CEPF Final Project Completion Report

Organization Legal Name:	Fundo Mundial para a Natureza
Project Title:	Cerrado Supply-Chain Innovation through Municipal-scale Planning, Policy and Capacity Building
Grant Number:	CEPF-100417
CEPF Region:	Cerrado
Strategic Direction:	3 Promote and strengthen supply chains associated with the sustainable use of natural resources and ecological restoration in the hotspot
Grant Amount:	
Project Dates:	July 01, 2017 - March 31, 2020
Date of Report:	June 24, 2020

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

List each partner and explain how they were involved with the project.

Network of Municipal Environmental Councils (Condema) - The Condema Network was created through a partnership between WWF, Neotrópica Foundation and other partners. The objective of this partnership was to strengthen partnerships between COMDEMAs in the region, promoting the exchange of experiences and strengthening and creating local public policies
Boa Sorte Quilombo community Association - The Project promoted the strengthened of the association during its implementation. The partnership has included the support for better governance, empowerment, and articulation among community members.
Canaã Settlement Association - The Project promoted the strengthened of the association during its implementation. The partnership has included the support for better governance, empowerment, and articulation among community members.
Partnership for BMP program implementation - During the elaboration of the project, WWF-Brasil and Boviplan, have worked to promote the BMP program named: "Programa de Capacitação em Boas Práticas Agropecuárias (BPA), Nascentes do Pantanal". The implementation of the program was possible through the partnership with key stakeholders in the region as NaturaFrig - regional meat processing company, Mato Grosso do Sul state agency for Environment, SENAR - the national training program for rural producers, Embrapa-Pantanal – federal research and extension agency, between others.

CONSERVATION IMPACTS

Summarize the overall impact of your project, describing how your project has contributed to the implementation of the CEPF ecosystem profile.

- **3 community-based restoration programs developed**
- **With implementation of PMLUMP solutions during the post-project period, area of KBAs with strengthened protections and management, i.e., remaining native habitat + protected APPs and RLs + areas with sustainable land-use practices (SLUPs), will be increased by 87,383 ha**
- **3 participative municipal land-use management plans (PMLUMP) and 2 environmental policies influenced to accomodate biodiversity**
- **With implementation of PMLUMP solutions during the post-project period, production area managed for biodiversity, i.e., with sustainable land-use practices (SLUPs), will be increased by 113,401 ha**
- **1,583 direct beneficiaries (807 women and 776 men) in the project region**
- **3 rural communities in the 3 target municipalities directly benefitting**
- **2 environmental policies created or strengthened through the activities and influence of Municipal Environmental Councils**
- **3 best management practices used more widely in the project region**
- **1 network made up of rural producers, food companies, NGOs and municipal governments created**

***Note*: Supplemental pdf files showing products and additional information regarding our progress toward achieving deliverables are named as follows: CEPF 100417 Supplement X.X (X.X = deliverable number)**

Planned Long-term Impacts – 3+ years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By 2025, 1 locally-run restoration business established in each of the 3 target municipalities of the project region.	No locally-run restoration businesses were established in the 3 target municipalities during the project period. However, the experience gained by regional stakeholders with project coordinated pilot restoration projects and the Native Seed Supply Network provided the foundation for establishment of businesses in the future that contribute to restoration supply chains. See supplements 3.2, 3.3. and CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.

Planned Short-term Impacts – 1 to 3 years (as stated in the approved proposal)

Impact Description	Impact Summary
By 9/2019, 1 community-based restoration program that provides low-cost tree seedlings and assistance for restoration projects in APPs and RLs on rural properties established in each of 3 target municipalities of the project region.	3 community-based restoration programs were developed, one in each target municipality. The programs were focused on the Native Seed Supply Network (NSSN) launched in 2018 and pilot restoration projects launched in 2019. For the NSSN, we linked 3 small-holder communities in the project region that are collecting and selling seeds from nearby Cerrado forest remnants with a landowner association that needs a diversity of native seeds for restoring degraded headwater basins near Campo Grande, MS. For the most active community participating from 2018 through 2019, 30 collectors (23 women and 7 men) from 28 families collected more than 370 kg of seeds from 52 tree species, earning more than R$ 15,000 (supplement 3.2). For pilot restoration projects, plans and budgets presented by restoration specialists to key project-region actors, including municipal secretaries, legislators, CMMA members and landowners, were debated and completed and 2 of 3 pilot projects were

