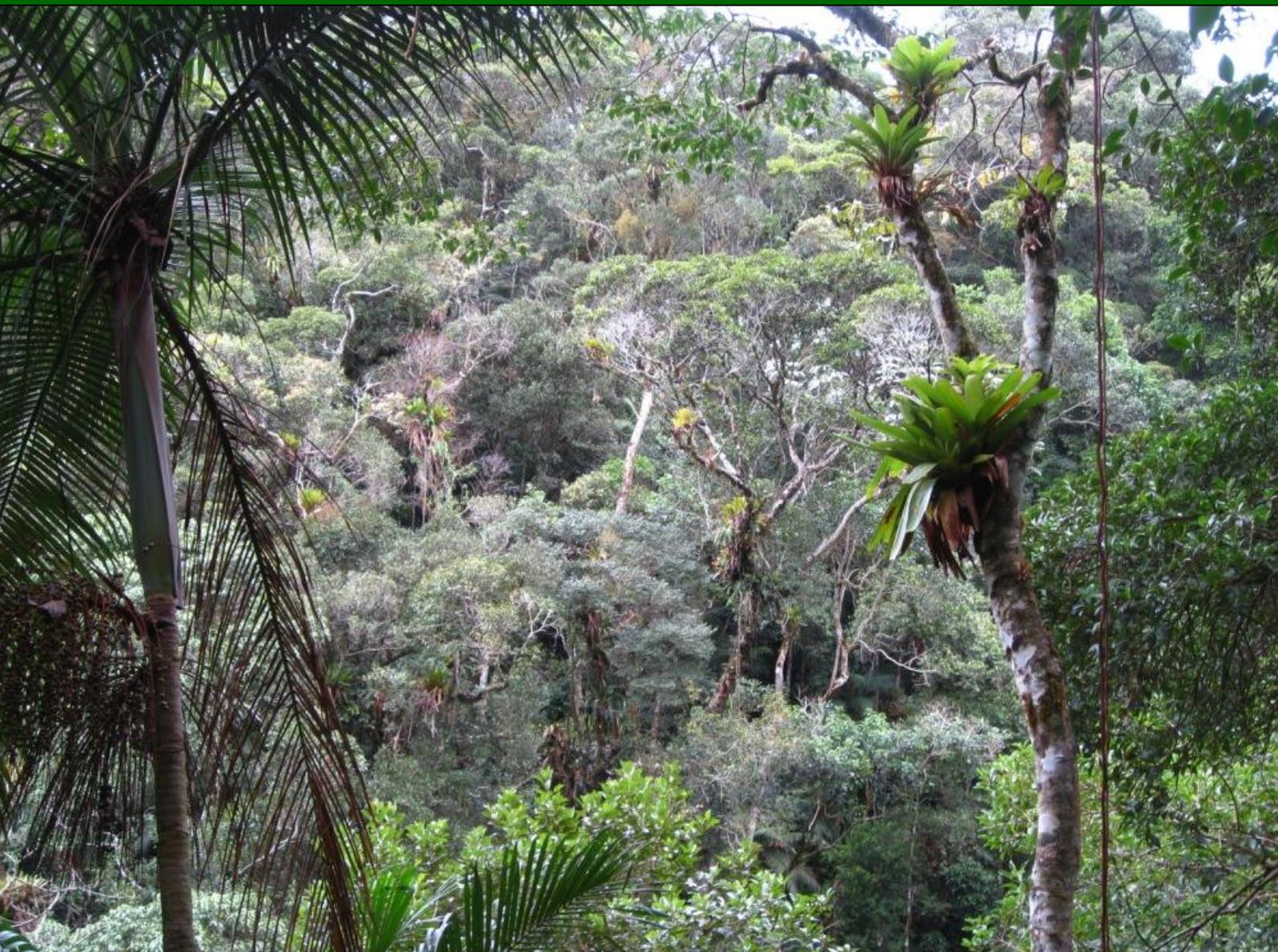


# **CEPF IN ATLANTIC FOREST**

## **FINAL REPORT**



**Conservation International**  
**Belo Horizonte, MG**  
**Brazil**  
**2011**

# **CEPF IN ATLANTIC FOREST**

## **FINAL REPORT**

**Ivana R. Lamas**  
**Luiz Paulo S. Pinto**

**Conservation International**  
**Belo Horizonte, MG**  
**Brazil**  
**2011**

## **CEPF in Atlantic Forest**

Final Report

Conservation International

Belo Horizonte, MG

Brazil

2011

**Written and edited by:** Ivana R. Lamas  
Luiz Paulo S. Pinto

### **Conservation International Brazil**

Fábio Scarano – Executive Director

#### **Atlantic Forest Program**

Luiz Paulo S. Pinto – Director

Ivana R. Lamas

Lucio C. Bedê

Marcele Bastos

Monica T. Fonseca

Tiago C. Pinheiro

#### **Operations Department**

Viviane Sousa – Director

Carlos Oliveira

Cristiane Ribeiro

Daniel Mendes

Ércio Serra

Ivonilde Fernandes

Jaqueline Carvalho

José Augusto Magalhães

Juliana Oliveira

Laura Fiori

Leandro Abreu

Rogéria Silva

Saulo Soares

**Tradução:** Beverly Young

## SUMMARY

LOCAL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF PHASE I.....	6
SPECIAL PROGRAMS IN PHASE I .....	10
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAMS.....	10
PROGRAM FOR SUPPORTING THE RPPNS IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST .....	12
PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION OF THREATENED SPECIES .....	13
LOCAL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF CONSOLIDATION PHASE .....	14
MAIN RESULTS OF PHASE I .....	15
PROTECTION OF THREATENED SPECIES.....	15
EXPANSION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM .....	17
LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRIDORS .....	20
MAIN RESULTS OF THE CONSOLIDATION PHASE.....	24
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST CENTRAL CORRIDOR .	24
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOSAICS IN SERRA DO MAR CORRIDOR .....	26
PROGRAM FOR SUPPORTING RPPNS IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST.....	29
ATLANTIC FOREST PROTECTED AREAS INITIATIVE.....	33
FINAL REMARKS ABOUT THE CONSOLIDATION PHASE .....	38
CEPF IMPACT IN ATLANTIC FOREST .....	39
ATLANTIC FOREST: FUTURE AND PERSPECTIVES .....	41
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	49
RECOMMENDED REFERENCES .....	50
ADDENDUMS .....	50
ADDENDUM I - PHOTOS.....	51
ADDENDUM II - LIST OF SPECIES TARGETED BY CEPF GRANTS.....	62
ADDENDUM III - LIST OF PROTECTED AREAS TARGETED BY CEPF GRANTS .....	64
ADDENDUM IV - INSTITUTIONS AND LAND PROPERTIES SUPPORTED BY CEPF IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST.....	67
ADDENDUM V - FINAL REPORT OF CEPF PHASE I (Extra file)	
ADDENDUM VI - STRATEGIC PLANNING OF CENTRAL FLUMINENSE MOSAIC (Extra file)	

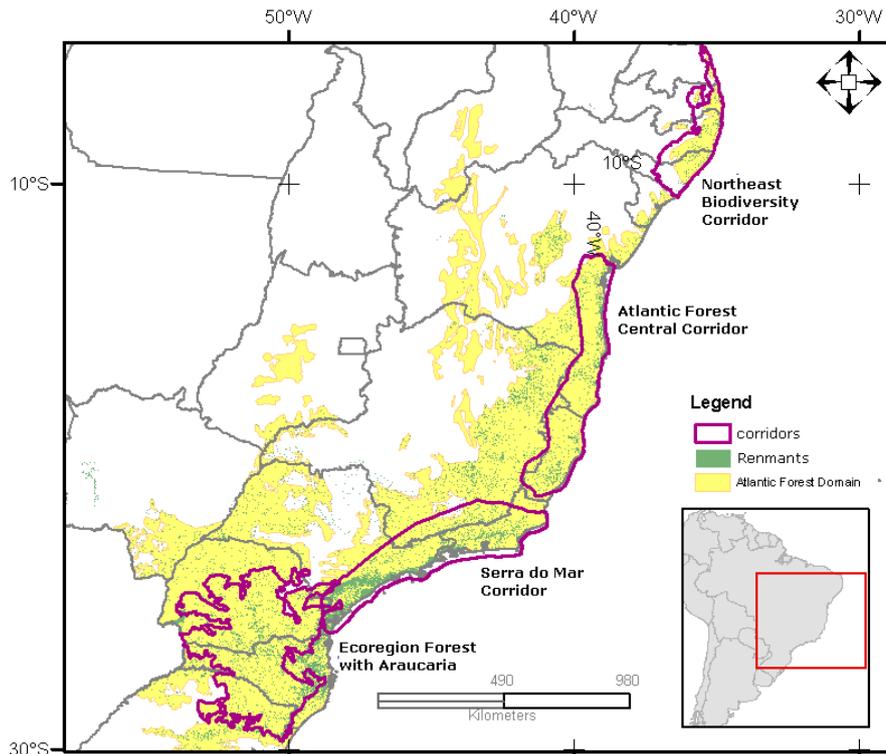
## PRESENTATION

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) began operations in the Atlantic Forest in 2001, with the development of the Ecosystem Profile for the region. The Ecosystem Profile is the core document that CEPF uses to coordinate its investments in each hotspot. In the case of the Atlantic Forest, the elaboration of the document was preceded by numerous discussions between the various stakeholders involved in the conservation of the biome, which was incorporated with the support of the committees of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve, bringing together different sectors of society in each state inserted in the biome. In December 2001, CEPF's Donor Council approved the Ecosystem Profile which defines the specific investment strategy for the Atlantic Forest hotspot and earmarked 8 million US dollars for a five-year cycle in the biome.

In 2002, CI-Brazil, along with strategic local partners, designed the local coordination course of action. And in 2003, it began the active support to various projects. It was decided to focus on two centers of endemism in the Atlantic Forest – the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor and the Serra do Mar Corridor (Figure 1). Between 2003 and 2007, investments were intended to support the land management initiatives, management and coverage expansion of protected areas and to promote the generation of scientific knowledge and protection of endangered species, as well as the strengthening of institutions operating in CEPF's target regions in the biome.

At the end of 2007 we finished Phase I and the Donor Council approved an additional 2.4 million dollar contribution for CEPF's Consolidation Phase in the Atlantic Forest, which lasted three years, from 2008 to 2011. In this phase, the investments were directed to continue strengthening the institutions in the Central and Serra do Mar corridors, as well as to structure and carry out the Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative and to consolidate the Program for Supporting Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) of the Atlantic Forest.

This report presents in detail CEPF's local operation mechanism in the Atlantic Forest biome and summarizes the main results and impacts generated by the Fund's 10 years of investments in the hotspot.



**Figure 1:** Areas focused by CEPF in Atlantic Forest: the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors.

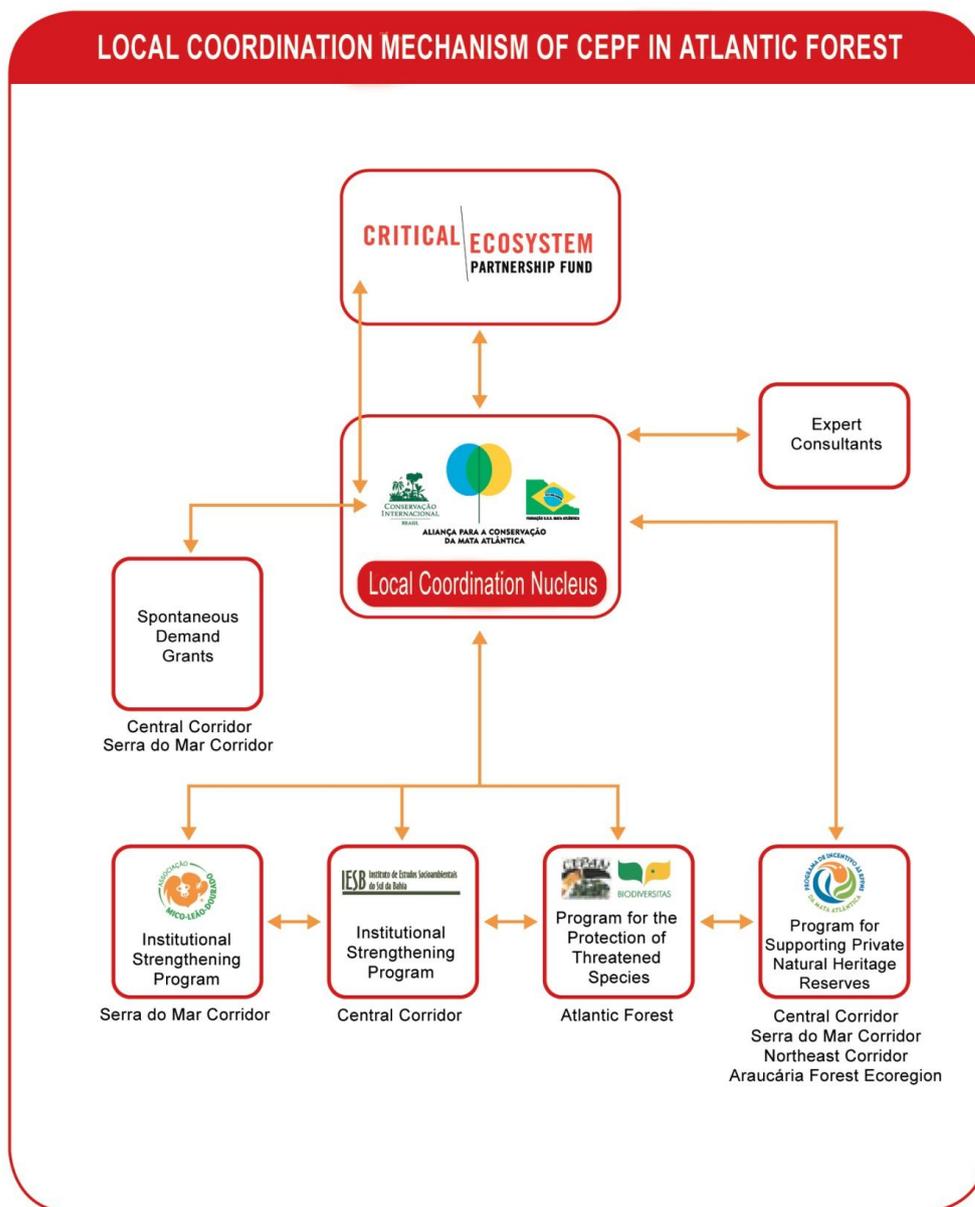
## LOCAL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF PHASE I

The first step to implement CEPF into the Atlantic Forest was determining a local coordination team to conduct the actions foreseen in the Ecosystem Profile. The nucleus of the local coordination was carried out by the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, a partnership between Conservation International (CI-Brazil) and the Atlantic Forest SOS Foundation, which are among the largest leaderships in the NGOs operating in this hotspot. The nucleus of this local coordination was in charge of supporting the advocates to elaborate the projects, the review process and recommendation of proposals, which also had the contribution of over one hundred specialized expert consultants in different areas and associated to major research and extension institutions. The team also monitored the projects, integrated them, and disseminated their results.

Four Special Programs were structured to enable greater agility and simplified transfer of the funds to various institutions – the Program for Supporting Private Natural Heritage Reserves, the Program for the Protection of Threatened Species, the Institutional Strengthening Program in the Central Corridor and the Institutional Strengthening Program in the Serra do Mar Corridor. The

programs were coordinated by experienced and renowned partner institutions operating in the biome, which took charge of allocating the resources to small grants. These institutions shared CEPF’s local coordination with the team from the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest. Figure 2 illustrates the local coordination mechanism. A detailed description of each Special Program is at the next item.

During Phase I, CEPF endorsed 296 projects in the Atlantic Forest. Of these, 50 are projects directly approved by CEPF – called “spontaneous demand grants” – and 246 are small grants of at most ten thousand dollars, granted by the Special Programs.



**Figure 2:** First phase of CEPF’s local coordination mechanism in the Atlantic Forest.

For a better integration of the actions and the dissemination of the work and results, the local coordination organized two seminars for each of the corridors, bringing together 282 individuals from 176 organizations (including representatives of the supported projects, donors, governments and the private sector), as well as a final seminar, which had the participation of the representatives from all grants. The seminars were conclusive for CEPF's performance in the biome, as they enabled sharing experiences among the beneficiaries and these with government officials and experts in various subject areas, thereby creating opportunities for new partnerships.

The CEPF's focal point in the Atlantic Forest was the Central Biodiversity and Serra do Mar Corridors. The Atlantic Forest Central Corridor was in a more advanced implementation stage, since it was one of the areas covered by the Ecological Corridors Project, a project of the Ministry of Environment (MMA), developed under the Pilot Program for the Protection of Tropical Forests in Brazil (PPG7). In the Serra do Mar Corridor, the first regional cognizance undertakings as a regional planning unit for conservation purposes were supported by CEPF. The incentive to the interinstitutional relations and support for various biodiversity conservation projects were pivotal to launch this process.

However, other important areas of the biome were also directly or indirectly benefited by CEPF. The Northeast Biodiversity Corridor, for example, was included in the biodiversity corridors communication and dissemination actions, with the incorporation of data about the region in the corridors' website and the distribution of an informative leaflet. Later, this corridor, as well as the Araucaria Forest Ecoregion in southern Brazil, was contemplated by the Program for Supporting RPPNs. In addition, several locations throughout the Atlantic Forest were projects targeted for the conservation of endangered species.

To optimize the use of resources and to promote the integration of projects and actions, we made contact with institutions that develop programs and projects in the biome, such as the Pilot Program for the Protection of Tropical Forests in Brazil – Demonstration Projects Sub-program (PDA Atlantic Forest); the Natural World Heritage Sites Program; the Protection of the Atlantic Forest of Minas Gerais Project (Promata-MG), of the State Forestry Institute (IEF) with support from the German bank Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW); the Rio Rural Program of the Secretariat of Agriculture of the State of Rio de Janeiro; the Nature Conservancy (TNC); and the Ecological Corridors Project.

## Communication and Information Dissemination

The communication strategy for the corridors was also directed by the local coordination team and was determined based on participatory workshops conducted separately for each corridor. The workshops 4P (which consist of identifying problems, target public, products and action plan) were used to draft the communication and environmental education action plan, as it is an effective tool to help solve environmental problems in a given territory. Some activities seen as priorities in the action plans resulting from these workshops were selected by the Alliance for the Conservation of Atlantic Forest to be implemented during CEPF's time span in the biome. As a result of this undertaking, we launched a website for the biodiversity corridors of the Atlantic Forest, available at [www.corredores.org.br](http://www.corredores.org.br). The site's maximum number of hits was recorded in 2007, with over 107 thousand visits. We also performed other actions defined as priorities in the workshops, such as the production and distribution of informative materials about the corridors, the community communication training and environmental journalism workshops and the production and distribution of a video about the Serra do Mar Corridor. As a dissemination tool for CEPF projects, the bimonthly electronic newsletter "Araponga Online" was set up. Fifteen Araponga Online editions were published from July 2005 to December 2007, which were distributed to over 900 registered e-mails.

