining close relationships with project owners and financiers to track the progress of negotiations and identify barriers to financing. Given the varied nature of the input from stakeholders, consolidating findings would typically require significant effort. However, by integrating AI tools, BIP can perform this analysis more efficiently and accurately, optimizing team performance and delivering better outcomes for both corporate and financial institutions. In this regard, the specialized technical assistance to be provided via GCF will be crucial to support the Secretariat's decision-making on opportunities arising from technology (Activity 2.4.1.4). In addition to its focus on financing, BIP will serve as the government's coordinator for sectoral initiatives that accelerate Brazil's transition to Net Zero. It will actively engage with and support initiatives such as the Nature Investment Lab and Industrial Transformation Accelerator, which function as incubators for projects in priority sectors. Through this role, BIP will indirectly support the maturation of projects, preparing them for financing opportunities on the platform. In order to deliver these expected results, through specialized technical support this project will also support the development of the BIP's workplan and key operating procedures and structures for transparent decision-making, project selection (criteria), and platform management in line with the key issues detailed above (Activity 2.4.1.2.). In order to increase visibility of transition-aligned projects with financiers and improve public-private collaboration, the project will also support the design and implementation of outreach, communications and knowledge production and knowledge management strategies and tools[77] to promote and facilitate connection between stakeholders aiming at fostering mitigation of investment barriers and unlocking climate-finance (Activity 2.4.1.3). Lastly, in order to guide strategic decision-making, the project will provide additional specialized technical support on trends, obstacles and challenges to financing, best practices and other issues related to BIP's priority sectors and will generate reports, briefings and recommendations on BIP's procedures and management, as well as on stakeholder engagement (Activity 2.4.1.4). Under this specialized technical support is also the analysis of crucial issues such as how innovation and technology can be further integrated into the work of the BIP and the best solutions for the project's sustainability/exit strategy, including how to secure funding for the platform[78], which will be further detailed and strengthened under the technical support provided by the hired experts and advisors.

88. **Output 4.1.2** – Pipeline identified and prioritization assessment. The BIP aims to support the mobilization of public and private capital for projects in key sectors driving Brazil's ecological

[76] The goal of ICT support is to establish all technology-related components of BIP, ensuring its public representation through an official website and enabling access to key information. The necessary ICT support includes: a website; notebooks and monitors, to equip the hired team for executing the planned BIP activities; domain, email, and IT licenses, for the software and tools required by the hired team to effectively carry out BIP activities.

[77] BIP's investment connection facilitation role will be implemented through a set of diverse activities such as workshops, consultations, knowledge production and dissemination, etc. In this regard, and considering the current global context, it is crucial for the BIP to have its own website. Such solution will provide a public platform where project owners, financial institutions, and other stakeholders can access general information about the initiative, including its objectives, priorities, and contact details. It will also serve as a central hub where financiers can access an up-to-date list of projects available for funding, along with key project details. This will streamline BIP's operations by reducing the need for the Secretariat to manually share information and will offer stakeholders a more efficient and seamless experience as they engage with the platform.

[78] BIP's design incorporates partnerships, such as with philanthropic organizations, that will provide both technical and organizational support. These partnerships are expected to offer continued assistance in the future and can serve as a potential exit strategy.

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transformation. The platform will facilitate connections between projects and potential financiers through a set of strategic outreach initiative and tools encompassing knowledge production and dissemination and stakeholder engagement activities such as workshops, consultations, and regular meetings where projects will be presented. If financial institutions express interest, BIP will assist in establishing connections. Given the nature of the work BIP will develop, the platform will not have direct influence over final investment decisions. As a result, the Steering Committee, composed of Secretaries from the four Ministries involved, has decided not to set specific targets for the number of financed projects or the total capital mobilized in the platform's initial phase, covered by this project. Instead, BIP will focus on developing a robust process for connecting projects with financiers, actively engaging with both parties to maximize the chances of securing investments. To ensure continuous improvement, BIP has designed a robust governance structure, with clear reporting lines between the Secretariat and the Steering Committee, and regular engagement with platform stakeholders. Therefore, the activities under this Output will aim to facilitate communication and collaboration among stakeholders, as well as coordinate relations with project developers and investors to identify barriers and solutions to mobilizing capital in BIP's priority sectors. This encompasses organizing consultations, workshops and other stakeholder engagement initiatives (Activity 4.1.2.1) seeking not only to promote involvement of stakeholders with the BIP but also to educate, that is, raise awareness and mitigate information gaps to inform decision-making. Regarding the pipeline itself, it should be noted that the BIP aims to build the most robust pipeline of climate and ecological transformation projects in Brazil, focusing on priority sectors and subsectors aligned with the six pillars of Brazil's Ecological Transformation Plan. While all sectors are linked to the first pillar (sustainable finance), others, such as "Nature-based solutions and bioeconomy," align with the bioeconomy and agrifood systems axis, and the energy sector is aligned with the energy transition axis. To assemble this pipeline the BIP will collaborate with corporations to identify projects in need of financing within these sectors, and then share these opportunities with potential financiers. Therefore, the project will provide technical expertise to collate a pipeline of projects that support Brazil's climate transition ambitions aligned with BIP's priority sectors (Activity 4.1.2.2). This activity involves implementing a screening process for projects to join the platform that will be based on four key criteria: (1) alignment with national transition plans and programs, (2) significant environmental impact, (3) substantial capital mobilization needs, and (4) socio-economic co-benefits. Additional factors such as (5) technological development and alignment with international climate frameworks will also be considered. The BIP is expected to be launched on October 23rd with approximately five confirmed projects. Although there is no set target for the number of projects, strong interest from both financial institutions and corporations suggests that BIP will map numerous projects in its first year, with the goal of facilitating significant capital mobilization for large-scale, multi-million-dollar investments. BIP will engage directly with corporations to understand projects and challenges, while also working with financial institutions to identify barriers to financing. This approach will allow BIP to accumulate expertise, enabling more effective connections between projects and suitable financiers to drive successful investments. As a result, activities under this output are expected to deliver a tested and improved robust process for connecting projects with financiers and also to collate a pipeline of projects able to support Brazil's climate transition ambitions aligned with BIP's priority sectors.

89. **Risks.** Detected risks that could hinder the success of the Readiness project activities are the following:
    - Risk 1: Alignment with national priorities. A change in political leadership could alter the country's priorities regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation. To mitigate this risk, the BIP is being designed with a long-term focus that aligns with Brazil's climate and development strategies, ensuring continuity even with political shifts.
    - Risk 2: Low stakeholder participation. There is a risk that private investors may not see the value in engaging with the platform. To address this, the platform will promote de-risking mechanisms, and capacity-building initiatives to make investments in climate projects more attractive to private capital. The number and diversity of stakeholders that need to be involved in project activities also poses risks regarding participation, which will be addressed via both outreach and capacity-building activities.
    - Risk 3. Capacities constraints (government and partners): Limited technical and institutional capacity may affect the platform's ability to function effectively. This will be mitigated by capacity-building activities targeting both public and private stakeholders, ensuring that they are equipped to engage with and support the platform. Partnerships and alignment with other ETP initiative with also be incentivized so synergies can boost institutional and technical capacity.

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- Risk 4. Potential risks and vulnerabilities related to prohibited practices: UNDP has a strict Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML CFT). There are several measures designed to impose stringent controls and due diligence requirements, raise awareness, and facilitate the appropriate reporting process to prevent and detect activities linked to money laundering and financing of terrorism.
- Risk 5. Delays in arrangements to start project implementation including firm consultancies procurement and human resources recruitment: Given the complex activities and stakeholders engaged in the development of the BIP, there might be delays in agreeing on operational plans to start project implementation. Regular meetings between UNDP and the Brazilian government, as well as with procurement unit to ensure smooth and timely engagement of consultants can mitigate this risk.

90. **Assumptions**. The proposal assumes the following pre-conditions:
    - Linked to Outcome 2.4: High-level political commitment to climate goals will be maintained throughout project implementation, supporting the development and implementation of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform; and There is robust coordination among the ministries involved in the development of the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform
    - Linked to both Outcome 2.4 and 4.1: The Government of Brazil allocates enough human resources for the project's technical coordination; Relevant stakeholders actively participate and engage in project activities; Private sector willingness to collaborate and invest in climate projects increases as incentives and market opportunities grow.

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Section 4. Logical framework

Attached.

