

Living Lands

Agenda 2030: Leave no one behind - Phase II

Context

In Brazil, there are 28 segments of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PCT) recognized by legislation, such as Indigenous Peoples, riverside communities, quilombolas, and agroextractive communities. Despite their fundamental and historical role in the conservation of sociobiodiversity, the contribution of PCT to the achievement of sustainable development goals in the 2030 Agenda does not receive attention in public debate, particularly with regard to the importance of the role of female leaders in local development and the quality of life of PCT.

Among the challenges of PCT, the land tenure status of different territories, which varies throughout the country, assumes great relevance. Some groups have territories recognized by law, with land protection status and the right to participate in its administration. Others have the right to access and use forests and natural resources. However, a much larger and unknown number of PCT are not registered and/or have no guarantee regarding the right to own or use the land. Many land regularization processes are pending in the responsible bodies.

Insufficient up-to-date, reliable, and segregated data – addressing the occupation of traditional territories, cultural aspects, and the contribution of PCTs to sustainable development, among other topics – is one of the reasons for the hardship in conducting claims and effective actions by the State in promoting the rights of traditional peoples and communities. With that in mind, through the 6th Coordination and Review Chamber and in collaboration with the technological service of the Secretariat of Expertise, Research, and Analysis (SPPEA), the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) has been working with the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT) since 2018 to develop a digital tool called the "Plataforma de Territórios Nacionais" [Traditional Territories Platform], which is consolidated, fed, and used by the PCT themselves. The resulting data will be made available, with appropriate levels of access, to the MPF, various public bodies, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and the general public.

Title	Agenda 2030 – Contribution to the implementation of the "leave no one behind" principle - phase II
On behalf of	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Country and regions	Brazil at national level and in pilot states: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul
Executing Entity - Germany	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Executing Entity - Brazil	Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)
Investment	EUR 4 million
Overall Term	02/2024 – 01/2027

Goal

The Project aims to promote the use of the Traditional Territories Platform to protect the human and environmental rights of traditional peoples and communities in their traditional territories.

Our approach

Project activities are carried out at both local and national levels. The project is implemented in Brasília, the national seat of the MPF, and in four pilot states: Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Goiás, and Mato Grosso do Sul, defined jointly by the MPF/6th CCR and CNPCT. At the national level, the MPF and CNPCT promote the technological development of the Platform and develop their capabilities for the effective management and use of the Platform as a multi-stakeholder initiative. At the local level, organizations, leaders, and representatives of PCTs are supported in the use of the Platform and strengthened for strategic networking. The basis of its design and implementation is the "Leave No One Behind" principle introduced in the 2030 Agenda, applying a transformative approach to promoting gender equality.



Fields of action—activities

- Development of technology and content for the georeferenced Platform: the project supports MPF in developing technological solutions for intelligent data analysis through the Platform to support the actions of public prosecutors, other public bodies and civil society. The initiative also includes the preparation of studies, based on data from the Platform, to guide the MPF's work on topics such as recognition of traditional tenure, environmental licensing, among others.
- Promotion of the use of the Platform by MPF members and in public policies: the project provides assistance in institutional dialogue to facilitate the establishment of partnerships with government bodies, so that the Platform is linked to decision-making processes for strategic public policies and integrated into government systems and procedures. In addition, the project organizes ongoing training and qualification for MPF members in relation to the use of the Platform.
- Strengthening the governance of the Platform and PCT networks for the use of the Platform: the project implements actions to strengthen the participatory management of the platform, through improvements in the decision-making processes and in the flows of insertion and validation of information in the system, ensuring the quality and credibility of the Platform with communities and public institutions. In this area of work, the project carries out and supports thematic dialogues of PCT networks and the Platform Management Board on the use of the Platform for specific topics such as the environment, security, gender, among others, strengthening the Platform as a dynamic space for exchange.
- Multiplication of knowledge and communication about the platform: implementation of the communication strategy, promoting sustainability and supporting knowledge management of the platform. In this field of action, the project works to strengthen the youth collective of traditional peoples and communities through technical advice and continued training, so that PCT youth act strategically in advocacy to promote the platform in public policies and with communities. The project promotes the organizational development of PCT Networks so that they can act as multiplier organizations for the Platform at the national level. The project also develops methodologies to guide the registration of the territories by the community leaders em multipliers of the platform.
- Promoting the use of the platform to protect environmental and human rights in pilot states: associations of traditional peoples and communities in pilot regions are supported to improve the articulation of their interests by strategically using the platform. This use leads to the consolidation of organizations and the promotion of synergies between the various segments of the PCT, as well as the ability to articulate with local public agencies to claim rights. Partnerships are formalized with public agencies, civil society organizations and academia in the states to include the platform in decision-making processes and in effective local public policy actions.

Results

With the support of the project, technical updates and corrections were made to the Platform to improve usability and information security. Six servers were installed for data processing and storage, which allow the Platform system to operate quickly. For the first time, the MPF Information Technology (IT) department integrated and made publicly available data from IBAMA and ICMBio on traditional territories. Currently, 411 territories have been registered, of which 291 have been included in the Platform.

The project also supported the formation of a network of multipliers of the Platform, through training with 26 leaders from 15 segments of PCTs. This network provided training for effective registration that reached more than 1,700 PCTs. Among the multiplication actions are two regional workshops with 124 female PCT representatives, in which 8 territories were registered. In the three pilot states, the project organized 6 workshops on the use and dissemination of the Platform. With the support of the project, 30 MPF members were trained and 420 were made aware of the application of the Platform in their work.

The project promoted five national PCT meetings, two in-person meetings of the Management Board and one of the Platform's Technical Committee. Videos, news and support materials were produced to multiply and disseminate the Platform. Strategic institutional partnerships were established with the government and with organizations and universities, such as Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), University of Brasília (UnB) and Federal University of Goiás (UFG) and Institute for Society, Population and Nature (ISPAN). The Network of Traditional Peoples and Communities was strengthened with the support of the project through a partnership with the Center for Alternative Agriculture (CAA).

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