We edited and distributed several publications in order to disseminate information about the biome and to present the results obtained by the projects supported by CEPF. The book *Atlantic Forest: biodiversity, threats and outlooks*, originally published in English by Island Press in 2003, was translated into Portuguese and widely distributed, especially to research institutions, NGOs, government agencies and to environmentalists committed to the conservation of the Atlantic Forest. The objective of this book is to increase knowledge on the biome and to recommend indicators for biodiversity monitoring and measures for its conservation. The book *El Bosque Atlántico en Paraguay (The Atlantic Forest in Paraguay)*, published by Guyra Paraguay, also received CEPF support. And in 2006, through a partnership between the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest and the Environment Ministry, a summary of the main results obtained in the Central Corridor by CEPF and by the Ecological Corridors Project was published (MMA/PPG7). Many projects also published their results separately, such as books, scientific articles, conference abstracts, textbooks, CD-ROMs, and other divulgation forms. The list of the main publications is in the Final Report of Phase I (Addendum V), and some examples of them are in Addendum I.

## **Resource Application**

Nearly 88% of CEPF resources for the Atlantic Forest were directed to local institutions. This shows the commitment of Brazilian civil society in biodiversity conservation, as well as the motivation by the coordination team for a greater participation of local stakeholders to implement biodiversity corridors and to protect the biome. Considering the network of partnerships, more than 460 institutions were involved in Phase I of CEPF projects in the Atlantic Forest. A 2006 survey showed that the institutions accountable for implementing the projects had managed to raise, with CEPF's contribution, more than 9.6 million dollars from various other funding sources, which represented 120% of the Fund's initial investment. This value is currently much higher, given that other projects were approved by national and international funding sources after this survey.

## **SPECIAL PROGRAMS IN PHASE I**

The following briefly presents the special CEPF programs of Phase I in the Atlantic Forest.

### **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAMS**

Although there was a specific program for each corridor, the Institutional Strengthening Programs shared common goals: to contribute to the implementation, the restoration and conservation of the corridors, to strengthen small environmental NGOs and set up a network of NGOs in these regions.

In the Central Corridor, the program was conducted by the Institute for Social and Environmental Studies of Southern Bahia (IESB), and in the Serra do Mar Corridor, by the Golden Lion Tamarin Association (AMLD). Through these programs, approximately six-hundred thousand dollars were allocated to implement 65 projects, which contributed significantly to the biodiversity conservation in the corridors, as well as capacitating and training the local institutions. The review and approval procedures of the proposals and project monitoring were supervised by the coordinating institutions, which also had the support of specialized expert consultants. The projects were selected through public edicts, released after creating a register of environmental institutions that operated in each corridor. The programs also offered training courses on topics such as design and project development, basic principles of conservation biology and NGO management. Meetings were also held for the members of each corridor to share experiences about their projects.

In the Serra do Mar Corridor, the main subjects broached by the 32 subgrants were community training, environmental education, agricultural practices, diagnostic and planning, communication and dissemination, protected areas, use of geo-technologies, flora and fauna surveys, forest restoration and public policies. The implementation of these projects directly involved at least 115 professionals and volunteers and over 100 institutions. Institutional cooperation should be emphasized, given that the undertakings were potentialized as new partners joined the lead institutions, bringing financial, institutional, political and technical-scientific contributions. The formation of partnerships was a common trait to all projects without exception.

In the Central Corridor, the 33 grants were implemented by 31 institutions. Institutions that work with flora and fauna, with environmental public policies, protected areas, with environmental education, with research and agroecology were supported and assisted. Among the results of these projects, the following stand out: the dissemination of information on corridors and agroecology, the incentive for certification of rural landowners as organic producers, reforestation by planting seedlings, scientific research and the support to create public and private protected areas. However, the program's greatest impact was, in fact, the consolidation of institutions that overcame the barrier of amateurism and became respected and important regional stakeholders.

The organizations benefited by the Institutional Strengthening Programs expanded their prominence in the regional conservation scenario, and their progress of self-management and project execution capacity is now quite obvious. Also remarkable is the increasing articulation between these NGOs and other entities that operate in the biodiversity corridors. The partnerships and alliances have decisively contributed to face the intrinsic challenges of biodiversity conservation and the implementation of the corridors.

Detailed information about the Institutional Strengthening Programs was presented by the AMLD and by IESB, respectively, in the publications "*Small and powerful: environmental NGOs in the Serra do Mar Biodiversity Corridor*" and the "*Institutional strengthening program in the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor*".

The **Earth Institute for Environmental Preservation** (ITPA), headquartered in the state of Rio de Janeiro, emerged from the struggle for the preservation of Tinguá Biological Reserve (Rebio Tinguá). In 2005, ITPA received support from CEPF's Institutional Strengthening Program to define conservation strategies for an area that connects Rebio Tinguá with Serra da Bocaina National Park, called Tinguá-Bocaina Corridor. More important than the financial support, CEPF enabled ITPA to make contact with other institutions and encouraged collaborative work on several fronts. Based on this contribution, ITPA has obtained support from various important donors and has approximately 800 million dollars/year to finance their field actions and the institution itself. Today, after 13 years of operation, ITPA has 90 employees, including technicians and field personnel, a first job for many. Their work is developed in three areas: climate, biodiversity and water; employment and income generation; and mobilization and public policies. The results of such actions are significant. They contributed to: the creation of more than 100 thousand hectares in protected areas; creating more than 300 green jobs; structuring of a payment system for environmental services in the Guandu River Basin in the state of Rio de Janeiro with the transfer of approximately 17.6 million dollars of ecological ICMS for the municipalities in the Tinguá-Bocaina Corridor; recovering more than 250 hectares in the Tinguá-Bocaina corridor and approximately 470 hectares throughout the state of Rio de Janeiro; structuring and management of a fire brigade in the vicinity of Rebio Tinguá; management and signaling plans for four protected areas; in addition to the geographic database on a scale of 1:15.000, which has helped in the planning of rural properties.

## **PROGRAM FOR SUPPORTING THE RPPNS IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST**

Most of the Atlantic Forest remnants are in the hands of private owners, which makes participation of the private sector critical in the *in situ* biodiversity conservation strategies, mainly through the creation of RPPNs. The Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) are private protected areas, recognized by the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), created by private landowners' voluntary ordinance and recorded in a state of perpetuity. Thus, the landowners assume an important role in protecting the biodiversity by maintaining or increasing the landscape connectivity and complementing the public system of protected areas.

The Program for Supporting the RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest aims to directly assist landowners with initiatives for the creation and management of RPPNs. The program is the only one in Brazil to directly allocate funds to RPPNs owners. Coordinated by the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, since 2003 the program has the support of CEPF and of Bradesco Cards, the credit card program of one of the largest private banks in Brazil. Two major partners joined the program in 2006 – The Nature Conservancy and Bradesco Capitalization – which ensured its continuation beyond the initial deadline and enabled the expansion of its coverage area. In addition to the Serra do Mar and the Atlantic Forest Central Corridors, two new regions were then benefited: the Araucaria Forest Ecoregion and the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor. Today the program covers 12 Brazilian states and over 1,200 municipalities.

The five edictals released during CEPF's Phase I benefited 130 small subgrants, which has helped to create at least 217 RPPNs, protecting close to 12,000 hectares of Atlantic Forest. The Program also supported 33 small subgrants to help manage 5,300 additional hectares of existing RPPNs. The program also benefits the institutional strengthening projects of landowners state associations and the National Confederation of RPPNs landowners. In 2006, a new funding line opened in order to promote projects for significant groups of RPPNs, which may include public protected areas. The projects that are benefited can involve the creation, planning and management of RPPNs, as well as promoting innovative business and economic activities that promote the conservation of regional biodiversity.

More details about the program will be presented in item "Main Results of the Consolidation Phase".

## **PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION OF THREATENED SPECIES**

The Program for the Protection of Threatened Species was coordinated by the Biodiversitas Foundation, in partnership with the Center for Environmental Research of the Northeast (Cepan). Among the CEPF programs, it was the only one, which from the start, covered the entire Atlantic Forest biome in Brazil. It supported 43 subgrants, which dealt with 56 threatened species, classified in the "endangered" or "critically endangered" categories according to the Red Lists of Brazil and of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). There are 10 species of mammals, 11 of birds, 3 of amphibians, 5 of reptiles, 4 of fish, 4 of invertebrates and 19 of plants. The program covered 13 Brazilian states with coverage of the Atlantic Forest and included 59 teaching and research institutions and more than 180 researchers. It effectively contributed to shaping the academic and professional training in conservation biology. During the course of the projects development 14 doctoral theses and six master's dissertations were conducted.

The studies supported by the program addressed increase knowledge on *in situ* bio-ecological aspects of species and their geographical distribution, as well as verifying the actual causes of their threat and proposing the needed management and protection measures. The data resulting from these works were used to prepare the "*Red Book of Brazilian fauna threatened with extinction*" and later incorporated into revision exercises of priority areas for conservation of the Atlantic Forest in Brazil, coordinated by the Ministry of Environment.

## LOCAL COORDINATION STRUCTURE OF CONSOLIDATION PHASE

CEPF's Consolidation Phase in the Atlantic Forest, with an investment of 2.4 million dollars, continued under the local coordination of the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, in partnership with AMLD and IESB. This phase was designed to ensure the consolidation of the results achieved in Phase I, and maximize the results and impacts achieved. In order to move to a higher level in which our conservation impact can be sustained, a two-pronged Consolidation Phase was proposed. It had two different, yet connected investment priorities, which are: Atlantic Forest conservation network capacity building, and protected areas management improvement. Capacitated stakeholders and a sound protected areas system are pivotal issues that support any territorial conservation approach, like the biodiversity corridors. The projects under these two investment priorities were strongly linked. The involvement of local stakeholders and the improvement of their capacity for planning and implementation of conservation actions are essential to the sustainability of the biodiversity corridors and their networks of protected areas.

The two components of the Consolidation Phase were structured as follows:

- Institutional Strengthening Component
  - . Atlantic Forest Central Corridor
  - . Serra do Mar Corridor, for the implementation of the mosaics of protected areas
- Strengthening of Protected Areas Component
  - . Program for Supporting the RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest
  - . Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative

Each of the institutions that participated in the coordination of the consolidation program (CI, SOS Atlantic Forest, AMLD and IESB) were in charge of preparing the proposal for CEPF and its implementation. Therefore, AMLD continued coordinating the Institutional Strengthening in the Serra do Mar Corridor, which was, in this phase, directed to the territories of four mosaics of protected areas. A remarkable advance to the strengthening of the protected areas in Brazil was its organization under a mosaic to promote the integrated management of such areas and the intersticed areas. The mosaic of protected areas approach includes the integrated and participative land management, and combines biodiversity protection, sociodiversity valuing and sustainable development at the regional context. In other words, the purpose of the mosaic is to develop and apply an integrated strategy involving protected and non protected areas, in order to reestablish the forest landscape connectivity influencing the land use in the landscape matrix.

IESB kept the coordination of the institutional strengthening in the Central Corridor and the SOS Atlantic Forest remained ahead of the Program for Supporting RPPNs and was also responsible for various actions related to public protected areas. CI-Brazil performed complementary actions for public protected areas and for the implementation of the mosaics, as well as continuing with the local coordination and integration of CEPF grants in the Atlantic Forest.

## MAIN RESULTS OF PHASE I

The strategic investment guidelines in CEPF's Phase I in the Atlantic Forest can be summarized as three major themes: protection of threatened species, expanding and strengthening the protected areas system, landscape planning and implementing the corridors. Although some projects are restricted to a particular theme, a greater part filters through more than one, either by their direct actions, by their impacts and/or their unfolding. The most significant results achieved by the projects are presented below.

### PROTECTION OF THREATENED SPECIES

The investments for the protection of threatened species, unlike other financing lines of CEPF Atlantic Forest, are not restricted to the corridors, but spread out to the entire biome. Considering all the projects, the spontaneous demand grants and small grants supported by the Program for the Protection of Threatened Species, CEPF contributed to the conservation of 65 species listed by the IUCN or IBAMA in the endangered species list, plus one crab species considered overfished by Brazilian law and one owl species recently depicted for the Northeast Atlantic Forest (Addendum II).

The issues most commonly raised by the works produced were those regarding the definition of the species' geographic range, their conservation status and population density, and also behavior, genetics and reproduction. The results of these studies are being used to propose conservation guidelines and policies for the species.

Some of the grants targeted for endangered species deserve to be mentioned. We support research in the genetic variability of the buff-headed capuchin (*Cebus xanthosternos*) and the geographic range of the golden-head lion tamarin (*Leontopithecus chrysomelas*), in order to set priorities for their conservation. Both species are critically endangered and are endemic to the Atlantic Forest.

The inclusion of several local partners was one of the strong aspects of a project that aimed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of a network of important areas for the protection of some of the most endangered bird species in the Atlantic Forest: the Bahia tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus psychopompus*), slender antbird (*Rhopornis ardesiacus*), cherry-throated tanager (*Nemosia rourei*), black-hooded antwren (*Formicivora erythronotus*) and restinga antwren (*Formicivora littoralis*). These areas are considered Important Bird Areas (IBAs) by BirdLife International. The work in these areas contributed to the recent creation of two protected areas in Bahia – the Boa Nova National Park (12,065 ha) and the Boa Nova Wildlife Refuge (15,024 ha), and the Costa do Sol State Park (9,840 ha) in Rio de Janeiro.

Assessment studies on the economically explored species help in the conservation of specific sites and contribute to the proper management of these species. The fish stocks estimation results of the mangrove crab (*Ucides cordatus*), threatened with overexploitation (*Instrução Normativa MMA N° 5, May 21, 2004*), were used to prepare an action plan for the species, as well as to support the management of mangroves in the newly created Canavieiras Extractive Reserve in Bahia.

The **restinga antwren** (*Formicivora littoralis*) is a critically endangered bird species, endemic to the lakes region (*Região dos Lagos*) in Rio de Janeiro state. CEPF contributed in different ways with the conservation efforts targeting this species and its habitats – the “*restingas*” and montane dry forests. Through the Institutional Strengthening Program, CEPF supported the Viva Lagoa NGO to structure the information center in the Massambaba Environmental Protection Area and to manage actions related to this protected area. The Program for the Protection of Threatened Species supported the Biomas Institute (*Instituto Biomas*) on the evaluation of its geographic range and habitat use. The NGO Save Brasil also led a comprehensive project that involved several local stakeholders on research and environmental education activities, as well as on the creation of protected areas throughout the species range. These efforts ultimately led to the creation of the Costa do Sol State Park and the publication of the national conservation plan for the *restinga* antwren.

Other grants included distinctive groups of animals, and their results were used to propose conservation actions for the specific environments. This is the case of the amphibian survey in the *restingas* of Rio de Janeiro, the identification of the occurrence, distribution and conservation status of endemic and threatened reptiles in the *restingas* of Bahia, and also the study of invertebrate communities that live in caves.

Covering the entire Atlantic Forest biome, two grants stand out. One of them indexed and mapped the vascular plant species endemic to the biome, and confirmed its high level of endemism. Out of the 15,782 species registered, about 45% are endemic to the biome. This work contributed to elaborate the list of endangered Brazilian flora, published in 2008. By means of another grant on

bromeliads, the following was defined: a list of species, their geographic distribution patterns, conservation status, reproductive biology and strategies for their conservation.

The fauna and flora endangered species lists – the so-called “red lists” – are an important tool to monitor the state of biodiversity and to identify species conservation strategies. The federal government and some states have adopted this strategy and set policies for the protection of the fauna and flora threatened with extinction. In the state of Espírito Santo, 998 species (222 of fauna and 776 of flora) were identified as threatened species with CEPF’s support. CEPF also contributed to begin outlining the list of threatened species in the state of Bahia.

With the creation of the Center for Genetics Applied for Biodiversity Conservation at the Federal University of Espírito Santo, data have been generated in order to refine knowledge on the genetic diversity of species in the Atlantic Forest, especially the threatened or endemic ones, as well as training human resources in the use and application of molecular techniques for studies on species conservation. Genetics has increasingly become a valuable tool to determine what has to be conserved, where to concentrate conservation efforts and how to protect the genetic diversity of populations in order to maintain the evolutionary potential of a species or a population. With the Center implemented, researchers have had success with several other donors to continue furthering research and training professionals in the field of conservation biology. With funding from the Foundation for Research Support of Espírito Santo (FAPES), the Center will expand its structure and capacity to develop a project to compare the evolutionary responses of mammals to the fragmentation of the biome.

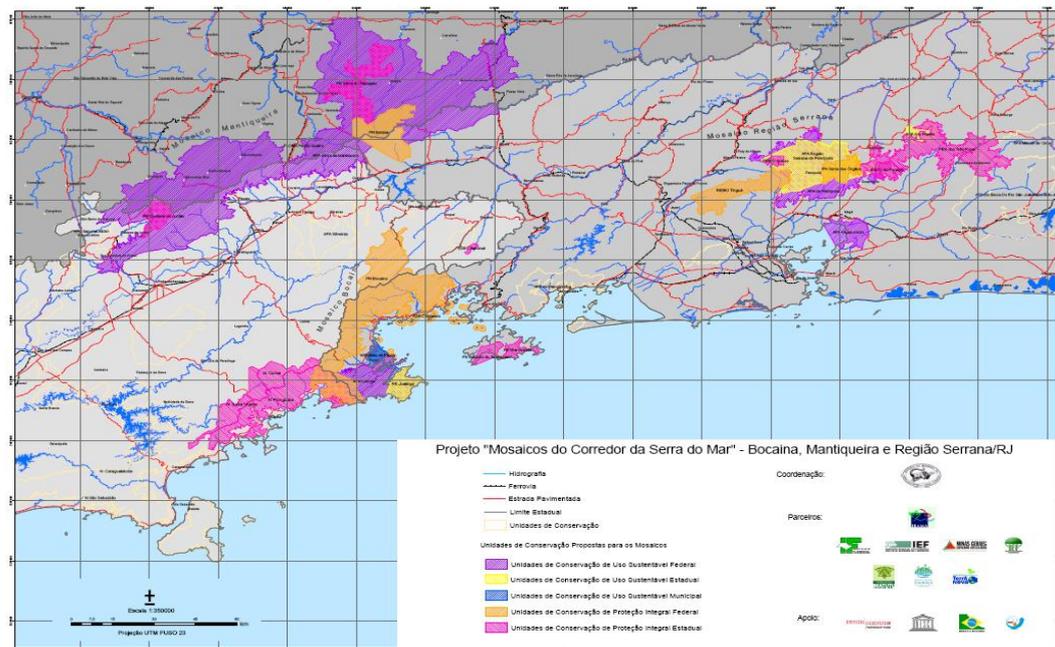
## **EXPANSION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE PROTECTED AREAS SYSTEM**

CEPF investments in protected areas were for implementing, creating and expanding public and private protected areas, in order to strengthen the protected areas system in the biodiversity corridors. Almost all public strict protected areas of the Central and Serra do Mar corridors received actions from projects supported by CEPF during its first phase (Addendum III), both directly and through the Program for Supporting RPPNs or Institutional Strengthening Programs. The grants were primarily intended to improve the management of protected areas and for the educational and environmental awareness of communities in the buffer zones (areas surrounding a protected area where human activities are subject to specific regulations, in order to minimize negative impacts in the area).

The support for the recognition of three mosaics of protected areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor should be especially noted. The mosaics are set in the National System of Protected Areas

(SNUC), established by Federal Law N° 9985, of 2000, and represent a strategy to make the management of a set of protected areas more effective and consistent, in order to increase protection and reduce the negative impacts in these areas.