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Objective	Outcome	Output	Indicator	Target	MoV	Notes	Activities
Objective 2. Strategic Frameworks	Outcome 2.4. Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.	Output 2.4.1. New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low - emission and climate resilient investment.	Indicator 2.4.1.1. Number of business models, financial mechanisms or public-private schemes developed to increase low-emission and climate resilient investment	1	Consultancy contracts signed BIP workplan implemented and monitored BIP Standard Operating Procedures GUide developed and in use by the Secretariat Outreach and advocacy strategy designed and fully implemented during project duration BIP website functioning with key BIP information available to users Technical reports and documents approved by the BIP's Secretariat Established and functioning BIP platform	*Activity 2.4.1.1* *- Adequate team to support the establishment of the BIP's Secretariat hired* *Activity 2.4.1.2:* *- One workplan for the BIP developed, implemented and monitored* *- One BIP operations guide developed [WHAT ABOUT "STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES GUIDE" instead?]* *Activity 2.4.1.3* *- One outreach and advocacy strategy to incentivize private sector participation will be designed and implemented* *- One user-firendly functioning website developed (with key BIP information; BIP prioritized sectors; BIP criteria for project qualification; BIP contact details)* *Activity 2.4.1.4* *- One inception report developed (pre BIP development evaluation); at least one technical report and/or briefings on each of BIP's three priority areas; one technical report with recommendations on operational procedures, BIP's management, and stakeholder engagement; one tehcnical report on the project's sustainability/exit strategy; talking points for each workshop developed; one post BIP development*	Activity 2.4.1.1. Support the establishment of the governance structure and necessary platform infrastructure (Secretariat, IT solutions) for the BIP to facilitate climate finance mobilization, increase visibility of transition-aligned projects with financiers, and public-private collaboration Activity 2.4.1.2. Develop BIP's workplan and key operating procedures and structures for transparent decision-making, project selection (criteria), and platform management Activity 2.4.1.3. Support the design and implementation of communications and knowledge production / management strategies to promote and facilitate connection between stakeholders aiming at fostering mitigation of investment barriers and unlocking climate-finance Activity 2.4.1.4. Provide specialized technical support to inform BIP's Steering Committee decision-making, including BIP's development and management and the project's sustainability strategy
Objective 4. Pipeline Development	Outcome 4.1. Increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted.	Output 4.1.2. Pipeline identified and prioritization assessments.	Indicator 4.1.2.1. Number of pipeline identification and prioritization assessments	1	Stakeholder engagement plan designed and implemented Workshop reports Pre and post BIP development evaluation reports (Inception and end-of-project reports) BIP website functioning with project pipeline sharing functionality Report of bankable projects identification and prioritisation exercises	*Activity 4.1.2.1* *- One robust process for connecting projects with financiers will be developed* *- One user-firendly functioning website developed (project pipeline sharing for financiers)* *- One inception and one end-of project workshops will be developed for pre and post BIP development evaluation* *- At least 10 stakeholder engagement activities will be designed and implemented* *Activity 4.1.2.1* *- One pipeline of projects that support Brazil's climate transition ambitions aligned with BIP's priority sectors will be assembled*	Activity 4.1.2.1. Organize consultations, workshops and other stakeholder engagement initiatives to identify barriers and solutions to mobilizing capital in BIP's priority sectors Activity 4.1.2.2. Elaborate a pipeline of projects that support Brazil's climate transition ambitions aligned with BIP's priority sectors

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Section 5. Implementation arrangements and other information (*indicative* maximum length: eight pages)

5.1. Implementation arrangements

91. The Government of **Brazil** has identified UNDP as its **delivery partner** for the current Readiness grant. UNDP will take responsibility, under the leadership and guidance of the NDA, for the implementation of this Readiness grant and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring, reporting activities, as well as management, oversight and control of consultants in compliance with UNDP's policies and procedures and in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UNDP dated 22 July 2020. No grant funds will be used to pay for existing staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries. The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) following UNDP POPP guidance available here: https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=12&Menu=BusinessUnit.

92. **Delivery Partner**. UNDP will manage and implement this Readiness proposal and be responsible for procurement and contracting all services envisaged in the proposal, including monitoring and evaluation of activities, and reporting to the fund on project implementation progress. All financial transactions and procurement of goods and services will be carried out based on an approved budget and strictly according to UNDP procedure, in alignment with procurement guidelines and policies of the GCF. UNDP will be responsible for effective and efficient utilization of funds, preparation, and submission of interim and final reports on achieved results to the NDA and GCF. UNDP will provide financial and technical oversight services for the outcomes and outputs of the project. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation run according to an agreed schedule, and in line with UNDP and GCF requirements. UNDP will be responsible for overall execution of the project and for timely achievement of project results, under the leadership and guidance of the NDA. Lastly, UNDP will also leverage its extensive experience working with the private sector to promote sustainable development and climate resilience to support the development of the BIP. Through its Sustainable Finance Hub, UNDP supports countries' efforts to build a sustainable finance architecture that advances investment decisions aligned with the SDGs, working with public and private finance for the SDGs. Particularly on aligning private capital to SDGs, UNDP has created standards to guide investors in integrating SDGs into investment practices and provided trainings to investors and enterprises in impact measurement and management. UNDP has also extensive experience with supporting countries to develop Integrated National Financing Frameworks and has provided training and capacity building on SDG financing via the SDG Academy, which can be leverage in order to support this project.

93. **NDA.** The NDA is the beneficiary of the current Readiness request and will therefore provide guidance to UNDP. It will facilitate and convene meetings of a technical and administrative nature, support in gaining access to data and information, and keep all local stakeholders informed of the progress of the Readiness grant. The NDA will ensure country ownership and achievement of outcomes and outputs, through its participation in the Project Board, and in day-to-day coordination meetings and activities between the NDA staff and the project team. The NDA will provide guidance during the implementation of activities by working with UNDP, consultants, and firms to ensure that the project achieves results that will deliver long-term impacts. The NDA will be responsible for providing quality control and endorsement of reports (technical, monitoring, and evaluation reports) and documents produced under the grant to ensure country ownership. The NDA will facilitate and steer engagements with line ministries, governments at the sub-national level, and other stakeholders as required. The grant funds will not be used to pay for the staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries.

94. **Project Board (PB).** The Project Board comprises representatives from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) and UNDP. The PB is established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The PB is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for the project and will ensure alignment of readiness activities with national policies. The PB: i) provides overall strategic

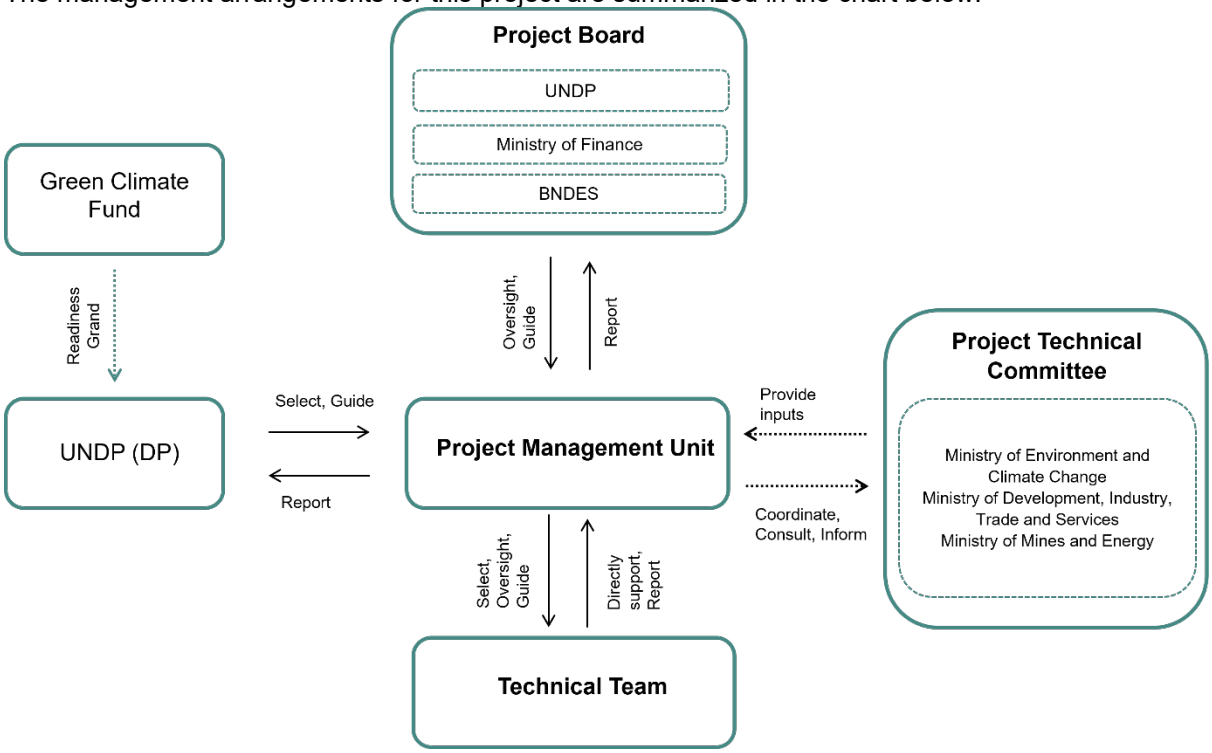
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guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation; and ii) review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PB is responsible for making management decisions by consensus. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PB decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. The PB will meet at least once a year to provide strategic guidance, hold project reviews to assess annual performance and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. The PB will hold ad hoc meetings when necessary to deal with emerging issues.