	launched by December 2019 (supplement 3.3). CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, area with strengthened protections and management implemented in the region encompassed by KBAs MS21, MS36 and MS25 increased by 60,000 ha.	With implementation of PMLUMP solutions during the post-project period, the area of KBAs with strengthened protections and management, i.e., remaining native habitat + protected APPs and RLs + areas with sustainable land-use practices (SLUPs), will be increased by 87,383 ha See supplement 1.1 and CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, 3 municipal land-use management plans and 5 municipal environmental policies influenced to accommodate biodiversity in the project region.	3 participative municipal land-use management plans (PMLUMP) and 2 environmental policies were influenced to accommodate biodiversity. As PMLUMP solutions are implemented by the 3 municipalities, existing native habitat will be maintained, and landscape connectivity will be increased through restoration of converted riparian APP zones and creation of buffer zones linking legal reserves (RLs) and other forest fragments (supplement 1.1). The creation and reactivation of municipal environmental councils (CMMAs) in the project region established forums for developing and strengthening environmental policies that accommodate biodiversity (supplement 2). CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, production area in the 3 municipalities of the project region managed for biodiversity conservation increased by 36,000 ha as result of implementation of MLUMP, strengthened municipal environmental policies and the actions of community-based restoration programs.	With implementation of PMLUMP solutions during the post-project period, production area managed for biodiversity, i.e., with sustainable land-use practices (SLUPs), will be increased by 113,401 ha. See supplement 1.1 and CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, the number of direct beneficiaries in the project region increased by 1,700 (half women and half men).	Since the beginning of the project, the number of direct beneficiaries from community outreach and capacity-building activities totals 1,583 (807 women, 776 men). Total event participants, including direct beneficiaries and those from collaborating organizations, totals 1,967 (1,039 women, 928 men). We estimate indirect beneficiaries exposed to project messages through media and publications to be approximately 3,000. Participant lists from community outreach and capacity-building activities are presented in: CEPF 100417 supplement 5a_Partcipant List Summary_01012018_31122019 and CEPF 100417 supplement 5b_Participant lists_10072019_31122019.
By 9/2019, rural communities of 3 municipalities directly benefiting from implementation of conservation, restoration and sustainable land-use measures specified by Municipal land-use management planning (MLUMP).	A diverse array of rural communities in the 3 target municipalities are benefitting (or will benefit in the future) directly from community restoration programs, CMMA policy decisions and implementation of PMLUMP solutions. Examples include communities benefitting from development of the Ranching Best Management Practices Program, the Native Seed Supply Network, community-based tourism programs and adoption of sustainable land use practices (SLUPs), like rotational grazing. See supplements 1.2, 1.4, 3.2, 3.3 and CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, 3 environmental policies created or strengthened through the actions of the Municipal Environmental Council (CMMA) of Corguinho, MS, and 1 policy created or strengthened through the CMMAs of Rochedo and Rio Negro, MS.	2 environmental policy changes were realized through the activities and influence of Municipal Environmental Councils (CMMAs), one creating the first CMMA in Rochedo, MS and the other reactivating the CMMA of Rio Negro, MS. Key CMMA advocates in Corguinho, MS, who have been mobilized by project staff continue to push for revising the decree that reactivates the CMMA and nominates new members. Members (and future members in Corguinho) of the CMMAs continue to develop and strengthen general environmental policies based on those established in other municipalities, and they are debating policies on specific issues, e.g., tourism development. See supplement 2, CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, the number of best management	At least 3 best management practices are used more widely

practices used widely in the project region increased by 3.	in the project region as a result of project activities, including rotational grazing, moveable electric fencing for establishing rotational grazing systems, best practices for collection of native Cerrado seeds, best practices for community based tourism and a range of techniques recommended by the Ranching Best Management Practices Program (e.g., improved cattle nutrition through pasture fertilization and diet supplementation, use of rotational grazing systems and use of BMP to benefit from state incentive programs for ranchers). See supplements 1.2, 1.4, 3.2 and CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.
By 9/2019, the number of networks in the project region made up of rural producers, food companies, NGOs, and municipal governments increased by 1.	As part of the Rancher Best Management Practices program, 1 network made up of rural producers, a regional meat processing company, landowner-trusted state and federal agricultural agencies, rancher associations and the 3 target municipal governments was created. The network, called "GTE, grupo para troca de experiências, BPA Nascentes do Pantanal", realized its first meeting and a discussion on rotational grazing and pasture management in November 2019. See supplement 1.4 and CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019.

Describe the successes or challenges of the project toward achieving its short-term and long-term impact objectives.