The integrated management enables to optimize efforts and the use of resources and is key to achieve the conservation objectives, especially in areas undermined by chronic deficiency of resources, difficulties in management and supervision and the lack of political power. The implementation of the mosaics depends on the planning and implementation of integrated actions that include the protected areas' administrative agencies and the different regional stakeholders. The three mosaics, when created – the Bocaina Mosaic, the Central Fluminense Atlantic Forest Mosaic and the Mantiqueira Mosaic – included more than 50 protected areas in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, totaling almost one million hectares (Figure 3). Much of CEPF's Consolidation Phase was focused on implementing these mosaics, as will be addressed later.



**Figure 3:** Mosaics recognized in the Serra do Mar Corridor, with CEPF support: Bocaina, Central Fluminense and Mantiqueira. (Map produced by Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve).

Several initiatives aimed at reducing the impact of inadequate agricultural practices in the buffer zones of protected areas were supported by CEPF. The connection between the Descobrimento and Monte Pascoal National Parks was stimulated by encouraging small family farmers and landowners to adopt low-impact farming techniques. Around the Una Biological Reserve, in Bahia, and the Três Picos State Park, in Rio de Janeiro, the adoption of agroforestry systems (SAFs) and sustainable land use practices were also encouraged. The unfolding of these actions are underway through integrated projects in key areas of the corridors, as described in the next section “Landscape Planning and Implementation of Corridors”.

CEPF, together with the Global Conservation Fund (GCF) and the Center for Biodiversity Conservation (CBC) of Conservation International, helped with the creation of nine protected areas in southern Bahia, which cover 191,547 hectares as well as the extension of two others, which protect more than 14,481 hectares (Figure 6). The new protected areas increased by 120% the area under full protection in the Bahia portion of the Central Corridor. This effort was coordinated by the Ministry of the Environment that structured a scientific-technical team to conduct studies in these areas and created the necessary institutional articulation that involved several NGOs. As a result of this effort, the creation of seven additional protected areas is also expected.

The area originally proposed to expand the Pau-Brazil National Park was reduced by approximately 2,000 hectares, in order to give private landowners an opportunity to transform part of their lands into private reserves. This was an innovative process that combined the protection enacted by the government with the private sector, thereby reducing government costs. This model has been used on the proposals for the creation and expansion of protected areas in Brazil.

We also contributed to the creation of the Cunhambebe State Park, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, with 38,053 hectares. This park connects the forests of the mountainous region of Rio de Janeiro to the protected areas of the coast of São Paulo, thus forming a vast continuum of protected Atlantic Forest in Serra do Mar (Figure 7).

In southern Bahia, we supported a pilot project to structure two RPPNs as Environmental Dissemination Centers. The project included environmental education activities for students of the school system, for teacher training and for the awareness of farmers and landowners who live around these protected areas. Its main purpose was to disseminate knowledge and experience that could advance biodiversity protection, reduce the impacts on protected areas and promote appropriate land use in the buffer zones of these private reserves.

Through the Program for Supporting RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest, we made significant progress with regards to conservation in private lands. Details about this program and its results will be presented in the section “Main Results of the Consolidation Phase”.

A diagnosis on the effectiveness of management was conducted in various state and federal protected areas in the state of Espírito Santo. Such studies provide indicators on the situation of the protected areas and the adequacy of policies related to them, which can help the governing bodies to make protected areas more effective in their goals for the conservation of natural resources. Management assessments on the effectiveness of protected areas, using different methods, are regularly conducted by the government to monitor these areas.

## **LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRIDORS**

It was largely on account of CEPF investments that the biodiversity corridor concept for the region of the Serra do Mar Corridor was adopted, as well as the validation of this large-scale conservation strategy by the major institutions that operate in the region. This strategy was also strengthened in the Central Corridor, by consolidating the partnership with the Ecological Corridors Project (PPG-7/MMA). The progress footing was the expansion of knowledge about the biological and socioeconomic aspects of these regions, the mobilization of key institutions that led to forming alliances and consolidating partnerships, and the adoption of communication practices to disseminate information about the corridors and biodiversity of the Atlantic Forest.

The CEPF grants adopted various biodiversity conservation strategies, with different planning and action scales, including restricted locations or streams up to river basins and large regions, such as an entire state. Different areas of knowledge and action fronts were integrated to ensure the technical, socioeconomic and political framework that supported conservation actions that target these areas.

Projects such as “Biodiversity conservation of the Atlantic Forest in Espírito Santo”, “Strategies and actions for biodiversity conservation in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro”, “Cocoa coast Corridor”, in Bahia, and “Mantiqueira ecological Corridor”, in Minas Gerais, were to define the priority areas and actions for a state or a region. To ensure the legitimacy of the results and their practical application in conservation policies, the grantees relied on a wide range of partners, involving the scientific community, government agencies, private companies and civil society organizations. The results became the instruments to influence public policy and conservation measures.

The action plan for the Mantiqueira Ecological Corridor, for example, organized with the participation of the local community, was widely distributed to different institutions in 42 municipalities that comprise the Corridor, as well as to the environmental agencies of the state of

Minas Gerais. Some of the actions in this plan were implemented with the support from other donors as, for example, the preparation of the master plan of some municipalities, indicated as a priority activity.

With the initiative “Strategies and actions for biodiversity conservation in the Atlantic Forest of Rio de Janeiro” all states in the Serra do Mar Corridor now have tools and guidelines for conservation and policy actions at the state level.

Even in cases where the actions took place in a geographically more restricted scale, it still involved regional planning, adopting a multidisciplinary approach and establishing various partnerships. This was the case of projects that targeted certain water basins, such as restoring the Caraíva river basin, in Bahia, with the vast participation of the local community; the participatory planning to prepare the management plan for the basin of the upper river Preto, in Minas Gerais and in Rio de Janeiro; and the development of an integrated management plan for the São João river basin, in Rio de Janeiro. In the latter, the landscape analysis helped the restoration plan for the forest landscape connectivity (through actions such as implementing forest corridors and agroforestry systems and isolating and abandoning grazing areas) between Poço das Antas and União Biological Reserves, and also several private properties, of which some were transformed into RPPNs.

The management plan for the upper Rio Preto micro basin presents guidelines for environmental and social sectors and has been used as a decision-making management tool to encourage the convergence of efforts and the adoption of an integrated and focused perspective to promote sustainability.

One of the most important forest restoration initiative being developed in the Atlantic Forest domain takes place in the Caraíva river basin, in the southern portion of Bahia state, under coordination of Instituto Cidade, along with Instituto BioAtlântica that coordinates other restoration projects in the same region, and in partnership with companies of the forestry sector. The initiative’s planning and management system is led by local stakeholders, including a tree nursery facility and a seed collector’s network, aimed at improving the production and distribution of seedlings and strengthening the restoration production chain. Training courses are being provided and effective and continuous social mobilization is being conducted around environmental restoration and the protection of biodiversity and fresh water, with direct involvement of corporations, NGOs, community representatives and governments. The goal of this initiative is to support the formation of a forest corridor connecting the Pau-Brazil, Monte Pascoal and Descobrimento National Parks, some of the largest tracts of remnant forests in the northeast of Brazil. Other actions and projects emerged as a result of this initiative. Among those we highlight: the ongoing Caraíva Carbon Project, the first restoration based forest carbon project to be certified by the CCBA (Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance) in Brazil; the formation of a cooperative of native tree planters - Cooplantar, which has been active in forest restoration activities in the region; the integration of pulp and paper companies and conservationist bodies under the Regional Forum of Southern Bahia, as part of the Atlantic Forest Dialogue initiative in Brazil.

We also encouraged the proposal of management and conservation actions for cave environments in the Atlantic Forest, based on their state of preservation assessment, to identify the main impacts weighing on them, and also the analysis of cave invertebrate communities.

Several forest restoration actions were carried out under various projects, such as the production of native species seedlings, planting in degraded areas and promoting environmental recovery courses for farmers. As an example, we cite the restoration project of degraded areas in private lands in the Extreme Southern Bahia region, conducted with the participation of several partners – NGOs with local operations, the Laboratory of Forest Ecology and Restoration of the University of São Paulo (Esalq/USP), Veracel Celulose, the Electric Company of the State of Bahia (Coelba), as well as some communities. The articulation between these different sectors and their integrated actions inspired the creation of the “Pact to Restore the Atlantic Forest”, which will be discussed below.

Within the various projects, economic activities compatible with environmental conservation were discussed and implemented, with an emphasis on working with landowners and small farmers, in order to encourage organic food production and commerce and the adoption of agroforestry. In an ecological and economic diagnosis of agroforestry systems in the Low Southern Bahia region (*Baixo Sul da Bahia*), more than 30 agroforestry models with the combinations of more than 10 crops were identified. It was demonstrated that, for several years, small producers have been developing agroforestry systems that are environmentally and economically sustainable.

Moreover, a study was conducted to pay for environmental services provided by a protected area. The study included a survey of the values that would ensure sufficient resources to Três Picos State Park to manage and protect the water sources that supply the population of the Baía de Guanabara Leste basin, as the park has five water capturing points from Rio de Janeiro’s water supply agency, which supplies more than 1.7 million inhabitants. Due to the expansion of the Três Picos State Park from 46,350 ha to 58,790 ha, whose process had the support of CI-Brazil and partners, new surveys were carried out to determine the pricing of the water environmental service. In addition, an institutional arrangement was designed for the governance of the system for environmental services payment in the protected areas and discussions about the legal mechanism for this instrument in a state scale were promoted. This initiative contributed to the discussions on environmental services in the state that culminated in the Decree PSA-RJ N° 42029, recently published by the state government of Rio de Janeiro, which creates the mechanism of payment for environmental services under the State Program for Conservation and Revitalization of Water Resources.

Most CEPF grants promoted courses, workshops, seminars and specialized courses on various subjects, which resulted in capacitating or bringing awareness to different publics, such as educators, primary and secondary school students, farmers, public managers, communicators, journalists, volunteer firefighters, technical courses and university students. Other instruments also used for environmental education were newspaper publishing, the creation of stage plays, video editing, booklet distributions, radio programs, and exhibitions. At least 20 small grants of the Institutional Strengthening Programs included environmental education actions. Two of these small grants, in addition to two spontaneous demand grants, addressed formal environmental education in partnership with the municipal or state education secretariats. In São Paulo's northern coast for example, 36 educational institutions participated in activities aimed at increasing the community's commitment to the conservation of natural resources and strengthening its integration with the region's protected areas.

CEPF also invested in projects targeting the creation and improvement of legal instruments for the conservation of biological diversity. These projects were aimed at encouraging the improvement of protective actions and the articulation among the research, management, enforcement and control institutions. We emphasize the actions focused on the improvement and applications of environmental laws, in order to encourage cooperation between enforcement and biodiversity protection agencies in the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor and to promote their integration. The legal reserve seminars held in Bahia and Minas Gerais, for example, broadened the discussion topics on ways to manage farm lands and the conservation legal tools in private lands, striving for a better understanding of the Brazilian Forest Code, which regulates the protection and use of natural vegetation in the country.

Several measures were adopted to help combat wild animal trafficking in the states that comprise the Central and the Serra do Mar Corridors, including the implementation of a database to compile the violations, the disclosure of a diagnosis on wild animal trafficking in these areas and a strategic plan to combat these activities. The articulation between the institutions that fight such environmental crimes was widely encouraged and a website that brings awareness and disseminates information concerning trafficking was created in order to help professionals working in this area ([www.diagnostico.org.br](http://www.diagnostico.org.br)).

A publication with the results of CEPF Phase I in Atlantic Forest was launched in 2007 (Addendum V, in Portuguese).

## **MAIN RESULTS OF THE CONSOLIDATION PHASE**

The institutional strengthening and strengthening of protected areas action lines, undertaken during the CEPF's Consolidation Phase in the Atlantic Forest, addressed four specific themes: institutional strengthening in the Central Corridor, implementation of the mosaics of protected areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor, Program for Supporting RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest and the Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative (AFPAL). Below are the detailed results for each of these themes.

### **INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST CENTRAL CORRIDOR**

The investments for CEPF's Phase I in the Atlantic Forest enabled to bind closer the partnerships between the Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest, IESB and the Ecological Corridors Project (PPG-7/MMA). The collaboration was especially significant in the Central Corridor, where there was considerable progress on the many fronts the project operates: training, enforcement and control, monitoring and biodiversity conservation. In 2006, a joint publication was released that reports on the progress made by the implementation of the Central Corridor by Ecological Corridors Project and CEPF's Atlantic Forest initiatives. The Ecological Corridors Project also contributed to the formulation and implementation of CEPF's communication strategy.

In 2007, the Ecological Corridors Project released an edictal to support subprojects to implement the mini-corridors, adopted within the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor. With an investment of 5.3 million dollars, 12 projects were selected. Taking advantage of the partnership bonding, for the second phase of the Institutional Strengthening Program in the Central Corridor, IESB proposed working with a network of stakeholders composed of selected institutions in the edictal of the Ecological Corridors Project and others involved in the implementation of the mini-corridors. However, despite our support to the Ecological Corridors Project in the articulation with the institutions and the operational procedures to implement the subprojects approved in the edictal, many problems were encountered in the formalization of the contracts, which resulted in delays to execute these subprojects and consequently, to implement the Institutional Strengthening component as it was designed. Therefore it required modifying the Institutional Strengthening Program. Despite the difficulties encountered, the general objectives of the Program were maintained and its focus continued to be the institutional strengthening of the Central Corridor by training its members,

integrating and exchanging of local implementation experiences in the mini-corridors. All activities were planned and executed in partnership with the other institutions.

As a result, we had the direct involvement of approximately 80 organizations in the activities of training, seminars and exchanges, dissemination and methodology structuring, mainly related to public policies, forest restoration, environmental compliance, landscape planning, intersectorial and interinstitutional partnerships, and the management of protected areas.

Government agencies and companies have always been invited to attend the events, to promote their integration with the local NGOs, thereby creating dialogue mechanisms between the different stakeholders and sectors that operate in the Central Corridor. Promoting greater articulation among federal, state and local governments, through their environmental agencies, and non-governmental institutions, was to resolve difficulties in the project implementation and execution of the activities, as well as to contribute to the region's public policies. One example was the articulation within the Central Corridor network, to simplify the registration procedures of the legal reserve at the Institute of Environment in the State of Bahia (Inema). The Institutional Strengthening Program helped to expand and consolidate the discussion about the Legal Reserve, which was already in place between the entities of the Central Corridor. The Legal Reserve is the area of a rural property, other than the permanent preservation area, destined to the conservation and restoration of ecological processes and biodiversity conservation. It should be registered in the public records office and its size varies according to the biome and the size of the property. In the Amazon, the Legal Reserve should represent 80% of the property, in the Cerrado biome, 35%, and 20% in other regions of Brazil.

Efforts to approximate the organizations of Bahia and Espírito Santo led to the development of partnerships and potentialized the activities and projects in progress. With this approximation, it was possible to better communicate the corridor concept to small institutions and show them that in addition to the physical connection, the corridor also serves as the connection of ideas, to strengthen actions, to disseminate potential partners and financiers.

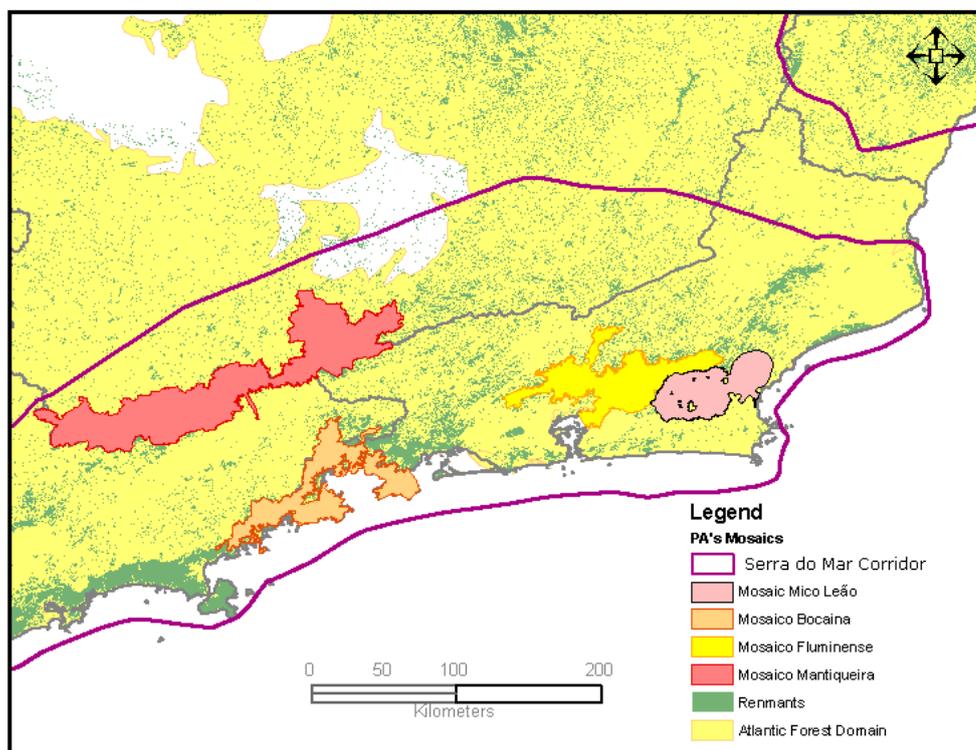
The network was also used to disseminate successful experiences to implement the Central Corridor. The book "Knowledge diversity in the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor" relates the successful activities of seven institutions along this line. To publish this book, the participation of young people entering the conservation movement was stimulated.

With additional resources from TNC, we promoted a discussion among the managers on the consolidation of protected areas of the Central Corridor. Managers of protected areas, along with other stakeholders working directly with these areas in the states of Bahia and Espírito Santo,

released a document that outlines the implementation recommendations for the protected areas, which also serves as a management reference.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOSAICS IN SERRA DO MAR CORRIDOR

In the Serra do Mar Corridor, the institutional strengthening component focused on the territories of four mosaics of protected areas – the mosaics Bocaina, Central Fluminense, Mantiqueira and Golden Lion Tamarin, whose territories total over 1.5 million hectares and 80 protected areas (Figure 4). Thus, while supporting the development of various institutions operating directly in their territories, we promoted the implementation of the mosaics target during CEPF's Phase I. Efforts undertaken for the Golden Lion Tamarin Mosaic helped revive and expedite the mosaic's recognition process, which led to this mosaic's formalization by the Minister of Environment in December 2010.



**Figure 4:** Mosaics of protected areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor, during the CEPF's Consolidation Phase.

To perform the proposed actions for the mosaics, we structured the “Mosaics Project”, which was coordinated by a group of partner institutions (Golden Lion Tamarin Association, Valor Natural, CI-Brazil, SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation) with the support of the Atlantic Forest Biosphere Reserve and The Nature Conservancy. The main objective of the Mosaics Project was to contribute to the consolidation of four mosaics of protected areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor, strengthening its management councils and the environmental organizations that operate in these areas. The specific objectives were:

- Promote the integrated management of these mosaics, through the support to the councils and to strategic priority actions.
- Develop and/or update the action plans of the mosaics.
- Capacitate/strengthen counselors and local institutions.
- Promote landscape connectivity.
- Encourage the exchange of experiences between the mosaics.
- Broaden discussions on the concept of mosaics and their implementation.