95. **Advisory Partners or Stakeholders participating in the project**. A Project Technical Committee will be established to serve as an advising body when appropriate and to support and promote these Readiness activities. It will encompass the ministries that, along with the Ministry of Finance, comprise the BIP's Steering Committee, that is: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (MDIC), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME). It may also include other partners directly involved in the development of BIP, such as GFANZ.

96. **The Project Management Unit.** It will be responsible for implementing the project. The PMU will be based in UNDP country office in **Brazil** and will be responsible for providing daily technical, administrative and financial project management. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation and with the Ministry of Finance and BNDES support. It will facilitate project-related planning activities such as preparation of annual work plans and be responsible for overall project monitoring and reporting to GCF. The PMU will comprise of a part-time Project Manager and a full-time Clerk. A brief description of roles and responsibilities of the PMU is provided in section 5.2. The PMU and the technical consultants' team will work under the direct supervision of UNDP with guidance from the NDA.

97. The management arrangements for this project are summarized in the chart below:



5.2. Implementation and Execution Roles and responsibilities

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98. As Delivery Partner, UNDP will manage and implement this grant and be responsible for procurement and contracting all services and consultants. Brief Terms of Reference (TOR) are provided below for each type of individual consultants:

Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
UNDP	Nature-based Climate Solutions Specialist	2.4.1. 4.1.2. Provide nature-based solutions expertise for all project outputs	Lead technical activities related to BIP's nature-based climate solutions sector and provide specialized advisory support to BIP's Secretariat	Academic qualifications: • Graduate university degree in environment, natural resources, sustainable development, economics finance, or closely related fields. • Advanced university degree in the above-mentioned fields is highly desirable. Professional qualifications: • At least four years (with relevant advanced university degree, at least two years) of experience in designing and/or coordinating projects and solutions on climate change, nature-based solutions, sustainable finance or closely related fields. • Desirable, work experience of at least 2 years in climate-finance. • Desirable, excellent written and oral communication skills in Portuguese and English. • Excellent team player with good communication and interpersonal skills.	The readiness project relates to supporting Brazil to establish a Secretariat for the BIP. The Secretariat will comprise a Technical Working Group made up of 4 specialists/advisors. These specialists will be engaged as Local Consultants and will be involved in the implementation of both of the project's outputs. Their remuneration is split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1. They include the following positions: Consultant 1: Sectorial expert on nature-based climate solutions (local consultant) for a total of USD 103,500 at USD 225/day to provide technical expertise for all project outputs (Budget Note A)
UNDP	Industry, Mobility and	2.4.1. 4.1.2.	Lead technical activities related to BIP's industry, mobility	Academic qualifications: • University degree in environment,	Consultant 2: Sectorial expert on industry, mobility and energy (local

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
	Energy Specialist	Provide nature-based solutions expertise for all project outputs	and energy sectors and provide specialized advisory support to BIP's Secretariat	natural resources, sustainable development, economics finance, or closely related fields. • Advanced university degrees in the above-mentioned fields is highly desirable. Professional qualifications: • At least four years of experience (with relevant advanced university degree, at least two years) in designing and/or coordinating projects and solutions on industry, mobility, energy or closely related fields. • Desirable, work experience of at least 2 years in climate-finance. • Desirable, excellent written and oral communication skills in Portuguese and English. • Excellent team player with good communication and interpersonal skills.	consultant) for USD 99,000 at USD 225/day to provide technical expertise for all project outputs (Budget Note B)
UNDP	Sustainable Finance Management Assistant	2.4.1. 4.1.2. Provide management support for all project outputs	Support the design and implementation of BIPs workplan by providing daily administrative and financial-related support for the project's team and the BIP's	Academic qualifications: • University degree Professional qualifications: • At least one year of previous relevant experience in administration or	Consultants 3 and 4: National sustainable finance management assistant (local consultant) for USD 52,440 at USD 114/day to provide management expertise for all

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
			Secretariat. Will also monitor progress and provide recommendations for improving performance.	project/programme management, including procurement. • Computer skills required, knowledge of spreadsheet and database. • Strong interpersonal skills, communication, and ability to work in a team. • Strong report writing skills. • Experience supporting agenda management and events organizations is desirable.	project outputs. (Budget Note C)
UNDP	Communications and Knowledge Management Specialist	2.4.1. 4.1.2. Provide communications, outreach and knowledge management expertise for all project outputs	Lead planning and implementation of communications, outreach and knowledge management activities	Academic qualifications: • A university degree in Communications, International Development, Economics, Social Sciences, Journalism or related area is required. • Advanced university degrees in the above-mentioned fields is highly desirable. Professional qualifications: • Minimum two years of relevant professional experience in communications and advocacy or related area. • Proven experience in strategic communications and developing communication strategies is required.	Consultant 5: National communication and knowledge management advisor (local consultant) for USD 78,400 at USD 196/day to provide technical expertise for all project outputs. (Budget Note D)

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
				• Proven experience in press and media coordination as well as social media management is required. • Strong communication skills both written and verbal, excellent writing and organizational skills. • Demonstrated experience in managing and coordinating events and public-facing activities is required • Previous experience working with knowledge management is required.	
UNDP	Events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor	2.4.1. 4.1.2. Provide, stakeholder engagement and events organization expertise for all project outputs	Lead planning and implementation of stakeholder engagement and events	Academic qualifications: • A university degree in Communications, International Development, Economics, Social Sciences, Journalism or a related area is required. • Advanced university degrees in the above-mentioned fields is highly desirable. Professional qualifications: • Minimum two years of relevant professional experience in communications and advocacy or related area. • Proven experience in strategic communications	Consultant 6: National events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor (local consultant) for USD 78,400 at USD 196/day to provide technical expertise for all project outputs. (Budget Note E)

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
				and developing communication strategies is required. • Proven experience in press and media coordination as well as social media management is required. • Strong communication skills both written and verbal, excellent writing and organizational skills. • Demonstrated experience in managing and coordinating events and public-facing activities is required • Previous experience working with knowledge management is required.	
UNDP	Project Manager	2.4.1. 4.1.2. Grant delivered within the approved scope, cost, and timeline	Oversee and manage the grant delivery	Academic qualifications: • Advanced university degree (master's degree or equivalent) preferably in Management, Business Administration, Environment, Sustainable Development, Social Sciences, International Relations, Political Science or related field OR • A first-level university degree (bachelor's degree) in the above-mentioned areas. Professional qualifications: • Applicants with a master's degree (or equivalent) in	Part-time project manager, responsible for supporting project management and for providing advice to the BIP's technical group throughout the project duration for USD 47.088 for 24 months at USD 1,962/month. The Project Manager's time is split equally between Outputs 2.4.1, 4.2.1 and PMU. (Budget Note F)

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
				a relevant field of study are not required to have professional work experience. • Applicants with a bachelor's degree (or equivalent) are required to have a minimum of two (2) years of relevant professional experience in managing development and/or technical cooperation projects, including programmatic, financial, human resources, as well as quality management. • Experience in project cycle management in the public or private sector or NGOs or international organizations. • Experience in climate change and/or sustainable finance and/or nature-based solutions and/or energy and/or industry and mobility. • Experience in team management. • Experience in organizing and coordinating events and activities. • Excellent command of office software, such as word processors, spreadsheets, databases.	
UNDP	Project Clerk	2.4.1. 4.1.2. Grant delivered within the	Support grant delivery by entering and managing project data in	Academic qualifications: • High school Professional qualifications:	Full-time project management clerk to provide administrative support

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Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget Note
		approved scope, cost, and timeline	systems and by providing daily logistical and financial-related support to grant implementation consistent with UNDP rules and regulations.	• At least 3 years of previous relevant experience in administration or project/programme management, including procurement. • Computer skills required, knowledge of spreadsheet and database. • Strong interpersonal skills, communication, and ability to work in a team. • Strong report writing skills. • Experience supporting events organizations is desirable. • Previous experience in UNDP projects desirable.	throughout the project duration. (Budget Note G)
UNDP	Consulting firm	2.4.1	Design and execute PR and communications strategy	Professional firm with at least 5 years of relevant experience in creating and implementing communication campaigns, preferably for the government and/or private sector and/or international organization.	Professional firm to support the design and implementation of communication, PR, social media and stakeholder engagement strategies for Output 2.4.1, estimated in USD 46,604 (Budget Note O)
UNDP	Consulting firm	2.4.1 4.1.2.	Design solution and provide maintenance to BIP's website	Professional firm with at least 5 years of relevant experience in the design and maintenance of web-based solutions.	Website and data management solution development and maintenance for the duration of the project at US$ 140,000. (Budget Note L)

5.3. Risk and Mitigation Measures

99. The following table provides the key identified and potential risks for project implementation, as corresponding proposed mitigation measures.