We were successful in achieving most short-term impacts.
One exception was reactivating the municipal environmental council of Corguinho, MS, due to a lack of support by the mayor, who, despite repeated orientation efforts by project staff and motivated municipal stakeholders, did not recognize the value of establishing a CMMA. Therefore, for Key Indicators 6 and 13, only 2 municipal environmental policies were strengthened or influenced during the project, rather than our target of 3.
Although we achieved our goal of developing Participative Municipal Land Use Management Planning (PMLUMP) for the 3 target municipalities, achieving the related impacts of Key Indicator 4, increased area with strengthened protections and management, and Key Indicator 8, increased production area managed for biodiversity, will depend on post-project implementation of PMLUMP. For impact reporting, we included expected changes in the two indicators once the 3 municipalities have implemented PMLUMP.
For the long-term impact of establishing locally-run restoration businesses, the project has established the tools needed for local stakeholders to achieve the impact by 2025 through capacity building, as well as hands-on experience with restoration and native seed collecting.
See supplement: CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019

Were there any unexpected impacts (positive or negative)?

Unexpected positive impact: development of the Native Seed Supply Network (NSSN) and participation of primarily women collectors called attention to the issue of domestic violence toward women in the participating communities. Some of the women collectors who had been victims of domestic violence and were currently single heads of households gained greater economic independence as a result of the extra income from the collection and sale of native Cerrado seeds (see supplement 3.2).

Unexpected negative impact: negative attitudes toward tourism programs and theft of a tourism sign by neighbors of communities establishing community-based tourism programs were unexpected (see supplement 1.2).
Unexpected Positive and/or Negative impact depending on perspective: a community member encountering a jaguar while collecting native Cerrado seeds (listen to community member audio included with report).

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND PRODUCTS/DELIVERABLES

Describe the results from each product/deliverable:

Component		Deliverable		
#	**Description**	**#**	**Description**	**Results for Deliverable**
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.	1.1	By 9/19, municipal land-use management planning (MLUMP) and investment strategies integrating conservation actions are developed for 3 rural municipalities through collaboration with municipal governments, landowners, and other regional stakeholders.	Completing a 2-year participative process with municipal governments, environmental councils (CMMAs) and other stakeholders, we developed Participative Municipal Land Use Management Planning (PMLUMP) for the 3 target municipalities. Results show that as final PMLUMP solutions are implemented during the post-project period, existing native habitat will be maintained, and landscape connectivity will be increased through restoration of converted riparian APP zones and creation of buffer zones linking legal reserves (RLs) and other forest fragments. Buffer zones will also reduce harmful fragment edge effects, while expansion of sustainable land use practices (SLUPs) in production areas will increase landscape permeability for dispersal by native flora and fauna. PMLUMP solutions defined spatially explicit Priority Conservation Areas and land use management zones. With implementation, 31% of the project region will be maintained as native habitat, 9% will be designated as buffer vegetation combined with SLUPs, 11% as priority restoration zones combined with SLUPs and 49% as conventional production area. This zoning scheme maintains existing native habitat, while substantially increasing buffer vegetation, restoration zones and production areas with SLUPs. See supplement 1.1
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable	1.2	By 9/19, 3 model rural properties are established/ maintained and documented with photos in each target municipality to promote implementation of MLUMP	We realized 2 courses for 2 model communities developing community-based tourism programs, i.e., Marketing and Communication for the Quilombola Community-Furnas da Boa Sorte (QCFBS) and Hospitality and Communication for the Assentamento Canaã community. During courses, we installed 28 community-designed tourism signs, 18 at homes of families providing services and 10 along roads leading to communities. Labels with community-designed logos were used by community members selling locally made products. Results from monitoring community-based tourism indicators and community perceptions are