To identify the main demands of each mosaic, we developed diagnostics based on questionnaires that were completed by the counselors, and also on workshops with the councils for combined discussions.

A subgrant to support the integrated management and board operational actions was developed for each mosaic, under the coordination of institutions indicated by the counselors. Included in these subgrants were the support to board meetings, executive bureau or technical office structuring, website design, newspaper publishing, maps and brochures editing, and educational campaigns.

A training event was held, with topics raised by the counselors of the mosaics as priorities – project development, conflict management, conservation biology, and communication/environmental education. Each theme was a 20-hour course module. All of the counselors of the four mosaics were invited to participate in a topic of their choice. In all, 109 counselors representing 24 protected areas of five mosaics, 54 environmental agencies, and five community associations attended the seminar. This broad participation encouraged the exchange and sharing of experiences among the councils of the Atlantic Forest mosaics. During the seminar, issues important to the managers and technical teams of the protected areas were discussed, such as control of invasive species, management of endangered species, forest restoration and connectivity expansion among areas, land tenure issues of protected areas, Brazil’s Forest Code, finance and sustainability of protected areas, relationships with

the press, and communication techniques. Reaction to the seminar was very positive, and many participants requested similar events in the future.

The Project supported the development of the action plan of the Golden Lion Tamarin Mosaic, the review of the action plans of the Mantiqueira and Bocaina Mosaics, and the development of the strategic plan of the Central Fluminense Mosaic. For the strategic planning of the Central Fluminense Mosaic, we also had the financial support of The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The strategic planning lasted one year and resulted in zoning, the indication of scenarios and development trends, proposal of priority actions, and the mapping of the Mosaic's stakeholders. The Strategic Planning of the Central Fluminense Mosaic is in Addendum VI (in Portuguese).

To promote the native vegetation connectivity, we released an edictal directed at institutions that were already active in forest restoration, indicated by the counselors. The two subgrants selected for each mosaic included, besides the planting of seedlings, the social mobilization, environmental education, nurseries structuring and the survey of the most important groundwater supply areas.

Our actions regarding the implementation and strengthening of the mosaics of protected area mosaics were reinforced and expanded with support from The Leading Travel Companies Conservation Foundation (TLTC). Besides helping the implementation of the four mosaics focused by CEPF, TLTC allowed us to extent our support to other regions in the biome. Together with TLTC we also supported the planning of three other mosaics (Lagamar, Jacupiranga and Ilhas e Áreas Marinhas do Litoral de São Paulo); and the process for the official recognition of two mosaics in Espírito Santo state. The TLTC contribution was decisive for the capacity building seminar for the counselors of the mosaics.

The mosaics whose recognition and implementation resulted from CEPF's grants are among the most advanced in the country, serving as a model for other mosaics. CEPF's support, both in Phase I and the Consolidation Phase, helped to propel the national program for mosaics, with contributions to other mosaics and biomes, to discussions, and strategic and policy recommendations. With our involvement in the implementation of mosaics in the Atlantic Forest, we formed a discussion group with other institutions and individuals also involved in this subject in various regions of Brazil. The issues discussed by the group were divulged in the publication "Recommendations for the recognition and implementation of mosaics of protected areas", released in 2010. With the progress of these discussions, the Mosaics Network of Protected Areas (REMAP) was recently created, to connect individuals and organizations interested in strengthening the mosaics of protected areas in Brazil, and the network's website was launched – [www.redemosaicos.com.br](http://www.redemosaicos.com.br).

There were four subgrants to support the management of the mosaics of protected areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor:

- Support the creation and implementation of the Golden Lion Tamarin Protected Areas Mosaic (AMLD - Golden Lion Tamarin Association).
- Support the implementation of the Bocaina Protected Areas Mosaic (Caminhos de Cunha).
- Integrated management of the Mantiqueira Protected Areas Mosaic (Crescente Fértil).
- Support to implement the Central Fluminense Protected Areas Mosaic, Serra do Mar Corridor (IBio - Institute BioAtlantica).

The eight subgrants that promoted native vegetation connectivity in the mosaics were:

- Mobilization and awareness of rural landowners for their participation in environmental restoration (Gema - Environmental Education Group).
- Study on the infiltration and accumulation favorability in the River Basin São João/RJ to subsidize forest restoration actions (CILSJ - Intermunicipal Consortium Lagos São João).
- Mangrove connectivity in Guapimirim APA with the implementation of agroforestry systems (Innatus - National Institute of Technology and Sustainable Use).
- Implementation of a forest nursery for reforestation subsistence of Regua (Regua -Ecological Reserve of Guapiagu).
- Nursery of native Atlantic Forest: a tool for environmental education and restoration of the Atlantic Forest (Sape - Ecological Protection Society Angrense).
- Plan to use *juçara* palm seeds (*Euterpe edulis*, Mart.) as a restocking strategy for the species in Ubatuba, SP / Bocaina Mosaic (Ipema - Institute of Permaculture and Ecovilas of the Atlantic Rainforest).
- Expansion of productive capacity of the conservationist forest nursery of the NGO Group Scatterers (NGO *Grupo Dispersores*).
- Complementary project to implement biodiversity corridors in the Atlantic Forest in the area covered by the State Park of Serra do Papagaio (Amanhagua - Organization para o *Bem da Água, da Natureza e da Vida*).

## **PROGRAM FOR SUPPORTING RPPNS IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST**

The Program for Supporting RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest was launched in early 2003 and has since grown, with the inclusion of new partners and donors. Its goals remain the same: contribute to increase the protected areas in the Atlantic Forest by supporting the creation of new RPPNs; contribute to the consolidation of conservation strategies; support initiatives that promote the

sustainability of RPPNs; promote the strengthening, the organization and mobilization of RPPN landowners.

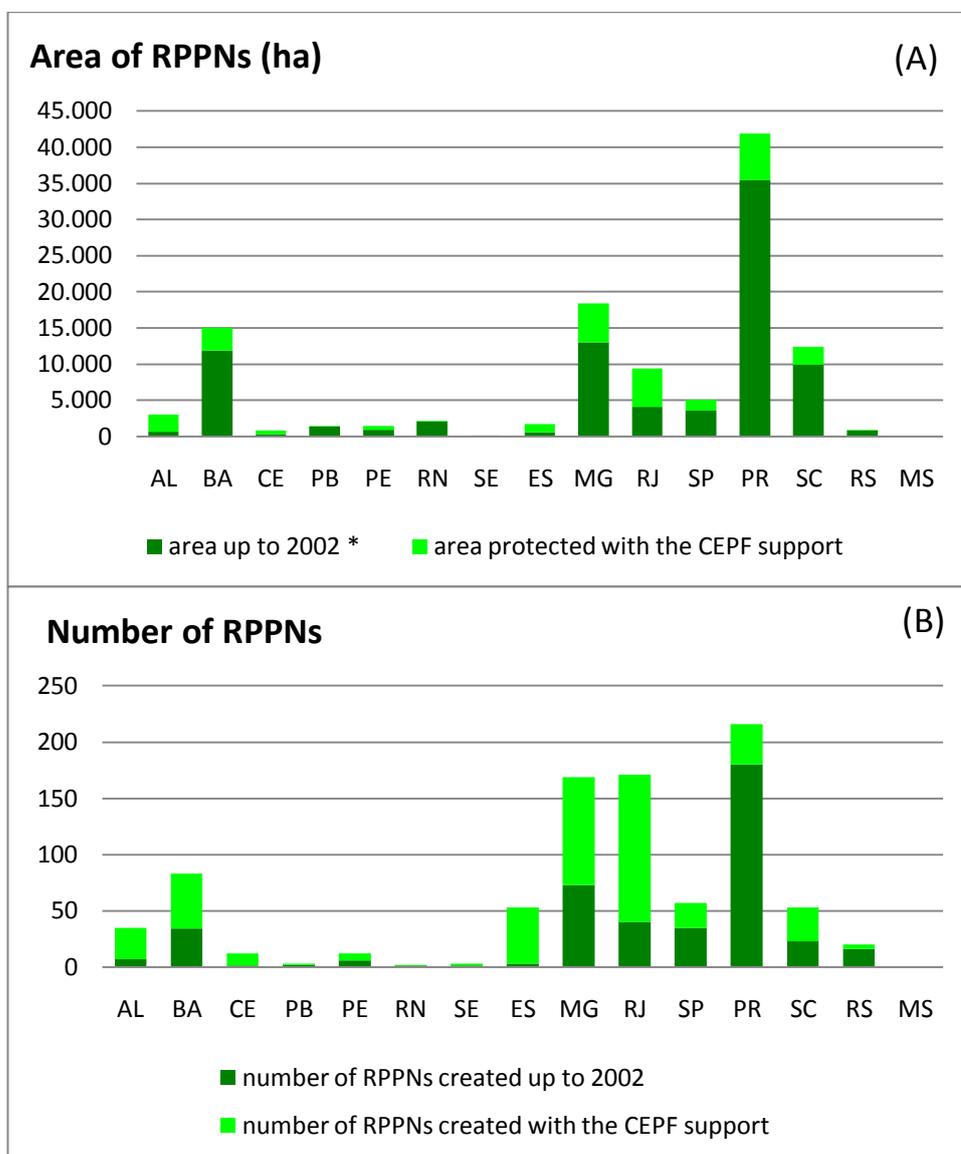
Since its inception, the program relies on a partnership with Bradesco Cards. It was later joined by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Bradesco Capitalization, Funbio and KfW. The Program initially covered the Serra do Mar and Atlantic Forest Central Corridors. In 2007, with the new TNC partnership, it was extended to the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor and to the Araucarias Ecoregion. And from 2009, with the participation of Funbio and KfW, it covered the whole biome, extending into 17 states and 3,200 municipalities.

Altogether, we released 10 edicts, through which we approved subgrants to create 469 RPPNs, totaling close to 29,300 hectares, and to manage 84 RPPNs, totaling 28,500 hectares. We also supported other subgrants, by spontaneous demand, to create new reserves and to interact the RPPNs with other protected areas. A line was created to encourage the development of business plans for sustainable economic activities in 11 RPPNs. The idea was to contribute to activities that go beyond the RPPN area, also including the property in which it is inserted, in order to help the owner maintain and manage the RPPN. The area and number of RPPNs created with CEPF support in each state of the Atlantic Forest is presented in Figure 5.

We have encouraged the discussion and elaboration of public policies aimed at strengthening the RPPNs through concrete actions. We supported the formation of the advisory committee of RPPNs, coordinated by ICMBio and composed of ICMBio and NGO representatives, in addition to other consultants, with the goal to discuss public policies regarding the RPPNs. The Program held the committee meetings between 2008 and 2010. The Program also supported ICMBio to build an integrated system for the recognition of RPPNs – the SIMRPPN. (<http://sistemas.icmbio.gov.br/simrppn/login/?next=/simrppn>). This system enables the entire creating procedure of RPPNs to be done and monitored through the internet. It has helped to expedite the creation process of federal RPPNs. Currently, the Program partners discuss with ICMBio the possibility of sharing the SIMRPPN with state and municipal agencies that recognize RPPNs.

Since 2009 the Program for RPPNs supports the work group led by ICMBio and by environment state agencies and some municipal ones (OEMMAs) in the states of Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Paraná, Piauí, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo. This group has expanded dialogue between the states and municipalities for the purpose of sharing legal experiences and procedures for the creation and management of RPPNs, striving for more flexibility and greater support to the landowners. To date, three technical meetings and one

seminar have been held. A book with the experiences of the states was published with the support of the Program.



**Figure 5:** Area of RPPN, in hectares (A), and number of RPPNs (B) created with support of the Program for Supporting RPPNs in each state of the Atlantic Forest. AL = Alagoas, BA = Bahia, CE = Ceará, PB = Paraíba, PE = Pernambuco, RN = Rio Grande do Norte, SE = Sergipe, ES = Espírito Santo, MG = Minas Gerais, RJ = Rio de Janeiro, SP = São Paulo, PR = Paraná, SC = Santa Catarina, RS = Rio Grande do Sul, MS = Mato Grosso do Sul.

We also supported the implementation of protected areas state systems and state programs targeting RPPNs, in addition to policies related to the sustainability of these reserves. As an example, we cite the institutional arrangements that are under discussion, so that part of the Ecological ICMS revenues that reach the municipalities is passed onto the RPPN landowners to help them manage their areas. We are also contributing to the development of legal studies for the implementation of state programs to pay for environmental services.

In 2009 we structured a component for the institutional strengthening of small associations and NGOs working in favor of conservation in private lands, in order to help these organizations to build and strengthen their institutional capacities. To this end, we conducted training workshops on strategic issues for these small organizations, such as participatory strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects, funding and resource mobilization and institutional communication. Representatives from 28 institutions participated in the training process, of which seven were RPPNs landowners associations and 21 non-governmental organizations, covering 12 of the 17 states in the Atlantic Forest. In addition to training, six projects that joined the biodiversity conservation in private lands in the Atlantic Forest and the strengthening of the proposed institution were supported via specific edicts. Through the institutional strengthening component of the Program for Supporting RPPNs, we benefited the following subgrants:

- Conservation network of private lands surrounding the Serra do Brigadeiro State Park (NGO Friends of Iracambi Association).
- Faraó Forests (IBG - Baía de Guanabara Institute).
- Cultural connection, forest connection (Native Reserve - Association for Culture and Conservation of Mantiqueira).
- Campaign to support the conservation and recovery of the Atlantic Forest in private lands – Adopt one hectare of RPPNs (APN - Natural Heritage Association).
- Strengthening of RPPNs in the biodiversity corridor between the Monte Pascoal and Descobrimento National Parks (Flora Brazil Association).
- Technical-financial support for the 2nd meeting of landowners of Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN) of Mato Grosso do Sul and the release of the first edition of the portfolio REPAMS (RPPN Landowners Association of Mato Grosso do Sul).

We also acknowledge our significant contribution to the dissemination of RPPNs, carried out through the publication and distribution of published materials, supporting events, regional meetings of landowners, and including matters related to the subject in the media. The publications released to date are:

- Atlantic Forest RPPN – A look at the private reserves of the Central Biodiversity and Serra do Mar Corridors. By Carlos Alberto Bernardo Mesquita. 2004.
- Atlantic Forest RPPNs 2 – Potential for the implementation of incentive policies for RPPNs. By Cláudia Maria Rocha Costa. 2006.
- My Protected Land – History of the Atlantic Forest RPPNs. By Alliance for the Conservation of the Atlantic Forest. 2007.
- Five years into the Program for Supporting Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPNs) of the Atlantic Forest – By Conservation International and SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation. 2008.
- Atlantic Forest RPPNs 3 – Ecological ICMS tax, a Brazilian experience of payments for environmental services. By Wilson Loureiro. 2008.
- Atlantic Forest RPPNs 4 – RPPNs and Biodiversity: the role of private reserves in protecting biodiversity in the Atlantic Forest. By Valeska Buchemi de Oliveira, Adriano Paglia, Mônica Fonseca and Erika Guimarães. 2010.
- Atlantic Forest RPPNs 5 – Companies allied to nature: the private reserves as corporate environmental strategy. By Conservation International, SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation and The Nature Conservancy. 2010.

The Program for Supporting RPPNs in the Atlantic Forest was a pioneering initiative in the country, as it was designed to transfer financial support directly to the landowners. It inspired the creation of similar programs in the Caatinga and in the Pantanal. In addition to the resources invested by CEPF, the Program has already raised about 3 million dollars that were directly invested in projects, not including the resources allocated to operate the Program. The Program for Supporting RPPNs is today CEPF's most consolidated component in the Atlantic Forest and is one of the most important drivers of the protection movement in private lands.

## **ATLANTIC FOREST PROTECTED AREAS INITIATIVE**

The Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative (AFPAI) was designed to broaden the conservation efforts for public protected areas of three institutions – CI-Brazil, SOS Atlantic Forest Foundation and The Nature Conservancy. The idea was to encourage the development of programs, special projects and other actions aimed at strengthening and expanding the management capacity of the protected areas of the Atlantic Forest. More specifically, the objectives of AFPAI are: to increase the representativeness of the protected areas system in the biome; provide adequate tools to manage these areas; assist governments in resolving land disputes involving protected areas; build a solid

information base about these areas; promote the discussion of a legal basis to give support to the national and state systems of protected areas.

The initial commitment for the creation of a trust fund that would revert resources to the protected areas and their buffer zones, in which the logistical framework would be one of CEPF's focus points, has yet to materialize. However, CI and SOS reaffirmed their interest to move forward with the initiative, relying on future resources to be raised from other donors, and with their technical support.

Some protected areas were listed as investment priorities for the Initiative because they fit into the following criteria: significance for the conservation of globally threatened species; the area's strategic location in the landscape configuration; potential production of environmental services; existence of a network of partners that include government agencies, research institutions, local organizations and strategic projects already in progress.

We conducted a study to assess the implementation level of 24 protected areas that fit into these criteria and to identify their most urgent needs. Besides providing subsidies to the investment priority setting, the study also provides baseline information to monitor the program's actions. However, the actions of the Initiative are not restricted to these 24 protected areas, and other ones that need support, or opportunities to leverage other resources, can be contemplated.

Thus, CI and SOS have been working together to consolidate this initiative and most of the support of these institutions to public protected areas has been carried out within the Initiative. The strategy includes the creation of protected areas, the recognition and implementation of the mosaics of protected areas, investment in specific actions to improve management in several protected areas, training of public managers involved with protected areas, and encouraging the development of policy and economic frameworks to strengthen and provide sustainability to the protected areas.

The subgrants directly supported with funding from the CEPF's Consolidation Phase, under the AFPAL, contributed to:

- the management plan of the Murici Ecological Station, in the state of Alagoas (by Amané).
- the program for public use of the Serra do Conduru State Park, in the state of Bahia (by Instituto Floresta Viva).
- implementing infrastructure in Três Picos and Serra da Concórdia State Parks, both in the state of Rio de Janeiro (by Survey Topografia e Cadastramento Ltda and Relevô Serviços Técnicos Ltda).
- the process of land tenure of the Itatiaia National Park, in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais (by Cybermind).
- implementing mosaics of protected areas (by Crescente Fértil).

- a review of the charging parameters for water conservation by the Três Picos State Park (by Conservação Estratégica).
- the development of rapid assessment methodology of the economic impact of PAs in the Extreme South of the Bahia Mosaic (by Conservação Estratégica).
- assessing the potential market for environmental services for the Central Fluminense Mosaic (by Conservação Estratégica).
- the public hearings for the management plano f Pau-Brasil and Descobrimento National Parks (by IESB).

Table I shows the management indicators addressed by the projects of CEPF’s Consolidation Phase in each protected area and mosaic that was benefited.

**Table I:** Management indicators of protected area addressed by the projects in CEPF’s Consolidation Phase. PE = State Park, PARNA = National Park, ESEC = Ecological Station.