5.3.1 Risk Assessment and Risk Monitoring Plan

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Risk category[79]	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Impact level (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s) If relevant, specify the strategies adopted by the ongoing readiness grant in the country to mitigate the risks	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Political	Alignment with national priorities	Low	Medium	A change in political leadership could alter the country's priorities regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation. To mitigate this risk, the BIP is being designed with a long-term focus that aligns with Brazil's climate and development strategies, ensuring continuity even with political shifts	UNPP and NDA
Stakeholder engagement	Low stakeholder participation	Low	Medium	There is a risk that private investors may not see the value in engaging with the platform. To address this, the technical support provided by sectorial experts hired by the project will enable the development of de-risking mechanisms that the platform will promote, and capacity-building initiatives to make investments in climate projects more attractive to private capital. The number and diversity of stakeholders that need to be involved in project activities also poses risks regarding participation, which will be addressed via both outreach and capacity-building activities to be developed under the joint guidance of the communications and the stakeholder engagement advisors	UNPP and NDA
Implementation	Capacities constraints (government and partners)	Low	Low	Limited technical and institutional capacity may affect the platform's ability to function effectively. This will be mitigated by capacity-building activities targeting both public and private stakeholders, ensuring that they are equipped to engage with and support the platform.	UNPP and NDA

[79] Risk categories can include Operational, Political, Stakeholder engagement, Implementation, Natural-hazards related disasters, Unsustainability, Compliance, Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices, etc.

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				Partnerships and alignment with other ETP initiative with also be incentivized so synergies can boost institutional and technical capacity	
Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices	Potential risks and vulnerabilities related to prohibited practices,	Low	Low	UNDP has a strict Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML CFT). There are several measures designed to impose stringent controls and due diligence requirements, raise awareness, and facilitate the appropriate reporting process to prevent and detect activities linked to money laundering and financing of terrorism.	UNDP
Operational	Delays in arrangements to start project implementation including firm consultancies procurement and human resources recruitment.	Low	Low	Regular meetings with procurement unit to ensure smooth and timely engagement of consultants	UNDP and NDA.

5.3.2 Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

100. UNDP as the Delivery Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the grant funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-scconsolidated-. There are no UNSC restrictive measures in force within Brazil.

101. UNDP, by virtue of being an organ of the United Nations and therefore being part of the same entity, is also beholden to the principles on countering the financing of terrorism. UNDP systematically screens all entities being contracted by our partner with UNDP against the Consolidated UN Security Council Sanctions List. This is built into the capacity screening tools for partners, as well as in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Vendor Management. UNDP also secures contractual representations from its national implementing partners that address risks of funds received for implementation of projects being used to support individuals or entities associated with terrorism and recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder appearing on the Consolidated UN Sanctions Lists.

102. This is further supplemented by internal controls to mitigate the risks, including due diligence requirements for partners and private entities UNDP intends to engage with. When developing a new project, UNDP ensures that risks are fully identified and considered in the project design and processes and that adequate and effective measures to prevent, monitor, and address such risks are put in place.

103. The normal verification of vendors on the sanctions list is done by checking the UNGM ineligibility list at various stages of the procurement processes - at the evaluation, in the submission to the Procurement Review Committees, further verified by the Procurement Review Committees

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prior to the award of contracts and at the point of vendor creation in ATLAS. These checks are documented in the evaluation reports. The UNGM Ineligibility list automatically compares the details of vendors registering on UNGM or any vendor that is searched on the site with the details of companies or individuals on lists such as the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List (CUNSCSL), World Bank's Listing of Ineligible Firms & Individuals, and lists of sanctioned/suspended vendors maintained by UN organizations. It specifically compares the company name, contacts and email addresses of registered vendors with the details on the mentioned lists. It is an automated search engine that is utilized by all UN Agencies.

104. The UNDP Regulations and Rules include a policy for protection against retaliation. This policy can be publicly accessed: https://popp.undp.org/policy-page/protection-against-retaliation

105. It is the Policy of UNDP that Retaliation against individuals holding UNDP assignments/contracts (i.e., staff members, interns, UN Volunteers and contractors) who have, in good faith, properly reported allegations of misconduct, or who have cooperated with a duly authorized audit or investigation, is strictly prohibited. Such Retaliation violates the fundamental obligation of all staff members to uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as required under the UN Charter, and to discharge their functions and regulate their conduct with the interests of UNDP only in view.

5.3.3 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

106. UNDP promotes accountability to programme and project stakeholders by (i) enabling active local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind; (ii) ensuring transparency of programming interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including on potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures; (iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and (iv) ensuring effective monitoring—and where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders—and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures.

107. UNDP recognizes that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, various channels and mechanisms are available to promote accountability and transparency.

108. The Grievance Redress Mechanism opens the possibility for individuals and communities to submit complaints and feedback directly to UNDP when they believe that a project implemented by UNDP affects or may be having an adverse impact on them, their community or the environment. The project-level GRM functions on two levels: at the Project Management level, under the direction of the Project Manager (supported by the project management unit), and as part of UNDP's Project Assurance role in consultation with and in support of the Project Board. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function, under the direction of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.

109. Additionally, UNDP's social and environmental standards are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components: (i) the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) (at the Country Office level and HQ level) that ensures individuals, peoples, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and jointly addressing complaints and disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects; and (ii) the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) which investigates alleged non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and screening procedure from project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance. For more details, refer to UNDP Accountability.

110. Further, UNDP has a policy for reporting misconduct and a strict **Policy for Protection Against Retaliation** for reporting misconduct and cooperating with a duly authorized audit or investigation.

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111. Below are links to key UNDP documents and registries:

Link 1: UNDP Accountability: https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism

Link 2: Stakeholder Response Mechanism - Case Registry: https://srm.info.undp.org/

Link 3: Social and Environmental Compliance- Case Registry: https://secu.info.undp.org/

Link 4: Project-level grievance redress mechanisms: https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Supplemental%20Guidance_Grievance%20Redress%20Mechanisms.pdf

112. The GCF's Independent Redress Mechanism (IRM) addresses complaints by people who believe they are negatively affected or may be affected by projects or programmes funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The IRM also accepts requests for reconsideration from developing countries whose funding proposals have been denied by the GCF Board. It has to pathways:

- **File a reconsideration request**: A developing country can file a request where one of its specific projects or programmes proposed to GCF for funding is denied by the GCF Board for reasons other than the lack of available GCF resources. The request can be filed by the NDA or any other competent authority or agency of the country. The requesting country must reasonably believe that the denial of funding was based on non-compliance with GCF's policies or procedures. A reconsideration request of funding should be filed within 60 calendar days from the date on which the denial of funding was notified to the NDA by the Secretariat. Link: https://irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-reconsideration-request

File a complaint: any person or a group of people, or a community that has been or may be affected negatively by a GCF project or programme (including those being actively considered for funding by the GCF) may file a complaint. The affected person(s) can authorize their government or representative to file and pursue the complaint on their behalf Link: https://irm.greenclimate.fund/case-register/file-complaint

5.4. Monitoring

113. Project monitoring will be led by UNDP as the DP in close coordination with the NDA. The monitoring of the project activities aims at achieving projected results and quality control. Activity monitoring will take place as project interventions occur. Project outputs and risks willbe monitored as part of the ongoing discussion and reporting to the GCF Empowered Committee formulated by the Ministry. Reporting will be submitted to GCF in alignment with the framework agreement.