	and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.		and demonstrate benefits of improved conservation, restoration and land-use measures specified by MLUMP.	presented in CEPF 100417 supplement 1.2. Positive impacts of the programs included: (i) improving infrastructure, (ii) forming a network of tourists that report positive experiences, (iii) reducing unsustainable practices, e.g., ending use of disposable plastic cups, and (iv) raising incomes, i.e., R$ 6,000 gained by QCFBS and R$ 3,250 gained by Assentamento Canaã. Perception surveys showed (in part) that while additional income was the initial motivation for adopting the programs, by the end of the project, community members also recognized long-term benefits, such as socio-environmental and economic sustainability. Model property monitoring results (Del 1.5 & 1.6): Supplement 1.2
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.	1.3	By 9/19, 1/4 of the target rural population (1,700 people from participant lists, course surveys and dissemination/audience records) is reached with proven outreach and capacity-building that demonstrates the benefits of MLUMP actions.	From Jul-Dec 2019, 29 outreach and capacity-building (CB) activities focused on municipal planning (PMLUMP), strengthening environmental policies and restoration programs directly benefitted 436 community members (191 women, 245 men) in 3 target municipalities. Since project launch, outreach and CB activities have directly benefitted 1,583 community members (807 women, 776 men). • 26-Sep, 8, 9, 14-Oct, 13-Dec: 6 CB meetings on PMLUMP and strengthening environmental policies in 3 municipalities (10 women, 31 men) • 12–14-Jul, 3, 12–13-Aug, 8-Oct: 2 courses and 2 meetings about community-based tourism, Quilombola Community-Furnas de Boa Sorte (QCFBS) and Assentamento Canaã (35 women, 21 men) • 22–23-Aug: Outreach and media campaign including radio broadcasts in 3 municipalities to promote newly developed program on ranching best management practices, "BPA, Nascentes do Pantanal" (33 women, 55 men) • 29-Aug, 25, 26-Sep, 28–30, 31-Oct, 26-Nov, 2, 17-Dec: 9 CB events, including seminars, courses and field excursions in 3 municipalities and Campo Grande, to launch "BPA, Nascentes do Pantanal" program (40 women, 104 men) • See Del. 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 for restoration program CB and events
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions	1.4	By 9/19, steps for collaborating	Collaborating with EU-supported WWF-Brasil colleagues, we launched a ranching best management practices (BMP) program, "BPA

	from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.		with Lactalis International, Brasil Foods and/or other private companies are investigated, presented in a report and initiated to promote development of sustainable dairy and beef supply chains founded on best practices.	Nascentes do Pantanal" in August. To assist with rancher recruitment (the key challenge) and program execution, we enlisted the help of 11 partner organizations (see supplement 1.4). In addition to realizing 9 capacity building (CB) events, including courses, seminars and excursions to ranches, we organized the first meeting of a sustainable rancher network founded on BMPs, i.e., "GTE, grupo para troca de experiências, BPA Nascentes do Pantanal". The goal of the network is to share experiences among participants and promote sustainable beef supply chains founded on BMPs (Act 1.4.2). A total of 97 ranchers and 47 ranch technicians (40 women and 104 men) participated in "BPA Nascentes do Pantanal" CB events from August through December 2019. The technicians included ranch managers, veterinarians, zootechnicians and agronomists. Of 97 participating ranchers, 35 completed program applications and expressed interest in further participation, as well as adoption of BMPs. In total, the ranches of the 35 applicants encompass an area of 8,201 ha in the 3 municipalities where BMPs will potentially be adopted. CEPF 100417 supplement 1.4
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.	1.5	From 9/18 to 9/19, pre- and post-measurements show that milk production is at least doubled on dairy farms that implement MLUMP-specified conservation, restoration and sustainable land-use measures.	On the 60-ha commercial-scale dairy farm that uses rotational grazing, milking machines and refrigeration, milk production dropped to 50 L/day during dry season months when farmers returned to using the continuous grazing area. Milk production doubled as rains returned in November and December and the rotational grazing system was reactivated. Similar to 2019, milk production is expected to reach 150 L/day during 2020 wet season months. On the 25-ha small-holder dairy farm that transitioned to full time cheese production, the farmers continue to buy milk from neighboring farms and produce fifty 650 g wheels of cheese per day (R$ 12.00 each). They plan to buy dairy cows with profits and return to producing their own milk by reactivating their rotational grazing system with moveable electric fencing. The 20-ha Agrarian Reform dairy farm is delaying

				installation of a small-scale rotational system with moveable electric fencing until erosion prevention and pasture restoration measures are implemented. A pilot restoration plan has been completed for the property, but implementation is awaiting approval from the municipality of Corguinho to provide a tractor and technician for constructing erosion-prevention contour mounds (see supplement 3.3). CEPF 100417 supplement 1.2
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.	1.6	From 9/18 to 9/19, pre- and post-measurements show that beef cattle weights and calf births increase by at least 15% and 20%, respectively, on ranches that implement MLUMP-specified conservation, restoration and sustainable land-use measures.	During dry season pasture die-off months on the 250-ha beef cattle ranch, only a small number of dairy cows grazing mostly on hay used the 10-ha rotational grazing system. With the return of rains and pasture growth in November and December, 40 beef cattle steers were introduced into the rotational grazing system. Similar to the 2019 wet season, the stocking rate supported by the rotational system was 1.6 times greater than that supported by the continuous grazing area. Using the wastewater irrigation and fertilization system, NaturaFrig planted a new variety of exotic pasture in its 40-ha rotational grazing system during the peak of the dry season, i.e., July and August 2019. After a few months, 50 beef cattle were introduced to the system at a stocking rate that is 2.0 times greater than is typical for continuous grazing systems in the region. NaturaFrig expects to maintain this high level of cattle production even during dry season months due to the use of the irrigation / fertilization system. CEPF 100417 supplement 1.2
1	Promoting municipal-scale transitions from dairy and beef supply chains associated with inefficient and environmentally harmful BAU land-use practices to supply chains associated with more profitable	1.7	From 9/18 to 9/19, pre- and post-GIS surveys show that increased protections are initiated for 20–30% of riparian zone APPs in target municipalities due to implementati	With implementation of PMLUMP solutions during the post-project period (Del. 1.1), the 74% (31,730 ha) of riparian zone APPs that are comprised of native vegetation will be maintained, and an additional 2% (857 ha) of the APP zone that was altered will be restored to native vegetation, i.e., there will be increased protections for 76% (32,587 ha) of riparian APP zones. Our target for PMLUMP of having 90% of APP zones comprised of native vegetation was not met due to the high cost of including restoration of converted APP vegetation in land use management solutions. To make up the 14% deficit (6,000 ha), we discussed the need for the municipalities to invest in additional APP zone restoration beyond that specified by PMLUMP