CEPF Projects Consolidation Phase		Monitoring indicators for the planning and implementation phases of Protected Areas									
Protected Area	Area (ha)	Managing/ action plan	Cartography	Relationship with surrounding	Research/ monitoring	Agrarian studies	Infra-structure/ equipment	Managing Board	Capacitating	Public use	Access to information
PE Serra do Conduru	9,275										
PE Três Picos	46,350										
PE Serra da Concórdia	804.41										
PARNA Itatiaia	28,000										
ESEC Murici	6,116										
<b>Total</b>	<b>90,545</b>										
<b>Mosaic of Protected Areas</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>										
Bocaina	221,100										
Mantiqueira	794,000										
Central Fluminense	295,723										
Mico-Leão-Dourado	209,133										
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,519,956</b>										

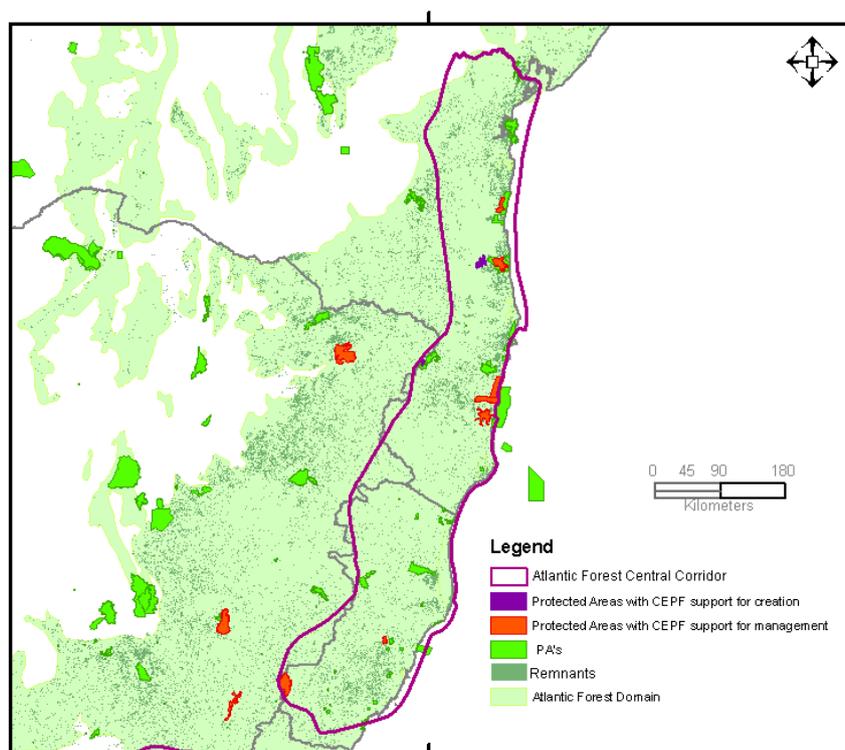
It is important to emphasize the project to support the land tenure of the Itatiaia National Park. Our support was directed to elaborate a virtual brochure, available at the ICMBio website, which shows step by step the process used for the land tenure of the Park. This brochure was so well accepted that the coordination of the Territory Consolidation Center of ICMBio decided to adopt it as a model for the land tenure process of all protected areas in the country. This illustrates how small contributions can lead to important results and influence significant undertakings. In addition to the subgrants, our incentives with the state government of Rio de Janeiro should be highlighted, in the outlining of the law for payment for environmental services in the state.

Also within AFPAL, a course was offered on the economic tools for conservation institutions in the Atlantic Forest, in partnership with GIZ/MMA. The GIZ supports actions related to the ecosystem services in the Atlantic Forest and has launched a specific call for proposals in this line. The training course on economic tools was attended by representatives of 20 institutions with projects approved in this edictal. All these institutions work with protected areas and ecosystem services. The 71-hour course addressed themes such as microeconomics, natural resources economics, economic analysis of environmental policies, environmental valuation and cost-benefit analysis, as well as case studies.

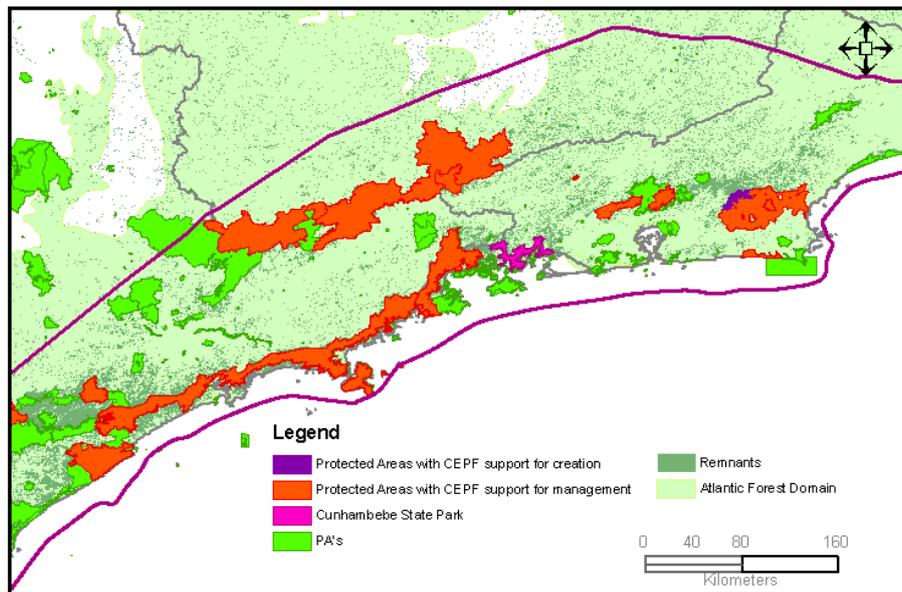
The PAs created or recently expanded that had CEPF's support are listed in Table II. And Figures 6 and 7 show the contribution of CEPF to create and manage public protected areas in the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors, respectively.

**Table II:** Protected Areas created or extended with CEPF support. PE = State Park, REBIO = Biological Reserve, PARNA = National Park, REVIS = Wildlife Refuge, RESEX = Extractivist Reserve, MONA = Natural Monument.

Protected areas created or extended with CEPF support	Original Area (ha)	Area created (ha)
PE Três Picos	46,350	12,440
REBIO Una	11,400	7,100
PARNA Pau-Brasil	11,553	7,381
PE Alto Cariri		6,151
PE Cunhambebe		38,000
PE Costa do Sol		9,840
PARNA Alto Cariri		19,264
PE Serra das Lontras		11,336
PE Boa Nova		12,065
REVIS Mata dos Muriquis		2,722
REVIS Rio dos Frades		894
REVIS Una		23,404
REVIS Boa Nova		15,024
RESEX Canavieiras		100,645
RESEX Cassurubá		100,687
MONA Pedra do Baú		3,245
<b>Total</b>		<b>370,198</b>



**Figure 6:** Protected areas that had CEPF's support in the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor.



**Figure 7:** Protected areas that had CEPF’s support in the Serra do Mar Corridor.

## **FINAL REMARKS ABOUT THE CONSOLIDATION PHASE**

CEPF’s second contribution to the Atlantic Forest was crucial to consolidate the operation fronts that were worked on during the first phase. It was particularly important to scale up our work with the protected areas using the mosaics’ strategy, as it enabled investing in the implementation of some mosaics and making progress in the discussions regarding policy and administrative issues related to them. The new contribution to the Program for Supporting RPPNs was strategic, because we could focus on studies and discussions about political and economic instruments targeting the private reserves, while we continued to support the creation and management of RPPNs with the additional support from other donors.

CI-Brazil and SOS Atlantic Forest had already been working in a joint effort to strengthen the public protected areas system in the Atlantic Forest. However, the Atlantic Forest Protected Areas Initiative, structured during the Consolidation Phase, helps to maintain the unity of the lines of action for the protected areas in these institutions. Although the amount of resources the Initiative has already directly invested into protected areas is low, especially considering the large number of protected areas and their deprivation in many ways, our support was strategic and gave rise to important developments. An example of such important contribution was our support to produce a guide for the land tenure process of the Itatiaia National Park, the first national park of Brazil.

As for the institutional strengthening, many environmental organizations of the Central and Serra do Mar Corridors had new opportunities to train their members and to support some projects. They are now even more energized and committed to their objectives.

During CEPF's Consolidation Phase, the four grantees worked with themes related to both institutional strengthening and the strengthening of protected areas. All the actions of this phase were then closely linked and their main legacy was the capacity building and strengthening of social stakeholders to expand and consolidate the network of protected areas. We worked for creating and managing protected areas individually or in mosaics, as well as encouraging the development of policies and alternative economics to strengthen the protected areas system in Brazil.

## **CEPF IMPACT IN ATLANTIC FOREST**

CEPF's contribution to the conservation of the Atlantic Forest in 10 years of operation was extremely valuable. With strategic investment lines – protecting threatened species, expanding and strengthening the protected areas system, institutional strengthening, territorial planning and contributing to conservation public policies – and operating in regions of high biological importance, the Fund has helped to make headway in the Atlantic Forest's biodiversity conservation and create the groundwork for a new work and investment cycle toward a green economy.

The Fund began its operation in the biome when the strategy of biodiversity corridors was gaining strength. The federal government, through the Ministry of Environment (MMA), had already started the Ecological Corridors Project to promote the implementation of two corridors among those recognized in Brazil: the Atlantic Forest Central Corridor and the Amazon Central Corridor. With support from CEPF, the biodiversity corridor concept (or conservation corridor), which preconizes conservation planning and action on a large scale, has already been incorporated by several institutions operating in the Atlantic Forest, especially in the Central Corridor, which strive to create tools and partnerships to put into practice integrated conservation actions.

There are various initiatives in Brazil currently focusing on large scale conservation. In the Atlantic Forest, we made progress with the public recognition of some regions, namely the Mantiqueira Corridor, the Serra do Mar Corridor, the Araucaria Biodiversity Corridor, and the Northeast Biodiversity Corridor (Figure 1). These regions were and still are subject to environmental and socio-economic assessments, institutional articulation at different political levels and integrated conservation actions. The results have become effective public policy and conservation instruments with long term consequences. In this context, CEPF contribution proved to be immeasurable, as it

inspired a scale change of civil society participation to implement the corridors, as well as the conservation of the entire biome.

Through CEPF, we also made headway in gaining more knowledge on fauna and flora species in the Atlantic Forest, as well as support measures for their protection. A meticulous evaluation of the flora in the biome was extremely important, with geo-referenced records that confirm its significant species richness and high levels of endemism. The inter-institutional articulation promoted by this initiative and the indexing of the flora in the Atlantic Forest contributed greatly to elaborate the first list of Brazilian threatened flora. It should also be mentioned that the species information generated and supported by CEPF continues growing. We have strived to incorporate that knowledge into the conservation strategies, in order to translate all of the scientific knowledge into protection policies for species and their habitats, and then correlate these data to generating ecosystem services.

CEPF also contributed significantly to increasing the effective protection of the landscape, which still represents a gap in this hotspot. The Atlantic Forest has less than 2.5% of its territory in strict protected areas. The consolidation of a protection network capable of generating a solid ecological infrastructure is still a great challenge for a highly populated and extremely explored area. But we made progress with CEPF by supporting a 120% expansion of the protected area coverage in the portion of the Central Corridor in Bahia, creating the Cunhambebe State Park, which constitutes a strategic connection to the protected area system in the Serra do Mar, as well as supporting the doubling of the number of private reserves in the biome. From the point of view of implementing this network of protected areas, the strategic support of CEPF to encourage and implement the mosaics of protected areas should be highlighted.

In the institutional scenario, the work carried out in the biodiversity corridors has stimulated the participation of civil society, especially with the Institutional Strengthening Program, and has promoted the interaction of the different administrative levels of the public and private sector. In this context, CEPF contribution was crucial, because it inspired a scale participation change by civil society to implement the corridors and also to conserve strategic regions of the biome. These institutional networks created new forms of activities, enabling a greater exchange between the different political and administrative levels in environmental agencies, as for example, in the mosaics of protected areas in the Serra do Mar Corridor, as well as greater interaction between NGOs, governments and the private sector, such as in the landscapes recognized as forest mosaics in Extreme Southern of Bahia and northern Espírito Santo.

It is also important to highlight the learning and experience of a group of NGOs managing a fund such as CEPF. The decision to target local groups enabled local organizations to actively

participate in the corridor strategy for the hotspot, bringing enormous leverage to CEPF's investments. This can be seen in the average number of partnerships forged by individual grants – an average of three to four per project — involving between 500 and 600 organizations in CEPF's portfolio. Besides, organizations working in the Atlantic Forest Corridors have demonstrated their capacity to attract substantial financial support for conservation actions. CEPF's allocation of resources to a large number of partners, working in so many scales will continue to have ripple effects and results beyond the objectives set by individual projects. The organizations that coordinated the small grants programs (AMLD, IESB, SOS, and Biodiversitas) emphasized that their own regional presence and programs were strengthened by the experience gained from CEPF's support. In this way these national NGOs have strengthened their presence in the region, as well as their reference as leaders in the conservation movement. In addition, CEPF's experience of operating small grants programs through national NGOs has been further replicated to other hotspots, and helped guide and inspire the design of future operations. We believe that CEPF's positive impact in the Atlantic Forest will surely grow for many years to come.

## **ATLANTIC FOREST: FUTURE AND PERSPECTIVES**

The progress made in recent years is encouraging, but we still have many obstacles and challenges in the conservation of the Atlantic Forest and in providing well-being for its people. The Atlantic Forest is a high diversity region in many ways. This hotspot has a wide variety of landscapes, different cultures, very different levels of fragmentation and degradation, and a wide ranging human development index (IDH), not to mention the political disparities. We must then consider that the strategic planning and implementation of actions should also be different for each region, and that the undertakings must be done in different geographic scales depending on their objectives and approaches – biomes, states, watersheds, biodiversity corridors, protected areas and etc. There are many challenges to broaden the work scale in such a varied region. And to overcome such challenges and achieve effective conservation results, an essential condition is the involvement and the convergence of human, institutional, political and economic spheres, as well as of the natural capital.

Next, we will mention some of the challenges that stand out, as they are part of the most important tasks for CI-Brazil and its partners, as for example, encouraging green economy, improving the monitoring of vegetation coverage, adapting to Brazil's new environmental policies, promoting forest restoration mechanisms, and the involvement of the private sector in order to

expand the scale of conservation. The main opportunities that open for inter-institutional cooperation directed to the protection and recovery of the Atlantic Forest will also be considered.

The Atlantic Forest has lost close to 84% of its original cover, with less than 7% in better conservation conditions. Throughout both biodiversity corridors targeted by CEPF there has been a drop in the deforestation rates during the Fund's operating time in the Atlantic Forest hotspot. In the states of Espírito Santo and Bahia, together, the deforested area in the period 2000-2005 was almost 37,000 hectares, while in the period 2008-2010 it dropped to less than 8,000 hectares. The values of deforestation for the state of Rio de Janeiro together with São Paulo decreased from 5,000 to less than 800 hectares in the same period. Despite this drop, deforestation continues to this date, mostly in the form of punctual, minute losses, which are difficult to detect and enforce using the usual monitoring models. Some institutions have improved the analysis associated with the monitoring of vegetation in certain areas, and have incorporated parameters such as the dynamics of fragmentation. On the other hand, forest gain has also been felt in some areas. These analyses have helped with the direct planning and conservation actions. However, the monitoring methodology should be improved for a comprehensive analysis of the biome, which will enable a more accurate and detailed assessment of both the loss and recovery of native vegetation.

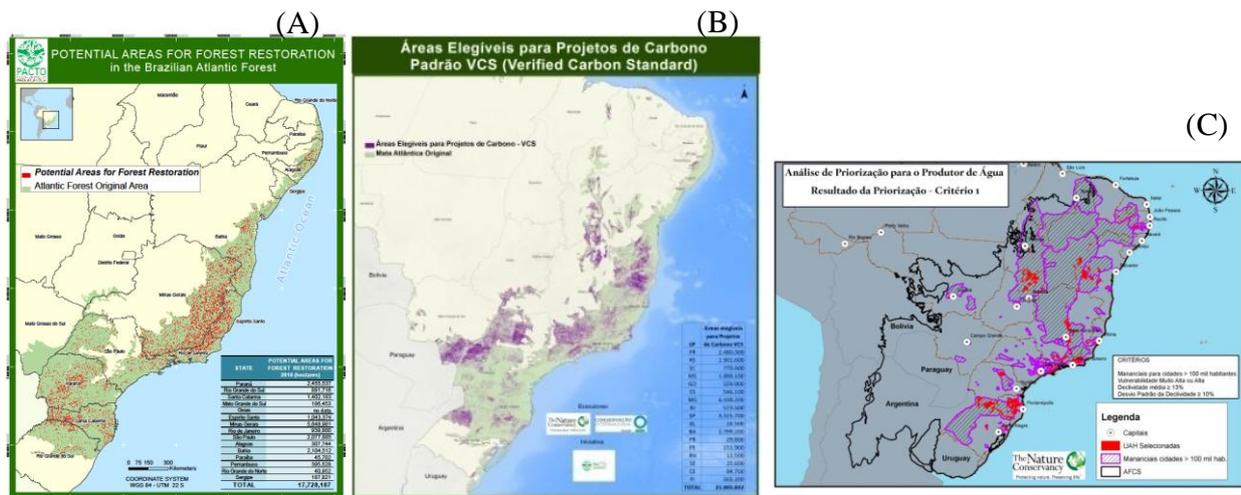
To expand the natural vegetation cover in the biome, it is essential to work with environmental regularization and encourage forest recovery in private lands. However, to define new approach strategies to rural landowners, striving for concrete conservation actions, we have to wait for the decisions stipulated in the final text of the new Forest Code, currently under discussion in the Brazilian Congress. The proposals pending approval in the new Forest Code will bring serious consequences to the Atlantic Forest, as they change the regulations in force for the permanent preservation areas (APP), legal reserves (RL), and even mangroves. There is a large deficit of APPs and legal reserves in the biome and, according to the current Forest Code, rural landowners are required to restore these areas. Changes in the Forest Code may discourage rural landowners to carry out the environmental adaptation in their properties. A study by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), a public foundation linked to the Federal Secretariat for Strategic Affairs of the Presidency, foresees that 4 million hectares will no longer be recovered in the Atlantic Forest if small-sized properties are exempt of restoring the legal reserve areas.

On the other hand, we believe that regaining forest culture and forest covering in this hotspot may come about through an integrated and comprehensive institutional effort. In 2009, CI-Brazil helped launch the "Pact for the Atlantic Forest Restoration" - a movement that targets the recovery of the biome by combining biodiversity conservation, work and income generation, payment for

ecosystem services and legal regularization of rural properties. Pact's goal is to assist in the recovery of 15 million hectares of forests in the Atlantic Forest by 2050. Pact's operations will improve water security for cities and remove at least 200 million tons of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> per year, in other words, more than 2 billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2050. Pact is currently a network of over 200 institutions – governments, companies, NGOs, universities and nurseries – which over time has shared information and field experiences. CEPF's network performance has provided an inspiring element to the creation of Pact. Many organizations involved with CEPF are signatory of the Pact and actively participate in the initiative.

To define the strategies and achieve the goal proposed by Pact, analysis have been carried out for the potential restoration areas, eligible areas for carbon projects, priority areas for water producers (Figure 8), as well as gathering information on biodiversity, forest fragmentation dynamics and etc. We already have more than 17 million hectares mapped as potential areas for forest restoration in the Atlantic Forest, taking into consideration the parameters of the current Forest Code. And this information is increasingly being improved to support the work of those carrying out restoration on the ground. Pact will also participate in the coordination between different initiatives, striving to stimulate the entire forest restoration chain, including the seed collectors and nursery networks, and also influencing restoration planning, training, environmental regularization of properties, and regional restoration strategies. The Espírito Santo will be the first state to develop a strategic program (*Reflorestar*) aimed at implementing regional restoration actions through joint efforts by the state government, NGOs, corporations and others. Among other entities, CI-Brazil is working in partnership with Vale S.A., one of the largest iron ore mining enterprises in the world, in the coordination of this strategy.