114. All project activities will be monitored on a regular basis based against the expected outputs identified in the logical framework. This is the primary responsibility of the project manager. UNDP willbe responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; theregular updating of the Quantum risk log; and the updating of the UNDP gender marker on anannual basis. Any quality concerns flagged during these monitoring activities (e.g., Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) will be addressed by the PMU. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

115. At the end of awareness workshops conducted under the project, a post-workshop assessment will be conducted to obtain feedback from participants regarding their learnings Additionally, all stakeholder consultative meetings and workshops will maintain a list of participants with sex-disaggregated data. In addition to the GCF annual progress reports, biannual progress reports will also be prepared by UNDP. A project risk register will be prepared that will serve as a record of all risks identified at the project level including likelihood, impact, significance level, risk owner, and risk treatment action. The risk register will be regularly monitored and updated so that emerging

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issues can be addressed promptly. The Project Board Steering Committee will monitor a project's performance against the indicators and will assess whether the project is meeting its objectives and milestones.

116. **Audit**: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects as well as the Framework Agreement.

117. **Inception Workshop**: Project inception workshop will be held within three months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties with the objective of:
   a. Sensitizing stakeholders on the overall readiness approach planned through theproject.
   b. Discussing the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms.
   c. Reviewing the results framework and finalizing the indicators, means of verificationand monitoring plan.

118. **Internal quarterly reporting to the NDA and empowered committee**: Internal project level quarterly progress meetings will be held, and reports will be provided by the PMU for the NDAand GCF Empowered Committee. These meetings/reports will highlight lessons learned and implementation challenges and how lessons can be fed back into the project to improve implementation.

119. **Annual project report:** UNDP and the NDA will prepare the annual project report for submission to the GCF. The PMU will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored bi-annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

120. **Project completion report**: At the end of the project implementation period, UNDP will prepare a completion report and a financial report, both of which will be submitted to the GCFwithin the given timelines.

5.5. Other relevant information

121. **Selection of Delivery Partner:** Defined by an agreement between UNDP and the Government of Brazil in 1966, UNDP has been collaborating with national actors and partner institutions for the country's human and sustainable development. Currently, UNDP Brazil is engaged in supporting the Brazilian government x specific areas: economic transformation for sustainable development, social inclusion for sustainable development, environment and climate change for sustainable development, and governance and institutional capacities for sustainable development. In the context of climate change and natural resource management, UNDP has been cooperating extensively with the government of Brazil for decades including support in implementing national environmental legislation and international and multilateral commitments focused on biodiversity, global climate change, desertification, energy efficiency, waste and chemical management, protection of the ozone layer, and environmental and territorial management by indigenous peoples, quilombolas and rural populations. By working with vulnerable groups, UNDP encourages productive inclusion and access to markets for these groups, increasing their income through forest preservation. For more information about UNDP's presence in Brazil, please visit https://www.undp.org/pt/brazil.

122. **Exist strategy:** Activities of this readiness proposal the Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) are designed to ensure that the platform remains a robust and self-sustaining mechanism for climate finance and ecological transformation in Brazil, even after the completion of the GCF readiness support. This strategy focuses on institutional, financial, and technical sustainability measures to ensure the long-term viability of the BIP and its secretary. The institutional framework of the BIP, including its Secretariat housed within BNDES, will be strengthened during the project to create lasting governance structures. This includes establishing clear roles and responsibilities, formalizing coordination mechanisms among key ministries, and securing political endorsement for the platform. By fostering strong institutional ownership, the BIP will be well-positioned to operate independently post-project, with continued government backing to ensure its strategic importance in achieving Brazil's climate goals.

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123. **Grant closure:** Upon completion of the grant activities, the grant recipient (Delivery Partner) shall transfer all tangible and intangible assets and their ownership to the grant beneficiaries, or any other body(ies) designated by the NDA.

124. **Prohibited practices policies:** UNDP has a strict Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML CFT). There are several measures designed to impose stringent controls and due diligence requirements, raise awareness, and facilitate the appropriate reporting process to prevent and detect activities linked to money laundering and financing of terrorism. Measures include screening potential counterparties prior to contractual agreement against the United Nations Global Marketplace Ineligible Vendor Lists[80]. Contractual arrangements will have appropriate representations and warranties from UNDP's Counterparties regarding AML/CFT, with termination clauses in case of breach of such AML/CFT representations and warranties. All credible allegations of activities believed to contravene the principles set out in this AML/CFT Policy will be assessed and investigated, as appropriate, in accordance with the Charter of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations ("OAI"), the OAI Investigation Guidelines and the UNDP Legal Framework for Addressing Non-compliance with UN Standards of Conduct, when applicable. The AML/CFT Policy will be strictly followed during the project implementation. Further UNDP has a policy for reporting misconduct and a strict Policy for Protection Against Retaliation for reporting misconduct and cooperating with a duly authorized audit or investigation.

125. **Social and Environmental Screening:** This project proposal has been screened (i) to identify and reflect the significance of potential impacts or risks that project activities might present, and (ii) to identify opportunities to enhance benefits and to support stakeholders. UNDP's mandatory Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) provides detailed requirements and guidance on screening and assessment. Categorization is undertaken to reflect the level of review and resources required for addressing such impacts and risks. UNDP will utilize its Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) to identify potential social and environmental risks and opportunities associated with the project. Concept notes developed under the project for submission to GCF will be scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential social and environmental impacts. Potential adverse gender impacts related to project activities will also be identified and differentiated measures will be adopted to prevent gender-based discrimination. Potential risks of gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse of men, women, girls and boys that may occur in connection with any of the designed activities will be considered.

[80] https://popp.undp.org/policy-page/anti-money-laundering-and-countering-financing-terrorism-policy

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Section 6. Budget, Procurement, HR and Implementation plans:

6.1. Budget Plan

Attached.

6.2. Procurement Plan

Attached.

6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

Attached.

6.4 Implementation Plan

Attached.

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6.1 Budget Plan

Please add rows for Outcomes, Outputs and Cost Categories as required. Additional budget categories may be added by manually typing them on the Budget Category sheet.

Objectives/Outcomes / Outputs			Detailed Budget (in US$)							Expenditure Plan				
			Budget Categories (choose from the drop-down list)	Unit	# of Unit	Unit Cost	Total Budget (per budget category)	Total Budget (per sub-outcome)	Total Budget (per outcome)	2024	2025	2026	Executing Entity	Budget notes
Objective 2. Strategic Frameworks	Outcome 2.4. Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.	Output 2.4.1. New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low -emission and climate resilient investment.	Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	230	225.00	51,750.00	419,609.00	419,609.00	2,250.00	27,000.00	24,750.00	UNDP	A
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	220	225.00	49,500.00			2,250.00	27,000.00	24,750.00	UNDP	B
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	230	114.00	26,220.00			1,140.00	13,680.00	12,540.00	UNDP	C
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	230	114.00	26,220.00			1,140.00	13,680.00	12,540.00	UNDP	C
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	200	196.00	39,200.00			-	23,520.00	15,680.00	UNDP	D
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	200	196.00	39,200.00			-	23,520.00	15,680.00	UNDP	E
			Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	24	654.00	15,696.00			654.00	7,848.00	7,194.00	UNDP	F
			Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	24	596.67	14,320.00			596.67	7,160.00	6,563.33	UNDP	G
			Travel – Local	Trip	12	476.00	5,712.00			-	2,856.00	2,856.00	UNDP	H
			Travel - per diem	Trip	12	1,924.00	23,088.00			-	11,544.00	11,544.00	UNDP	I
			IT Equipment	IT set	6	950.00	5,700.00			-	5,700.00	-	UNDP	J
			IT Services	Licences	6	616.50	3,699.00			3,699.00	-	-	UNDP	K
			Professional Services – Companies/Firm	Lumpsum	1	70,000.00	70,000.00			-	66,000.00	4,000.00	UNDP	L
			Office Supplies	Lumpsum	1	200.00	200.00			-	100.00	100.00	UNDP	M
			Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	2,500.00	2,500.00			-	1,250.00	1,250.00	UNDP	N
			Professional Services – Companies/Firm	Lumpsum	1	46,604.00	46,604.00			-	18,123.78	28,480.22	UNDP	O
Objective 4. Pipeline Development	Outcome 4.1. Increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted.	Output 4.1.2. Pipeline identified and prioritization assessments.	Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	230	225.00	51,750.00	437,805.00	437,805.00	2,250.00	27,000.00	24,750.00	UNDP	A
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	220	225.00	49,500.00			2,250.00	27,000.00	24,750.00	UNDP	B
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	230	114.00	26,220.00			1,140.00	13,680.00	12,540.00	UNDP	C
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	230	114.00	26,220.00			1,140.00	13,680.00	12,540.00	UNDP	C
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	200	196.00	39,200.00			-	23,520.00	15,680.00	UNDP	D
			Consultant - Individual - Local	W/Day	200	196.00	39,200.00			-	23,520.00	15,680.00	UNDP	E
			Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	24	654.00	15,696.00			654.00	7,848.00	7,194.00	UNDP	F
			Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	24	596.67	14,320.00			596.67	7,160.00	6,563.33	UNDP	G
			IT Services	Licences	6	616.50	3,699.00			3,699.00	-	-	UNDP	K
			Professional Services – Companies/Firm	Lumpsum	1	70,000.00	70,000.00			-	66,000.00	4,000.00	UNDP	L
			Workshop/Training	Workshop	2	8,000.00	16,000.00				8,000.00	8,000.00	UNDP	P
			Workshop/Training	Workshop	6	1,800.00	10,800.00				5,400.00	5,400.00	UNDP	Q
			Workshop/Training	Workshop	2	6,000.00	12,000.00			-	6,000.00	6,000.00	UNDP	R
			Travel – Local	Trip	10	1,190.00	11,900.00			-	5,950.00	5,950.00	UNDP	S
			Travel - per diem	Trip	10	4,810.00	48,100.00			-	24,050.00	24,050.00	UNDP	T
			Office Supplies	Lumpsum	1	200.00	200.00			-	100.00	100.00	UNDP	M
			Audio Visual & Printing	Lumpsum	1	3,000.00	3,000.00			-	1,500.00	1,500.00	UNDP	U
Total Outcome Budget									**857,414.00**	23,459.33	509,389.78	342,624.89	-	
Project Management Cost (PMC) Up to 7.5% of Total Activity Budget			Audit Fee	Year	2	2,500.00	5,000.00	Actual amount and % of PMC requested: do not change the formula	Maximum PMC that can be requested: do not change the formula	0	2,500.00	2,500.00	UNDP	V
			Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	24	654.00	15,696.00			654.00	7,848.00	7,194.00	UNDP	F
			Consultant - Individual - Local	Month	24	596.67	14,320.00			596.67	7,160.00	6,563.33	UNDP	G
			Services to project	Lumpsum	1	12,578.00	12,578.00			-	6,289.00	6,289.00	UNDP	X
			Office Space Rent	Person	2.5	5,350.00	13,375.00	**64,244.00**	**64,306.05**	557.29	6,687.50	6,130.21	UNDP	Z
			IT Services	Person	2.5	1,310.00	3,275.00	**7.49%**	**7.50%**	136.46	1,637.50	1,501.04	UNDP	AA