	and environmentally sustainable land-use practices.		on of MLUMP-specified conservation, restoration and sustainable land-use measures.	solutions. In addition to protecting important environmental services, this would avoid potential fines related to illegal conversion of APP zones. CEPF 100417 supplement 1.1
2	Promoting adoption of municipal environmental policies that strengthen protections for APPs and LRs and increase compliance with existing environmental laws through actions of Municipal Environmental Councils (CMMAs).	2.1	By 9/18, municipal laws establishing CMMAs for the municipalities of Rochedo and Rio Negro have been promoted through WWF-Brasil mobilization of municipal and state government officials, legal advisors, NGOs, landowners, and private sector stakeholders.	A law creating the first CMMA of Rochedo was passed by the municipal legislative body, "Câmara Municipal de Rochedo", signed by the mayor, Francisco de Paula Ribeiro Junior, and published in the "Diário Oficial de Rochedo" (official diary) on 26-Sep-2019. A decree nominating the 6 members of Rochedo´s CMMA was published in the "Diário Oficial de Rochedo" on 2-Oct-2019. In addition, Rochedo created a new department and position, the Secretary of Environmental and Tourism, which had not existed before mobilization by CEPF project staff and key municipal actors. The CMMA of Rio Negro that was reactivated by decree on 21-Dec-2018 remains active with 11 members. As of December 2019, reactivation of Corguinho´s CMMA remains incomplete, because some new members nominated for the CMMA have not yet confirmed their participation, and there are small adjustments that still need to be made to the existing CMMA law. The current preliminary list has 14 potential CMMA members. A key problem has been a lack of support from the mayor who fails to recognize the value of a CMMA for the municipality. Key CMMA advocates who have been mobilized by project staff continue to push for revising the decree that reactivates the CMMA and nominates new members. CEPF 100417 supplement 2
2	Promoting adoption of municipal environmental policies that strengthen protections for APPs and LRs and increase compliance	2.2	By 9/19, evidence-based arguments and policy briefs are prepared and presented to CMMAs and municipal	The first official meetings of the newly reactivated CMMA of Rio Negro and the newly created CMMA of Rochedo, as well as meetings with future CMMA members from Corguinho, were focused on evaluations of CEPF-promoted pilot restoration projects (see supplement 3.3), municipal planning (PMLUMP) and priorities and next steps for CMMAs. Priorities in terms of developing or strengthening environmental policies shared by all three