Following the global trend, the conservation focus in the biome has been converged to the protection and restoration of ecosystem services and to developing a green economy. In this context, the payment for environmental services is seen as a promising tool for a successful environmental management, while generating new sources of revenue to further promote the protection of the environment. There is great potential to implement ecosystem service projects in the Atlantic Forest biome for several reasons: rich biodiversity; favorable market dynamics; high technical and institutional capacity; high concentration of resources (70% of national GDP) and the most populated region in Brazil (60% of the population) which, consequently, generates a high demand for natural resources. This set of features favors the innovations and initiatives, and makes the biome a promising region for the development of new projects.



**Figure 8:** Spatial analysis undertaken by Pact for Restoration in the Atlantic Forest that point to potential restoration areas (A), areas eligible for carbon projects (B), and priority areas for water producers (C). (Source: Pact for the Atlantic Forest Restoration).

In the Atlantic Forest, the most obvious ecosystem services are related to water, climate and biodiversity. Legal instruments have been developed and proposed at all levels of government to regulate the payment for environmental services programs. Six states in the Atlantic Forest (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina and São Paulo) already have some legal mechanism related to environmental services, with investments of nearly 20 million dollars annually, with strong possibilities this amount will increase. Other states, such as Bahia, Pernambuco and Rio Grande do Sul, are discussing the possibilities of adopting programs along this line.

The Atlantic Forest Protection Program II (PPMA II) recently mapped the environmental services initiatives in the Atlantic Forest. The PPMA II is a cooperation project, which aims to contribute to the protection, restoration and sustainable use of the Atlantic Forest. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Environment (MMA) with the support from the International Climate Initiative (IKI) of Germany under the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Protecting Nature and Nuclear Safety (BMU) of Germany. The BMU relies on the German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), the German Financial Cooperation (KfW - Development Bank) and the Brazilian Biodiversity Fund (Funbio). In the evaluation of environmental services performed by this project, 40 initiatives related to water and/or carbon were identified (in the planning, implementation, or operational stages). The projects for water payment include the restoration of 40 thousand hectares and benefit 28 million people, since they are close to densely populated metropolitan areas. The majority are located in the Serra do Mar Corridor.

The ongoing projects will generate models that can, within a short period of time, be the basis for new forms of actions for the development of environmental services with forest protection and restoration. And many of our restoration efforts in agricultural landscapes can converge with the actions of programs and projects for environmental services payment. Arrangements of payment for environmental services can also be an important tool for maintaining the protected areas. To advance in this line, it is essential to better demonstrate the value of protected areas and how they provide many essential services to society. A recent study by the Brazilian Ministry of Environment showed how these protected areas contribute to the Brazilian economy. Just to name a few examples, it was estimated that: (a) the creation and maintenance of protected areas in Brazil prevented the emission of at least 2.8 billion tons of carbon, with a monetary value estimated at 96 billion reais; (b) 80% of the country's hydroelectricity comes from generating sources that have at least one downstream tributary of protected area; (c) visitations in 67 national parks in Brazil have the potential to generate between 1.6 and 1.8 billion reais per year; (d) the actual Ecological ICMS revenue passed on to the municipalities by the existence of protected areas in their territories was of more than 400 million reais for all of Brazil, mostly in the Atlantic Forest.

The replication of the method used in this study can be made for protected areas considering regional sections, such as states, biomes or mosaics of protected areas. The valorization and strengthening of protected areas also have great potential to be undertaken when addressing mosaics. The opportunity to influence, through integrated management, a wider area can guarantee the protection of important processes for the functionality of ecosystems, of water drainage basins, of habitat conditions and of diversity for targeted species, among others. This joint effort expands nature's conservation potential, without disfiguring the individuality and specific objectives for each protected area that comprises the mosaic.

Investments in mosaics can greatly expand our scale of operation. The 11 mosaics already recognized in the Atlantic Forest cover more than 180 protected areas and more than 3.5 million hectares. The large number and proximity of protected areas already show the relevance that the territories of these mosaics have for biodiversity and for the provision of environmental services. CEPF rendered possible substantial progress in implementing some of them. The experiments supported by CEPF have served as an example for other mosaics and other regions of Brazil. But there is still much to be done so that the management of mosaics is consolidated, and here the inter-institutional collaboration among the various sectors is also essential.

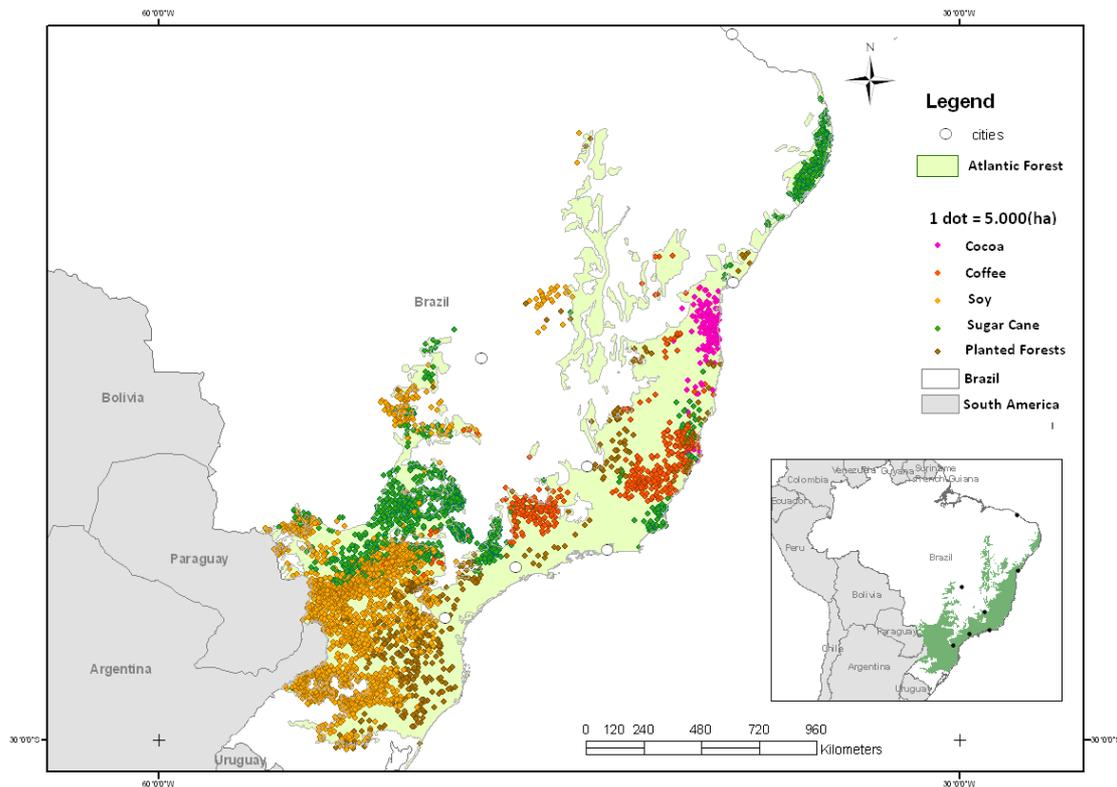
Involvement with the private sector is a basic condition for the success of the conservation strategies in the Atlantic Forest in any scenario that is considered. Industrial, agricultural, forestry,

mining and service activities dominate the economic scenario and the landscape in practically all of the biome. Over the next few years, private investment in the Atlantic Forest region will surpass 500 billion dollars. As examples, we cite the 115 billion dollars designated for the various projects and industrial facilities in the state of Rio de Janeiro up to 2013, the 22 billion dollars for the port complex of Suape in the state of Pernambuco and the 17 billion dollars for the mining sector in the state of Minas Gerais.

There is growing interest from the private sector to adapt to and comply with environmental legislation, both by a legal obligation of the licensing and operation processes, and the pressure by the market and society at large that increasingly calls for the cleaner and less impacting mechanisms of development and production. Thus, we have the great opportunity and tangible perspective to attract part of these investments to conservation, while striving to internalize environmental issues in companies. Vale S.A., for example, as we have already mentioned, is investing in the forest cover expansion program in the state of Espírito Santo. The Program, called “*Reflorestar*”, foresees the forest restoration of over 250 thousand hectares by 2025.

Especially important is the biodiversity protection integration with agricultural activities. In the agricultural sector, the key elements that promote the improvement of life quality and well being can be addressed. Issues related to conservation and water supply, food production, climate change, species protection, environmental services, converge into the agricultural sector. Figure 9 shows the agricultural activities that prevail in various regions of the Atlantic Forest: sugarcane in the northeast Atlantic Forest over the São Francisco River and in parts of São Paulo, Bahia, Minas Gerais and northeastern Espírito Santo; cocoa in the south of Bahia; coffee in Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais and São Paulo; soybeans in the South; and planted forests in southern Bahia, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

There are examples of projects that seek closer ties with businesses, cooperatives and farmers associations, striving to minimize the impacts of these production activities on the biodiversity and also studying ways to improve production while adopting conservation measures. The importance of integrated procedures to implement and monitor the agricultural and environmental suitability of rural properties have increased, aiming at the conservation and restoration of native vegetation associated with an increased economic output of agricultural activities. This integration is a great challenge, as it is also a challenge to achieve changes in deeply rooted and traditional systems. This is the intended goal of the Reforestation Program in the state of Espírito Santo and the Rio Rural Program in the state of Rio de Janeiro.



**Figure 9:** Distribution of agricultural activities throughout the Atlantic Forest biome.

The Rio Rural Program is undertaken by the Program for Sustainable Rural Development in Micro-drainage Basins of Rio de Janeiro's Agriculture Department. The goal of Rio Rural is to improve the quality of life of rural communities, especially of small and mid-sized farmers, conciliating income generation with biodiversity conservation. The first stage, between 2006 and 2010, was directed to the north and northwest regions of the state of Rio de Janeiro, covering an area of 100 thousand hectares. With a new contribution from the World Bank, the project expanded its operations to other regions and now covers 3 million hectares and directly benefits 200 thousand people. Rio Rural also contributes to the Department of the Environment in Rio de Janeiro by helping to identify areas for forest restoration. CI-Brazil has been a partner of Rio Rural since its inception, and those in charge of the project participated in activities promoted by CEPF and incorporated strategies conducted by CEPF, as for instance the support to create RPPNs. With Rio Rural's encouragement, the city of Varre Sai, in the northeastern part of the State already has 26 RPPNs in the makings and will become the municipality with the largest number of RPPNs in Rio de Janeiro. This city passed a law to recognize RPPNs at the municipal level and another one that regulates the transfer of part of the Ecological ICMS revenue to the landowners of private reserves. In addition, the Rio Rural Program was one of the motivations for the Department of Agriculture of

Rio de Janeiro to become a signatory to the Pact for the Restoration of the Atlantic Rainforest. This shows how the interaction between conservation and agriculture is possible, and how we can contribute and influence government programs.

We currently have several opportunities for interaction and partnerships with other states with regards to different situations and contexts, in order to make progress in conservation strategies. Minas Gerais, for example, has just launched the program “Development Network”, which aims to a more concrete integration of different sectors and government programs, in which sustainable development is one of its pillars. Also under discussion is the possibility of developing TEEB – The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity – for Minas Gerais. TEEB proposes concrete measures to incorporate issues relating to biodiversity into the economy. Other states, such as São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, are also moving in this direction after the divulgation of TEEB Brazil, which was a partnership between MMA, PNUMA and CI-Brazil.

In the state of Espírito Santo, the development plan outlined up to 2025 confirmed that the forest cover restoration is one of its priority infrastructure projects, which creates the opportunity to generate a regional model of forest restoration. The government of the state of Pernambuco has also taken on an important role within the national scenario, as it has invested in strategic conservation guidelines. Recently, Pernambuco created a state plan to combat climate change and intends to pass the law of payment for environmental services in the coming months. Significant progress in conservation strategies in the state of Rio de Janeiro are also expected due to the structuring of a Government Sub-Secretariat for Green Economy.

The state of São Paulo has proposed to play the role of a national subunit to track the evolution of Brazilian goals relating to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). There are incentives for other states to also become national subunits. It is believed that this incentive will encourage implementing state goals that can help to enforce such national goals. However, monitoring the goals of CBD, as well as those of the Program for Conservation and Restoration of the Atlantic Forest, should be done by all levels of government and sectors of society. It is the role of society at large to understand, discuss and collaborate in fulfilling the goals. CBD is also an important interaction component between the institutions of other countries.

In the municipality level, on the other hand, the conservation policies and strategies are more incipient, although some have stood out as models and change drivers. The Atlantic Forest Law requires that municipalities establish and implement municipal plans of conservation and recovery. This will enable organizing and structuring the municipalities, thereby paving the way for access to the funds specifically directed to conservation. The Atlantic Forest biome covers more than 3,000

municipalities and the development of municipal policies may have an immeasurable effect on biodiversity conservation.

As a final thought, we emphasize that CEPF has provided us the opportunity to work intensively in the priority regions of this hotspot for 10 years. These undertakings were amplified by the vast network of partners that executed their projects in various locations. With the set of results obtained and the perspectives that have since opened, we can conclude that the investment choices were correct and on the mark. The outcomes of these results and their impacts will emerge in the long term. But obviously, we are far from contemplating a scenario that guarantees the protection of biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services essential to a healthy life for the entire population that lives or is benefitted by the products and ecosystem services of the Atlantic Forest. The Atlantic Forest region will continue to shelter the main development axis in Brazil and there is still much to be done and invest in to ensure an equitable development with regards to the environmental, human, social, cultural and economic spheres. This is continuous work and our commitment is permanent.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We extend our gratitude to the directors of CEPF Atlantic Forest and the entire CEPF team for their unparalleled support over the 10 years of the Fund's operation in the biome, especially: Jason Cole, Daniela Lerda, Daniel Rothberg, Jorgen Thomsen, Dan Martin, Deborah Spayd, Sabrina Boyer, Ani Zamgochian, Tina Schneider, Rebecca Christopher, Laura Johnston and Nina Marshall. We are also grateful to the entire CI-Brazil team and also to those who helped in CEPF's implementation process throughout its operation and who are no longer at CI, namely Gustavo Fonseca, Claude Gascon, Carlos Bouchardet, Roberto Cavalcanti and Paulo Gustavo Prado. The success of our work was also due to the partnerships with SOS Mata Atlântica, AMLD, IESB, Biodiversitas and CEPAN, for the joint coordination. We also thank CEPF Donor Council for their trust and confidence in our work proposal, and those who carried out the dozens of projects and subprojects in the field, listed in Annex IV.

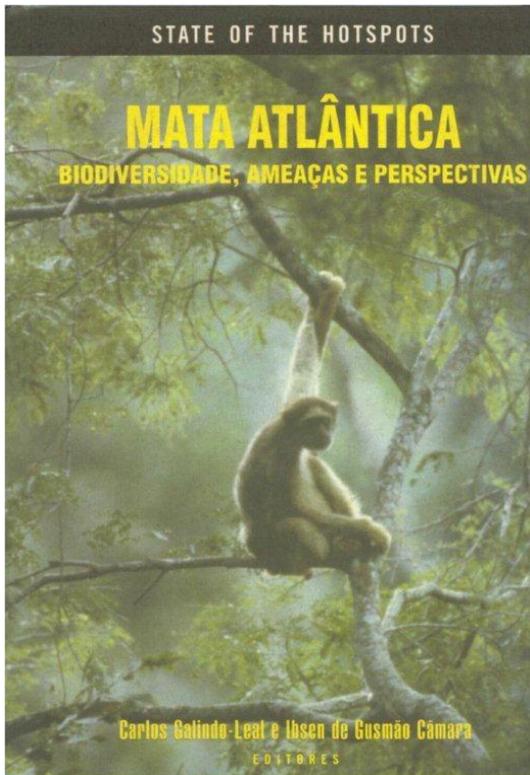
## RECOMMENDED REFERENCES

- Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica & Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais. 2011. Atlas dos remanescentes florestais da Mata Atlântica – Período 2008-2010. São Paulo. Disponível em [http://mapas.sosma.org.br/site\\_media/download/atlas\\_2008-10\\_relatorio %20final\\_versao2\\_julho2011.pdf](http://mapas.sosma.org.br/site_media/download/atlas_2008-10_relatorio%20final_versao2_julho2011.pdf)
- Guedes, F.B. & Seehusen, S.E. (Orgs.). 2011. Pagamento por serviços ambientais na Mata Atlântica: lições aprendidas e desafios. Brasília, MMA (Série Biodiversidade, 42).
- Medeiros, R.; Young, C.E.F.; Pavese, H.B. & Araújo, F.F.S. (Eds.). 2011. Contribuição das unidades de conservação para a economia nacional. Brasília, UNEP-WCMC.
- Marone, E.; Riet, D. & Melo, T. (Orgs.). 2010. Brasil Atlântico: um país com a raiz na mata. Rio de Janeiro, Mar de Idéias e Instituto BioAtlantica.
- Pinheiro, M.R. (Org.). 2010. Recomendações para reconhecimento e implementação de mosaicos de áreas protegidas. Brasília, GTZ.