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Breakdown (per budget category)	Total (per budget category)
Audio Visual & Printing	5,500.00
Audit Fee	5,000.00
Consultant - Individual - International	-
Consultant - Individual - Local	554,228.00
Professional Services – Companies/Firm	186,604.00
IT Equipment	5,700.00
Office Supplies	400.00
Travel - International	-
Travel – Local	17,612.00
Workshop/Training	38,800.00
Office Space Rent	13,375.00
IT Services	10,673.00
Services to project	12,578.00
Travel - per diem	71,188.00
0	-
Total Outcome Budget + PMC	**921,658.00**

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND SECRETARIAT'S USE ONLY

Total Outcome Budget		**857,414.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	7.5% requested	**64,244.00**
Contingency	0% requested	**-**
Sub-Total (Total Outcome Budget + Contingency + PMC)		**921,658.00**
Delivery Partner Fee (DP) - Up to 8.5% of the Sub-Total		**78,340.93**
Total Project Budget (Total Activity Budget + Contingency + PMC + DP)		**$ 999,998.93**

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Budget Notes

Please check out the example in the table below, and remove them before including the proposal's entries

Budget Note	Detailed Description
A	The readiness project relates to supporting Brazil to establish a Secretariat for the BIP. The Secretariat will comprise a Technical Working Group made up of 4 specialist/advisors. These specialists will be engaged as Local Consultants and will be involved in the implementation of both of the project's outputs. Their remuneration is split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1. They include the following poisitons: Consultant 1: Sectorial expert on nature-based climate solutions (local consultant) for a total of USD 103,500 at USD 225/day (for 230 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs
B	Consultant 2:Sectorial expert on industry,mobility and energy (local consultant) for USD 99,000 at USD 225/day (for 230 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs
C	Consultants 3 and 4:National sustainable finance management assistant (local consultant) for USD 52,440 at USD 114/day (for 230 days per year) to provide management expertise for all project outputs
D	Consultant 5:National communication and knowledge management advisor (local consultant) for USD 78,400 at USD 196/day (for 200 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs, which includes supervising the development and coordinating the implementation of communications, PR and social media strategies
E	Consultant 6:National events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor (local consultant) for USD 78,400 at USD 196/day (for 200 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs
F	Part-time project manager, responsible for supporting project management and for providing advice to the BIP's technical group throughout the project duration for USD 47.088 for 24 months at USD 1,962/month. The Project Manager's time is split equally between Outputs 2.4.1, 4.2.1 and PMU.
G	Full-time project management clerk to provide administrative support throughout the project duration for USD 42,960 for 24 months at USD 895/month. The project clerk time is split equally between Outputs 2.4.1, 4.2.1 and PMU.
H	Cost of air ticket for twelve trips (local travell) for two members of the technical team at USD 238 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3) (BN H)
I	Per diem and transfer costs related to twelve trips travel (local) for two members of the technical team at USD 962 per trip per person to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3)
J	Computers for project consultants C1 to C6, estimated at USD 950 each
K	IT solutions for the BIP's Secretariat, encompassing e-mail and ERP system licences for all four members of the technical advisory team at US$ 655 each, and licences for all four members of the technical advisory team to access productivity suites at USD 578 per person. Costs are split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1.
L	Website and data management solution development and maintenance for the duration of the project at US$ 140,000. Includes costs with website development (front/backend, estimated at 82% of total cost) as well as maintenance (domain registration, as well as at least 20 months of storage and technical assistance, estimated at 18% of total investment). Breakdown of expected functionalities: data encryption, SSL certification and other security features; CMS; user-friendly navigation solutions; multilingual support; social media integration; SEO best practices; accessibility compliance; analystics and tracking tools; CDN; contact and feedback forms; backupd an recovery tools; mobile optimization; among others. Website should include the following contect: project pipeline sharing for financiers; BIP key information (ambition, governance, key process details); BIP prioritized sectors; BIP criteria for project qualification; BIP contact details. Costs are split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1.
M	Office supplies for project team and technical group, split equally between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1, estimated at USD 400 total
N	Audiovisual and graphic design pieces for Output 2.4.1, estimated at USD 4,500 (Activity 2.4.1.3)
O	Professional firm to provide support to the design and the implementation of strategies on communication, PR, social media - under the direct supervision of the National communications and knwoledge management advisor -, as well as stakeholder engagement - under the direct supervision of the National events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor - strategies for Output 2.4.1, estimated in USD 46,604
P	Two one-day workshops for up to 200 persons for capacity-building under Activity 4.1.2.1, estimated at USD 8,000 per event. The budget includes the cost of venue (equipped with IT and audiovisual services), and refreshments for the 200 participants.
Q	Six half-day workshops/capacity-building sessions for 50 persons (government ministries, private sector actors, and financing institutions) on BIP's role and functions under Activity 4.1.2.1, estimated at USD 1,800 per event. The budget includes the cost of venue, and refreshments for the 50 particpants.
R	One inception and one end-of-project workshop for up to 150 persons, estimated at USD 6,000. The budget includes the cost of venue (equipped with IT and audiovisual services), and refreshments for the 150 particpants.
S	Air ticket for ten trips (local travel) for five technical team members at USD 238 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct half-day workshops (Activity 4.1.2.1)
T	Per diem and transfer costs related to ten trips travel (local) for five technical team members at at USD 962 per trip per person to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3)
U	Audiovisual and graphic design pieces, estimated at USD 3,000 total (4.1.2.1) (BN U)
V	Audit fee for the audit of the project's financial statement estimated at USD 2,500 per year for 2 years.
X	Direct cost of services provided to project management, estimated according to HR and Procurement plans. The cost of support services will be charged based on UNDP ISS fee rate.
Z	Rental of office space at UNDP for Project Manager (part-time), clerk and consultant C4, estimated at USD 2675/year for 2 years
AA	Access to project management and communication systems for PMU and consultant C4, estimated at USD 655/year

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A budget plan as per UNDP Quantum Guidelines is included in the attached spreadsheet.