	with existing environmental laws through actions of Municipal Environmental Councils (CMMAs).		governments to promote 5 strengthened or newly-created priority municipal environmental policies (see priority policy list, Project Approach).	municipalities included: (i) decentralizing the environmental licensing process, i.e., passing part of the responsibility for environmental licensing from the state to the municipality, (ii) promoting tourism, (iii) developing a solid waste management plan, (iv) developing a municipal environmental policy document that serves as a foundation for CMMA and municipal environmental initiatives and (v) promoting restoration projects, especially in riparian APPs. Capacity building and orientation regarding CMMAs and environmental policies and issues were important components of all 23 meetings that we realized with potential and active CMMA members during the project. Based on meeting minutes, we evaluated the progress made by CMMAs during the project, i.e., Del 4.1, evaluating the institutional capacity of CMMAs. CEPF 100417 supplement 2
3	Creating novel economic and educational opportunities for rural community members to participate in and benefit from newly developed supply chains associated with ecological restoration efforts.	3.1	By 9/19, 1 community-based ecological restoration program to provide low cost tree seedlings and assistance with restoration of APPs and LRs is developed in each target municipality and documented with course contents, participant evaluations and photos.	We continued to work closely with enthusiastic municipal actors leading and realizing various aspects of community-based restoration programs. These included community leaders coordinating seed collections and municipal secretaries, legislators and CMMA members soliciting support for restoration projects from politicians, landowners and other stakeholders. Restoration program activities included: • 5-Jul, 2-Aug, 6-Sep, 4-Oct, 19-Nov: 5 seed collection purchases for the Native Seed Supply Network (NSSN) at the Quilombola Community-Furnas de Boa Sorte (QCFBS) and the PA Corguinho community (61 women, 14 men), • 15-Aug, 7-Sep, 30-Oct, 20-Nov, 6-Dec: Monitoring of NSSN seed germination and seedling growth at the municipal tree nursery of Campo Grande (3 women, 3 men), • 16-Sep, 8, 14-Oct: 4 meetings in 3 municipalities to present and obtain feedback on plans developed for pilot restoration projects (8 women, 19 men, including landowners, CMMA members and municipal representatives) • 13, 16–17-Dec: Implementation of pilot restoration project, including site preparation and seedling planting with CMMA members at "Parque Municipal Cataratas de Diamantes", Rochedo (3 women, 4 men). See supplements 3.2, 3.3 and community audios

				attesting to the importance of the NSSN.
3	Creating novel economic and educational opportunities for rural community members to participate in and benefit from newly developed supply chains associated with ecological restoration efforts.	3.2	By 9/19, at least 5 small-scale tree seedling nurseries are established by small-holder rural families, rural schools or local NGOs in each target municipality and evaluated with pre- and post-project participant surveys, seedling monitoring and photos.	In May 2019, we evaluated knowledge gained by NSSN collectors on Cerrado seeds and plants and obtained feedback on NSSN importance and steps to improve it for 2019. Results showed substantial knowledge gained over 6 months via orientations, interactions with other collectors and practical experience gained during collections. The 3 communities rated the 5 NSSN aims as very import and suggested several improvements, e.g., creating WhatsApp groups to facilitate communication, increasing the no. of species on seed orders and expanding the seed buyer pool. 2019 seed collections by QCFBS expanded, while those of Assentament Canaã and PA Corguinho shrank. During 4 purchases at QCFBS from Jul–Nov, 30 collectors (23 women and 7 men) from 28 families collected a total of 183 kg of seeds from 51 tree species, earning a total of R$ 7,637. We attribute the relative success of QCFBS collections compared to those of other communities to greater enthusiasm about extra income, interest in Cerrado plants and the presence of a very effective seed collection coordinator. Monitoring showed high rates of germination and seedling survival, indicating high quality seeds were collected. Analyses of 4 NSSN indicator variables highlighted differences among the 3 communities: see supplement 3.2
3	Creating novel economic and educational opportunities for rural community members to participate in and benefit from newly developed supply chains associated with ecological restoration efforts.	3.3	By 9/19, at least 3 restoration projects are carried out on rural properties by community-based restoration teams in each target municipality and evaluated with pre- and post-project measuremen ts and photos.	Based on evaluations of potential pilot restoration sites in May 2019, restoration specialists developed 3 pilot project proposals and budgets that they presented to community-based restoration teams comprised of CMMA members, municipal representatives and landowners in Sep and Oct. Based on discussions and feedback, the teams adjusted plans, developed cost sharing schemes and set dates for project implementation. For the 3 projects, we agreed that CEPF would contribute funding for a majority of "insumos", or supplies, such as seedlings, seeds, fertilizer and leaf-cutter ant insecticide. Depending on the project, municipalities and landowners agreed to divide other costs, e.g., for tractors, fuel, technicians, equipment and manual labor. For the "Parque Municipal Cataratas dos Diamantes" project in Rochedo, CMMA members