## ADDENDUMS

- I – Photos
- II – List of species targeted by CEPF grants
- III – List of protected areas targeted by CEPF grants
- IV – Institutions and landowners supported by CEPF
- V – Final Report of CEPF Phase I (Extra file)
- VI – Strategic planning of Central Fluminense Mosaic (Extra file)

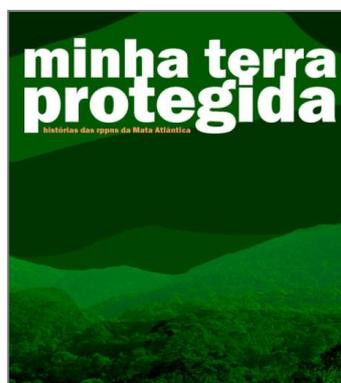
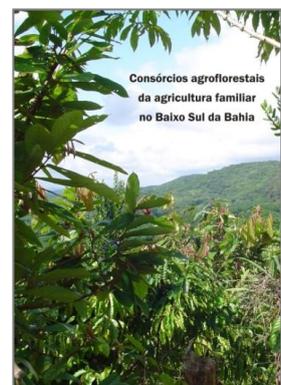
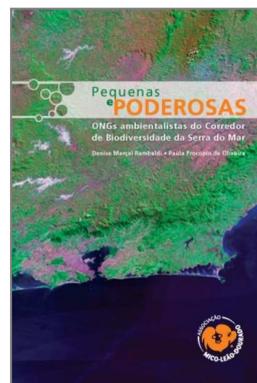
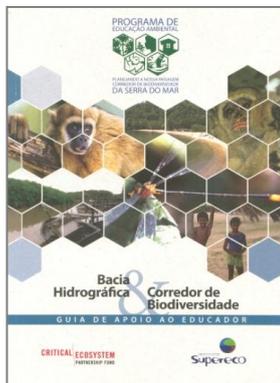
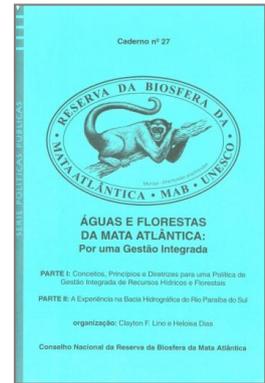
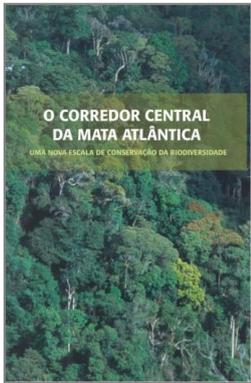
## ADDENDUM I - PHOTOS



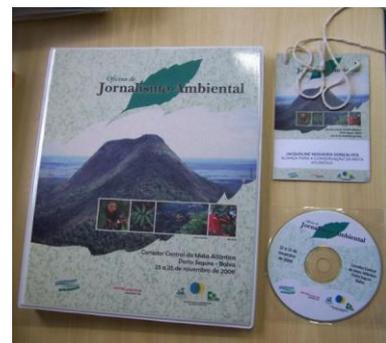
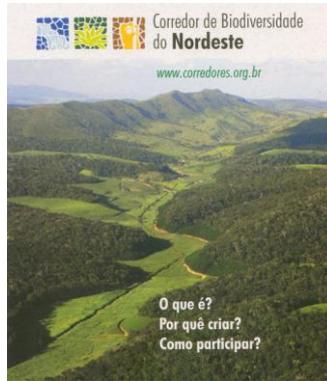
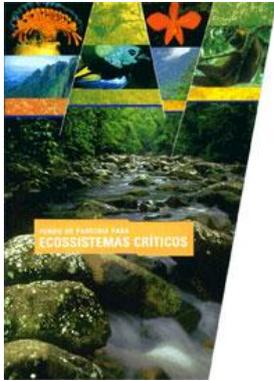
Book “Atlantic Forest: biodiversity, threats and outlook” translated to Portuguese and widely distributed.



First integrated seminar in Central Corridor, Porto Seguro, 2005.



Examples of publications supported by CEPF.



Examples of materials used for communication and divulgation about CEPF and biodiversity corridors.



Homage to RPPN owners in the *Viva a Mata* event, São Paulo, 2006.



Micro-basin of upper river Preto, in the states of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, for which a participatory development planning was developed.



Opening session of the capacity building seminar for counselors of the mosaics of protected areas, Rio de Janeiro, 2009.



Mangroves in the Guanabara Baía, state of Rio de Janeiro, protected by the Guapimirim Environmental Protected Area and Guanabara Ecological Station, both in the Central Fluminense Mosaic, 2009.



Buff-headed capuchin (*Cebus xanthosternos*), a critically endangered and endemic specie of Atlantic Forest, targeted by CEPF grant.



Environmental journalism workshop held in Atlantic Forest Central Corridor, in 2006.



Booph at *Viva a Mata* event disseminating information on the biodiversity corridors, São Paulo, 2005.



Public hearing about the creation of the Canavieiras Extractivist Reserve, Canavieiras, state of Bahia, 2005 (Photo by Anders Schmidt).



Inauguration banner about the land tenure program in Itatiaia National Park, state of Rio de Janeiro, 2011.



Visit of CEPF grant director, Daniel Rothberg, to the tree nursery of Floresta Viva, in state of Bahia, 2009.



First planting event of forest recovering of Caraíva river basin, state of Bahia, 2005.



IESB team discussing the planning for the Cocoa Coast, Ilhéus, state of Bahia, 2006.



Workshop for the strategic planning of Central Fluminense Mosaic, Teresópolis, state of Rio de Janeiro, 2010.



Sign of Serra do Teimoso RPPN, state of Bahia, 2006.



CEPF final seminar, during the Viva a Mata event, in São Paulo, 2007.



Visit to a reforestation experiment in Veracel area, state of Bahia, 2005.

## ADDENDUM II – LIST OF SPECIES TARGETED BY CEPF GRANTS

Group/Specie	Conservation status in IUCN Red List (2006)	Conservation status in Brazilian Red List (2006)	Main focus of the CEPF grants
<b>Invertebrates</b>			
<i>Actinote zikani</i>		CR	Population study, ecology and conservation strategies
<i>Heliconius nattereri</i>	CR	VU	Population study, ecology and conservation strategies
<i>Leptagrion acutum</i>		EN	Study for modelling the potential distribution
<i>Megalobulimus proclivis</i>	CR	EN	Studies of biology and ecology
<i>Ucides cordatus</i>		SE <sup>1</sup>	Study of stock and reproduction/ Action plan and studies of density and population structure
<b>Fishes</b>			
<i>Epinephelus itajara</i>	CR	SE	Biology and conservation
<sup>9</sup> <i>Henochilus weatlandii</i>		CR	Geographic distribution
<i>Kalyptodoras bahiensis</i>		EN	Geographic distribution and ecology
<sup>9</sup> <i>Steindachneridion doceana</i>		CR	Geographic distribution
<b>Amphibians</b>			
<sup>1</sup> <i>Adelophryne baturitensis</i>	VU	VU	Population study and threatens identification
<sup>1</sup> <i>Adelophryne maranguapensis</i>	EN	EN	Population study and threatens identification
<sup>12#</sup> <i>Hylomantis granulosa</i>		CR	Geographic distribution and ecology
<i>Scinax alcatraz</i>	CR	CR	Distribution, population size and reproductive biology
<sup>10#</sup> <i>Scinax pinima</i>			Geographic distribution
<sup>13#</sup> <i>Scythrophrys sawayae</i>			Geographic distribution and conservation status
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Liolaemus lutzae</i>	VU	CR	Geographic distribution, population size and conservation status
* <i>Caretta caretta</i>	EN	VU	Monitoring oviposition and predation of eggs and hatchlings, environmental education
* <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	CR	EN	Monitoring oviposition and predation of eggs and hatchlings, environmental education
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	EN	EN	Nest protection and environmental education
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	CR	CR	Nest protection and environmental education
<b>Birds</b>			
<i>Aburria jacutinga</i>	EN	EN	Population studies
<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>	EN	EN	Population studies and ecology
<i>Antilophia bokermanni</i>	CR	CR	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	EN	EN	Population studies and ecology
<sup>2</sup> <i>Curaeus forbesi</i>	EN	VU	Ecology and geographic distribution
<i>Formicivora littoralis</i>	CR	CR	Geographic distribution and habitat use/ Biological studies, environmental education and creation of protected area
<sup>2</sup> <i>Glaucidium mooreorum</i>			Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
* <i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	CR	CR	Distribution and habitat requirements
<sup>2</sup> <i>Myrmotherula snowi</i>	CR	CR	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<sup>2</sup> <i>Philydor novaesi</i>	CR	CR	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<sup>2</sup> <i>Phylloscartes ceciliae</i>	EN	EN	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<i>Pyriglena atra</i>	EN	EN	Geographic distribution, habitat and conservation strategies
<sup>2</sup> <i>Synallaxis infuscata</i>	EN	EN	Ecology, behavior, distribution and abundance
<i>Scytalopus psychopompus</i>	CR		Population studies and conservation strategies
<i>Nemosia rourei</i>	CR	CR	Biological studies and species divulgation

Group/Specie	Conservation status in IUCN Red List (2006)	Conservation status in Brazilian Red List (2006)	Main focus of the CEPF grants
<i>Rhopornis ardesiaca</i>	EN	EN	Biological studies, environmental education and creation of protected area
<i>Formicivora erythronotus</i>	EN	EN	Conservation strategies
<b>Mammals</b>			
<sup>7</sup> <i>Alouatta guariba guariba</i>	CR	CR	Distribution and relative abundance
<i>Brachyteles arachnoides</i>	EN	EN	Geographic distribution, conservation status and environmental education
<sup>7*</sup> <i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>	CR	CR	Population studies, geographic distribution and conservation status
<i>Bradypus torquatus</i>	EN	VU	Conservação status
<i>Callicebus barbarabrownae</i>	CR	CR	Distribution, conservation status and management strategies
<sup>7</sup> <i>Cebus xanthosternos</i>	CR	CR	Genetic variability, population studies and geographic distribution
<sup>*</sup> <i>Leontopithecus caissara</i>	CR	CR	Population genetics, habitat use and identification of areas for management and conservation
<i>Phyllomys unicolor</i>		CR	Conservation status
<sup>8</sup> <i>Rhagomys rufescens</i>	CR	VU	Distribution, natural history and ecology
<sup>8</sup> <i>Wilfredomys oenax</i>		CR	Distribution, natural history and ecology
<i>Leontopithecus chrysomelas</i>	EN	EN	Ecological and population studies, and strategies of management and conservation
<i>Leontopithecus rosalia</i>	EN	EN	Protection and landscape planning
<i>Pontoporia blainvillei</i>		EN	Population studies
<b>Flora</b>			
<i>Aechmea muricata</i>		EN	Population study, distribution and reproductive biology
<i>Araucaria angustifolia</i>	CR	EN	Conservation strategies
<sup>*</sup> <i>Caesalpinia echinata</i>	EN	EN	Genetic diversity and conservation strategies
<i>Calycorectes australis</i>	EN		Reproductive strategies
<i>Chrysophyllum imperiale</i>	EN	EN	Demographic studies
<i>Dicksonia sellowiana</i>		EN	Genetic diversity and conservation strategies
<sup>3</sup> <i>Dyckia distachya</i>		CR	Conservação status
<sup>3</sup> <i>Dyckia ibiramensis</i>		CR	Conservação status
<sup>4</sup> <i>Lymania alvimii</i>		EN	Occurrence and population density
<sup>4</sup> <i>Lymania azurea</i>		EN	Occurrence and population density
<sup>4</sup> <i>Lymania brachycaulis</i>		EN	Occurrence and population density
<i>Ocotea odorifera</i>	VU	EN	Population and conservation status
<sup>5</sup> <i>Petunia bonjardinesis</i>		EN	Genetic diversity
<sup>5</sup> <i>Petunia reitzii</i>		CR	Genetic diversity
<sup>5</sup> <i>Petunia saxicola</i>		CR	Genetic diversity
<sup>6</sup> <i>Pticaoirmia albiflos</i>		CR	Genetic diversity and <i>in vitro</i> reproduction
<sup>6</sup> <i>Pticaoirmia encholirioides</i>		CR	Genetic diversity and <i>in vitro</i> reproduction
<sup>6</sup> <i>Pticaoirmia glaziovii</i>		CR	Genetic diversity and <i>n vitro</i> reproduction
<i>Worsleya rayneri</i>		CR	Population status and conservation strategies

**Legend:**

Status conservation: CR = Critically endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; SE = Overexploited.

The species indicated by the numbers, from 1 to 13, are part of the same grant.

\* Specie targeted in more than one project.

# Amphibian species not included in the IUCN Red List of 2006, but indicated as threatened in an evaluation after the "Global Amphibian Assessment". Most of these species are considered as data deficient in the Brazilian Red List. The CEPF support was used to evaluate the real conservation status of these species.

## ADDENDUM III – LIST OF PROTECTED AREAS TARGETED BY CEPF GRANTS

Protected Area	Area (ha)	Main activities supported by CEPF in the area
Environmental Protection Areas (APA)		
APA Baía de Parati, Parati-Mirim e Saco do Mamanguá	3,070	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
APA Caraíva -Trancoso	31,900	Reforestation of degraded areas
APA da Bacia do Rio dos Frades	7,500	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA da Bacia do Rio Macacu	82,436	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA da Bacia do Rio São João / Mico-Leão-Dourado	150,700	Support for the creation of the advisory board / Mapping of vegetation cover / Landscape analysis / Set of priority areas for conservation / Control of invasive exotic species
APA de Cairuçu	32,688	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
APA de Macaé de Cima	35,037	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA Massambaba	7,630	Support to actions to protect endangered specie
APA de Sapucaí-Mirim	39,800	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
APA de Tamoios	90,000	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
APA dos Mananciais do Rio Paraíba do Sul	292,894	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
APA Estadual Conceição da Barra	7,728	Evaluation of management effectiveness
APA Estadual de Campos do Jordão	28,800	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
APA Estadual Goiapaba-Açu	3,740	Evaluation of management effectiveness
APA Estadual Guanandy	5,242	Evaluation of management effectiveness
APA Estadual Mestre Álvaro	3,470	Evaluation of management effectiveness
APA Estadual Paulo César Vinha	12,960	Evaluation of management effectiveness
APA Estadual Praia Mole	347	Evaluation of management effectiveness
APA Fernão Dias	180,073	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic / Support to management
APA Floresta do Jacarandá	2,700	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA Guapi-Guapiaçu	1,240	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA Guapimirim	13,961	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA Itacaré-Serra Grande	14,925	Mapping of vegetation cover / Support to implement the management plan
APA Maravilha	1,700	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA Municipal da Serrinha do Alambari	4,500	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
APA Municipal de Campos do Jordão	4,530	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
APA Petrópolis	59,049	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
APA São Francisco Xavier	11,880	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
APA Serra da Mantiqueira	422,873	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic / Mapping of vegetation cover / Support to management
Ecological Stations (ESEC)		
ESEC de Bananal	884	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
ESEC de Tamoios	4	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
ESEC do Paraíso	4,920	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
ESEC Guanabara	2,000	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
ESEC Monte das Flores	211	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
National Forests (FLONA)		
FLONA de Goytacazes	1,350	Evaluation of management effectiveness
FLONA de Lorena	249	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
FLONA de Passa Quatro	335	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
FLONA Pacotuba	450	Evaluation of management effectiveness

Protected Area	Area (ha)	Main activities supported by CEPF in the area
FLONA Rio Preto	2,830	Evaluation of management effectiveness
<b>Natural Monuments (MONA)</b>		
MONA Pedra das Flores	346	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
MONA Pedra do Baú	3,245	Support to the creation of the protected area
<b>State Parks (PE)</b>		
PE Alto Cariri	6,151	Support to the creation of the protected area
PE Costa do Sol	9,840	Support to the creation of the protected area
PE Cunhambebe	38,000	Support to the creation of the protected area
PE Serra Conduru	9,275	Support to implement the management plan / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
PE da Fonte Grande	214	Evaluation of management effectiveness
PE da Pedra Azul	1240	Evaluation of management effectiveness/ Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE de Campos do Jordão	8,385	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
PE de Forno Grande	730	Evaluation of management effectiveness/ Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE de Itaúnas	3,491	Evaluation of management effectiveness/ Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE dos Mananciais de Campos do Jordão	502	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
PE dos Três Picos	46,350	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic / Support to management / Environmental education for the surrounding communities / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas / Study for payment for environmental services / Expansion of the protected area
PE Ibitipoca	1,488	Support to management
PE Ilha Anchieta	828	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
PE Ilha Bela	27,025	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic/ Environmental education for the surrounding schools
PE Marinho do Aventureiro	1,300	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
PE Paulo César Vinha	1,500	Evaluation of management effectiveness
PE da Serra do Mar	315,390	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic/ Support to management / Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PE da Serra do Papagaio	22,917	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic / Support for the creation of the advisory board / Support to management
<b>Municipal Parks (PM)</b>		
PM da Cachoeira da Fumaça	363	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
PM da Serrinha do Alambari	8,7	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
Parque Natural Municipal da Taquara	1,700	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
Parque Natural Municipal de Araponga	14,000	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
<b>National Parks (PARNA)</b>		
PARNA Alto Cariri	19,264	Support to the creation of the protected area
PARNA Boa Nova	12,065	Support to the creation of the protected area
PARNA do Descobrimento	21,129	Expansion of the protected area / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
PARNA do Caparaó	31,853	Environmental education for the surrounding communities
PARNA Itatiaia	28,155	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic / Support to management and land tenure
PARNA do Monte Pascoal	22,383	Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
PARNA do Pau-Brasil	11,538	Expansion of the protected area

Protected Area	Area (ha)	Main activities supported by CEPF in the area
PARNA da Serra da Bocaina	104,000	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic/ Support to management
PARNA Serra das Lontras	11,336	Support to the creation of the protected area
PARNA da Serra dos Órgãos	10,527	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic / Environmental education for the surrounding communities
<b>Wildlife Refuges (REVIS)</b>		
REVIS Boa Nova	15,024	Support to the creation of the protected area
REVIS Mata dos Muruquis	2,722	Support to the creation of the protected area
REVIS Rio dos Frades	894	Support to the creation of the protected area
REVIS Una	23,404	Support to the creation of the protected area
<b>Biological Reserves (REBIO)</b>		
REBIO Augusto Ruschi	4,744	Evaluation of management effectiveness / Environmental education for the surrounding communities
REBIO Córrego Grande	1,504	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO de Araras	2,068	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
REBIO de Comboios	833	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO Estadual da Praia do Sul	3,600	Inclusion in the Bocaina Mosaic
REBIO Estadual Duas Bocas	2,910	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO Poço das Antas	5,500	Support to the management and expansion of the Education Center Professor Ademar F. Coimbra-Filho
REBIO Sooretama	24,250	Evaluation of management effectiveness
REBIO Tinguá	24,900	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic / Support to management
REBIO Una	11,400	Support to finalize the management plan / Expansion of the protected area / Support for the creation of the advisory board / Environmental education for the surrounding communities / Encouraging the adoption of less impacting agricultural activities by farmers in the surrounding areas
REBIO União	3,126	Support to develop the management plan / Preparation of management plan of the existing eucalyptus plantations in the Reserve
<b>Extractivist Reserves (RESEX)</b>		
RESEX de Canaveiras	100,645	Support to the creation of the protected area
RESEX Cassurubá	100,687	Support to the creation of the protected area
<b>Private Natural Heritage Reserves (RPPN)</b>		
RPPN Cafundó	517	Evaluation of management effectiveness
RPPN Alto Gamara	35	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
RPPN Ave Lavrinha	16.5	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
RPPN CEC-Tinguá	16.5	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Ecoparque de Una	83.28	Support to develop the management plan
RPPN El Nagual	17	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Fazenda Bulcão	608	Reforestation, monitoring of biodiversity indicators, expansion of nurseries and environmental education for the surrounding communities
RPPN Graziela Maciel Barroso	184	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Mitra do Bispo	35	Inclusion in the Mantiqueira Mosaic
RPPN Nova Angélica	240	Implementation of the center for environmental diffusion
RPPN Querência	6	Inclusion in the Central Fluminense Mosaic
RPPN Serra do Teimoso	200	Implementation of the center for environmental diffusion

\*The reserves covered by the RPPNs Incentive Program in the Atlantic Forest are not listed in this table.