Project Title	Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) – Strengthening Brazil's climate finance and transition capacities
PIMS ID	10148
Business Unit	BRA10
Award ID	1339195
Project ID	01003572
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	UNDP Brazil CO

Quantum Outcome (GCF Component)	Quantum Output (GCF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GCF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year 2024 (USD)	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget notes
Objective 2. Strategic Frameworks	**Outcome 2.4. Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.**	Output 2.4.1. New business models incubated and/or innovative financial mechanisms and schemes created to increase low -emission and climate resilient investment.	001981 UNDP	66001	12526	71300	Local Consultants	6,780.00	128,400.00	96,910.00	232,090.00	A to E
						71400	Contractual Services- Individuals	1,250.67	15,008.00	13,757.33	30,016.00	F & G
						71600	Travel – Local	-	14,400.00	14,400.00	28,800.00	H- I
						72800	Information Technology Equipment	3,699.00	5,700.00	-	9,399.00	J- K
						72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	84,123.78	32,480.22	116,604.00	L & O
						72500	Supplies	-	100.00	100.00	200.00	M
						74200	Audio Visual & Printing	-	1,250.00	1,250.00	2,500.00	N
		Total Output 2.4.1						11,729.67	248,981.78	158,897.56	419,609.00	
	Total Outcome 2.4 Budget							11,729.67	248,981.78	158,897.56	419,609.00	
Total Objective 2 Budget								11,729.67	248,981.78	158,897.56	419,609.00	

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Objective 4. Pipeline Development	**Outcome 4.1. Increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted.**	Output 4.1.2. Pipeline identified and prioritization assessments.	001981 UNDP	66001	12526	71300	Local Consultants	6,780.00	128,400.00	96,910.00	232,090.00	A to E
						71400	Contractual Services- Individuals	1,250.67	15,008.00	13,757.33	30,016.00	F & G
						72800	Information Technology Equipment	3,699.00	-	-	3,699.00	K
						72100	Contractual Services- Companies	-	66,000.00	4,000.00	70,000.00	L
						75700	Workshop/Training	-	19,400.00	19,400.00	38,800.00	P, Q, R
						71600	Travel – Local	-	30,000.00	30,000.00	60,000.00	S, T
						72500	Supplies	-	100.00	100.00	200.00	M
						74200	Audio Visual & Printing	-	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	U
		Total Output 4.1.2						11,729.67	260,408.00	165,667.33	437,805.00	
	Total Outcome Budget							11,729.67	260,408.00	165,667.33	437,805.00	
Total Objective 4								11,729.67	260,408.00	165,667.33	437,805.00	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	**Project Management Cost (PMC)**	**Project Management Cost (PMC)**	**001981 UNDP**	**66001**	**12526**	74100	Professional Services	0	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	V
						71400	Contractual Services- Individuals	1,250.67	15,008.00	13,757.33	30,016.00	F, G
						74596	Services to project	-	6,289.00	6,289.00	12,578.00	X
						73100	Rental & Maintenance- Premises	557.29	6,687.50	6,130.21	13,375.00	Z
						72400	Communication and Audio Visual Equipment	136.46	1,637.50	1,501.04	3,275.00	AA
		Total Output PMC						1,944.42	32,122.00	30,177.58	64,244.00	
Total PMC								1,944.42	32,122.00	30,177.58	64,244.00	
Total Project Grant without fee								25,403.75	541,511.78	354,742.47	921,658.00	
DP Fee 8.5%								2,159.32	46,028.50	30,153.11	78,340.93	AB
Total Grant								27,563.07	587,540.28	384,895.58	999,998.93	

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Budget Notes

Budget Note	Detailed Description
A	The readiness project relates to supporting Brazil to establish a Secretariat for the BIP. The Secretariat will comprise a Technical Working Group made up of 4 specialist/advisors. These specialists will be engaged as Local Consultants and will be involved in the implementation of both of the project's outputs. Their remuneration is split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1. They include the following poisitons: Consultant 1: Sectorial expert on nature-based climate solutions (local consultant) for a total of USD 103,500 at USD 225/day (for 230 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs
B	Consultant 2:Sectorial expert on industry,mobility and energy (local consultant) for USD 99,000 at USD 225/day (for 220 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs
C	Consultants 3 and 4:National sustainable finance management assistant (local consultant) for USD 52,440 at USD 114/day (for 230 days per year) to provide management expertise for all project outputs
D	Consultant 5:National communication and knowledge management advisor (local consultant) for USD 78,400 at USD 196/day (for 200 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs, which includes supervising the development and coordinating the implementation of communications, PR and social media strategies
E	Consultant 6:National events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor (local consultant) for USD 78,400 at USD 196/day (for 200 days per year) to provide technical expertise for all project outputs
F	Part-time project manager, responsible for supporting project management and for providing advice to the BIP's technical group throughout the project duration for USD 47.088 for 24 months at USD 1,962/month. The Project Manager's time is split equally between Outputs 2.4.1, 4.2.1 and PMU.
G	Full-time project management clerk to provide administrative support throughout the project duration for USD 42,960 for 24 months at USD 1,790/month. The project clerk time is split equally between Outputs 2.4.1, 4.2.1 and PMU.
H	Cost of air ticket for twelve trips (local travell) for two members of the technical team at USD 238 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3) (BN H)
I	Per diem and transfer costs related to twelve trips travel (local) for two members of the technical team at USD 962 per trip per person to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3)
J	Computers for project consultants C1 to C6, estimated (6 at USD 950 each)
K	IT solutions for the BIP's Secretariat, encompassing e-mail and ERP system licences for six members of the technical advisory team at US$ 655 each, and licences for six members of the technical advisory team to access productivity suites at USD 578 per person. Costs are split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1.
L	Website and data management solution development and maintenance for the duration of the project at US$ 140,000. Includes costs with website development (front/backend, estimated at 82% of total cost) as well as maintenance (domain registration, as well as at least 20 months of storage and technical assistance, estimated at 18% of total investment). Breakdown of expected functionalities: data encryption, SSL certification and other security features; CMS; user-friendly navigation solutions; multilingual support; social media integration; SEO best practices; accessibility compliance; analystics and tracking tools; CDN; contact and feedback forms; backupd an recovery tools; mobile optimization; among others. Website should include the following contect: project pipeline sharing for financiers; BIP key information (ambition, governance, key process details); BIP prioritized sectors; BIP criteria for project qualification; BIP contact details. Costs are split 50-50 between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1.
M	Office supplies for project team and technical group, split equally between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1, estimated at USD 400 total

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N	Audiovisual and graphic design pieces for Output 2.4.1, estimated at USD 2,500 (Activity 2.4.1.3)
O	Professional firm to provide support to the design and the implementation of strategies on communication, PR, social media - under the direct supervision of the National communications and knwoledge management advisor -, as well as stakeholder engagement - under the direct supervision of the National events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor - strategies for Output 2.4.1, estimated in USD 46,604
P	Two one-day workshops for up to 200 persons for capacity-building under Activity 4.1.2.1, estimated at USD 8,000 per event. The budget includes the cost of venue (equipped with IT and audiovisual services), and refreshments for the 200 participants.
Q	Six half-day workshops/capacity-building sessions for 50 persons (government ministries, private sector actors, and financing institutions) on BIP's role and functions under Activity 4.1.2.1, estimated at USD 1,800 per event. The budget includes the cost of venue, and refreshments for the 50 particpants.
R	One inception and one end-of-project workshop for up to 150 persons, estimated at USD 6,000. The budget includes the cost of venue (equipped with IT and audiovisual services), and refreshments for the 150 particpants.
S	Air ticket for ten trips (local travel) for five technical team members at USD 238 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct half-day workshops (Activity 4.1.2.1)
T	Per diem and transfer costs related to ten trips travel (local) for five technical team members at at USD 962 per trip per person to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3)
U	Audiovisual and graphic design pieces, estimated at USD 3,000 total (4.1.2.1) (BN U)
V	Audit fee for the audit of the project's financial statement estimated at USD 2,500 per year for 2 years.
X	Direct cost of services provided to project management, estimated according to HR and Procurement plans. The cost of support services will be charged based on UNDP ISS fee rate.
Z	Rental of office space at UNDP for Project Manager (part-time), clerk and consultant C4, estimated at USD 5,350/year for 2.5 years
AA	Access to project management and communication systems for PMU and consultant C4, estimated at USD 1,310/year for 2.5 years
AB	DP fee managed by UNDP-VF HQ

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6.2 Procurement Plan

For goods, services, and consultancies to be procured, please list the items, descriptions in relation to the activities in Section 3, estimated cost, procurement method, relevant threshold, and the estimated dates. Please include the procurement plan for at least the first tranche of disbursement requested below and provide a full procurement plan for the entire duration of the implementation period if available at this stage.