				and CEPF staff prepared the site and began planting 484 seedlings in Dec. Preparations of an area for direct seeding, i.e., a "muvuca", at Fazenda Campo Verde in Rio Negro also began in Dec, while seed planting will begin in Feb 2020. Use of a municipal tractor and technician to construct erosion-prevention contour mounds for the Corguinho small farm project is awaiting approval. See 3 uploaded pilot project plans and CEPF 100417 supplement 3.3
3	Creating novel economic and educational opportunities for rural community members to participate in and benefit from newly developed supply chains associated with ecological restoration efforts.	3.4	As needed, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for CEPF and Official Notices for the Mato Grosso do Sul state (MS) environmental agency (IMASUL) are provided as restoration and tree nursery projects are developed.	After consulting with IMASUL and community-based restoration teams regarding potential impacts of pilot projects, restoration specialists concluded that EIA assessments and official notices to IMASUL were not necessary for the 3 proposed pilot projects.
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.1	Institutional capacity of municipal environmental councils (CMMAs) of Corguinho, Rochedo and Rio Negro, MS evaluated with environmental issue and policy knowledge and attitude surveys.	Based on records from 23 meetings realized with potential and active CMMA members during the project, we evaluated the progress made by CMMAs, i.e., evaluated the institutional capacity of CMMAs. Results are presented in CEPF 100417 supplement 2. Highlights of progress made by the 3 municipalities include: • Reactivation of CMMA and nomination of new members in Rio Negro, • Municipal Secretary of Environment and Tourism created, CMMA created and members nominated in Rochedo, • Key CMMA advocates mobilized and revising decree to reactivate CMMA and nominate new members in Corguinho, • Knowledge regarding environmental issues increased in 3 municipalities, • Value of CMMAs recognized by 3

				municipalities, • Rules and procedures for CMMAs developed in Rio Negro and Rochedo, • Specific municipal environmental policies prioritized in 3 municipalities.
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.2	Institutional capacity of WWF-Brasil Cerrado-Pantanal program evaluated through the Civil Society Tracking Tool and the Gender Tracking Tool has increased.	The baseline assessment of the institutional capacity of the WWF-Brasil Cerrado-Pantanal program using CSTT and GTT was completed by members of the WWF-Brasil-administered and CEPF-supported project in the Sertão. The same team will complete the follow-up assessment at the end of the Sertão project period. Our project will use the same assessments for this deliverable.
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.3	CEPF Best Practices on Stakeholder Engagement are effectively evaluated, implemented, and follow-up reports are prepared every six months for CEPF.	Throughout the entire project period, we displayed and distributed a Grievance Procedure (now called "Mecanismo de Ouvidoria") at all project events and in all project publications (see examples in CEPF 100417 supplements). Throughout the project period, no grievances that we are aware of were filed by stakeholders from the project region.
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.4	CEPF financial and programmatic reports are submitted online on time and accurately.	Reports submitted on time and accurately.
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.5	Report focusing on the project impacts is completed online at project end.	The project impact report is presented in the supplement "CEPF 100417_WWF Brasil_Key Indicator Table_Sep2017_Dec2019", which shows CEPF Key Indicators with baseline and end-of project measures. Impacts are also discussed in Final Impact summaries and Deliverable supplements.
4	CEPF project management	4.6	Management effectiveness	Updated METT evaluations submitted on 3 RPPNs.

	and monitoring for compliance.		of the 4 RPPNs in the project region evaluated through the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) increased.	
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.7	Communication materials and georeferenced information are shared with the RIT per email or other online data transfer software.	We will share relevant shapefiles on participative municipal land use management planning (PMLUMP) with the RIT.
4	CEPF project management and monitoring for compliance.	4.8	For the Quilombola community in the project region, permission from FUNAI is requested for conducting project activities in the settlement, and FPIC is obtained and a Social Assessment is completed and submitted to CEPF for approval.	We obtained permission from CONERQ in December 2017 to conduct project activities in the Quilombola community, Furnas da Boa Sorte, and Instituto Mamede obtained FPIC from the community in February 2018. Throughout the project period, we sought feedback from the community concerning activities related to community-based tourism and participation in the project´s Native Seed Supply Network. See CEPF 100417 supplements 1.2 and 3.2.

Describe and submit any tools, products or methodologies that resulted from this project or contributed to the results.

- **Participative Municipal Land Use Management Planning (PMLUMP) developed for the 3 target municipalities (see supplement 1.1)**
- **Manual elaborated by ARCP Guariroba technicians and WWF-Brasil specifying how to collect and process Cerrado seed species available in the project region, i.e., "Material de apoio à coleta de sementes" (manual submitted previously to CEPF)**
- **Pilot restoration project plans and budgets presented to the municipalities, CMMAs and participating landowners of Rochedo, Corguinho and Rio Negro, MS (plans uploaded as pdf files with the current report)**

LESSONS LEARNED

Describe any lessons learned during the design and implementation of the project, as well as any related to organizational development and capacity building.

Consider lessons that would inform:

- Project design process (aspects of the project design that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Project implementation (aspects of the project execution that contributed to its success/shortcomings)
- Any other lessons learned relevant to the conservation community

During the design phase of the project, the main lessons learned were the selection of key partners capable of leveraging the implementation of the actions proposed in the project. In this sense, from the definition of implementing partners (Quinta do Sol and Instituto Mamede) to the selection of beneficiary actors were crucial for the success of the project. However, external factors affected some of the planned actions, such as the closure of the dairy company's operations in the region. This situation was overcome with the identification of other actors with the same capacity to mobilize producers in the region to implement better productive practices.