## **ADDENDUM IV – INSTITUTIONS AND LAND PROPERTIES SUPPORTED BY CEPF IN THE ATLANTIC FOREST**

### **GRANTEES SUPPORTED DIRECTLY BY CEPF**

AMLD – Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado  
BirdLife/Save Brasil  
Cabruca – Cooperativa dos Produtores Orgânicos do Sul da Bahia  
Conservação Internacional  
Crescente Fértil  
CSF – Conservation Strategy Fund  
Ecotuba – Instituto de Conservação de Ambientes Litorâneos da Mata Atlântica  
FCAA – Fundação Ceciliano Abel Almeida  
Flora Brasil – Associação Flora Brasil  
Floresta Viva – Instituto Floresta Viva  
Fundação Biodiversitas  
Fundação Botânica Margaret Mee  
Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica  
Fundep – Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa  
GDN – Grupo de Defesa da Natureza  
IA-RBMA – Instituto Amigos da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica  
IBio – Instituto BioAtlântica  
Iesb – Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia  
Instituto Biomas – Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Biomas Brasileiros  
Instituto Cidade  
Instituto Terra  
Ipema – Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica  
Mülleriana – Sociedade Fritz Müller de Ciências Naturais  
Preserva – Associação dos Proprietários de Reservas Particulares do Estado da Bahia  
Projeto Piabanha – Associação dos Pescadores e Amigos do Rio Paraíba do Sul  
Rebraf – Instituto Rede Brasileira Agroflorestal  
Renctas – Rede Nacional de Combate ao Tráfico de Animais Silvestres  
Seeds – Sociedade de Estudos dos Ecossistemas e Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Bahia  
Smithsonian Institution  
Supereco – Instituto Supereco  
Tereviva – Associação de Fomento Turístico e Desenvolvimento Sustentável  
Terra Viva – Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico do Extremo Sul da Bahia  
UNF – United Nations Foundation  
Valor Natural

### **GRANTEES SUPPORTED BY THE INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROGRAMS**

#### ATLANTIC FOREST CENTRAL CORRIDOR

ABCERN – Associação Baiana para Conservação dos Recursos Naturais  
Amar Caparaó – Associação Pró-Melhoramento Ambiental da Região do Caparaó  
Amip – Santa Cruz – Associação dos Amigos do Rio Piraquê-Açu em Defesa da Natureza e do Meio Ambiente  
Amparo Familiar – Associação dos Agricultores Familiares de Alto Santa Maria, Rio Lamêgo e Barra do Rio Claro  
APTA – Associação de Programas em Tecnologias Alternativas  
Associação Comunitária Alternativa  
Associação Pedagógica Dendê da Serra  
Associação dos Pequenos Produtores Rurais de Aruanda  
Avidepa – Associação Vila-velhense de Proteção Ambiental  
Biocêntrica – Instituto Ambiental de Desenvolvimento Social Sustentável Biocêntrica  
CDS Guaçu-Virá – Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Guaçu-Virá  
Terra Viva – Centro de Desenvolvimento Agroecológico do Extremo Sul da Bahia  
Cepedes – Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas para o Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul da Bahia

Chão Vivo – Associação de Certificação de Produtos Orgânicos do ES  
Ecotuba – Instituto de Conservação dos Ambientes Litorâneos da Mata Atlântica  
Flora Brasil – Associação Flora Brasil  
Gerc – Grupo Ecológico Rio das Contas  
Grupo Ambiental Natureza Bela  
Grupo de Agricultura Ecológica Kapi'xawa  
In Viva – Instituto de Vivência Ambiental  
Instituto Dríades de Pesquisa e Conservação da Biodiversidade  
Instituto Orca – Organização Consciência Ambiental  
Instituto Tijuípe  
Instituto Uiraçu  
PAT Ecosmar – Projeto Amiga Tartaruga  
Preserva – Associação de Proprietários de Reservas Particulares da Bahia  
Projeto Onça – Núcleo de Comunidades Agrícolas, Associação de Moradores do Marimbu, Santo Antônio e Rio Negro  
Sambio – Sociedade dos Amigos do Museu de Biologia Professor Mello Leitão  
Sapi – Sociedade de Amigos do Parque de Itaúnas  
Sasar – Sociedade de Amigos da Reserva Augusto Ruschi  
Sociedade Civil dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Santa Teresa

### SERRA DO MAR CORRIDOR

AAECEJMC – Associação de Apoio à Escola do Colégio Estadual José Martins da Costa  
Alnorte – Ambiental Litoral Norte  
AMAJF – Associação pelo Meio Ambiente de Juiz de Fora  
Amanhagua- Organização para o Bem da Água, da Natureza e da Vida  
Arpemg – Associação de RPPNs e Reservas Privadas de Minas Gerais  
Caminhos de Cunha  
CCRC – Centro Comunitário Rural da Colina  
CILSJ - Consórcio Intermunicipal Lagos São João  
Crescente Fértil  
GBV – Grupo de Pesquisa Brasil Verde  
GEMA - Grupo de Educação para o Meio Ambiente  
Gepap – Grupo de Educação e Preservação Ambiental de Piracaia  
Grupo Dispersores  
IA – Instituto Altermita  
IA-RBMA – Instituto de Amigos da Reserva da Biosfera da Mata Atlântica  
Iapa – Instituto Ambiental Ponto Azul  
IBG – Instituto Baía de Guanabara  
IBio - Instituto BioAtlântica  
Innatus - Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia e Uso Sustentável  
Instituto Eco-Solidário  
Instituto Pau-Brasil de História Natural  
Ipeds – Instituto de Pesquisas e Educação para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável  
Ipema – Instituto de Permacultura e Ecovilas da Mata Atlântica  
ITPA – Instituto Terra de Preservação Ambiental  
Mapa – Movimento Ambiental Pingo D'Água  
Mero – Movimento Ecológico de Rio das Ostras  
Nasce – Núcleo de Ação em Ambiente, Saúde, Cultura e Educação  
O Nosso Vale a Nossa Vida  
Oads – Organização Ambiental para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável  
Organização Bio-Brás  
Projeto Araras  
Projeto Piabanha – Associação dos Pescadores e Amigos do Rio Paraíba do Sul  
Regua – Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu  
SalveaSerra – Grupo de Proteção Ambiental da Serra da Concórdia  
Sapê – Sociedade Angrense de Proteção Ecológica  
Serra Acima – Associação de Cultura e Educação Ambiental  
Tereviva – Associação de Fomento Turístico e Desenvolvimento Sustentável  
Una nas Águas  
Vale Verde – Associação de Defesa do Meio Ambiente  
Viva Lagoa – Associação de Defesa da Lagoa de Araruama

## **GRANTEES SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAM FOR SUPPORTING PRIVATE NATURAL HERITAGE RESERVES**

ADA – Agência de Desenvolvimento Ambiental  
ADEA - Associação de Defesa e Educação Ambiental  
Afrânio Silva Almeida  
Agrimo Agricultura e Imobiliária Ltda  
Alberto Masicano Guedes  
Alcides José Soares e Zeneide Volpe Soares  
Alexandre Homsí Pedott, Hércules Rodrigues e Gabriel Simon  
Alice Madruga  
Aloysio Gomes Carneiro e Glória Olímpia Goulart collares  
Amane - Associação para Proteção da Mata Atlântica do Nordeste  
Amilcar Benetti  
AML D – Associação Mico-Leão-Dourado  
Anamaria Sol da Costa e Flávio Botelho da Costa  
Ângelo Pio Mendes Correa Jr.  
Anne Claire Eldridge  
Antonio Carlos Britto  
Antônio de Oliveira Leite  
Antônio de Pádua dos Santos  
Antônio Luiz de Mello e Souza  
Antônio Monteiro da Silva Filho  
Antônio Nacle Gannam  
Antônio Nelson Coelho Pinheiro e Luiz Bevilaqua Penna Franca  
Antônio Raimundo Luedy Oliveira  
Antônio Xavier Pinheiro  
APN - Associação Patrimônio Natural  
APPN – Associação Pernambucana dos Proprietários de RPPNs  
Apremavi - Associação de Preservação do Meio Ambiente e da Vida  
Aqua - Associação Quadrilátero das Águas  
Aristides de Oliveira Castro  
Arnaldo Ramoska e Antonio Castelani  
Arpemg – Associação de RPPNs e Reservas Privadas de Minas Gerais  
Asa Branca - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN do Ceará, Piauí e Maranhão  
Aspasg – Associação de Proteção e Educação Ambiental da Serra dos Garcias  
Associação Alerta Verde  
Associação Amigos de Iracambi  
Associação Antonio Vieira - Colégio Medianeira  
Associação de Preservação e Ecoturismo  
Associação dos Bombeiros Voluntários de Santa Teresa  
Associação dos Proprietários em Reserva Ibirapitanga  
Associação Ecológica Amigos da Serra  
Associação Flora Brasil  
Associação Paranaense de Proprietários de RPPNs  
Associação Parque do Zizo  
Associação Protetora da Infância Província do Paraná  
Associação Terra Una  
Associação Vipassana do Brasil  
Assunta Salvador  
Atuar Mundo Novo  
Audelino Carlos Klauberg  
Bernadete Zilioti  
Bioses Consultoria  
Bismarck José Ney  
BN Design Ambiental  
Brasília Mascarenhas  
Caipora Cooperativa para a Construção da Natureza  
Camila Jabur  
Carlos Alberto Monteiro

Carlos Antonio Lopes Lessa  
Carlos Roberto Coelho Marinho  
Carlos Roberto Lima Thiago  
Carlos Rodolfo Hantchel  
Carlos Simas  
Catia Hansel  
Cecna – Centro de Estudos e Conservação da Natureza  
Ceco – Centro de Estudos Ecológicos e Educação Ambiental  
Ceia – Centro de Interpretação Ambiental e Cultural Rural  
Celso Miguez Amil e Sumaia Elias Abrão  
Ciro José Ribeiro de Moura  
Cláudia Alonso  
Cláudia Chaves Gaudino Marini  
Cleide Iara Andrade da Silva  
Condomínio Brumas do Espinhaço  
Cybele da Silva  
Dalva Ringuer  
Daniel Turi  
Danilo Bernardino de Souza  
Danilo Cavalini/ Rodolpho R. Cavalini  
Darnício Assis  
Davi Fento Miller  
Débora Barberis Dillon e outros  
Deise Moreira Paulo  
Deniz Braz Pereira Gomes  
Denizar Missawa Camurça  
Deonísio Vanderlinde e Érico Porto Filho  
Dina Maria Rosa Salvador  
Dorival Lessa de Carvalho Filho e Patricia Eliane de Carvalho  
Dulce Bahia D. Arthur  
Edda Maria Machado Britto  
Edgard Freitas Fernandes  
Eduardo Augusto Alves de Santana  
Eduardo Freire Gomes  
Eduardo Luiz Loureiro  
Elizabeth Maria Campanella de Siervi  
Elza Nishimura Woehl e Germano Woehl Junior  
Enoc dos Reis Barbosa  
Eny Hertz Bittencourt  
Eraldo Oliveira Nascimento  
Eugenio Victor Follmann  
Everson José Faganela  
Fabiano Rosas Rocha  
Felipe Nogueira Bello Simas  
Fernando e Christiane Teixeira  
Fernando Jose de Carvalho de Mello  
Fernando José Pimentel Teixeira  
Fernando Lessa Gomes  
Flávio Diniz Fontes  
Flávio Pantarotto  
Francisco de Assis Vieira Saturnino  
Francisco Fernandes Ribeiro Filho  
Fundação Bio - Rio  
Fundação Biodiversitas  
Fundação Matutu  
Fundação Mo'ã  
Fundação Monteiro's para Preservação da Vida & do Meio Ambiente  
Fundação para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Terra Potiguar  
Fundação Pedra do Baú  
Fundagres – Fundação do Desenvolvimento Agrário do Espírito Santo

George Ribeiro Neto  
George Valli Braille  
Georges Michael Kallas  
Germano Berger  
Getulio Rodrigues Leal e Angelina Nogueira Leal  
Giacomo Clausi  
Gilberto Pereira Ribeiro  
Gilda Arantes Maciel  
Girceu Machado  
Gleidmar Berger Nascimento  
Grupo Dispersores  
Guilherme Henrique Soares Lundgren  
Gustavo Nora  
Hamilton Gomes da Silva  
Hartmut Herbert Hess  
Helio José Campos Ferras  
Helvécio Rodrigues Pereira Filho  
Henrique Berbert  
Heródoto Barbeiro  
Horst Erhard Bernhard Kalloch  
Huarley Pratte Lemke  
IBio - Instituto Bioatlântica  
Idéia Ambiental – Instituto de Pesquisa e Conservação da Natureza  
Iesb – Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia  
Instituto Água Boa  
Instituto Amuirandê  
Instituto Baía de Guanabara  
Instituto de Biodiversidade  
Instituto Mater Natura  
Instituto Seiva Advogados pela Natureza  
Instituto Sul Mineiro de Estudos e Conservação da Natureza  
Instituto Terra  
Ipema – Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica  
IPMA – Instituto para Preservação da Mata Atlântica  
Iracambi Recursos Naturais Ltda  
Irimar José da Silva  
Isa Maria Fontes de Willecot de Rincquesen  
Isolange e Hivonete Eifler  
Ivo Sztterling  
Jaime Roy Doxsey  
Jaroslav e Yara Pesek  
Jean Claude Lafuge  
João Batista de Oliveira Gomes  
João Batista Purificate  
João Emilio Entringer  
João Lopes Coelho  
João Luiz Madureira Junior  
João Rizzieri  
Jorge Luiz Albuquerque  
Jorge Raimundo Bonnet Ribeiro Colaço  
José Alexandre Pena da Silva  
José Antônio Cintra  
José Eraldo Lima soares  
Josilda Amado da silva  
Jurgen Dobereiner  
Lindemberg Julio Cardoso  
Luci Ramos de Lima  
Lúcia Jatobá  
Luiz Gonzaga de Oliveira Filho e Lucienne de Oliveira  
Luiz Nelson Faria Cardoso

Macambira - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN de Alagoas, Paraíba e Rio Grande do Norte  
Manoel Elielson Cordeiro de Jesus e Jucelia Almeida Matos de Jesus  
Mantiqueira Incorporações Ltda  
Marama de Mello Badaró  
Marc Nüscheler  
Marco Antonio Gracie Imperial  
Marcos Palmeira  
Margarete Nogalis e Lucia Adelaide Mugia  
Maria da Conceição Carvalho Conrado e John Carvalho Conrado  
Maria Eliete Passos  
Maria José Mendes da Costa  
Maria Sebastiana Dutra Pimenta  
Marie Thérèse Odette Ernest Dias  
Marilda Cruz Lima da Silva  
Marilena Cortes Bittercourt Silva  
Marinelva Atash  
Mário Eduardo Silva Verbicário Vahia  
Martha Pertinente Daleprani  
Mauro César Marghetti Laranjeira  
Max Carmo de Souza  
Mirian Lovera silva  
Myriam Tizzano Junqueira  
Nair Pratte Lemke  
Nasce – Núcleo de Ação em Ambiente, Saúde, Cultura e Educação  
Nelson Antonio Calil  
Nietta Lindenberg Monte  
OCT – Organização de Conservação de Terras do Baixo Sul da Bahia  
Octavio Galvão Correia Junior  
Omar Edson Botter  
OPTA – Organização Patrimonial, Turística e Ambiental  
Organização Bio-Brás  
Orlando Mohallem  
Oscar de Azevedo Nolf  
Osmar Alves Baptista  
Otávio Marcos Sepúlveda  
Ovídio Antonio Pires  
Paulo Henrique de Figueiredo Soares  
Paulo Márcio Goulart Canongia  
Paulo Roberto Faria de Jesus  
Pedro Henrique Duarte Ferreira  
Pedro Monteiro Bastos Filho  
Pedro Moreira Alves de Brito  
Pedro Volkmer de Castilho  
Poliana Florindo e Thiago Bof  
Preserva - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN da Bahia e Sergipe  
Preservação  
Província Brasileira da Congregação Missão  
Ramiro Abdalla Lima Passos  
Rede de Desenvolvimento Humano  
Regua - Reserva Ecológica Guapiaçu  
Reidiná de Almeida Pacheco  
Rejane Lima Machado do Santos Wolcott  
Renata Mellão Alves Lima  
Repams - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN do Mato Grosso do Sul  
Reserva Nativa  
Reserva Natural  
Ricardo Consentino dos Santos  
Roberto Campos Rocha e Leonor Coelho  
Roberto Novaes  
Rogério Benvegnú Guedes

Rolf Guenther Hatschbach Loose  
Ronaldo de Jesus Santana  
RPPN Catarinense - Associação de Proprietários de RPPN de Santa Catarina  
RPPN Paraná – Associação Paranaense de Proprietários de RPPN  
Samuel Paiva Mângia  
Sandra Souza Damasceno  
Sandro Camarini Borges  
Sara – Sociedade Amigos da Reserva Biológica Augusto Ruschi  
Sergio de Lima  
Sérgio Prado  
Sérgio Ramos dos Santos  
Severino Righetti  
Sílvia Silva Peixoto  
Sociedade Civil Bombeiros Voluntários de Santa Tereza  
SPVS - Sociedade de Pesquisa em vida Selvagem e Educação ambiental  
Sylvio Rodrigues Baptista  
Valdir Ladeira Girardi  
Valmor Amorim  
Valor Natural  
Vania Maria Moreira dos Santos  
Vitor Osmar Becker  
Walter Behr

## **GRANTEES SUPPORTED BY THE PROGRAM FOR THE PROTECTION OF THREATENED SPECIES**

ABCN – Associação Baiana para Conservação dos Recursos Naturais  
APNE – Associação Plantas do Nordeste  
Associação Amigos do Museu Nacional  
Associação Pró-Muriqui  
Birdlife International – Programa do Brasil  
Ceco – Centro de Estudos Ecológicos e Educação Ambiental  
Dríades – Instituto Dríades de Pesquisa e Conservação  
Ecomar – Associação de Estudos Costeiros e Marinhos dos Abrolhos  
Esfa – Escola São Francisco de Assis  
Fadef – Fundação de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco  
Fadep – Fundação de Apoio e Desenvolvimento do Ensino, Pesquisa e Extensão  
FAI/UFSC – Fundação de Apoio Institucional ao Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico  
Fapeu – Fundação de Amparo a Pesquisa e Extensão Universitária  
Faurgs – Fundação de Apoio da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul  
FUJB – Fundação Universitária José Bonifácio  
Fundação Cearense de Pesquisa e Cultura  
Fundep – Fundação de Desenvolvimento da Pesquisa  
Funep – Fundação de Apoio à Pesquisa, Ensino e Extensão  
FZB-RS – Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul  
IBC – Instituto de Biologia da Conservação  
Idéia Ambiental – Instituto de Pesquisa e Conservação da Natureza  
Iesb – Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia  
Iesb/UFMG/ECMVS – Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia e Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/Curso de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia, Conservação e Manejo de Vida Silvestre  
Instituto Biomas – Instituto de Pesquisas e Conservação da Biodiversidade dos Ecossistemas Brasileiros  
Instituto Terra Brasilis  
IPE – Instituto de Pesquisas Ecológicas  
Ipema – Instituto de Pesquisas da Mata Atlântica  
Mater Natura – Instituto de Estudos Ambientais  
Projeto Araras  
SNE – Sociedade Nordestina de Ecologia  
SPVS – Sociedade de Pesquisa em Vida Selvagem e Educação Ambiental  
Uesc – Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz

Ufal – Fundação Universitária de Desenvolvimento de Extensão e Pesquisa  
Unesp/Instituto de Biociências  
Valor Natural

**GRANTEES SUPORTED BY THE ATLANTIC FOREST PROTECTED AREAS INITIAVE**

Amane - Associação para Proteção da Mata Atlântica do Nordeste  
Cybermind  
IESB – Instituto de Estudos Socioambientais do Sul da Bahia  
Instituto Floresta Viva  
Relevo Serviços Técnicos Ltda  
Survey Topografia e Cadastramento Ltda