

# Living Lands

## Agenda 2030: Leave no one behind

### Current challenges

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 its fundamental and historical role in the conservation of sociobiodiversity, the contribution of PCTs 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 PCTs.

Among the challenges of PCTs, land 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 have access to and the use of forests and natural resources. However, a much larger and unknown number of PCTs is not registered and/or has 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, by means of the 6th Coordination and Review Chamber and alongside 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 Peoples and Traditional Communities (CNPCT) since 2018 in the development of a digital tool called "Plataforma de Territórios Nacionais" [Traditional Territories Platform], which shall be consolidated, filled out and used by the PCTs themselves. The resulting data shall be made available, with appropriate levels of access, to the MPF, several public bodies, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the general public.

### Goal

The project aims to consolidate the Platform of Traditional Territories developed by the MPF by strengthening and engaging traditional peoples and communities (PCT) in positioning themselves for the realization of their human rights and sustainable development goals within the 2030 Agenda, in

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<b>On behalf of</b>	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
<b>Country and regions</b>	Brazil at national level and in pilot regions Mato Grosso, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul
<b>Executing Entity - Germany</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
<b>Executing Entity - Brazil</b>	Federal Prosecution Office (MPF)
<b>Investment</b>	EUR 4 million
<b>Overall Term</b>	02/2021 – 01/2024

conjunction with other Brazilian institutions holding responsibilities and operating in the field of human rights.

### Our approach

Project activities are carried out at both local and national levels. The project is implemented in Brasilia, the national seat of the MPF, and in three pilot regions: 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 sensitive approach to promoting gender equality.

### Fields of action — activities

- Development of technology and content of the georeferenced platform: The project supports the MPF in the development of a Platform with secure and responsive access for the insertion of data



by PCTs regarding their territories and culture. To this end, it implements actions to strengthen the participatory management of the Platform. Alongside the MPF and the CNPCT, the project builds processes and flows of insertion and validation of information in the system, ensuring the credibility of the Platform with communities and public institutions in a manner that is integrated with GeoRadar, the main MPF geoprocessing tool, as well as other internal and external Platforms. Through technological support, assessments and changes are made so that the Platform structure sheds more light onto good practices by PCTs related to the 2030 Agenda, following the good practices on innovation and digital transformation.

- Development and multiplication of knowledge about the Platform: mediators from civil society, academia and the research sector and public institutions are trained in the use of the Platform and in the collection of new georeferenced data to feed the Platform. The project advises the MPF in the preparation of training so that members (attorneys/es) and the technical staff of the MPF are qualified to use and promote the use of the Platform for the prevention and resolution of territorial conflicts. Learning and experience exchanges about the use, data input and shared management of the Platform are also encouraged.
- Capacity and organizational development: community leaders and PCT representatives participate in training sessions on the Platform and engage in its use and improvement. Associations of traditional peoples and communities in pilot regions are supported to improve the articulation of their interests by strategically using the Platform. Such an use shall also lead to the consolidation of organizations and the promotion of synergies between several PCT segments and the strengthening of their representation in national and state councils.
- Sustainable governance and communication: The project promotes the development of skills and methodologies for the shared management of the Platform. To this end, the project offers supports in the innovation and communication strategy, with approaches towards financial sustainability and knowledge management regarding the Platform. The potential use of the platform in public policies is mapped out so that PCTs validate and recognize its importance for the defense of their human and territorial rights. With that, the MPF and CNPCT foster an effective, innovative, collaborative and sustainable management of the Platform.

## Results achieved

With the support of the project, a total of six servers were installed for data processing and storage, as well as for an agile operation of the Platform system. Technical equipment was acquired for training in the dissemination and use of the Platform. For the first time, the MPF's Information Technology (IT) department integrated and made publicly available data from FUNAI, INCRA and CAR PCT on indigenous, quilombola and other traditional territories. The linking of the platform with the MPF's internal georeferenced systems and databases is underway, particularly GeoRadar. Currently 168 territories have been registered, 100 of which have been validated and included in the Platform. The project also held a total of 6 training courses to train multipliers of the Platform with 42 representatives of traditional organizations, civil society and partner institutions at the national level. In the three pilot states, the project organized 5 workshops on the use and dissemination of the Platform. With the support of the project, 30 members of the MPF were trained in the application of the Platform in their daily work to protect the human rights of traditional peoples and communities. The project promoted three national meetings of PCTs for strategic dialogue about the Project, as well as a face-to-face meeting of the Managing Council and a meeting of the Platform's Technical Committee. A communication strategy to disseminate the Platform to the MPF, the various traditional communities, and to the general public was elaborated, and will be implemented in 2023. Institutional partnerships were established between MPF and strategic organizations and universities, such as the University of Brasília (UnB) and the Institute for Society, Population and Nature (ISPN).



Caption: Group of Formar Territórios Vivos trainees. Credits: Thiago Araújo.

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