SUSTAINABILITY/REPLICATION

Summarize the successes or challenges in ensuring the project will be sustained or replicated, including any unplanned activities that are likely to result in increased sustainability or replicability.

Although we made significant advances with CEPF support, we will need additional funding to provide continuity for a number of project activities that are advancing, but may lose momentum in the absence of a project team maintaining connections among stakeholders, organizing regular meetings, promoting implementation of municipal planning and evaluating and monitoring project outcomes. The following are activities that should be continued or initiated during the post-project period, so that the last two years of accomplishments have long-term impact. Currently, there is only funding from the European Union available for continuing the Ranching Best Management Practices (BMP) program:

- **Expanding sustainable ranching through our best management practices (BMP) capacity-building (CB) program that we are realizing with a range of landowner-trusted agricultural agencies and rancher associations, a regional meat processing company (NaturaFrig) and the 3 target municipalities (Del 1.4),**
- **Ensuring that actions specified by participative municipal land-use management planning (PMLUMP) are implemented and monitored through regular meetings with municipalities, additional capacity building and dissemination campaigns targeting regional landowners and rural communities (Del 1.1, 1.2, 1.3),**
- **Continuing to promote sustainable practices and economic alternatives for small holders and rural communities based on success stories from "model" properties and communities, e.g., rotational grazing, community-based tourism and native seed collections (Del 1.4, 3.2)**
- **Presenting PMLUMP solutions from the 3 target municipalities to the state environmental agency, IMASUL, and other partners to encourage the use of systematic conservation planning in additional municipalities and promote application of results in regional conservation efforts (e.g., protected area and corridor proposals) and environmental regulation decisions (e.g., evaluating applications for deforestation permits) (Del 1.1, 1.3),**
- **Continuing to collaborate with FNB to train recently nominated members of Municipal Environmental Councils (CMMAs), and facilitate a network of CMMA members who can assist other Cerrado municipalities in the process of creating CMMAs and training new council members (Del 2.2),**
- **Scaling up the Native Seed Supply Network (NSSN) within and beyond the project region by expanding the pool of native seed and seedling buyers, obtaining feedback from and providing ongoing orientation for collectors, developing a mechanism for compensating community leaders that coordinate seed collections, constructing seed storage facilities for communities, and training new communities to participate in the NSSN (Del 3.1, 3.2), and**
- **Ensuring that pilot restoration projects prioritized by and planned with municipal stakeholders are implemented, including restoration and maintenance activities, as well as training of community members and local students in restoration techniques (Del 3.3).**

SAFEGUARDS

If not listed as a separate project component and described above, summarize the implementation of any required action related to social, environmental or pest management safeguards.

These are addressed in Deliverable summaries and supplements.

ADDITONAL COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Use this space to provide any further comments or recommendations in relation to your project or CEPF.

NA

ADDITONAL FUNDING

Provide details of any additional funding that supported this project and any funding secured for the project, organization or region as a result of CEPF investment.

Total additional funding (US$)
$21,641.00

Type of funding
Provide a breakdown of additional funding (counterpart funding and in-kind) by source, categorizing each contribution into one of the following categories:

A. Project co-financing (other donors or your organization contribute to the direct costs of this project)
B. Grantee and partner leveraging (other donors contribute to your organization or a partner organization as a direct result of successes with this CEPF-funded project)
C. Regional/portfolio leveraging (other donors make large investments in a region because of CEPF investment or successes related to this project)

Grantee and partner Leveraging:
As a result of project successes and shared conservation objectives, the European Union through WWF-Brasil complemented CEPF project funding for implementing a Ranching Best Management Practices (BMP) program and for designing and constructing signs for communities initiating community-based tourism programs. For the BMP program, EU funding will provide continuity for program activities through 2020. From July through December 2019, the EU contributed R$ 74,334 (US$ 18,496) for development and implementation of the program.
For design and construction of tourism signs in June 2019, the EU contributed R$ 12,100 (US$ 3,145).

INFORMATION SHARING AND CEPF POLICY

CEPF is committed to transparent operations and to helping civil society groups share experiences, lessons learned and results. Final project completion reports are made available on our website, www.cepf.net, and may be publicized in our e-newsletter and other communications.

1. Please include your full contact details (name, organization, mailing address, telephone number, email address) below.

Donald P. Eaton, Rua Spipe Calarge, 2355, Vila Morumbi, Campo Grande, MS, Brazil, CEP: 79052-070, Phone: +55 67 99982-8277, Email: ksadeaton@gmail.com