Please check out the example in the table below, and remove the items before including the proposal's entries

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US$)	Procurement Method	Thresholds as per applicaple procurement policy (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)	Name of Entity executing Procurement (DP/EE, etc.)	Date of initiating procurement (Month#)	Estimated contract start date (Month#)
Goods and Non-Consulting Services							
Workshop/Training	Two one-day workshops for up to 200 persons for capacity-building and training (activity Activity 4.1.2.1), estimated at USD 8,000 per event (BN P)	16,000.00	Request for proposal	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	10	11
Workshop/Training	Six half-day workshops/capacity-building sessions for 40 persons (government ministries, private sector actors, and financing institutions) on BIP's role and functions (Activity 4.1.2.1), estimated at USD 1,800 per event (BN Q)	10,800.00	LTA with event organization company	Up to $5,000	DP	5	6
Workshop/Training	One inception and one end-of-project workshop for up to 150 persons, estimated at USD 6,000 (BN R)	12,000.00	Request for proposal	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	21	23
Audio Visual & Printing	Audiovisual and graphic design pieces, estimated at USD 2,500 total (Activity 2.4.1.3) (BN N)	2,500.00	Micro-purchasing	Up to $5,000	DP	5	6
Audio Visual & Printing	Audiovisual and graphic design pieces, estimated at USD 3,000 total (4.1.2.1) (BN U)	3,000.00	Micro-purchasing	Up to $5,000	DP	5	6
Travel - Local	Cost of air ticket for twelve trips (local travell) for two members of the technical team at USD 238 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct stakeholder engagement activities (Activity 2.4.1.3) (BN H)	5,712.00	LTA wih travel agency	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	2	3
Travel - International	Three trips travel (air ticket for international travel) for two members of the technical team or Secretariat representatives at US$ 1,801 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct negotiations and stakeholder engagement activities (Outcome 4.1) (Budget Note U)	10,806.00	LTA wih travel agency	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	9	10
IT Services	IT solutions for the BIP's Secretariat, encompassing e-mail and ERP system licences at US$ 655 each and licences to access productivity suites at USD 578 per person for consultants (BN K)	7,398.00	Micro-purchasing	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	1	2
Professional Services – Companies/Firm	Website and data management solution development and maintenance for the duration of the project at US$ 140,000. (BN L)	140,000.00	Request for proposal	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	4	6
Travel - Local	Cost of air ticket for ten trips (local travel) for five technical team members at USD 238 per trip per person (Air travel) to conduct half-day workshops (Activity 4.1.2.1) (BN S)	11,900.00	LTA wih travel agency	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	5	6
IT Equipment	Computers for project consultants C1 to C6, estimated at USD 950 each (BN J)	5,700.00	LTA	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	1	2
Professional Services – Companies/Firm	Professional firm to provide support to the design and the implementation of strategies on communication, PR, social media - under the direct supervision of the National communications and knwoledge management advisor -, as well as stakeholder engagement - under the direct supervision of the National events coordination and stakeholder engagement advisor - strategies for Output 2.4.1, estimated in USD 46,604 (BN O)	46,604.00	Request for proposal	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	5	7
Office supplies	Office supplies for project team and technical group, split equally between Outputs 2.4.1 and 4.2.1, estimated at USD 400 total (BN M)	400.00	Micro-purchasing	Up to $5,000	DP	1	2
Non-Consulting services	Audit fee (BN V)	5,000.00	Open tender/advertisement	Up to $5,000	DP	21	23
Sub-Total (US$)		**$ 277,820.00**					
Consultancy Services (Individual & Professional Firm)							
National Consultant (C1)	Sectorial expert (nature-based climate solutions) (BN A)	103,500.00	Open tender/advertisement	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	1	2
National Consultant (C2)	Sectorial expert (industry,mobility and energy) (BN B)	99,000.00	Open tender/advertisement	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	1	3
National Consultant (C3)	National sustainable finanance management assistant (BN C)	52,440.00	Open tender/advertisement	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	1	2
National Consultant (C4)	National sustainable finanance management assistant (BN C)	52,440.00	Open tender/advertisement	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	1	2
National Consultant (C5)	National communication and knowledge management advisor (BN D)	78,400.00	Open tender/advertisement	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	3	4
National Consultant (C6)	National events coordinations and stakeholder engagement advisor (BN E)	78,400.00	Open tender/advertisement	$5,000 - $150,000	DP	3	4
Sub-Total (US$)		**$ 464,180.00**					
Procurment plan : Total (US$)		**$ 742,000.00**					

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6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

For staff to be employed for the duration of the grant.

Please use examples in the table below, and remove them before indicating proposal's requirements.

Item	Item Description	Estimated Cost (US$)	Recruitment Method	Thresholds as per applicaple policy (if any)	Name of Entity executing recruitment (DP/EE, etc.)	Date of initiating recruitment	Estimated contract start date
Project Manager	Part time project manager, repsonsible for supporting project management and poviding advise to the BIP's technical group (BN F)	47,088.00	HR process (Selection from roster)	$20,000 - $50,001	UNDP	1-Nov-2024	1-Dec-2024
Project Clerk	Full time project clerk (BN G)	42,960.00	HR process (Selection from roster)	$20,000 - $50,001	UNDP	1-Nov-2024	1-Dec-2024
Sub-Total (US$)		$ 90,048.00					

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6.3 Implementation Plan

Column B: Please list all output codes the proposed proposal aims to achieve (e.g., 1.2.1 or 2.1.3., etc.)
Column C: Please indicate the month number in which the output will start the implementation (e.g., month 3 = 3)
Column D: Please indicate the month number in which the output will finish the implementation (e.g., month 9 = 9)
Column E: The duration of the implementation for each output will appear automatically using the formula (C-D); therefore, it is not expected for editing.
Column F: Dependency output(s): If the output listed is depending on other output(s), please list those outputs respectively; otherwise, please type "none"

Please check out the example in the table below, and remove them before including the proposal's entries

Output	Start Date (Month#)	End date (Month#)	Implementation period (Months)	Interdependency output(s)
Output 2.4.1	1	24	23	None
Activity 2.4.1.1	1	12	11	
Activity 2.4.1.2	2	18	16	
Activity 2.4.1.3	2	22	20	
Activity 2.4.1.4	6	24	18	
Output 4.1.2	9	24	15	Output 2.4.1
Activity 4.1.2.1	5	22	17	
Activity 4.1.2.2	6	24	18	

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United Nations Development Programme

BRA/25/003 - PIMS 10148 - Brazil Climate and Ecological Transformation Investment Platform (BIP) - Strengthening Brazil's climate finance and transition capacities

Quantum Project 01003572 - Quantum Award 1339195

Inicial Project Document - Quantum Version 1 - 12-December-2024

Signed by:
Andrea Bosi
UNDP BRAZIL

Main Source of Funds: GCF Green Climate Fund Grant

Executing Agency: UNDP Brazil

Budget Currency: USD

Account	Donor	Fund		Total	2024	2025	2026
51005	12526	66000	Net Contrib.	921,658.00	25,403.75	541,511.78	354,742.47
			Total	**921,658.00**	**25,403.75**	**541,511.78**	**354,742.47**

Certificate Of Completion

Envelope Id: 97E6C9A7-36DD-4157-AF8C-6B3ED7813262
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Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure: Not Offered via DocuSign		
Maristela Marques Baioni maristela.baioni@undp.org ARRP ASSISTANT RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE FOR PROGRAMME UNDP Headquarters Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)	 Signature Adoption: Pre-selected Style Using IP Address: 138.204.34.21	Sent: 1/6/2025 11:01:52 AM Viewed: 1/6/2025 11:21:57 AM Signed: 1/6/2025 11:25:27 AM
Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure: Not Offered via DocuSign		
Claudio Providas claudio.providas@undp.org UNDP Brazil RR UNDP Brazil Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)	 Signature Adoption: Pre-selected Style Using IP Address: 177.174.218.17 Signed using mobile	Sent: 1/6/2025 11:25:30 AM Viewed: 1/6/2025 12:31:16 PM Signed: 1/6/2025 12:31:36 PM
Electronic Record and Signature Disclosure: Not Offered via DocuSign		

In Person Signer Events	Signature	Timestamp

Editor Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Agent Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Intermediary Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Certified Delivery Events	Status	Timestamp

Carbon Copy Events	Status	Timestamp

Witness Events	Signature	Timestamp

Notary Events	Signature	Timestamp

Envelope Summary Events	Status	Timestamps
Envelope Sent	Hashed/Encrypted	1/6/2025 10:51:02 AM
Certified Delivered	Security Checked	1/6/2025 12:31:16 PM
Signing Complete	Security Checked	1/6/2025 12:31:36 PM
Completed	Security Checked	1/6/2025 12:31:36 PM

Payment Events	Status	Timestamps